



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan  
Central Statistics Organization



Bamyan Socio-Demographic and Economic  
Survey

# Highlights of the Results

2 May, 2012



## Introduction

Population information is one basic requirement for effective governance. Government needs some bases for a good decision making, sound planning and the proper design and execution of programmes geared towards the welfare of its constituents.

The fall of the Taliban in 2001 marked a new era in Afghanistan. Rapid developments followed that started re-shaping the country's political, economic and social landscapes. A transitional government under President Hamid Karzai, an Afghan constitution commission – the Loya Jirga and the International Security Assistance Force were set up to begin charting a new development path, as stipulated in the Bonn Agreement under the auspices of the United Nations. Notably included in the agreement was the conduct of a census in Afghanistan.

At that time, the only available population details dated to the first Afghanistan Population and Housing Census, which was conducted in 1979. But even then, it covered only two thirds of the country due to security problems. With the establishment of a new government and a move towards normalizing day-to-day governance, the need for up-to-date accurate population information became one of the many crucial first steps.

The Central Statistics Organization (CSO) has conducted household surveys over the past few years, such as the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) Survey, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and a disability survey (in Kabul City only). The findings of these surveys, however, are limited to provincial and, in some cases, regional estimates, which are not very useful for local development planning.

An attempt was made to conduct a national census in August 2008; the worsening security situation in about a third of the country's 398 districts (across 34 provinces) unfortunately compelled the Government to postpone the exercise.

With the growing demand for data, a group of census experts met in Istanbul in August 2010 to discuss the possibilities for a thorough census in Afghanistan.<sup>1</sup> The experts agreed that the only feasible option, given the current situation, was to conduct a province-by-province census.

CSO presented such a proposal to the National Census Committee, a government body created to address major issues affecting the population census (box 1), but was advised to defer, again for security reasons.

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<sup>1</sup> The Expert Group Meeting involved census experts from the United Nations Population Division, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Population Fund, the Statistics South Africa, the Turkish Statistical Institute, private consultants on demography and statistics and from Afghanistan's Central Statistics Organization and the Department of Policy and Oversight.

### Box 1: National Census Committee

#### CENSUS ACT

##### National Census Committee

##### **Article 6:**

National Population Census Committee will be established for the successful implementation of the population census utmost two years prior to the conduct of a population census as proposed by the Central Statistics Organization and endorsed by the National Statistics Committee and approval of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan' President. The General President of Central Statistics Office will act as Secretary of the National Population Census Committee.

##### **Article 8:**

The National Census Committee will have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Formulating government policy for different stages of the population census and determining the date and period for conduct of the complete population census.
2. Formulating, preparing and approving the work programme of the complete population census.
3. Reviewing the structure, budget and various expenditures of the complete population census.
4. Taking necessary decisions for ensuring coordination and cooperation among various ministries, governmental organizations, institutions and municipalities for providing offices, vehicles, equipment and required personnel for the population census.
5. Attending to complaints and protests addressed to the population census.

With the unavailability of up-to-date data presenting difficulties to both local and national leadership, several agencies, institutions and organizations tried to collect the data on their own, which created problems on the consistency of values due to differences in methodology and concepts.

To resolve the confusion and address the vacuum of vital data, CSO conceptualized the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) in 2011, with the intent of conducting it province by province, as the Expert Group had recommended, with an emphasis on collecting the socio-demographic and economic data at the district level. In light of its secure environment, Bamiyan became the first province to conduct the survey.

### Implications for the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey

#### **Evidence-based decision making, policy making, planning and administration**

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

#### **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. SDES covers important questions on the current economic activities and capacities of the population.

### **Housing policy and programmes**

SDES provides relevant data on the current housing status of the residents, the built and structural make-up of the houses. Against the population of the area and their capacity to acquire such property can determine the housing demand in the area. This information can serve to guide policy makers in their design of basic housing programmes.

### **Vulnerable population data and their utility**

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 programme terms, which must be factored into the country's development thrusts and processes at all levels.

### **Humanitarian assistance**

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

### **Transition process**

Although foreign security forces are engaged with Afghan forces in overcoming anti-government elements, the move to transfer those responsibilities to Afghan control has started, along with the overall governance and management of the varied reconstruction activities. Before the final turnover takes place, it is very important that data on the number of residents (to determine the size of the needed security forces, number of doctors, schools and hospitals or clinics to build, etc.), their education, means of livelihood and overall living conditions are available for use among government officials and other entities interested in providing assistance to communities.

### **Research**

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

## **Methodology**

The first SDES was carried out in Bamiyan province in September 2011 with technical assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and financial assistance from the Government of Japan and UNFPA. Funding assistance was also provided by the Government of Denmark for the extensive listing (and mapping) of houses, establishments and institutions component.

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

### a. Extensive listing of houses, establishments and institutions

The extensive listing and mapping covered all houses, businesses and institutions in every village and urban area in Bamiyan province. The activities included the preparation of sketch maps on which the physical location of each entity was marked during the canvassing. Additionally, the location of important public services, establishments and institutions were further pinpointed through the use of global positioning system (GPS) devices. These included schools, hospitals, banks, means of transportation going to and from the village, the presence of electricity and water sources.

The surveyors then used the output of these activities to guide them in conducting the survey and ensuring complete coverage of their assigned areas. In total, around 1,800 villages and urban areas in Bamiyan province were canvassed, with 425 enumeration areas.

### b. Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey

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

The survey first involved a listing of every household in all the villages taking into account all its members by age and sex. This results to the generation of the total population by age and sex in every village and urban area of Bamiyan province.

Half of these listed households (i.e. every other household) were taken as samples for the survey and were asked questions on education, literacy, employment, migration, functional difficulty, fertility, mortality and housing characteristics.

Two questionnaires were used: a long version with the indicators for use with the sampled households and a short version to collect only age and sex of the non-sampled household members.

## Monitoring and supervision

The listing and mapping activity was handled by 37 CSO cartographers and hired local assistants and seven district supervisors, while the survey enumeration was conducted by around 400 surveyors and 100 controllers, under the supervision of the district statistics officers and their assistants, provincial statistics officers and staff, and the CSO Kabul supervisors.

Monitoring was managed by CSO and UNFPA technical staff who visited the districts during the two-week training (also in August 2011) of the district statistics officers and assistants, controllers and surveyors. They provided clarifications on the concepts and procedures to follow in executing the survey. They responded to logistical, administrative, financial, and human resource problems as needed.

The CSO and UNFPA technical staff also had responsibility for editing of questionnaires, spot-checking, re-interviewing and the recording of observations during the household interviews in all six districts and the provincial centre of Bamiyan province. Errors committed by the surveyors and controllers were corrected at an early stage of enumeration.

Additionally, a third-party monitoring group was contracted to check the completeness of the coverage of the listing and mapping activity; a second third-party monitoring group was used to check the completeness of the survey coverage. The findings of the monitoring groups were immediately relayed to the supervisors for necessary action.

### Data processing

Data processing, which covers the editing, coding and encoding of entries from the questionnaires into the computer were done both in Bamiyan and CSO Kabul. In Bamiyan, a data processing centre (DPC) was established, with around 70 Bamiyan residents recruited to carry out the editing, coding, and data entry of questionnaires. A 40-foot container was transported to Bamiyan for temporary use as DPC. Computers, furniture, Internet connection and other materials and supplies were provided.

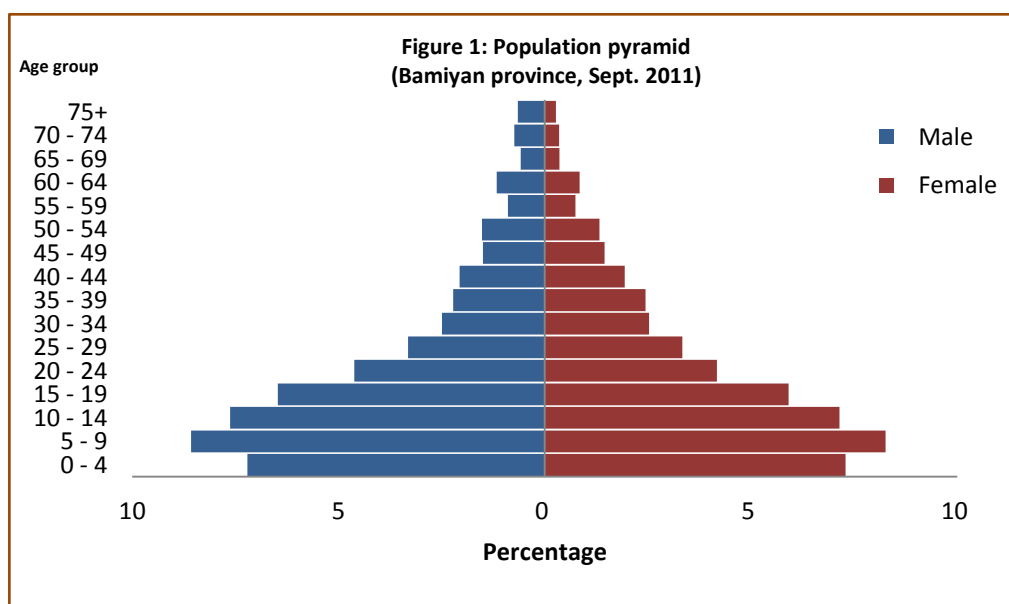
A total of 25 encoders were hired in Kabul City to augment the existing CSO workforce. Data cleaning and tabulation were done in Kabul.

### Highlights of the first provincial results

#### a. Population distribution

The total population of Bamiyan province as of September 2011 was 368,395; by sex, that breaks down to 190,310 males and 178,085 females, or a sex ratio of 107 males for every 100 females. This is higher than the sex ratio on record for the whole country, which was 105 males for every 100 females in the 2007–2008 NRVA.<sup>2</sup>

Half of the population of Bamiyan was aged 16 years or younger at the time of the survey, implying a young population in the province. The 5–9 year age group constituted the largest segment of the provincial population, at 16.8 per cent, followed by the 10–14 year age group, at 14.8 per cent, and those younger than 5 years, at 14.5 per cent. The very young population leads to a dependency ratio of 104 persons younger than 15 and older than 60 years for every 100 persons aged 15–59 years. This ratio, however, is lower than the previously recorded national dependency ratio of 113.

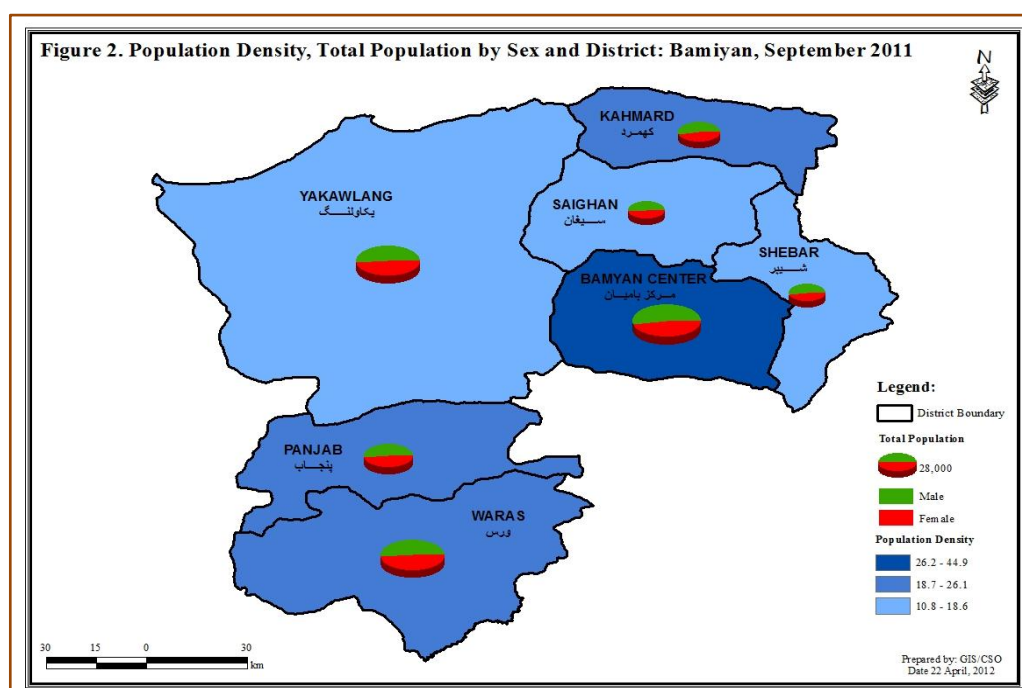


<sup>2</sup> All national-level data used for comparison in this report were taken from *National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/8: A profile of Afghanistan*.

By district, the Bamiyan provincial centre had the largest population, at 86,555, or 23.5 per cent, while Saighan had the smallest, at 24,789, or 6.7 per cent. By population density, which is the ratio of the population to land area, again the Bamiyan provincial centre had the most number of people who occupy the same size of land (45 persons per sq km of land area), while Yakawlang had the fewest (11 persons per sq km).

**Table 1: Population, by district  
(Bamiyan province, Sept. 2011)**

District	Population
Provincial centre	86,555
Shibar	25,532
Saighan	24,789
Kahmard	33,148
Yakawlang	76,897
Panjab	45,076
Waras	76,398
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>368,395</b>



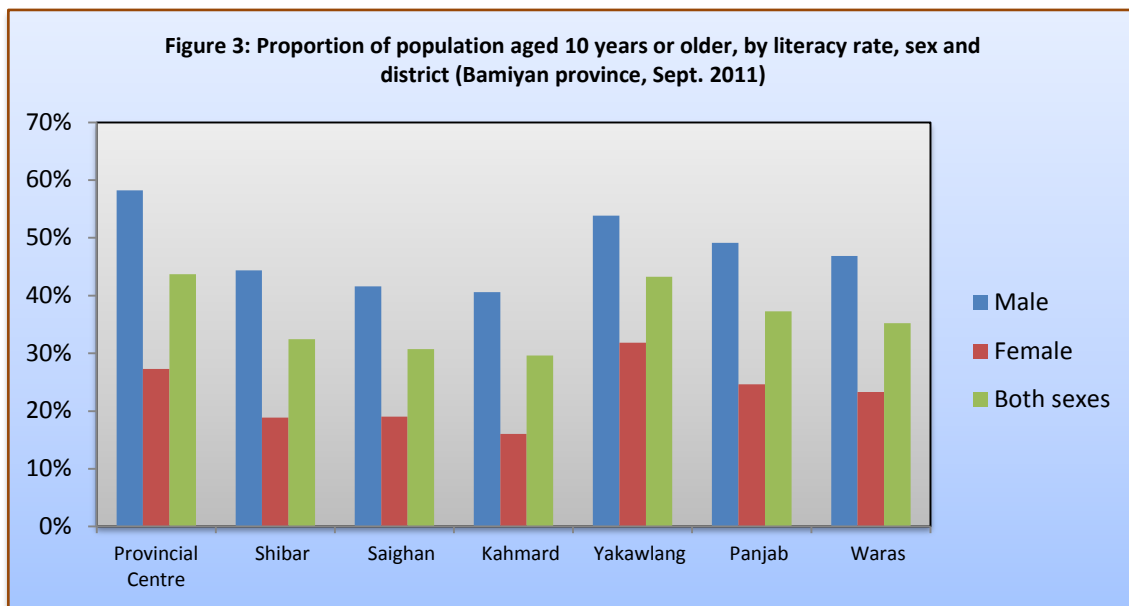
### b. Education

According to the survey findings, the literacy rate of the population aged 15 years or older in Bamiyan province was 31.7 per cent (45.4 per cent for males and 16.5 per cent for females). These rates were higher than the national rates: with the country's overall literacy rate at 26 per cent (39 per cent for males and 12 per cent for females).

The literacy rate of the provincial population aged 10 years or older also was higher than the national average, at 38.1 per cent, mostly because younger children were in school. The male literacy rate was 50.1 per cent, while that of females was 25 per cent.

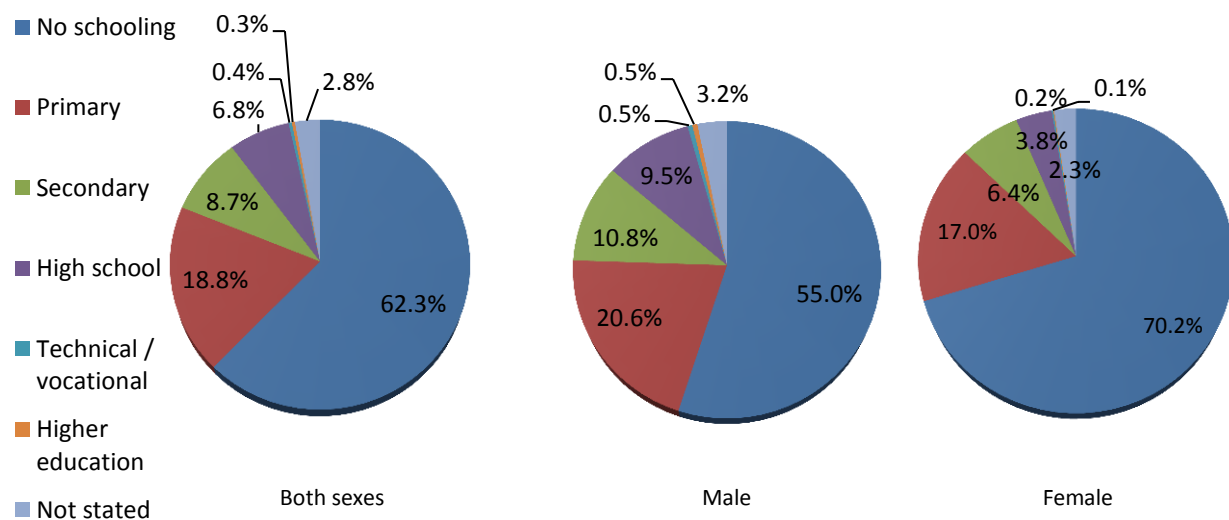
As expected, the Bamiyan provincial centre's literacy rate for the population aged 10 years or older was the highest when compared with the six districts (overall literacy for the provincial centre was 43.6 per cent; for males it was 58.2 per cent and for females it was 27.3 per cent). Yakawlang district, which is near the provincial centre, had the second-highest literacy rate (at 43.3 per cent; 53.9 per cent for

males and 31.8 per cent for females). Kahmard district had the lowest literacy rate overall (at 29.6 per cent) as well as for both males (40.6 per cent) and females (16 per cent).



Almost two in three persons aged 7 years or older (62.3 per cent) in Bamiyan province had not attended any formal education at the time of the survey. A larger proportion was reported among females (70.2 per cent), compared with males (55 per cent). The same pattern is observed in all districts, with more females who had not attended any formal school. Surprisingly, the provincial centre had the biggest gap between males and females, at 20.5 percentage points. Shibar and Kahmard districts had a 20 percentage point difference between males and females. Yakawlang had the smallest percentage point difference, at 10.8.

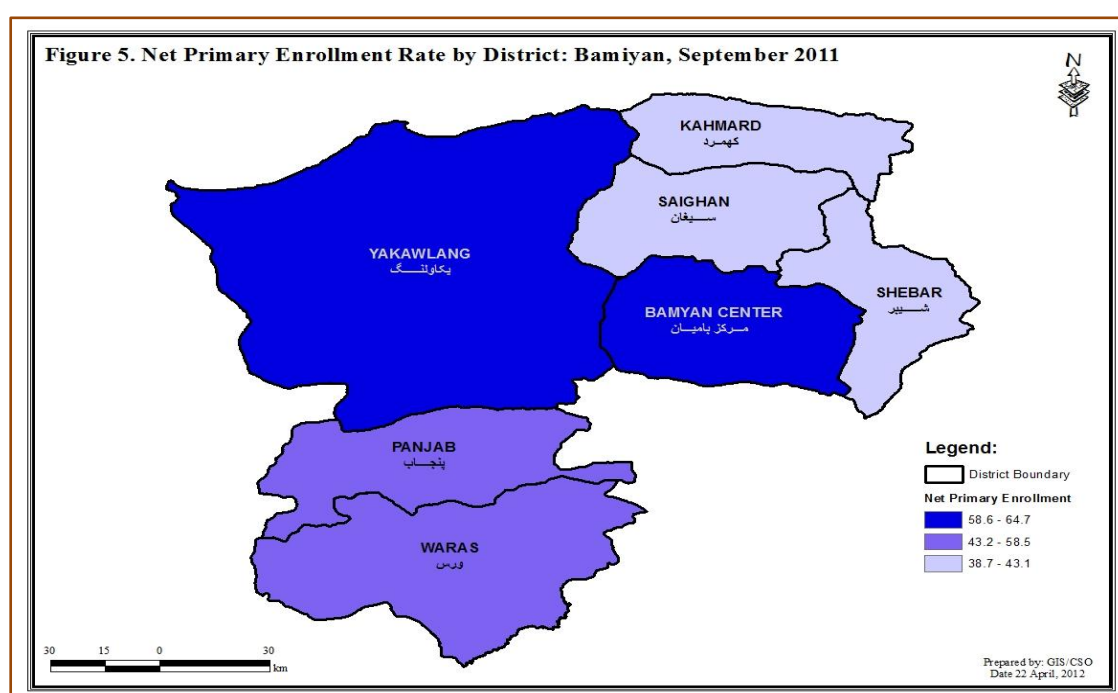
**Figure 4: Proportion of population aged 7 years or older, by highest grade completed and by sex (Bamiyan province, Sept. 2011)**





Among the population aged 7–12 years old, some 41,000 children were attending primary school (classes 1–6) at the time of the survey. This represents a net primary enrolment rate of 56.5 per cent, higher than the national rate of 52 per cent. Among the boys, the net primary enrolment rate was 59.4 per cent, while it was 53.3 per cent for girls. The same pattern is observed among those aged 13–15 years attending secondary school (classes 7–9), with the boys' net enrolment rate at 44.1 per cent and the girls' rate at 30.6 per cent (the combined rate was 37.4 per cent). Among the population aged 16–18 years, 28.9 per cent were attending high school (classes 10–12) at the time of the survey; 36.6 per cent among males and 20.5 per cent among females.

The Bamiyan provincial centre had the highest net primary enrolment rate (at 64.7 per cent), followed by Yakawlang district, at 64.1 per cent. Both districts also had the highest net secondary enrolment rate, at 42.2 per cent and 41.9 per cent, respectively. In terms of the net high school enrolment rate, Panjab replaced the provincial centre in the top two districts, with Yakawlang maintaining its position.



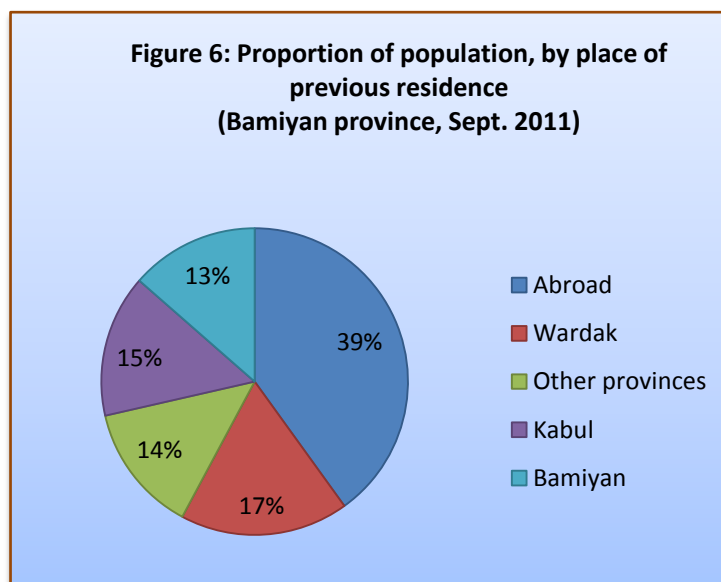
The enrolment rate findings by sex and district reveal a gap between boys and girls that was highest in Kahmard district for both the primary (15.7 percentage points) and secondary levels (20.6 percentage points) but in the provincial centre for the high school level (23.7 percentage points).

**Table 2: Net enrolment rates, by district and by sex (Bamiyan province, Sept. 2011)**

District	Net primary enrolment rate			Net secondary enrolment rate			Net high school enrolment rate		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Provincial centre	64.7	67.1	62.1	42.2	51.3	33.3	30.5	41.7	18.0
Shibar	43.0	48.0	37.3	31.4	38.2	23.3	22.8	32.2	13.3
Saighan	43.1	47.7	38.2	31.0	39.5	22.8	21.9	31.1	11.4
Kahmard	38.7	46.1	30.4	33.2	42.2	21.6	27.7	36.0	14.8
Yakawlang	64.1	65.5	62.6	41.9	46.2	37.5	34.1	38.9	29.2
Panjab	54.7	56.8	52.5	35.4	39.5	31.3	31.7	38.5	24.4
Waras	58.5	60.7	56.1	34.7	41.3	28.6	25.1	31.1	19.1
<b>Bamiyan</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>

**c. Migration**

Some 12.4 per cent of the Bamiyan population in the province resided for at least six months in a place other than their residence at the time of the survey (another district of Bamiyan province, another province or abroad). Most of them (39.3 per cent) came from abroad. Around 17.4 per cent came from Wardak province, while 14.7 per cent were living in Kabul or another province previously, and 13.3 per cent came from other districts in Bamiyan province.

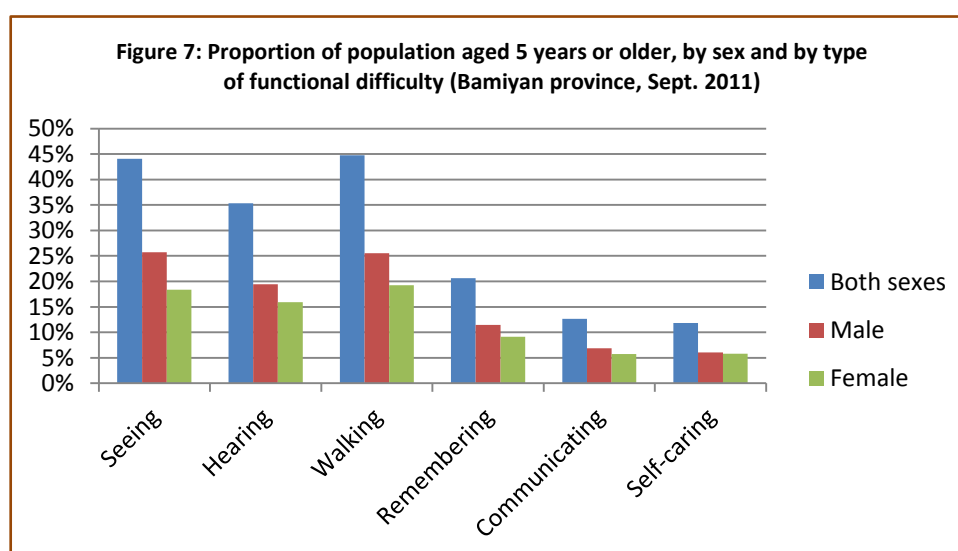


By place of birth, almost all household members (99.5 per cent) were born in Bamiyan province. The few others were born in Kabul (0.2 per cent), in Wardak province (0.1 per cent) or in other provinces.

**d. Functional difficulty**

Around 5.2 per cent of the Bamiyan population aged 5 years or older at the time of the survey had at least one functional difficulty (with their seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating or self-caring). The most common difficulty was walking (44.8 per cent), followed by seeing (44.1 per cent) and then hearing (35.4 per cent).

Among the Bamiyan population, a relatively larger proportion of males (5.8 per cent) than females (4.6 per cent) had a functional difficulty. Both of them, however, cited seeing (25.7 per cent for males and 18.4 per cent for females), walking (25.5 per cent for males and 19.2 per cent for females) and hearing (19.4 per cent for males and 15.9 per cent for females) as the most common difficulties.



## Box 2: Functional difficulty

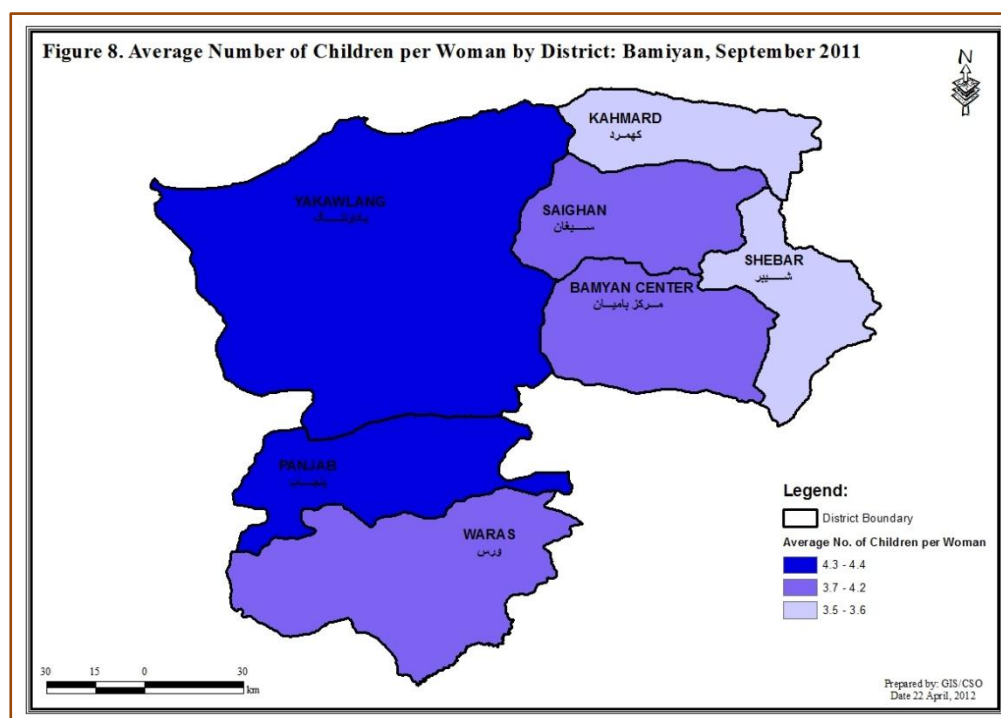
A person with difficulty in functioning may have activity limitations, which may range from a slight to a severe deviation in terms of quality or quantity in executing an activity in a manner or to the extent that is expected of people without the health condition. In general, functional difficulties 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, ageing, 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.

## e. Fertility

Four in five women (82.6 per cent) aged 10 years or older at the time of the survey reported having given birth to at least one child. Among the districts, the largest proportion was reported in Waras (at 84.6 per cent) and the smallest proportion was in Kahmard (at 76.8 per cent).

The average number of children reported per woman aged 15–49 years was 4.1 children, or 41 children for every 10 women. For the whole of Afghanistan, the 2007–2008 NRVA estimated an average of 5.3 children per woman (using the direct method but 6.3 using an indirect method).

An average of four or fewer children ever born per woman was reported in the districts situated in the northern (Kahmard and Saighan) and western (Shibar) areas of Bamiyan province. The rest of the districts, including the centre, had an average of more than four children ever born per woman.



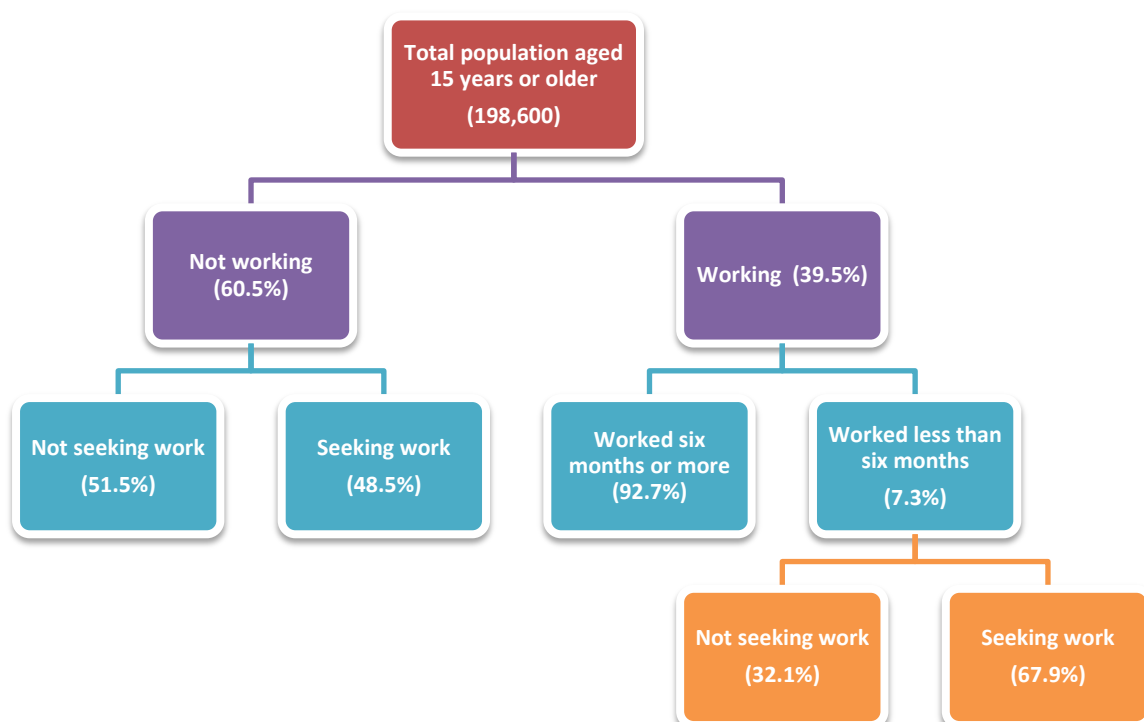
### f. Employment

The Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey collected data on the main activity carried out by household members aged 5 years or older during the 12 months prior to the survey.

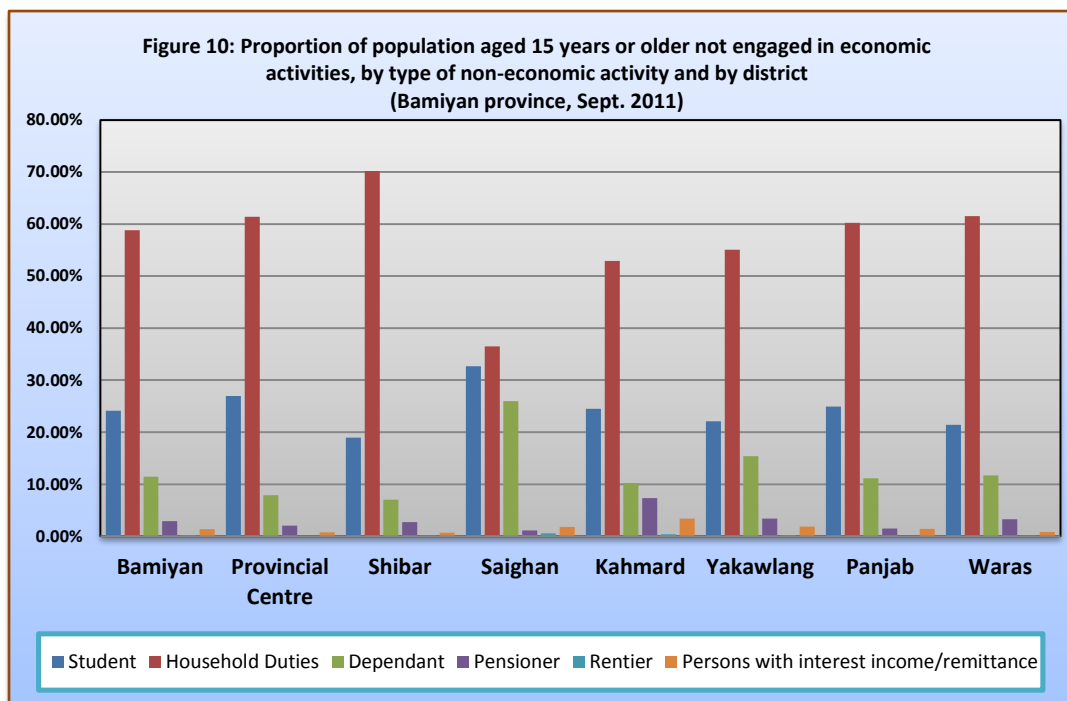
Among the population aged 15 years or older, 39.5 per cent reported some work during the previous 12 months. Most of them (92.7 per cent) worked for more than six months. Among those who worked for less than six months, 67.9 per cent signified interest to work during the year by seeking or looking for additional work. Additionally, among those who did not work at all during the previous 12 months, a significant number of people were seeking or looking for work (48.5 per cent).

The survey found close to 10,000 children aged 5–17 years working. Of them, 85.8 per cent had worked for more than six months during the previous 12 months.

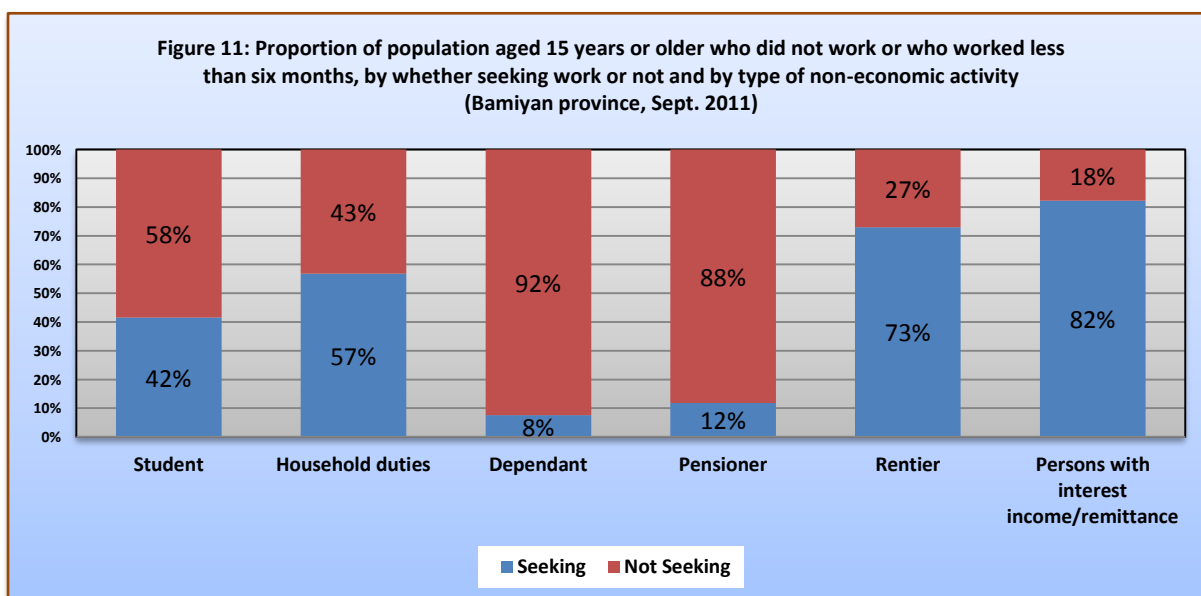
**Figure 9: Population aged 15 years or older, by whether working or not, number of months worked and whether seeking work or not (Bamiyan province, Sept. 2011)**



Among those aged 15 years or older who were engaged in non-economic activities during the 12 months prior to the survey (did not work and worked less than six months), most reported they were attending to household chores (58.8 per cent) or studying (24.1 per cent). Some 11.4 per cent were reported as dependants, probably due to old age, too young or some disability.



Respondents were asked about whom among those who did not work and who worked less than six months were available for work and were seeking or looking for work during the previous 12 months. Per type of non-economic activity, those who received interest income or remittances reflected a large proportion of people seeking work (82 per cent). A large proportion was also recorded among rentiers (73 per cent) and those doing household chores (57 per cent).



## g. Mortality

The survey found around 6,000 deaths during the two years prior to the survey period. More deaths occurred among males (54 per cent) than females (46 per cent).

Because the survey covered deaths for two years, estimating the number of deaths for the year prior to the survey can be computed roughly by dividing the total number of deaths for the two years in half (which assumes an equal number of deaths for each year). Using this process, the number of infant deaths per population aged zero is estimated at 93 per 1,000 infants.

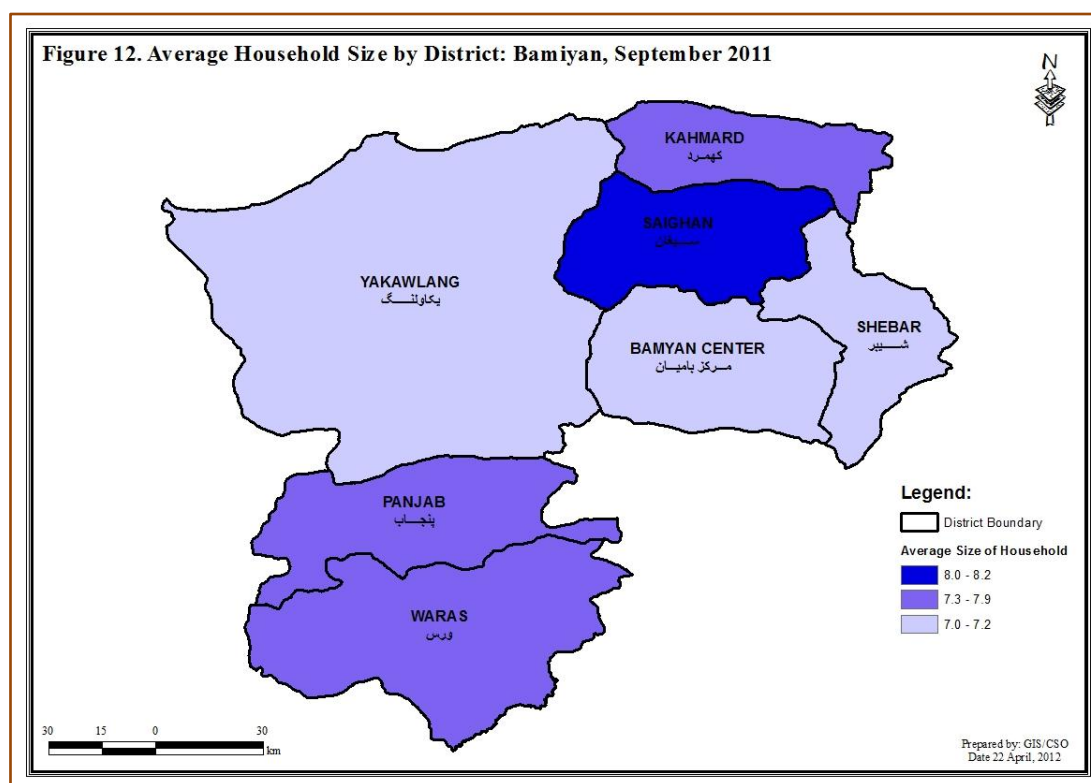
Following the same method of calculation, the mortality rate for children aged 5 years or younger is estimated at 25 per 1,000 children younger than 5.

Because of the two-year time parameter, respondents may not have recalled accurately the death of household members, especially if it was a newborn who lived only a short period of time. This section, as with any survey on mortality, likely suffers from underreporting of deaths and thus necessitates a mortality estimation using indirect technique.<sup>3</sup>

## h. Household

### Average household size

Of the 49,600 households recorded in the survey, average household size was 7.4 persons, slightly larger than the average at the national level (7.3 persons). Most of the districts registered a larger average household size than the provincial average: Saighan (8.2 persons), Panjab (7.9 persons), Kahmard (7.8 persons) and Waras (7.6 persons).

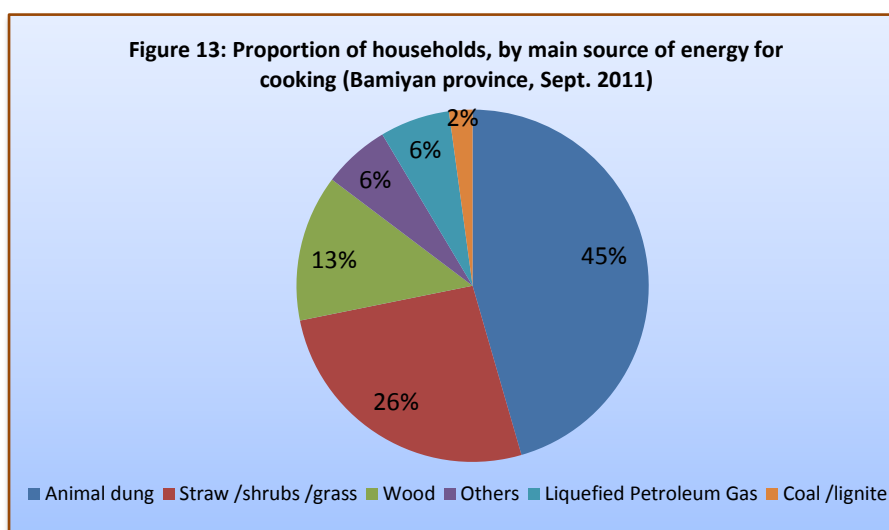


<sup>3</sup> A recalculation of deaths will be included in the final report.

### **Main source of energy for cooking**

Close to half (45.4 per cent) of the total households in Bamiyan province used animal dung as fuel for cooking; some 26.3 per cent of households used straw, shrubs or grass, while 13.4 per cent used wood. The estimated proportions of households in the country using the same source of fuel for cooking were: 59 per cent of households used firewood, twigs or bushes, while 23 per cent of households used dung.

Other than those three sources, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) was another common source of energy for cooking in the Bamiyan provincial centre (18.7 per cent) and Shibar district (16.8 per cent), while coal was commonly used in Kahmard district (20 per cent).



### **Main source of energy for heating**

Other than as fuel used for cooking, animal dung was also widely used for heating: by seven in ten households in Bamiyan province. Coal and wood were used by 14 per cent and 9.9 per cent of households, respectively. The district distribution does not reveal any differences in the type of fuel used for heating, except that animal dung was used by almost all households in Panjab (95.5 per cent) and Yakawlang district (94.7 per cent) for heating, while many households (46.6 per cent) in Kahmard district used coal. The presence of the coal mining industry is attributed to the heavy use of coal in Kahmard.

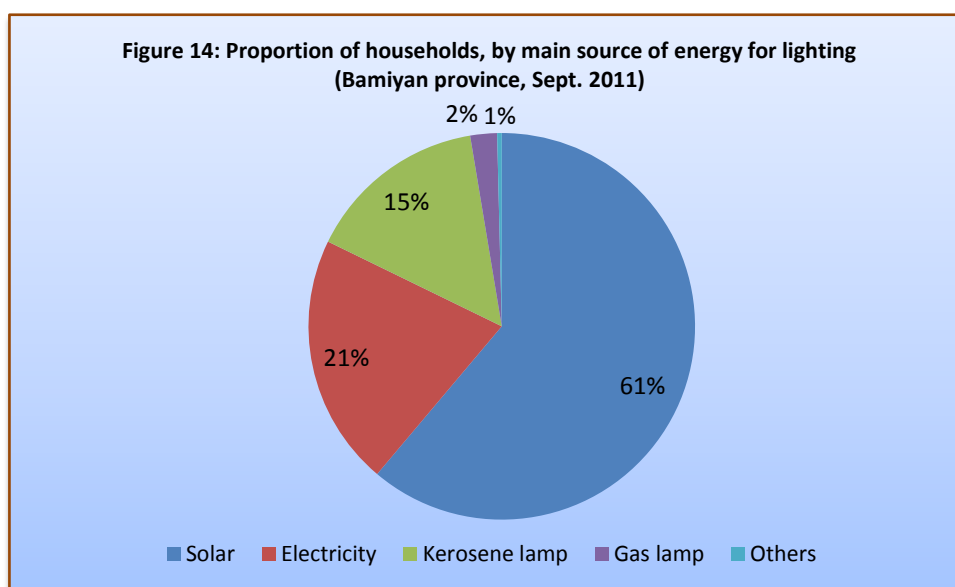
**Table 3: Proportion of households, by main source of energy used for heating and by district (Bamiyan province, Sept. 2011) (%)**

District	Electricity	Diesel/ kerosene/gas	Wood	Coal	Charcoal	Animal dung	Others/no heating
Bamiyan province	0.4	0.7	9.9	14.0	5.6	69.1	0.4
Bamiyan provincial centre	0.3	0.6	9.0	29.7	13.9	45.8	0.6
Shibar	0.3	0.9	13.6	13.2	2.7	69.3	0.0
Saighan	1.0	0.6	11.0	16.7	10.7	60.0	0.1
Kahmard	1.1	1.0	12.3	46.6	13.6	25.1	0.2
Yakawlang	0.3	0.4	1.2	3.0	0.3	94.7	0.1
Panjab	0.2	1.6	2.2	0.1	0.2	95.5	0.2
Waras	0.2	0.4	22.1	0.2	0.1	76.2	0.7

### **Main source of energy for lighting**

The remoteness of many villages in the province made it difficult for an electric grid to reach these areas. Hence, several households at the time of the survey used solar power for their lights (61 per cent). Other major sources of energy for lighting in Bamiyan province were electricity (21 per cent) and kerosene (15.1 per cent).

The presence of a huge river in Kahmard district facilitates the use of hydropower to generate electricity in the area where majority of the households (52.2 per cent) benefit from this energy. In Saighan district, however, the most common source of fuel for lighting was kerosene, with close to two in three households using this type of fuel.

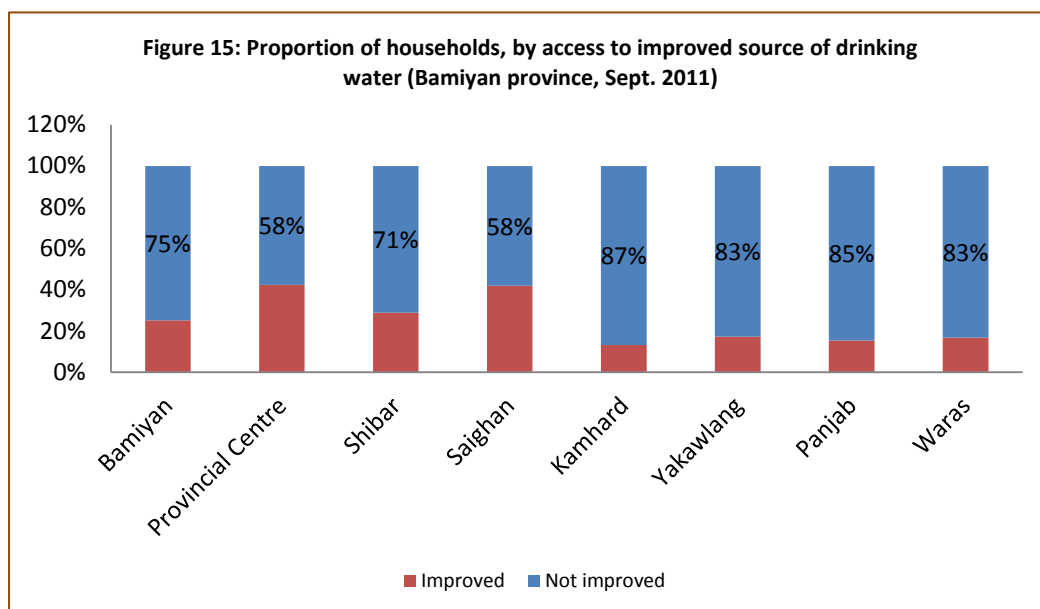


### **Main source of water for drinking, washing, cooking and other purposes**

One in four households in Bamiyan province (25.2 per cent) had access to an improved drinking water source (10.3 per cent with piped water, 7.5 per cent with a tube well borehole or protected well and 7.4 per cent with a protected spring). This rate is lower than the national estimated average of 27.2 per cent.

The district distribution shows there were relatively more households in the Bamiyan provincial centre (42.4 per cent) and Saighan district (41.8 per cent) that had access to safe drinking water than in the other districts (less than 20 per cent of households in most districts).

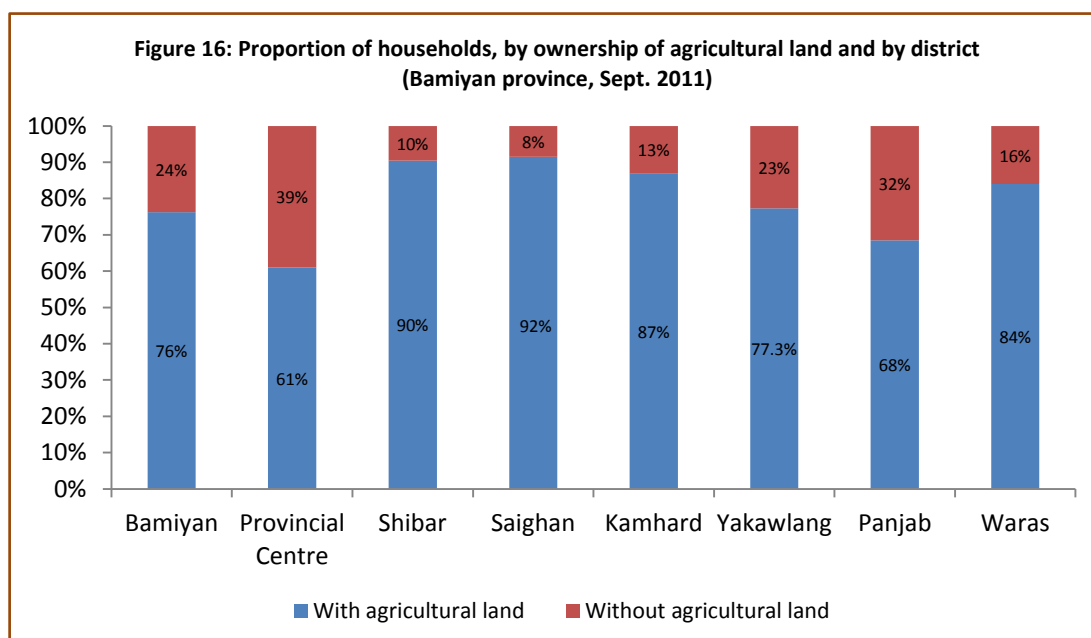




The main source of water for cooking, washing and other purposes in Bamiyan province was water from either an unprotected spring (32.9 per cent) or surface water (41.2 per cent). Surface water was more commonly used in Kamhard and Yakawlang districts, with more than half of the total households drawing water from this type of source.

### **Land ownership**

Close to four in five households (76.3 per cent) in Bamiyan province owned agricultural land at the time of the survey. There were relatively fewer households in the provincial centre (61 per cent) and Panjab district (68.5 per cent) that owned agricultural land, compared with the other districts in which the proportion of households with agricultural land ranged from 77.3 per cent (Yakawlang) to 91.5 per cent (Saighan). The size of land owned, however, was small – half of all households with land owned less than five gerib, or 10,000 sq m (1 gerib = 2,000 sq m).



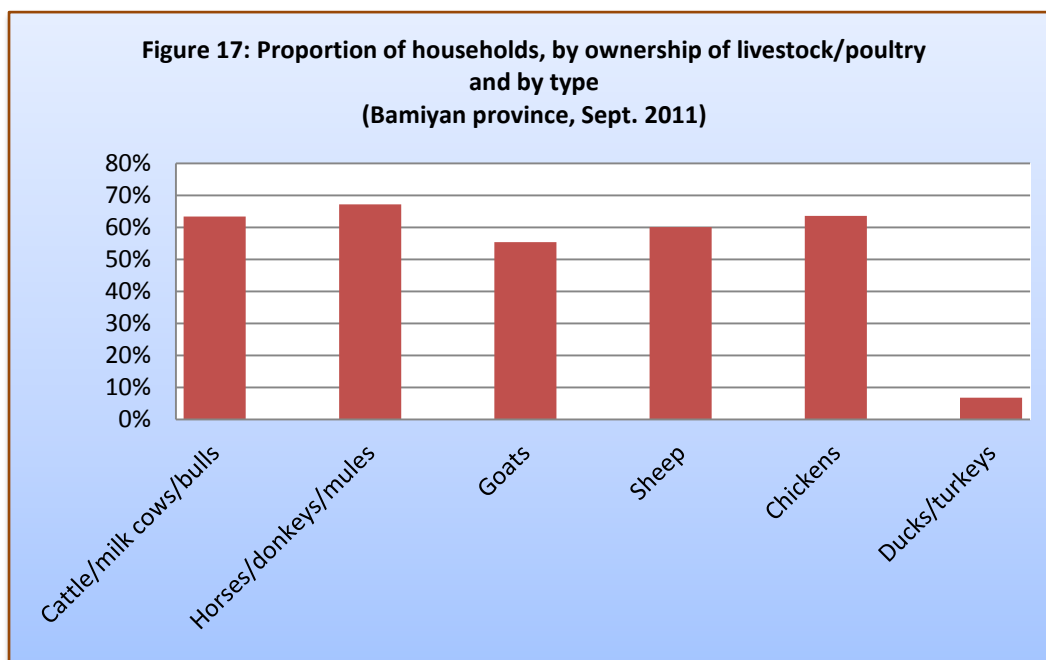
### **Ownership of livestock and poultry**

Around 63.4 per cent of all households in the province owned cattle, a cow and/or a bull at the time of the survey, mainly for household food sustenance (milk, yoghurt, meat, ghee or dried whey) or as fuel for cooking and heating (dung). The majority of the households with cows (54.4 per cent) owned only one or two cows. Excluding the provincial centre (in which only 38.5 per cent of households owned cows), at least 67 per cent of households in all six districts owned cows.

The ownership of a donkey or horse seems a necessity for about 67.2 per cent of households in the province due to the non-availability of regular transport as well as the condition of the terrain in most villages, which motor vehicles cannot access. Almost all of those households (90.4 per cent) owned only one or two donkeys or horses.

Three in five households owned goats (55.3 per cent) or sheep (60 per cent). However, the majority of those households owned more sheep than goats; about 54 per cent of households raised one to eight sheep, compared with about 62.9 per cent of households that owned only one to four goats.

In terms of poultry, raising ducks or turkeys was not as popular as raising chickens. Only 6.8 per cent of households raised ducks or turkeys, compared with 63.6 per cent of all households raising chickens. Household respondents reported raising poultry mainly for food sustenance; the majority of households owned fewer than five chickens, ducks or turkeys only.



### **Household assets and facilities**

A wristwatch and/or clock was the most common item (among a list of 15 items) found in most of the households in Bamiyan province (85.7 per cent). This was also true for all districts, from 77.6 per cent of households in Yakawlang to 95 per cent in Shibar. The necessity of a communication facility in places where access to transportation was a problem is evident in all districts; the majority of all households owned at least one mobile phone (70.6 per cent).

A comparison of media and communication equipment reveals that a majority of households owned a radio (at 57.9 per cent and which rely on batteries or solar power to function), followed by television (at a much smaller 25.5 per cent) and Internet (0.2 per cent).

In terms of transportation vehicle present in the household, either for own or business use, motorcycles and bicycles were common, at 16.3 per cent and 14.9 per cent, respectively.

**Table 4: Proportion of households, by type of asset or facility present and by district  
(Bamiyan province, Sept. 2011) (%)**

District	Bamiyan Province	Provincial centre	Shibar	Saighan	Kahmard	Yakawlang	Panjab	Waras
Electricity	26.8	8.4	2.3	31.5	60.7	68.9	11.4	6.5
Radio	57.9	55.5	85.0	67.3	77.6	40.4	57.5	58.9
Television	25.5	28.8	45.0	12.3	20.5	22.4	17.7	28.3
Refrigerator	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1
Washing machine	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
Internet	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Watch/clock	85.7	86.9	95.0	87.5	89.8	77.6	87.2	86.3
Mobile phone	70.6	83.1	79.1	78.1	71.6	58.4	71.5	62.2
Computer	6.4	8.5	17.5	3.8	6.7	4.7	3.9	3.9
Bicycle	14.9	21.3	27.9	11.9	27.6	9.1	12.6	5.6
Motorbike	16.3	19.7	17.0	11.0	18.0	13.3	13.3	18.0
Animal-drawn cart	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.3
Car/truck	4.1	6.4	9.2	2.5	4.2	3.0	3.0	1.8
Generator	2.2	3.3	4.9	1.2	2.7	1.7	0.9	1.4
Motor boat	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3

### i. Housing

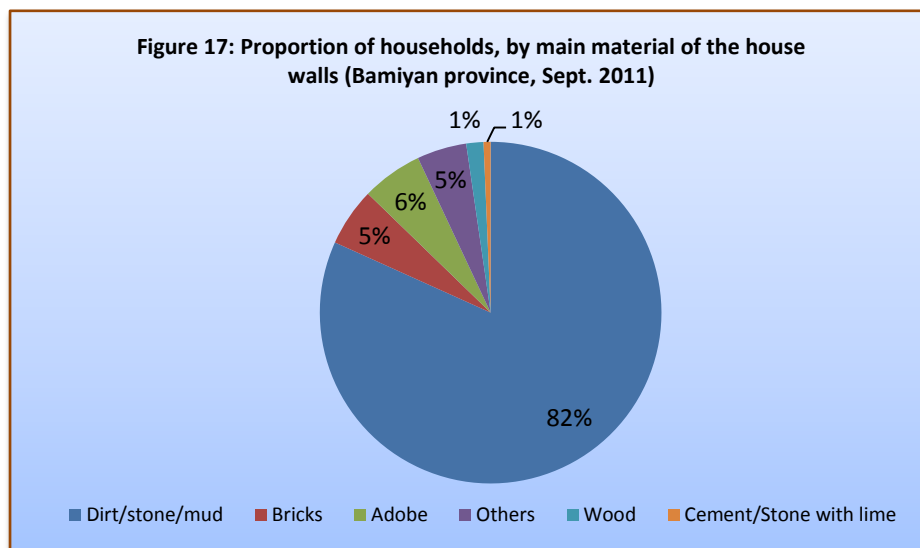
#### **Construction material of the roof, walls and floor**

Houses in Bamiyan province at the time of the survey mostly had a roof made of wood (87.8 per cent of all households), floors made of mud (96.1 per cent of households) and walls constructed with mud, dirt and mud bricks (81.7 per cent of households).

**Table 5: Proportion of households, by construction material of the house roof  
and by district  
(Bamiyan province, Sept. 2011)  
(%)**

District	Wood	Cement/ metal	Other
Bamiyan province	87.8	5.8	6.4
Bamiyan provincial centre	85.0	7.0	8.0
Shibar	64.0	23.8	12.2
Saighan	90.1	2.9	7.0
Kahmard	91.8	1.4	6.7
Yakawlang	88.1	3.7	8.2
Panjab	92.8	3.9	3.4
Waras	94.2	3.9	1.9

The district distribution by construction material of the roof, walls and floor does not indicate much variation. For the roof, wood was used by at least 85 per cent of households in all districts, with the exception of Shibar, in which only 64 per cent of households had their houses made of a wooden roof. For the walls, most of the houses (at least 66 per cent of households) in most of the districts used dirt or stone with mud.

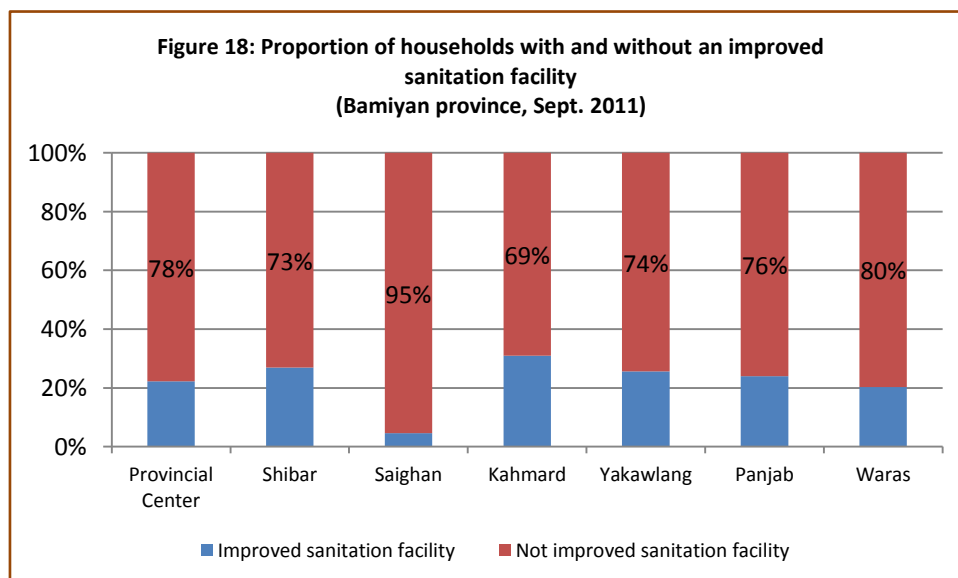


### **Type of toilet facility**

One in three households had no toilet facility. Among the districts, more than half of all households in Yakawlang and Panjab districts reported having no toilet facility.

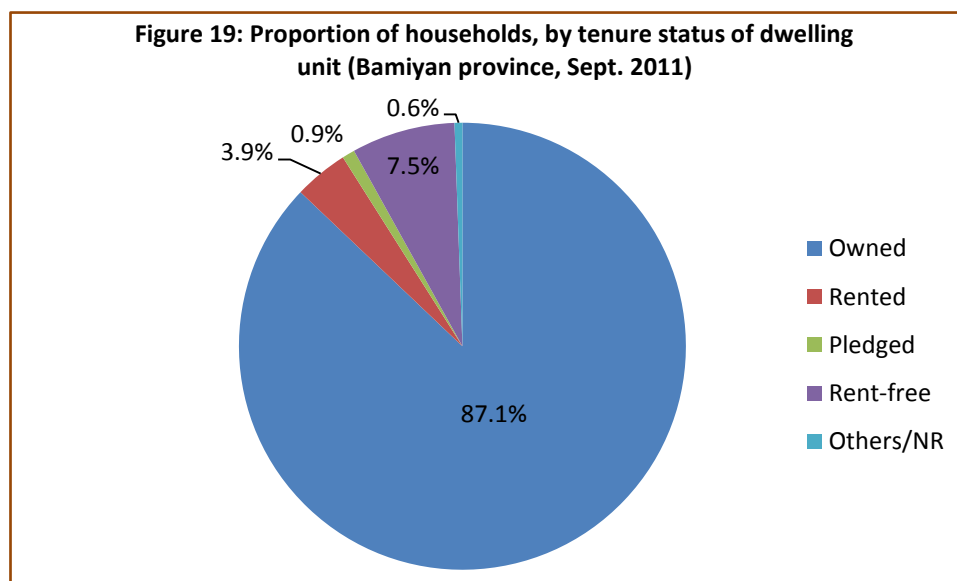
For those with a toilet facility, the most common was the elevated type of room in which dirt is deposited on the ground and collected every now and then (34.9 per cent). This facility was used in two out of three households (65.6 per cent) in Saighan district.

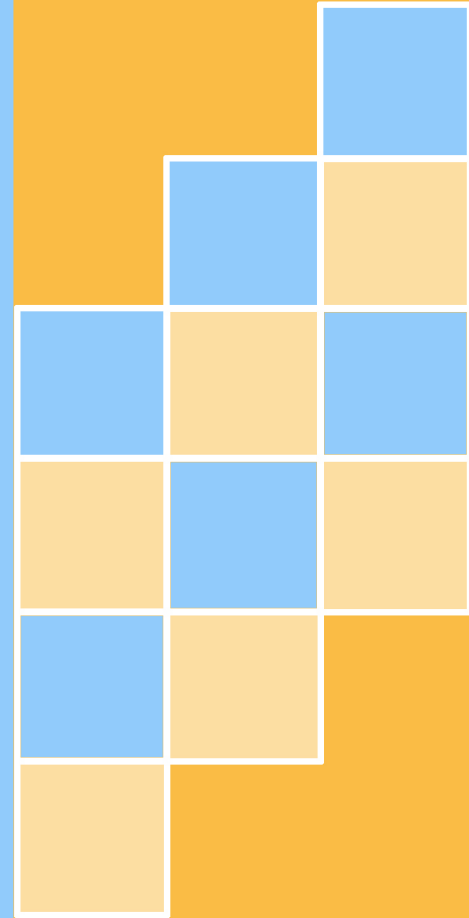
Only 22.8 per cent of households in the province reported having an improved sanitation facility (flush or pour flush or a ventilated improved pit latrine), a rate much higher than the national average of 5 per cent.



### ***Ownership of the housing unit***

Most household respondents reported owning the housing unit they occupied (87.1 per cent). Only 3.9 per cent of households were renting, and 7.5 per cent were occupying the unit for free.





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