



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Central Statistics Organization



HIGHLIGHTS

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY



Takhar



Introduction

Takhar Province is the 8th province in which the Socio–Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) has been rolled out. The 1st SDES was initiated in 2011 in Bamiyan Province by the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) of Afghanistan with the technical support from UNFPA.

SDES provides information 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 are all important in determining the needs of different segments of the population. Further, this will help 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.

Just like in other provinces where SDES has been conducted, different ways of monitoring on the survey operations (from survey planning to data analysis) were strictly implemented to ensure that high quality data are being collected despite of the insecurities in some districts in the province.

1. Objectives

1.1 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.

1.2 Data for Businesses and Industries

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

1.3 Housing Policy and Programs

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.

1.4 Data on Vulnerable Population

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

1.5 Humanitarian Assistance

The SDES includes a mapping and listing of all houses, business establishments and institutions at the district and village levels as well as the location of 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.

1.6 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.

2. 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.

2.1 Extensive Listing of Houses, Establishments and Institutions

An extensive listing and mapping process covered all houses, businesses and institutions in every village and urban area in Takhar 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, 17 districts and around 1,057 enumeration areas were canvassed.

2.2 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.

3. Monitoring and Supervision

The listing and mapping activity was carried out by 286 CSO and hired cartographers and hired assistant cartographers, along with 16 District Statistics Officers (DSOs) and assistants. The field enumeration was conducted by 2,010 surveyors, 140 controllers, 76 district team 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 17 districts. Errors were thus corrected at an early stage of enumeration. CSO supervisors used computer tablets to record the findings during monitoring and supervision.

Ninety three CSO monitors 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. A total of 18 District Monitors (DMs), 18 Deputy District Monitors (DDMs) and 276 Enumeration Area Monitors (EAMs) were utilized. The findings of the monitoring group were immediately relayed to CSO supervisors for necessary action.

4. Data Processing

Editing, reject listing and data entry were done in Kabul at the CSO DPC, with 79 data encoders, 41 editors, 26 verifiers and one CSO supervisor to oversee the data processing stage.

5. Major Findings of SDES

5.1 Population Distribution

The population distribution by sex and age group in Takhar Province is shown in Figure 1. The proportion of male population of Takhar was higher (50.7 percent) than female translated into a sex ratio of 103 males for every 100 females. This sex ratio is lower than the one recorded for the whole country, which is 105 males for every 100 females as reported in the ALCS 2013–2014¹.

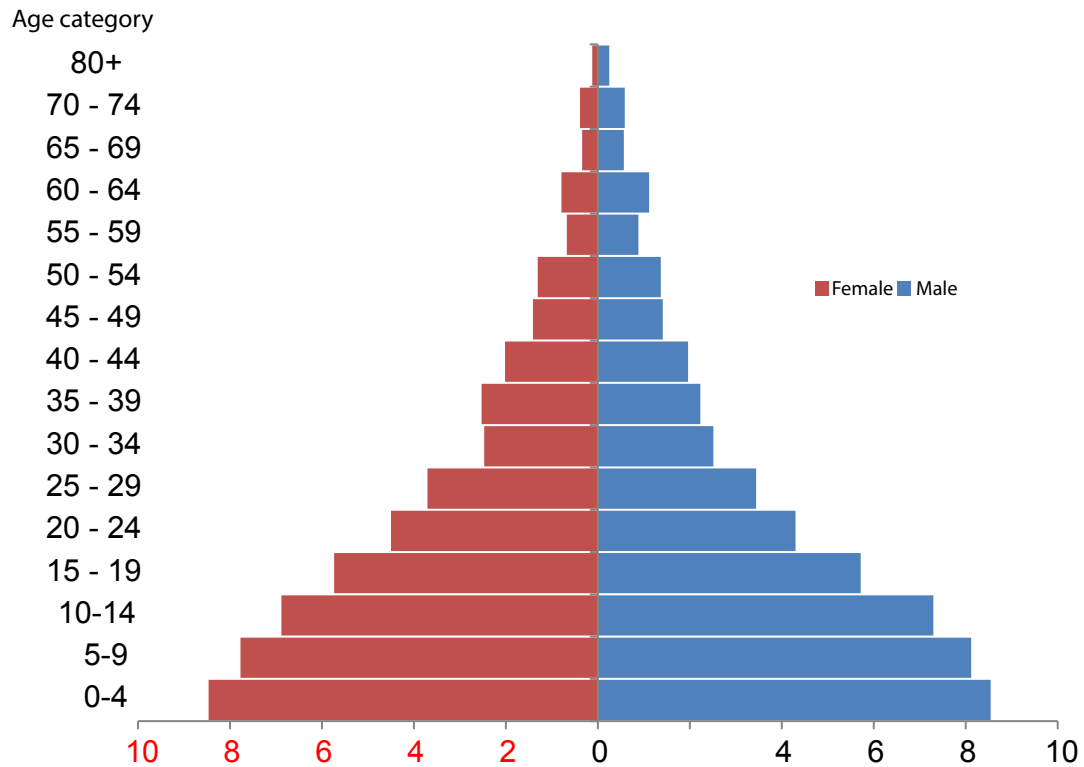
At the time of the survey, half of the population of Takhar was 16.3 years or younger which implies a young population in the province. The 0–4 year age group comprised the largest proportion of the population with 17 percent, followed by 5–9 year age group with 15.9 percent. The 10–14 year age group with 14.2 percent was the third largest proportion of the population in the province.

The youth's population (aged 15 to 24 years) made up 20.2 percent of the total population of which 49.5 percent were males and 50.5 percent were females. This distribution leads to a dependency ratio of 94 persons younger than 15 years and older than 64 years for every 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years. This ratio, however, is lower than the recorded national dependency ratio of 100 (ALCS 2013–2014).

Among the age group 15–19 years, about 9.3 percent were married; 48.0 percent among 20–24 years; 83.3 percent among 25 to 29 years old; and more than 95 percent among 30 years and above. The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was used as proxy for mean age at first marriage. Men in Takhar spent 25 years in singlehood on average compared to women (21 years).

¹ Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2013–2014 (ALCS 2013–2014) National Risk and Vulnerability Survey

Figure 1. Population by Age Group and Sex: Takhar, September 2015



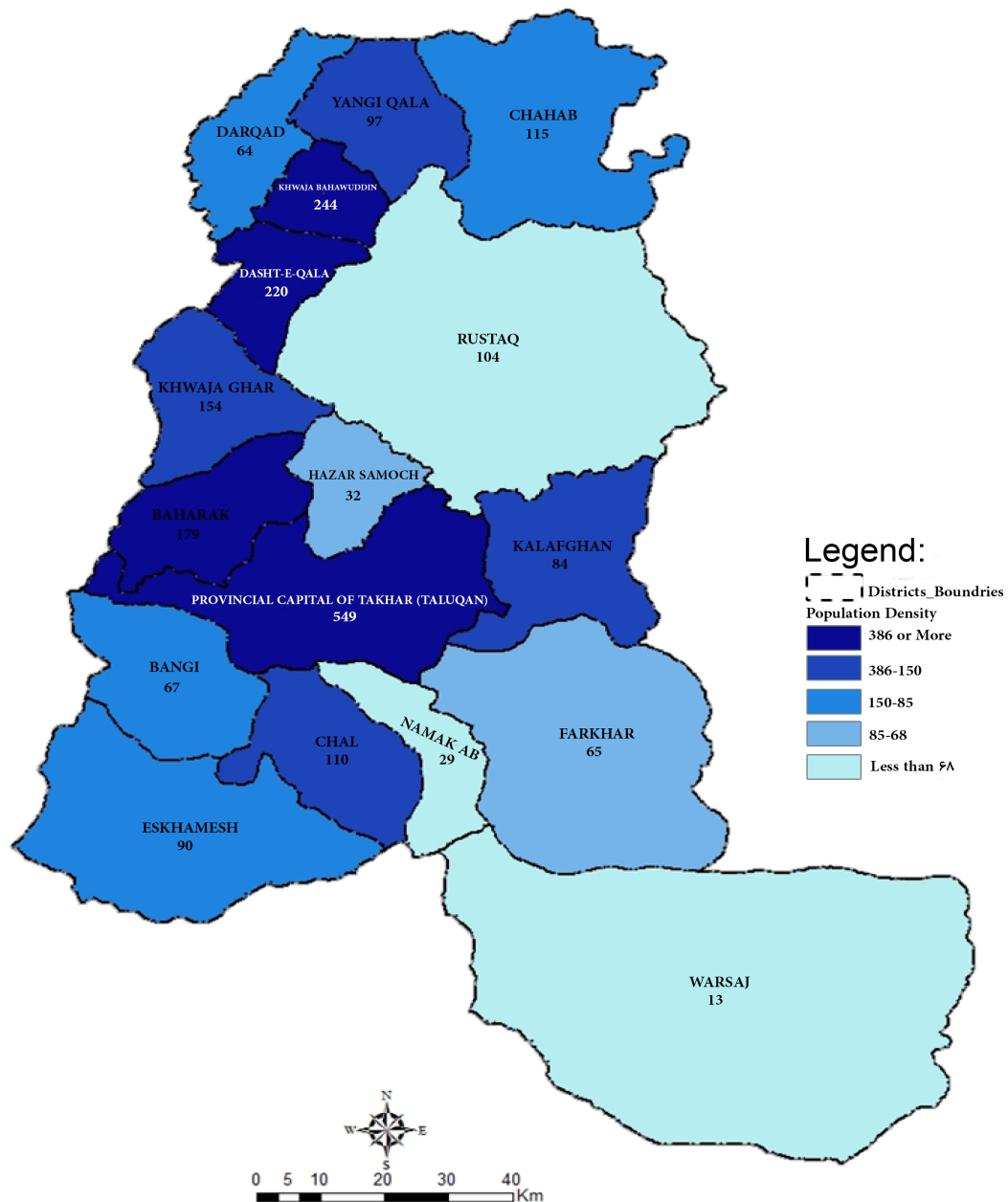
By district, Taluqan, the Provincial Center, had the largest population size making up 26.3 percent of the total population, followed by Rustaq District comprising 15.2 percent, while Hazar Samoch and Namak Ab Districts had the smallest with 1.0 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively.

Table 1. Population Distribution by Sex and District: Takhar, September 2015

Province/District	Considering the percentage of both sexes		Percent of District Population to Total Takhar Population
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Takhar	50.7	49.3	100.0
Taluqan	51.1	48.9	26.3
Hazar Samoch	50.1	49.9	1.0
Baharak	50.2	49.8	4.8
Bangi	50.3	49.7	3.4
Chal	51.9	48.1	2.6
Namak Ab	51.4	48.6	1.3
Kalafghan	50.2	49.8	3.6
Farkhar	51.0	49.0	4.5
Khwaja Ghar	51.3	48.7	5.6
Rustaq	50.6	49.4	15.2
Eskhamesh	50.8	49.2	6.0
Dasht-E-Qala	50.7	49.3	4.8
Warsaj	49.3	50.7	3.1
Khwaja Bahawuddin	50.4	49.6	3.7
Darqad	50.9	49.1	2.2
Chahab	49.8	50.2	7.1
Yangi Qala	50.1	49.9	4.9

By population density, which is the ratio of the population to the land area, Taluqan had the most number of people who occupy the same size of land (549 persons per km² of land area), while Warsaj had the fewest (13 person per km²).

Figure 2. Population Density by District: Takhar, September



5.2 Education

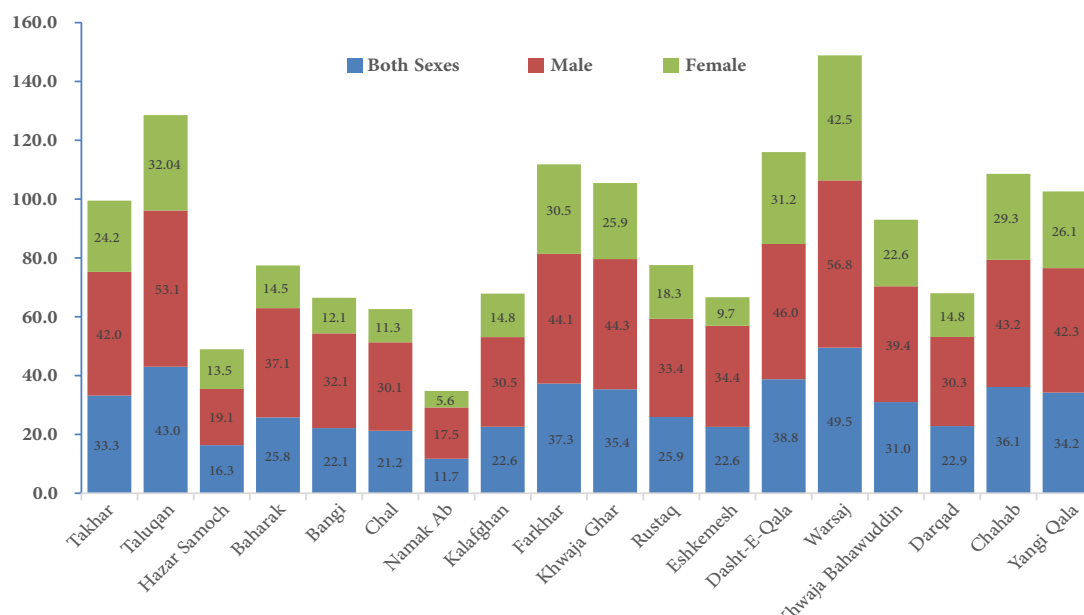
5.2.1 Literacy

Based on survey findings, the literacy rate of the total population aged 15 years and older in Takhar Province was 28.1 percent (37.8 percent for males and 18.2 percent for females). This rate was lower than the national rate of 34.3 percent (ALCS 2013–2014).

The literacy rate for the population aged 10 years and older was 33.3 percent. The males' literacy rate was 42.0 percent, while the females' was 24.2 percent. Consequently, the illiteracy rates for males and females were 58.0 percent and 75.8 percent, respectively. The youth's (population aged 15–24 years old) literacy rate was 46.6 percent (56.1 percent among males and 37.4 percent among females), when compared to the national youth's literacy rate at 51.7 percent (66 percent among males and 36.7 percent among females) it is lower (ALCS 2013–2014).

Among the districts, Warsaj had the highest literacy rate for population aged 10 years and older compared to other districts (total literacy rate for this district was 49.5 percent; 56.8 percent among males and 42.5 percent among females). Taluqan had the second highest literacy rate at 43.0 percent (53.1 percent among males and 32.4 percent among females). Namak–Ab had the lowest literacy rates (total literacy rate at 11.7 percent; 17.5 percent among males and 5.6 percent among females).

Figure 3. Literacy Rate of the Population 10 Years Old and Older by Sex and District: Takhar, September 2015



5.2.2 Highest Class Completed

At the time of the survey, more than half (64.9 percent) of the total population 7 years or older in Takhar Province had not attended any formal education. A higher proportion was recorded among females (73.1 percent) compared to their male counterparts (57 percent). This pattern was observed in all districts with more females than males who had not attended any formal education. Eshkamesh had the highest percentage point difference between males and females who had not attended any formal education at 22.1 percent followed by Baharak with 21.4 percent. Hazar-Samoch had the lowest percentage point difference of those who did not attend any formal education at 0.2 percent.

Figure 4. Percentage of Population 7 Years or Older by Highest Class Completed and Sex: Takhar, September 2015



5.2.3 Net School Attendance

Among the population in Takhar aged 7 to 12 years, about 127 thousand children were attending primary school (Classes 1–6) at the time of the survey. This represents a net primary attendance rate of 53.8 percent which is lower than national rate of 54.5 percent (ALCS 2013–2014). The net attendance primary rate among boys was 58.9 percent and 48.4 percent among girls. The same pattern was observed for age group 13–15 years who were attending secondary school (Classes 7–9). The net secondary attendance rate among boys was 29.3 percent and among girls was 23.0 percent (net secondary attendance rate for both sexes was 26.2 percent). Among the population aged 16–18 years, 18.2 percent were attending high school (Classes 10–12) at the time of the survey; 21.0 percent among males and 15.4 percent among females. The net attendance rate for those who were attending higher education (technical/vocational/bachelor degree/master degree/or PhD) in the province was 8.4 percent, higher proportion among males (11.6 percent) compared to females (5.4 percent).

Warsaj had the highest net primary, secondary and high school attendance rates with 80.5 percent, 47.4 percent and 36.9 percent, respectively. While Taluqan had the highest net attendance rate for higher education with 15.4 percent. On the other

hand, Namak–Ab had the lowest net primary, secondary and high school attendance rates with 24.6 percent, 6.7 percent and 4 percent, respectively. Hazar Samoch had the lowest net attendance rate for those attending higher education at 0.3 percent only.

Figure 5. Net Primary Attendance Rate by District: Takhar, September

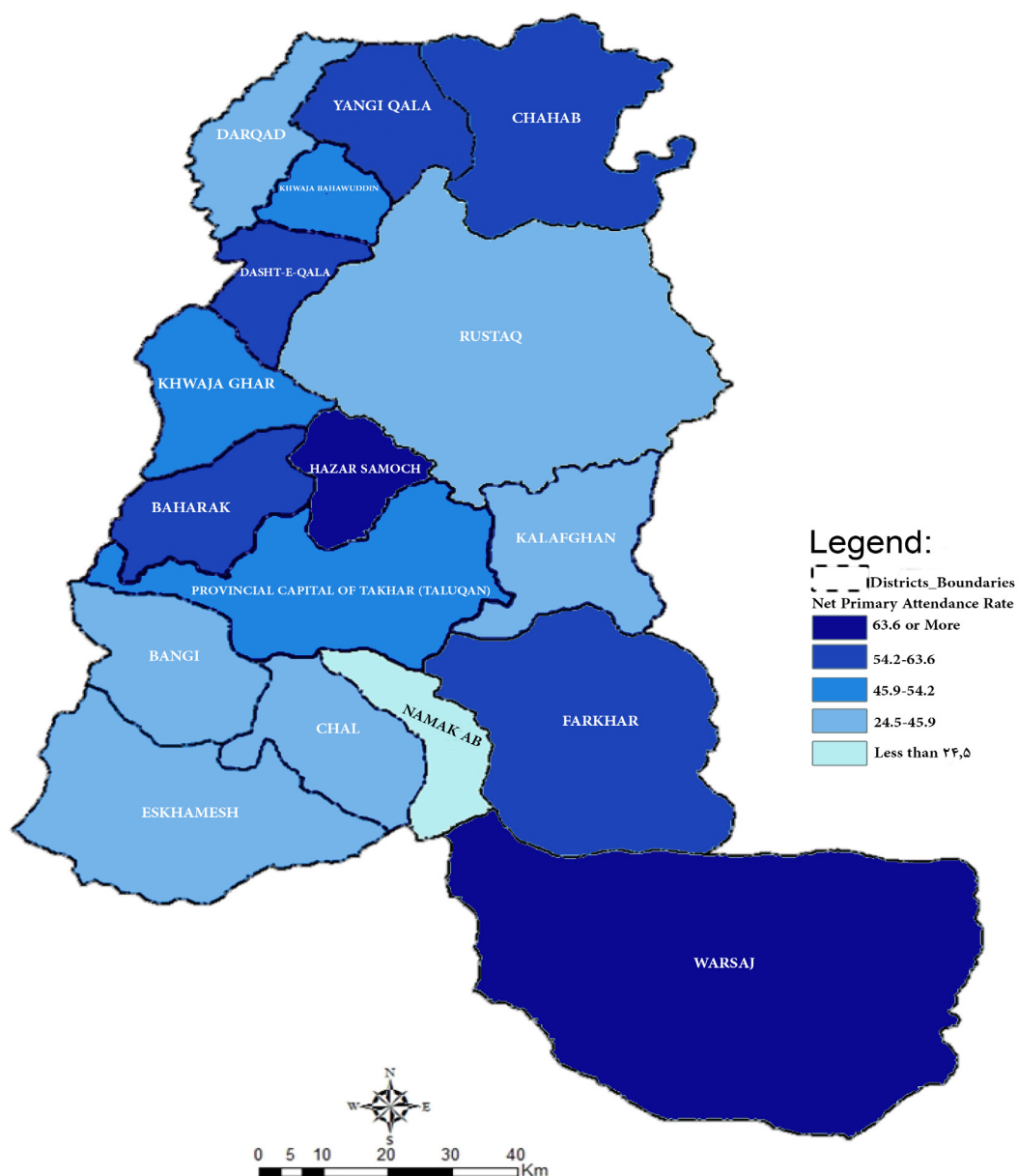


Table 2. Net Attendance Rates by District and Sex: Takhar, September 2015

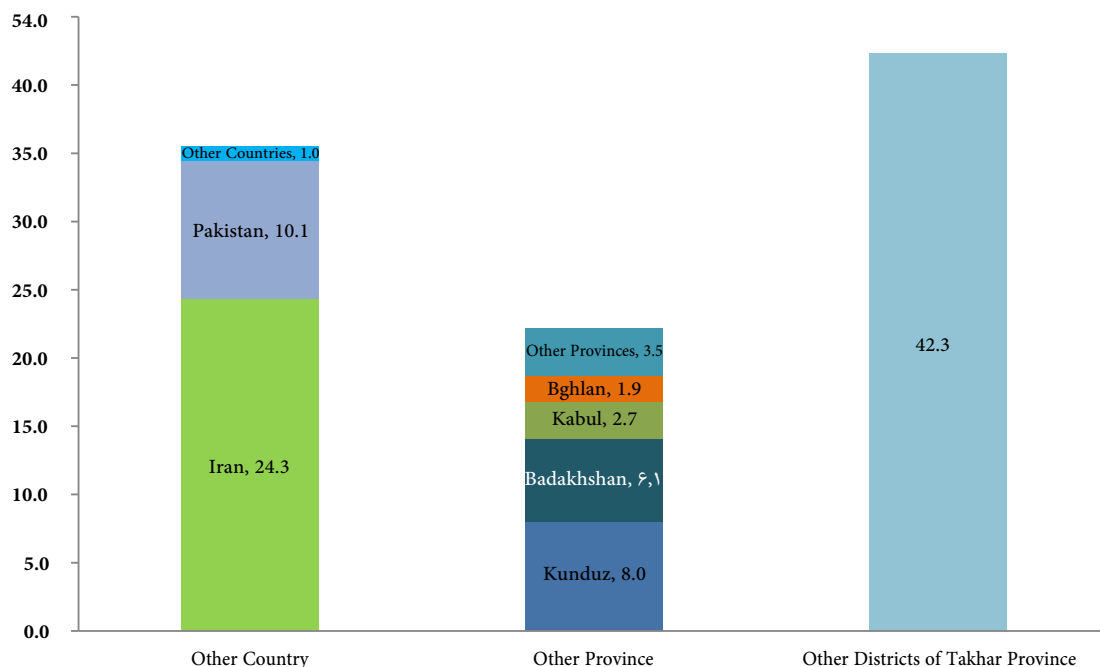
Province/ District	Attending Classes 1–6 (7–12 years)			Attending Classes 7–9 (13–15 years)			Attending Classes 10–12 (16–18 years)			Attending Classes 13 and above (19–24 years)		
	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls
Takhar	53.8	58.9	48.4	26.2	29.3	23.0	18.2	21.0	15.4	8.4	11.6	5.4
Taluqan	60.1	65.4	54.6	33.7	37.0	30.3	25.3	28.3	22.2	15.4	19.7	11.1
Hazar Samoch	72.5	70.9	74.1	19.5	15.3	24.3	2.1	3.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.0
Baharak	57.9	67.1	48.6	18.9	24.7	12.9	11.6	17.5	6.1	4.0	6.4	1.8
Bangi	40.1	43.5	36.8	15.6	19.3	11.8	9.4	13.4	5.9	4.1	8.4	0.8
Chal	41.2	47.0	35.0	18.2	24.9	10.0	10.7	17.9	3.9	3.8	6.9	0.3
Namak Ab	24.6	29.7	19.3	6.7	9.8	3.1	4.0	8.0	0.0	2.7	5.7	0.0
Kalafghan	36.4	40.3	32.1	18.7	20.2	17.0	11.1	15.3	7.3	5.3	7.8	3.3
Farkhar	57.7	61.9	53.1	30.2	32.0	28.3	20.4	20.7	20.1	8.9	12.3	5.5
Khwaja Ghar	53.2	57.6	48.6	24.0	26.6	21.4	16.9	20.5	13.2	6.3	9.4	2.9
Rustaq	42.0	47.1	36.5	20.1	22.9	17.1	13.1	15.4	10.9	4.4	5.6	3.3
Eskhamesh	43.2	53.3	32.0	15.7	22.0	8.8	9.0	14.2	3.8	8.6	7.0	0.3
Dasht–E– Qala	60.6	64.8	56.4	32.0	31.6	32.4	20.3	19.8	20.7	7.5	8.8	6.4
Warsaj	80.5	82.0	79.0	47.4	50.9	44.0	36.9	38.2	35.9	14.0	19.3	9.2
Khwaja Bahawuddin	54.3	60.6	47.5	20.1	23.0	17.0	12.8	15.6	10.0	5.3	7.1	3.7
Darqad	45.9	54.4	37.0	21.9	27.9	16.2	12.9	15.7	10.1	3.8	6.4	1.4
Chahab	63.6	66.9	60.2	29.4	32.2	26.7	22.9	24.3	21.7	6.4	9.4	3.8
Yangi Qala	62.6	67.0	58.0	28.5	31.9	25.1	18.9	19.8	18.1	6.1	9.2	3.3

5.2.2 Highest Class Completed

Of the total population of Takhar Province, around 17.2 percent resided for at least six months in other place other than their current district of residence at the time of the survey (other districts of Takhar Province, other provinces or outside of country). About 35.5 percent of the migrants came from foreign countries and 22.2 percent came from other provinces while 42.3 percent lived in different districts within Takhar Province.

About 24.3 percent of those who resided for at least six months outside their current residence at the time of survey came from Iran and 10.1 percent came from Pakistan. On the other hand, the distribution of migrants from other provinces is as follows: Kunduz (8.0 percent), Badakhshan (6.1 percent), Kabul (2.7 percent), Bghlan, 1.9 percent) and other provinces (3.5 percent).

Figure 6. Proportion of Migrants by Place of Previous Residence: Takhar, September 2015

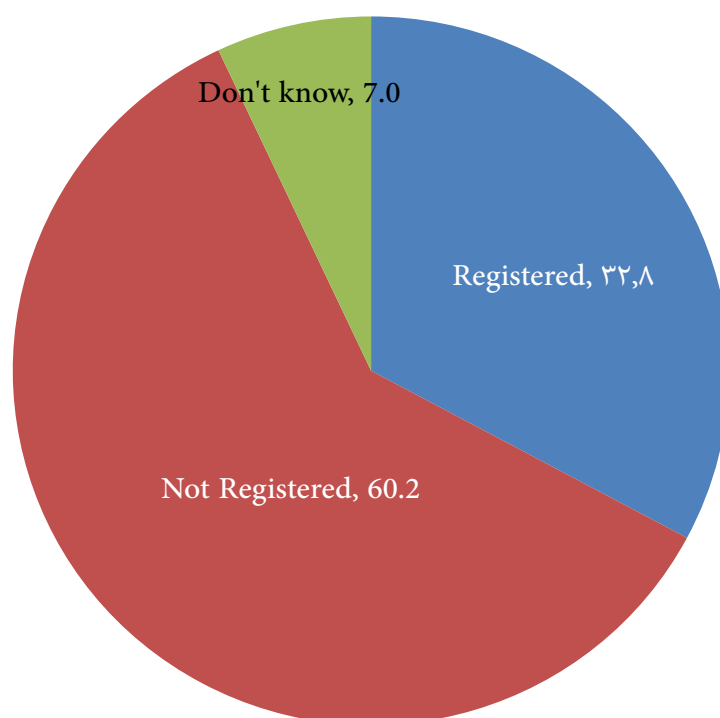


5.4. Birth Registration

The SDES results in Takhar Province shows that 32.8 percent of the children below 5 years old was registered. The proportions of birth registration in the province between boys and girls were equal.

Among districts, Darqad had the highest birth registration with 65.3 percent followed by Eskhamesh with 61.6 percent while Chal had the lowest rate with 10.7 percent.

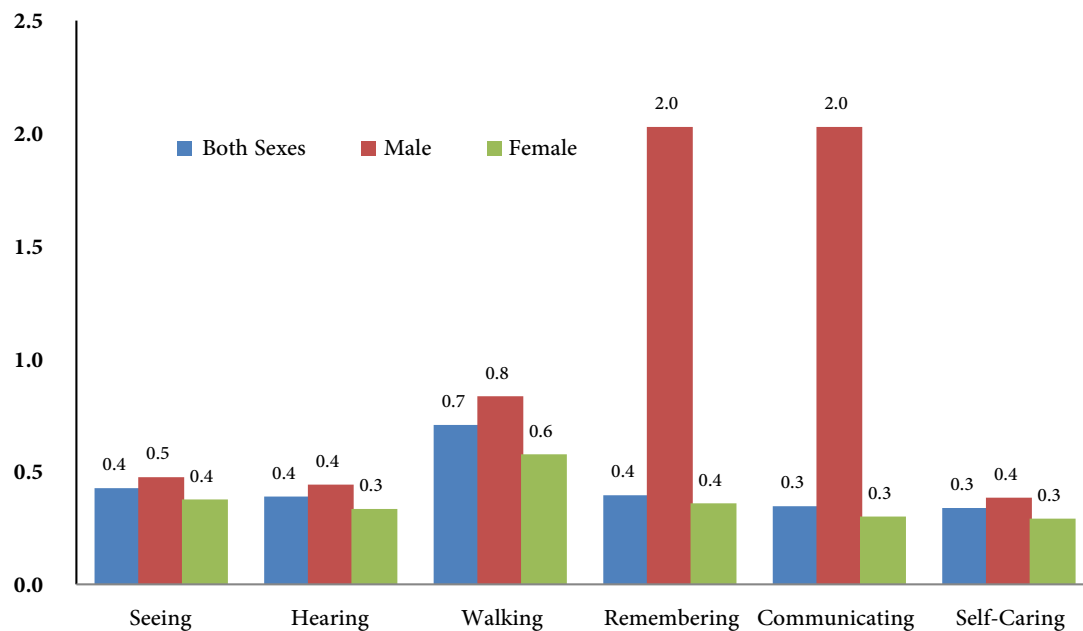
Figure 7. Proportion of Population Below 5 Years Old by Birth Registration Status: Takhar, September 2015



5.5. Functional Difficulty

About 1.5 percent of the population aged 5 years or older in Takhar Province at the time of survey had at least one functional difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating, or self-caring. Among the population aged 5 years or older, the most common difficulty was walking (0.7 percent) while communicating and self-caring were the least at 0.3 percent each. More males (1.8 percent) than females (1.2 percent) had a functional difficulty.

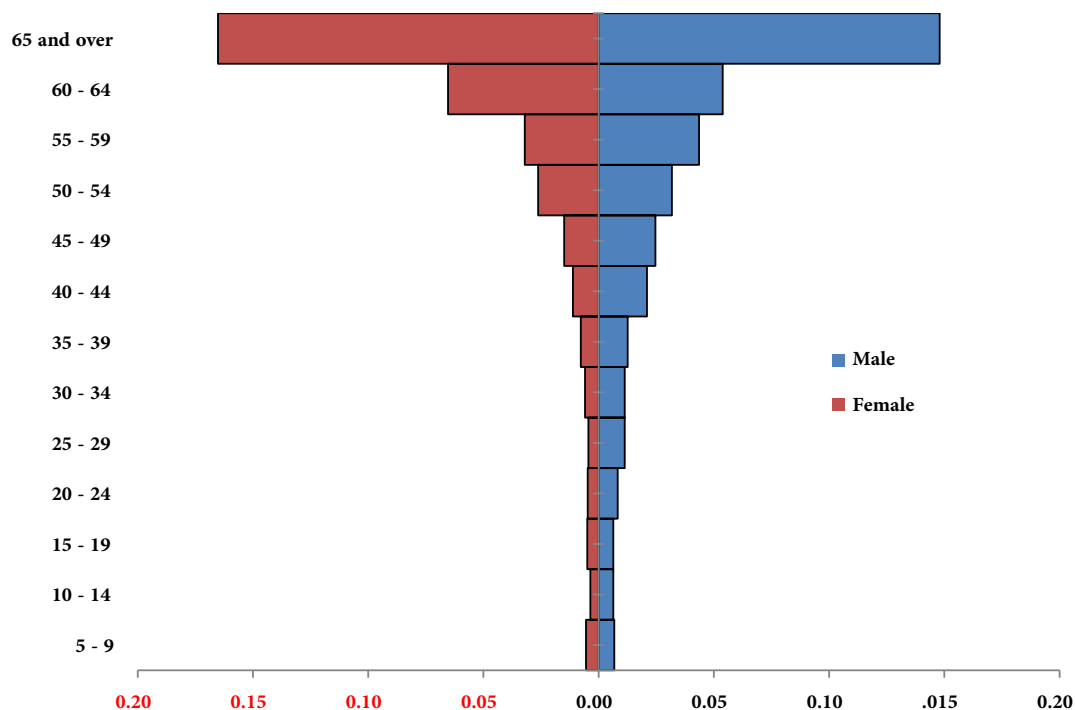
Figure 8. Proportion of Population 5 Years Old or Older by Type of Functional Difficulty and Sex: Takhar, September 2015



As shown in Figure 9, there seems to be a positive correlation between age and functional difficulty: as age increases the proportion with a functional difficulty also increases. Having at least one type of functional difficulty was more prevalent among those aged 65 years old and above at 15.4 percent, with higher proportion among women (16.5 percent) than men (14.8 percent).

Among the age group 5–9 years, the proportion of having functional difficulty was at 0.6 percent; 0.7 percent among boys and 0.6 percent among girls. Communicating, self-caring and remembering were the common types of functional difficulty at 0.3 percent each. Among those in the 65 years and older age group, walking (8.7 percent) and seeing (6.7 percent) were the common types of functional difficulty.

Figure 9. Percentage of the Population 5 Years Old and Over With Functional Difficulty by Sex and Age Group: Takhar, September 2015



5.6. Economic Activity

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

In Takhar Province, 41.0 percent of the population 15 years or older worked for 6 months or more during the 12 months prior to the survey (Figure 10). A greater proportion among males (72.6 percent) who worked was recorded compared to females (8.8 percent). Smaller proportion (2.3 percent) had worked for less than six months (3.1 percent among males and 1.4 percent among females), while those who did not work at all during the reference period comprised 56.7 percent. Among women, 89.8 percent did not work while among men (24.3 percent) were not working.

Figure 10. Percentage of Population 15 Years Old and Older by Work Status and Sex: Takhar, September 2015

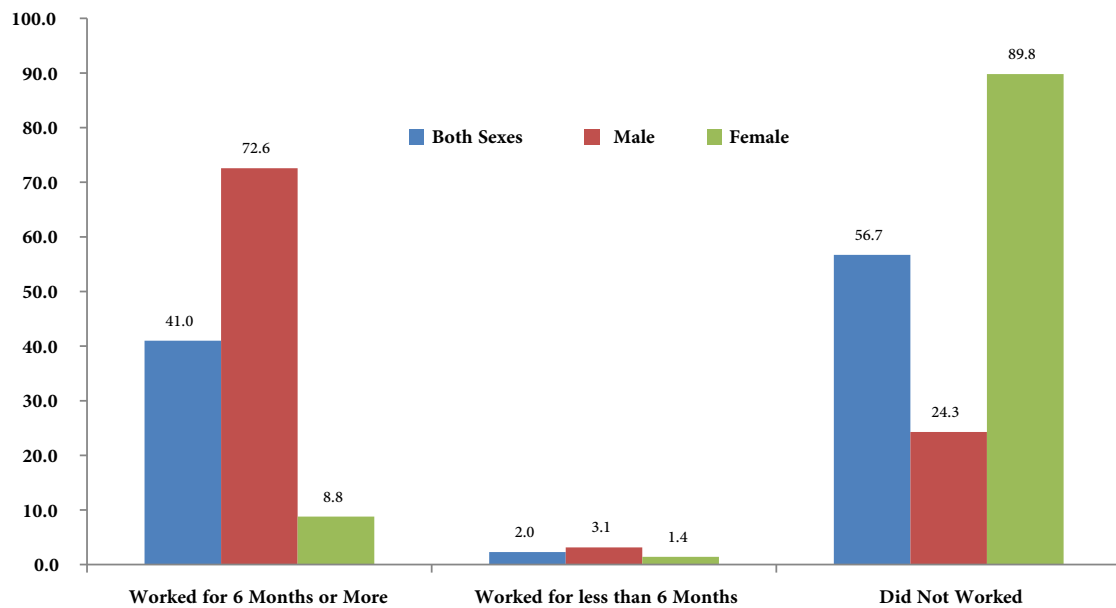
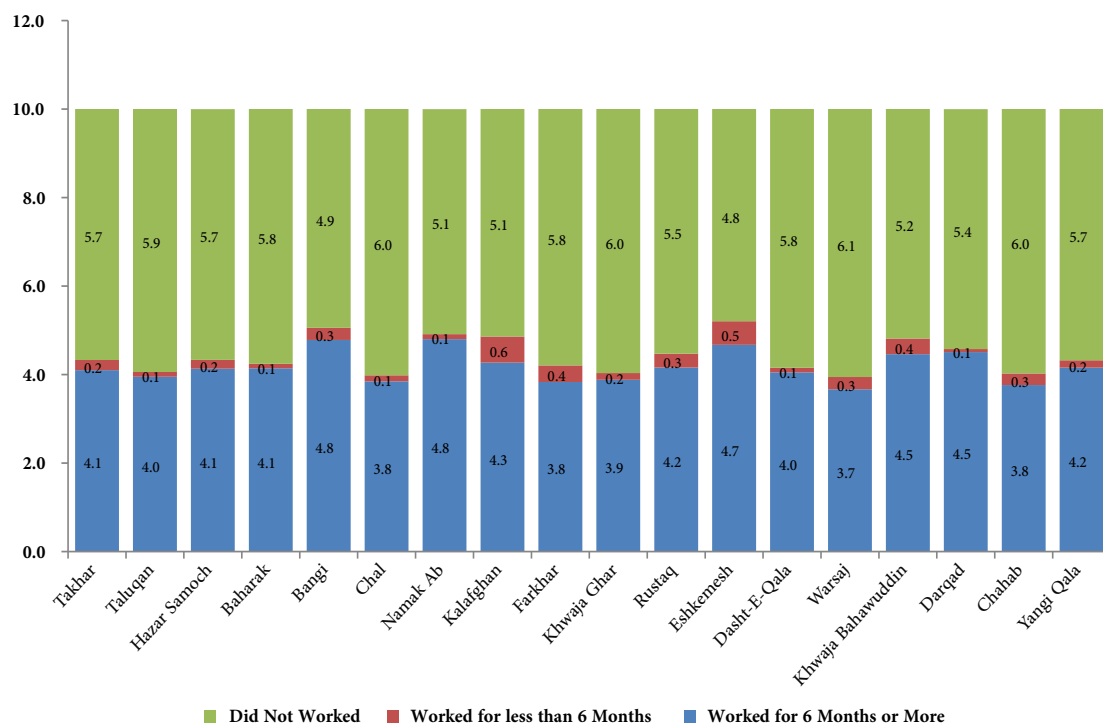


Figure 11 shows the proportion of persons 15 years old and over who did not work during the reference period which had the highest proportions in all districts compared to those who worked (for 6 months or more or less than 6 months). The proportions ranged from 48 percent (Eskhamesh) to 60.6 percent (Warsaj). Namak–Ab had the highest percentage (48 percent) of persons 15 years and older who had reported that they worked for six months or more while Warsaj had the lowest percentage (36.7 percent) of person who had worked for six months or more.

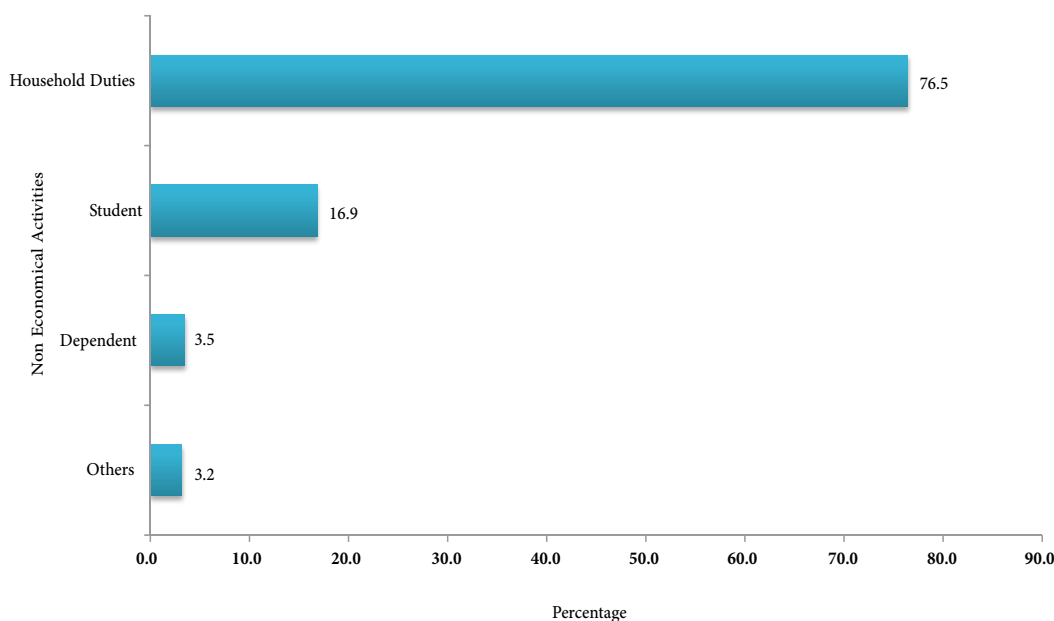
In the province, 7.7 percent of the children aged 5 to 17 years were reported working during the reference period. Among the working children, 6.8 percent had worked for six months or more.

Figure 11. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work Status and District: Takhar, September 2015



Among the population aged 15 years and older who were engaged in non-economic activities (did not work or worked for less than six months), majority of them (76.5 percent) reported that they were attending to household chores and 16.9 percent were studying. About 3.5 percent were reported as dependents due to old or younger age.

Figure 12: Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Engaged in Non-Economic Activities by Type of Non-Economic Activity: Takhar, September 2016.



5.7. Fertility

About 90.2 percent of the ever-married women (EMW) aged 15 years or older reported having given birth to at least one child. While 45.4 percent EMW in age group 15 to 19 years had given birth to at least one child, 95.3 percent EMW aged 25 to 49 had given birth to at least one child. In addition, among the ever-married women aged 15 to 24 years (youth), 71.4 percent had given birth.

Among the districts, the largest proportion of EMW aged 15–49 years who had given birth was recorded in Darqad (92.5 percent) while the smallest proportion was in Chal (85.7 percent).

These estimates, like all fertility estimates from other surveys, had been likely to suffer from underreporting of newly born babies. Thus, it necessitates a fertility estimation using an indirect technique².

² A recalculation of fertility rates using the indirect methods will be included in the final report.

Figure 13. Proportion of Ever-Married Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Had Given Birth by District: Takhar, September 2015



5.8. Mortality

The survey had found out that more than 12 thousand deaths occurred during the two years prior to the survey period. Higher proportion of deaths had been recorded among the males with 60.5 percent compared to females with 39.5 percent. Among the female deaths, 18.2 percent were in age group 15 to 49 years at the time of their death.

Of the total deaths, 25.2 percent were infants, with more male infant deaths (60.3 percent) compared to female infant deaths (39.7 percent). About two in five (39.3 percent) persons who died was a child below 5 years in which higher for boys (58.2 percent) compared to girls (41.7 percent).

Because of the two-year time parameter, respondents may have not provided precise information for all deaths of their household members, especially for newborn who had survived for a short period of time. This section, as with other survey on mortality, likely suffers from underreporting of deaths and thus necessitates a mortality estimation using an indirect technique³.

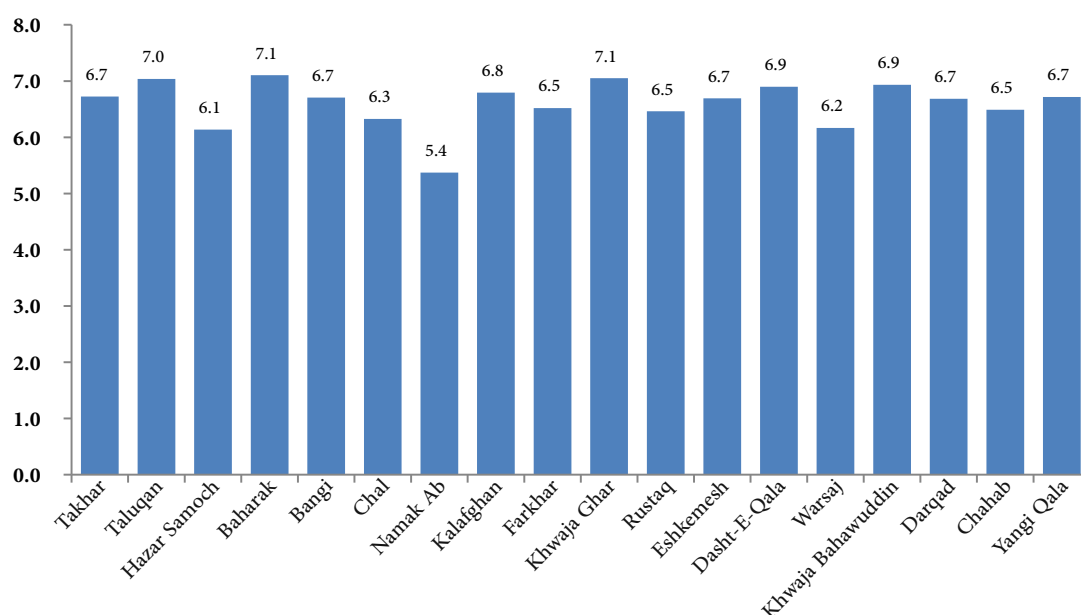
3 A recalculation of deaths using the indirect technique will be included in the final report.

5.9. Household Characteristics

5.9.1 Average Household Size

Of the 190 thousand households in Takhar Province, the average household size was 6.7 persons, which is lower than the national level (7.4 persons) (ALCS 2013–2014). Namak–Ab had the lowest household size (5.4 persons) in the province. Baharak and Khwaja Ghar (7.1 persons each) had the highest household size followed by Taluqan (7.0 persons), Khwaja Bahawuddin and Dasht–E– Qala (6.9 persons each) and Kalafghan (6.8 persons).

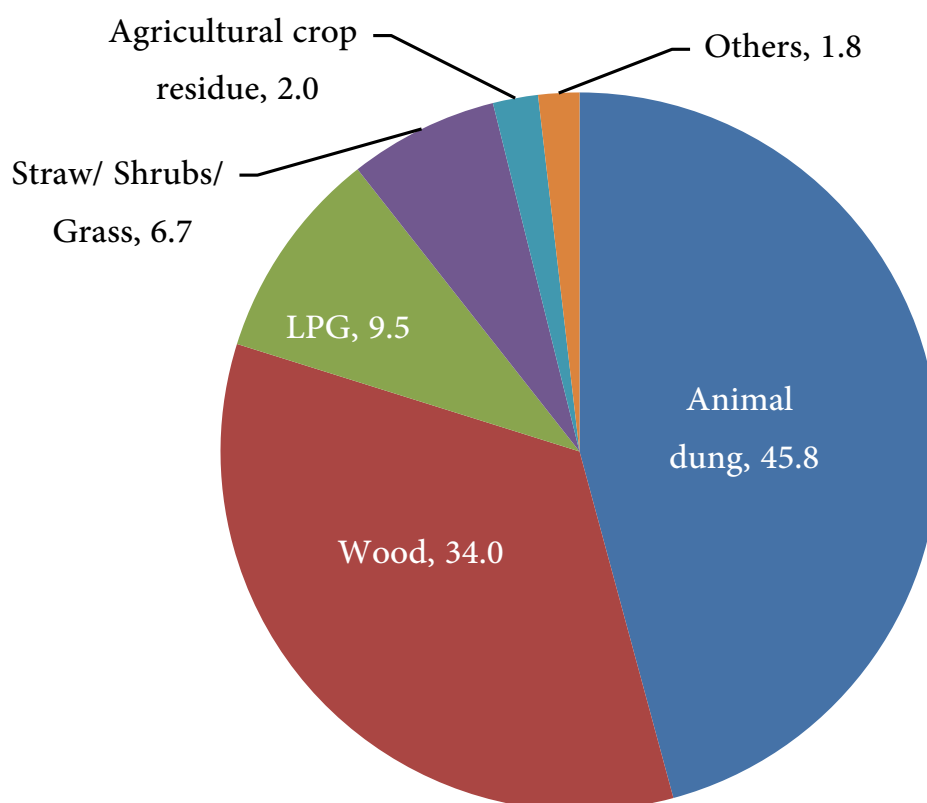
Figure 14. Average Household Size by District: Takhar, September 2015



5.9.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Heating and Lighting

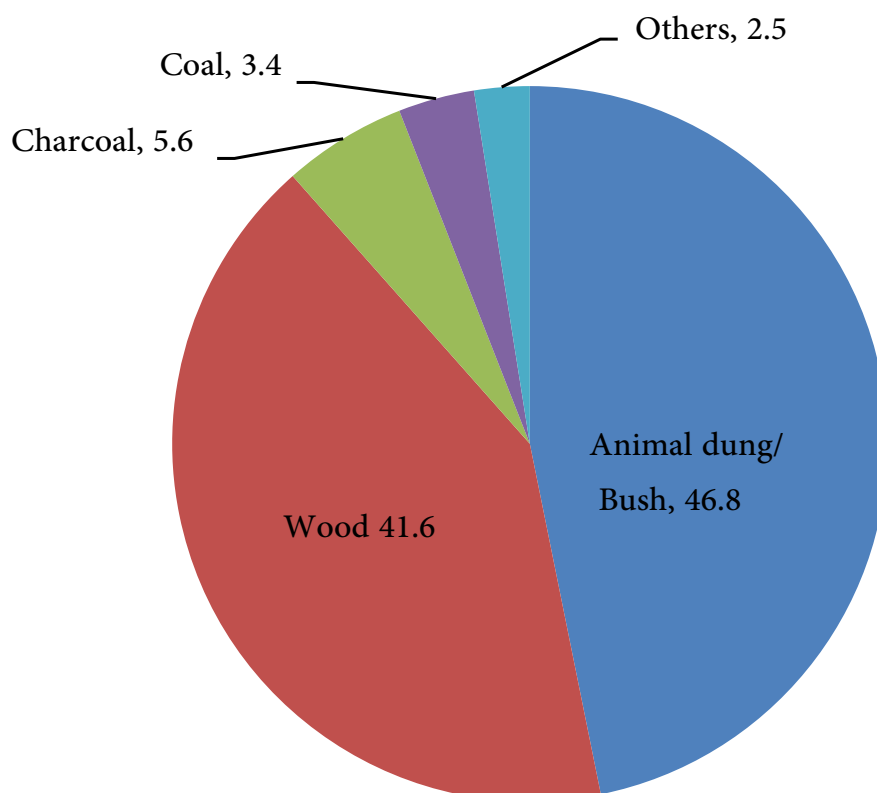
In Takhar Province, 45.8 percent of the households used animal dung for cooking; about 34.0 percent used wood; 9.5 percent used Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG); 2.0 percent used agricultural crop residue and the remaining 1.8 percent used other fuels for cooking such as electricity, charcoal, coal/lignite, biogas and kerosene.

Figure 15. Proportion of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking: Takhar, September 2015



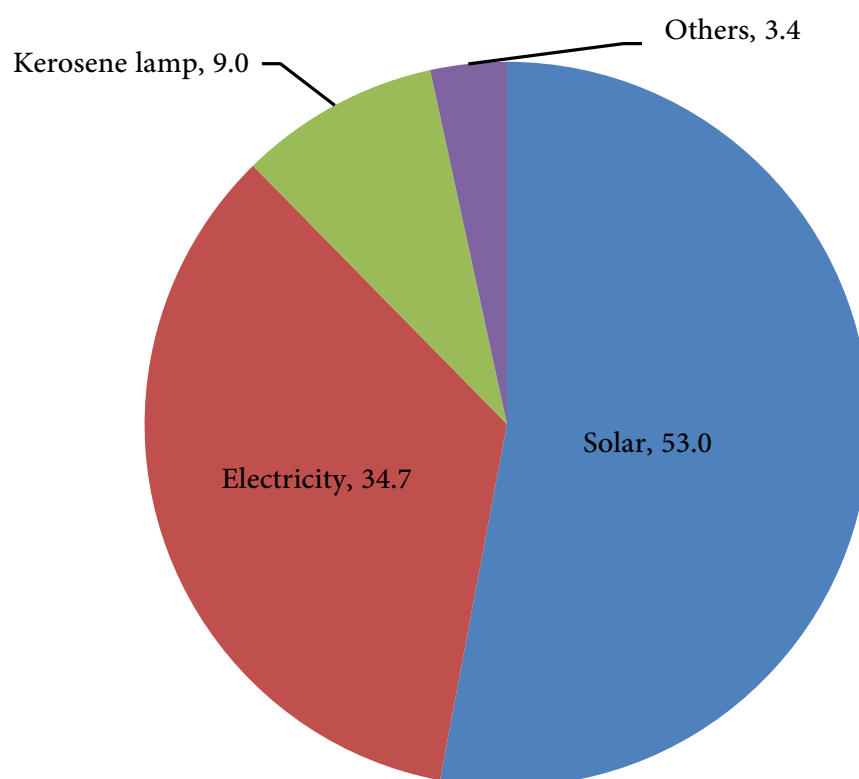
For heating, 46.8 percent of the households used animal dung/bushes for heating their houses. Wood was used by 41.6 percent of the households, while charcoal was used by 5.6 percent and other sources by 2.5 percent such as: electricity, diesel, kerosene and gas to heat their houses.

Figure 16. Proportion of Households by Main Source of Energy for Heating: Takhar, September 2015



Solar power was the leading source of energy for lighting among the households in Takhar Province. It was used by more than half (53.0 percent) of the total households, followed by electricity (34.7 percent) and kerosene lamp (9.0 percent). A small proportion of households (3.4 percent) used other sources such as: gas lamp, candle and etc.

Figure 17. Proportion of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting: Takhar, September 2015

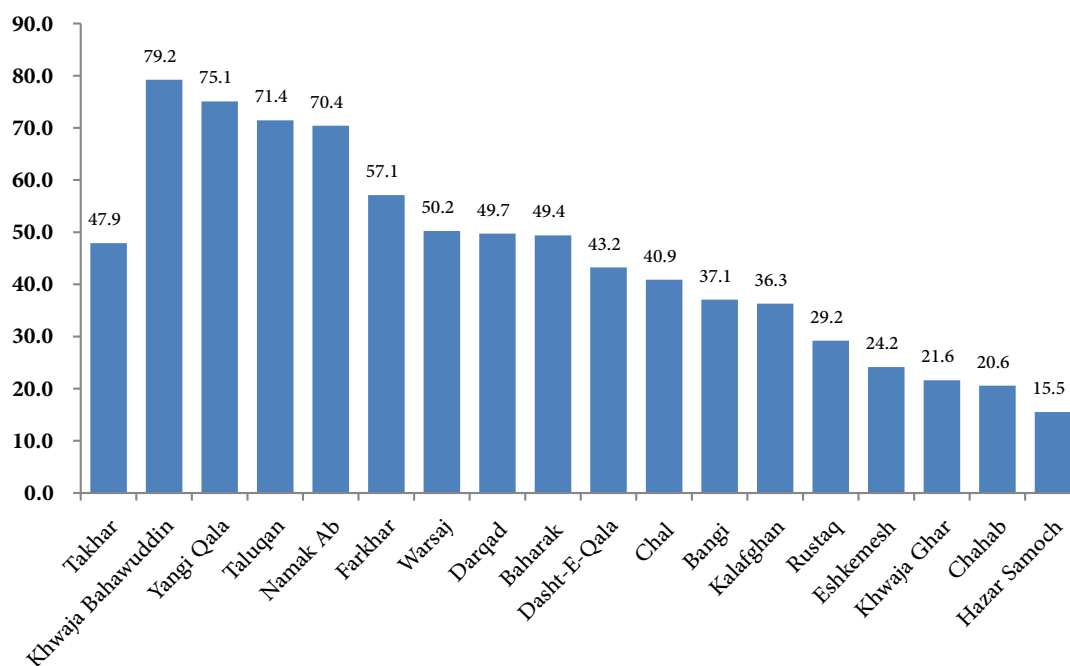


5.9.3 Main Source of Water for Drinking, Washing, Cooking and Other Purposes

In Takhar Province, around 47.9 percent of the total households had access to improved drinking water sources (30.0 percent with protected wells, 6.8 percent with protected spring, 5.6 percent with piped water into dwelling/compound/neighbor, and 5.6 percent with tube well with borehole). This percentage was lower compared to the national level (64.8 percent) (ALCS 2013–2014).

Khwaja Bahawuddin and Yangi Qala had the highest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (79.2 percent and 75.1 percent). In contrast, Hazar–Samoch had the lowest proportion of households with access to improved drinking water sources (15.5 percent). Most of the households (45.2 percent) in this district obtained drinking water from unprotected wells.

Figure 18. Proportion of Households With Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by District: Takhar, September 2015

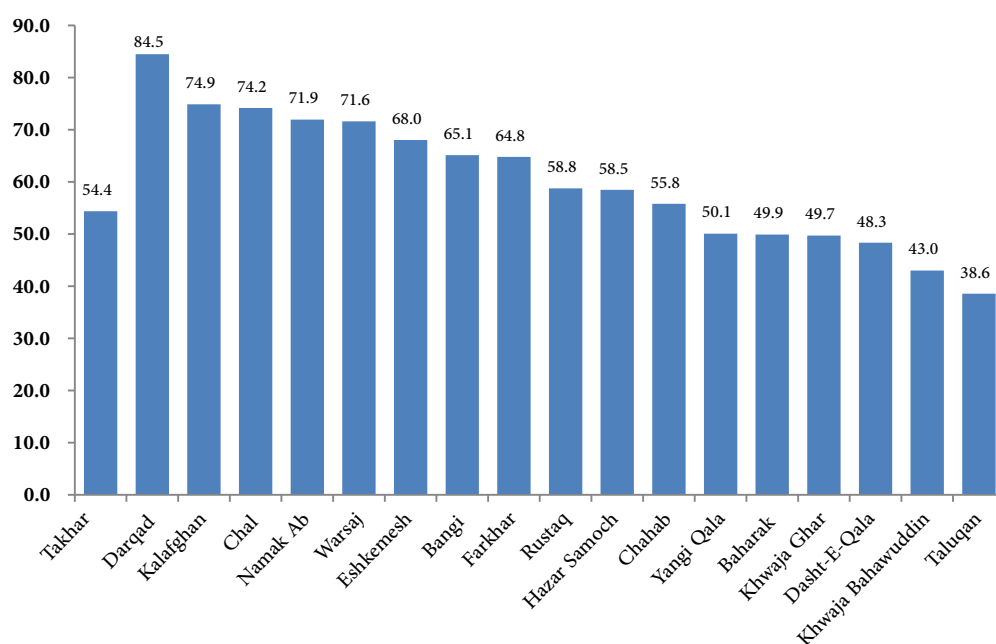


The main source of water for cooking, washing and other purposes in Takhar Province was surface water (25.8 percent). At the district level, in Khwaja-Ghar and Bangi (74.4 percent and 71.4 percent, respectively) most households drew water from surface water. In Namak Ab, 70.5 percent of the households obtained water from protected spring.

5.9.4 Land Ownership

About 54.4 percent of the total households in the province owned an agricultural land at the time of the survey. Majority of the households in most districts owned agricultural land: Darqad (84.5 percent), Kalafghan (74.9 percent), Chal (74.2 percent), Namak–Ab (71.9 percent) and Warsaj (71.6 percent). Taluqan, the provincial center, had the lowest proportion (38.6 percent) of households owning an agricultural land. The size of land owned, however, was small where 16.5 percent of all households with land owned less than two Gerib or 10,000 m² (1 Gerib = 2,000 m²).

Figure 19: Proportion of Households With Agricultural Land Owned by District: Takhar, September 2015

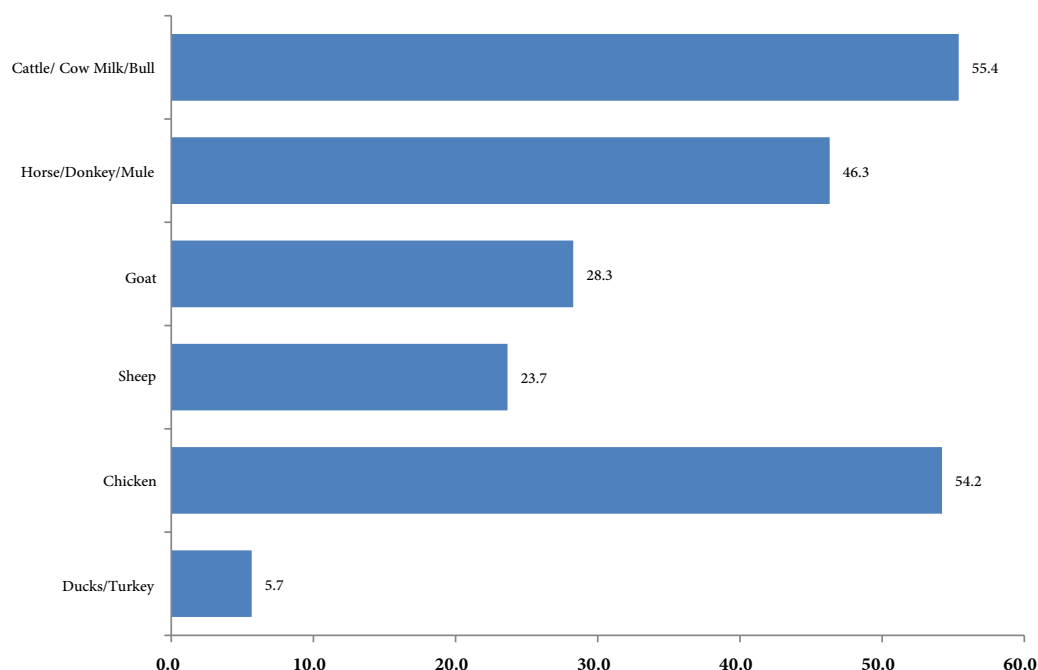


5.9.5 Ownership of Livestock and Poultry

Raising of cattle/milk cow/bull was the most common livestock raising activity in Takhar Province where 55.4 percent of the households reported to own a cattle/milk cow/bull at the time of the survey. Around 46.3 percent of the households owned a horse/donkey/mule. On the other hand, a smaller proportion (28.3 percent) of the households owned a goat and 23.7 percent owned a sheep.

In terms of poultry raising, raising of chicken was the most popular activity among the households (54.2 percent of the households raised at least one chicken). Most of the households raised chicken for food substance. A small proportion of households raised either duck or turkey (5.7 percent).

Figure 20. Proportion of Households by Ownership and Type of Livestock/Poultry: Takhar, September 2015



5.9.6 Household Assets and Facilities

The presence of electricity including solar is a necessity in most districts where 87.2 percent of the households in the province had electricity in their houses. Nine in ten households in Warsaj (98 percent), Darqad (97.1 percent), Khwaja Ghar (92.3 percent), Dasht-E-Qala (92 percent), Bangi (91.8 percent) and Chahab (91.6 percent) had electricity in their houses. The lowest percentage of households with the presence of electricity was in Hazar-Samoch where only three in every five of the total households (61.9 percent).

Mobile phone was the second most common item (among the list of 16 items) owned by members of household in Takhar Province (70.6 percent). The necessity of a mobile for communication is evident in all districts, from 37.6 percent in Hazar-Samoch to 82.7 percent in Taluqan. Watch was also a common item owned by the members of households at 48.4 percent.

A comparison of media and communication equipment reveals that most households (32.6 percent) owned a television set, followed by a radio (31.7 percent). A very few households had an internet access (2.7 percent).

About 15.6 percent of the households had a motorcycle and 10.8 percent owned a bicycle while only 5.0 percent had a car.

Table 3. Proportion of Households by Type of Asset/Facility Present in the Households and District: Takhar, September 2015

Province/ District	Electricity	Radio	TV	Mobile phone	Landline phone	Refrigerator	Washing machine	Internet	Watch	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Cart	Car	Truck	Generator
Takhar	87.2	31.7	32.6	70.6	0.7	3.0	2.3	2.7	48.4	4.5	10.8	15.6	0.5	5.0	2.3	3.2
Taluqan	88.2	41.1	50.9	82.7	1.0	10.1	8.1	4.1	52.7	10.1	14.6	13.2	0.7	9.8	2.4	3.6
Hazar-Samoch	61.9	19.6	1.1	37.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	48.4	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Baharak	84.9	32.6	24.6	78.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	46.2	2.3	16.0	20.1	0.6	5.3	2.4	2.2
Bangi	91.8	13.4	17.6	57.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	57.4	2.1	3.4	14.6	0.2	2.8	4.1	1.4
Chal	79.9	15.4	8.8	56.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	60.0	0.6	0.6	4.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.3
Namak-Ab	69.4	35.4	4.6	55.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	71.8	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.4
Kalafghan	89.2	24.9	19.0	69.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	62.1	2.8	2.3	12.7	0.2	3.9	1.3	2.5
Farkhar	86.1	20.3	37.3	55.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	44.6	2.5	3.6	5.5	0.2	3.6	1.6	2.4
Khwaja Ghar	92.3	28.1	27.4	72.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	14.4	37.5	3.2	11.6	24.1	0.7	5.0	3.2	2.4
Rustaq	82.9	25.0	20.8	63.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.4	41.4	1.8	3.7	9.4	0.3	2.0	1.7	2.0
Eshkhamesh	85.1	31.3	18.8	63.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	55.8	2.8	11.5	22.7	0.5	4.2	3.1	3.7
Dasht-E-Qala	92.0	35.3	31.3	79.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	38.6	4.0	28.1	28.3	0.4	4.0	1.9	3.3
Warsaj	98.0	29.3	49.4	67.3	0.9	3.5	1.2	0.8	59.2	4.5	3.5	14.6	0.5	5.5	5.7	1.4
Khwaja Bahawuddin	88.5	39.2	32.3	76.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.4	48.0	3.5	22.8	24.8	0.6	5.2	3.1	5.5
Darqad	97.1	67.1	48.0	78.6	4.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	74.6	8.4	43.9	47.9	1.5	4.0	2.6	1.9
Chahab	91.6	28.7	35.0	63.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	35.2	1.7	3.7	16.0	0.3	2.6	1.9	6.7
Yangi Qala	83.8	28.3	31.3	72.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	36.4	2.6	13.2	18.7	0.4	3.7	2.4	5.8

5.10. Housing Characteristics

5.10.1 Construction Materials of the Floor

Majority of the households (93.8 percent) in Takhar Province had lived in housing units with floors made of earth/sand and 4.9 percent were made of cement. At the district level, except for Taluqan, 90 percent of the households had this type of floor (earth/sand) in their housing units ranged from 92.6 percent in Khwaja Bahawuddin to 99.9 percent in Hazar Samoch.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Households by Construction Materials of the Floor of the Housing Units and District: Takhar, September 2015

Province/District	Earth/Sand	Wood planks	Cement	Not Reported
Takhar	93.8	1.0	4.9	0.3
Taluqan	84.8	0.9	14.1	0.1
Hazar-Samoch	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Baharak	97.2	2.0	0.8	0.0
Bangi	99.5	0.1	0.4	0.0
Chal	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Namak-Ab	99.1	0.7	0.2	0.0
Kalafghan	99.1	0.4	0.5	0.0
Farkhar	95.4	0.1	4.4	0.0
Khwaja Ghar	95.8	0.1	1.6	2.6
Rustaq	96.5	1.5	1.6	0.5
Eshkhamesh	99.2	0.4	0.4	0.0
Dasht-E-Qala	97.3	1.0	1.7	0.0
Warsaj	92.9	0.4	6.7	0.0
Khwaja Bahawuddin	92.6	6.3	1.1	0.0
Darqad	97.0	1.0	2.0	0.0
Chahab	97.6	0.4	1.9	0.0
Yangi Qala	95.7	0.6	3.7	0.0

5.10.2 Construction Materials of the Outer Walls

Soil/mud with stone were the main construction materials for the outer walls of the housing units in Takhar Province where 87.6 percent of the households had this type of outer walls. Some 7.9 percent of the households had outer walls made of uncovered adobe and 2.9 percent were bricks. In the districts, the proportion of households that were living in houses with outer walls made of soil/mud with stone was highest in Hazar Samoch (99.8 percent) and lowest in Warsaj (27.3 percent). Uncovered adobe was the most common construction material for the outer walls of the housing units in Warsaj (71 percent) followed by Farkhar (17.7 percent) and Taluqan (10 percent).

Table 5. Percentage Distribution of Households by Construction Materials of the Outer Walls of the Housing Units and District: Takhar, September 2015

Province/District	Soil/Mud with Stone	Uncovered Adobe	Stone with Lime/Cement	Bricks	Others
Takhar	87.6	7.9	1.4	2.9	0.1
Taluqan	76.1	10.0	3.6	10.0	0.3
Hazar-Samoch	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Baharak	94.9	4.4	0.3	0.5	0.0
Bangi	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Chal	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Namak-Ab	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kalafghan	99.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
Farkhar	80.4	17.7	0.8	1.1	0.1
Khwaja Ghar	95.8	3.2	0.2	0.8	0.0
Rustaq	92.1	6.7	0.4	0.5	0.2
Eshkhamesh	94.4	4.7	0.4	0.5	0.1
Dasht-E-Qala	94.9	2.9	1.4	0.8	0.1
Warsaj	27.3	71.0	1.5	0.3	0.0
Khwaja Bahawuddin	97.0	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.1
Darqad	97.5	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.0
Chahab	95.8	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.1
Yangi Qala	95.4	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.1

5.10.3 Construction Materials of the Roof

Majority (97.7 percent) of the households in Takhar Province were residing in houses with roof made of soil/mud with wood/logs while 0.8 percent of the households were living in housing units with roofs made of soil/mud with wood/metal. At the district level, the proportion of households living in houses with roofs made of soil/mud with wood/logs ranged from 93.9 percent (Taluqan) to 99.8 percent each (Hazar Samoch and Bangi).

Table 6. Percentage Distribution of Households by Construction Materials of the Roofs of the housing Units and District: Takhar, September 2015

Province/District	Soil/Mud with wood/ Logs	Soil/Mud with wood/ Metal	Lime with Bricks/ Metal	Bricks with Soil/Mud	Gal- vanized Iron	Others
Takhar	97.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7
Taluqan	93.9	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	2.7
Hazar-Samoch	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baharak	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangi	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Chal	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Namak-Ab	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kalafghan	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Farkhar	97.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1
Khwaja Ghar	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rustaq	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Eshkhamesh	99.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Dasht-E-Qala	99.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Warsaj	97.7	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Khwaja Bahawuddin	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Darqad	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Chahab	98.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1
Yangi Qala	98.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2

5.10.4 Ownership or Tenure of the Housing Unit

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of the housing unit. Majority of the households had reported that they own their housing units (91.8 percent), only 3.6 percent of the households were staying in rented houses and 4.3 percent were residing in free lodging.

Table 7. Proportion of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling Units and district: Takhar, September 2015

Province/District	Type of dwelling			
	Owned	Rented	Pledged (Gerawee)	Free Lodging
Takhar	91.8	3.6	0.3	4.3
Taluqan	84.8	10.5	0.8	3.9
Hazar-Samoch	90.5	1.1	0.0	8.4
Baharak	93.6	0.5	0.0	5.8
Bangi	94.9	0.3	0.2	4.6
Chal	96.5	0.7	0.0	2.8
Namak-Ab	96.4	0.6	0.0	3.0
Kalafghan	98.0	0.5	0.0	1.6
Farkhar	94.2	0.4	0.2	5.2
Khwaja Ghar	94.1	1.5	0.2	4.2
Rustaq	92.7	1.5	0.2	5.6
Eshkhamesh	94.8	1.1	0.6	3.5
Dasht-E-Qala	92.7	1.7	0.2	5.3
Warsaj	96.3	0.3	0.0	3.3
Khwaja Bahawuddin	90.4	5.6	0.1	4.0
Darqad	96.8	0.8	0.1	2.3
Chahab	94.7	0.4	0.1	4.8
Yangi Qala	94.8	1.7	0.2	3.4

5.10.5 Type of Toilet Facility

Only 25.5 percent of the households in Takhar Province reported to be having an improved sanitation facility where 14.9 percent of the households used ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab; 9.7 percent used flush or pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or to pit; and 0.9 percent were using composting pit.

At the district level, Khwaja Ghar had the highest number of households (45.7 percent) that used an improved sanitation facility and most (37.2 percent) of them were using ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab. Three in five (66.9 percent) households in the province were using the elevated type of toilet facility in which the dirt is deposited on the ground and collected at certain time intervals.

Figure 21. Proportion of Households With an Improved Sanitation Facility by District: Takhar, September 2015

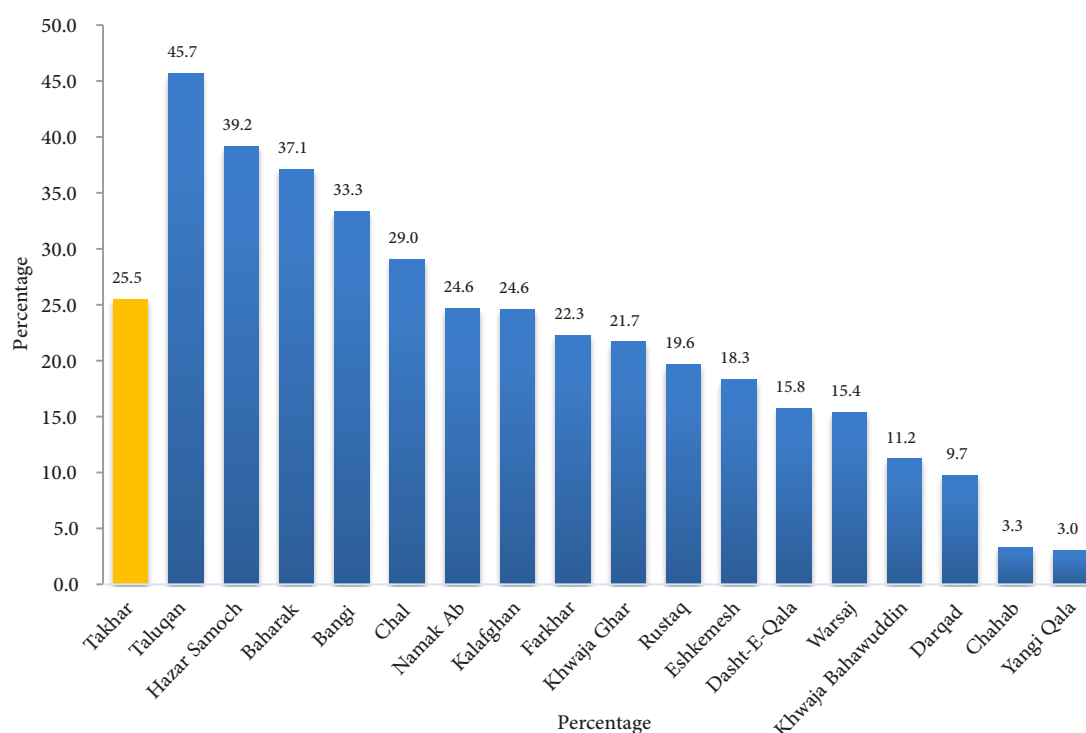


Table 8. Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility and District: Takhar, 2015

Province/District	Improved Sanitation Facility				Unimproved Sanitation Facility				Total
	Flush/Pour to Piped Sewer/Septic Tank/Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit/Pit latrine with Slab	Composting Pit	Total	Elevated Toilet	Pit Latrine Without Slab	Flush Somewhere Else/Unknown Place	Others	
Takhar	9.7	14.9	0.9	25.5	66.9	1.6	1.1	5.0	74.6
Taluqan	19.6	16.2	1.2	37.1	59.0	2.4	0.6	0.9	62.4
Hazar-Samoch	23.0	10.1	0.2	33.3	66.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	66.7
Baharak	1.8	6.6	2.7	11.2	81.6	0.6	1.3	5.3	88.7
Bangi	5.1	34.0	0.1	39.2	50.9	1.3	0.3	8.4	60.9
Chal	0.9	18.7	0.0	19.6	77.3	0.6	0.4	2.1	80.4
Namak-Ab	0.3	3.1	0.0	3.3	87.7	1.6	4.2	3.2	96.7
Kalafghan	3.4	11.5	0.4	15.4	81.3	0.5	0.1	2.7	84.7
Farkhar	6.4	17.7	0.6	24.6	65.6	1.3	2.7	5.8	75.4
Khawaja Ghar	8.4	37.2	0.1	45.7	50.1	1.2	0.0	3.0	54.3
Rustaq	9.1	11.7	0.9	21.7	71.9	1.7	1.7	3.0	78.3
Eshkhamesh	1.6	7.7	0.4	9.7	81.3	0.8	3.3	4.8	90.3
Dasht-E-Qala	11.1	13.3	0.3	24.6	70.9	1.7	0.1	2.6	75.4
Warsaj	12.6	16.0	0.4	29.0	53.6	1.9	1.7	13.7	71.0
Khawaja Bahawuddin	0.5	15.0	0.3	15.8	81.7	1.0	0.1	1.5	84.2
Darqad	0.1	2.6	0.3	3.0	64.8	3.7	0.0	28.5	97.0
Chahab	4.4	12.7	1.1	18.3	68.1	0.4	0.7	12.6	81.7
Yangi Qala	11.6	8.6	2.0	22.3	60.2	1.9	1.7	14.0	77.7

Annex 1 – Definition of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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