

Public Campaign Evaluation:
Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat

Post-Campaign Survey Report

20 January 2015

Prepared by Sayara Research



SAYARA
RESEARCH

Evaluation of the public awareness campaign designed and implemented by Sayara Strategies on behalf of Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS), under the contract # AID-306-C-14-00003 with USAID/Afghanistan.

Draft

Post-Campaign Survey Report prepared by Sayara Research.

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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the view of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

Table of Contents

ACRONYMS	3
1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1. KEY FINDINGS	4
1.2. RECOMMENDATIONS	6
2. METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 QUALITY CONTROL	8
3. ANALYSIS	10
3.1 SURVEY POPULATION	10
3.2 MEDIA CONSUMPTION	12
3.3 ECONOMIC SITUATION	14
3.4 SECURITY SITUATION	18
3.4.1 PERCEPTIONS OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SECURITY CHANGES	18
3.4.2 SECURITY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ELECTRIFICATION	19
3.5 STATE OF ELECTRICITY	21
3.5.1 ELECTRICITY FOR PERSONAL USE	21
3.5.2 ELECTRICITY FOR COMMERCIAL AND PUBLIC USE	26
3.5.3 SAFETY ISSUES	26
3.5.4 SUPPORT AND AWARENESS OF ELECTRIFICATION EFFORTS	27
3.6 DABS OUTCOMES	29
4. CONCLUSION	34
ANNEX I–SURVEY INSTRUMENT	35
ANNEX II–RAW DATA	51

ACRONYMS

DABS – Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat

PAC – Public Awareness Campaign

PMP – Performance Management Plan

PTEC – Power Transmission Expansion and Connectivity

USAID – U.S. Agency for International Development

1. INTRODUCTION

Under contract # AID-306-C-14-00003 with USAID/Afghanistan, Sayara is contracted to implement the Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS) Public Awareness Campaign (PAC). The objectives of the campaign are to increase Afghans' awareness and understanding of DABS' energy development programs in Afghanistan as well as improve two-way communication channels between DABS and the Afghan public. Following the completion of the first year of the PAC a post-campaign survey was conducted by Sayara Research in order to measure village-level attitudes towards DABS, knowledge about Afghanistan energy projects and electrical power in general. Additionally, the poll was meant to gauge the media habits of respondents in targeted districts, as well as, their perceptions of local security and economic conditions.

The data gathered from the post-campaign poll allows for a scientific measurement of the conditions affecting the implementation of DABS and energy-related projects in the surveyed areas on or near the SEPS power lines from between Kabul and Helmand provinces. It also measures important programmatic outcomes of the DABS PAC.

The data and analysis presented throughout this report provides a base of evidence with which to gauge the successes and results of the program and to identify evidence-based conclusions to effectively shape future programming. The post-campaign poll evaluates the impact of the first year of the campaign and set new targets for the second year. This report first lays out the methodology of the survey, including the training and quality control measures implemented throughout the fieldwork process. The following bulk of the report is an analysis of the survey data including the comparison of the program's impacts across districts and demographic characteristics.

1.1. Key Findings

- Radio continues to be the most utilized and trusted source of information:
 - Eighty-eight percent of respondents used the radio as a source of information, while 56 percent trusted radio the most as a source of information. Women were more likely than men to rely on their families as a source of information.

On the other hand, men were more likely to rely on mosques and mobile phones. Overall, 85.1 percent lived in a household that owns a mobile phone.

- Respondents' perceptions of their economic situation is poor:
 - Just 6.3 percent of respondents described their local economic conditions as very good while 39.4 percent described them as acceptable. Similarly, 18.4 percent of respondents stated that there were no job opportunities in their area versus 3 percent who believed that there were many job opportunities. The economic conditions appear to be the worse in the surveyed areas of Kandahar, Helmand and Wardak provinces.
- Perceptions of security conditions were mixed:
 - A majority of respondents (60.4 percent) described their area as very or somewhat insecure. However, this rate varied between a high of 91.6 percent in Moqur district to a low of between 25 and 30 percent in Sangin, Kajaki and Zhari districts. About an equal number of respondents stated that their security situation had improved, worsened, or stayed the same. In general, insecurity appears to be most prevalent in Helmand and Wardak provinces as well as Zhari district in Kandahar.
- Attacks on electrification projects by armed opposition groups are not extremely common, but do still occur:
 - Over two-thirds of respondents stated that there had been no threats or attacks by armed opposition groups in their area in the past year. Approximately 37 percent of respondents told Sayara enumerators that it was either very or somewhat likely for an armed opposition group to attack a project meant to bring electricity to their area. This rate was highest in Helmand and Wardak provinces, particularly in Sangin district where 83.8 percent stated it was at least somewhat likely to occur.
- The use of electricity is not widespread in the surveyed area:
 - Thirty-eight percent of respondents stated that they use electric power in their homes, though that power was not consistently available. The highest rates of personal electricity usage were found in Helmand and Kabul provinces, while the lowest were in Zabul and Wardak provinces. As a source of electricity, power lines were much more common in areas with higher rates of electricity usage, while solar panels were common in areas where electric power was less available. Electricity for commercial and educational use was also perceived to be insufficient to meet the demand for it in the surveyed districts.

- Most respondents were aware of the dangers resulting from illegal and informal connections to electrical power:
 - Approximately three-quarters of respondents were aware that making their own connections to electric power lines was unsafe. This rate was higher among respondents claiming to be less confident in avoiding the dangers of electricity than those who reported greater confidence in their safety knowledge. This finding indicates that targeted safety messages continue to represent an important programmatic activity, particularly for individuals who might overestimate their current level of knowledge.
- Support for electricity projects is high in the targeted areas:
 - Just under half of respondents stated that people in their area strongly supported these projects while another 40 percent stated that people somewhat supported electrification efforts. Only 1.1 percent of respondents stated that people in their area strongly opposed them. Respondents who had experienced an increase in their electricity were much more likely to say that people in their area strongly supported efforts to bring even more electricity to their area.
- Approximately 41 percent of respondents were aware of DABS:
 - Post-campaign survey results indicate that 40.5 percent of respondents were aware of DABS. This number falls below the targeted rate of exposure. This is partially because it is weighted more heavily than the baseline survey by women's exposure rates, which are typically lower. Male exposure was only 4 percent lower in the post-campaign survey than in the pre-campaign survey. Kandahar province had the highest awareness rate, and Helmand the lowest.
- Knowledge about power safety increased following exposure to DABS PAC activities safety:
 - Nearly three-quarters (73.7 percent) of respondents told Sayara that they thought that making their own connections to electric power lines was either somewhat unsafe or very unsafe. Five and half percent of respondents thought doing so was very safe, compared to 14.9 percent in the pre-campaign poll, while 12.8 percent it to be somewhat safe, compared to 16.9 percent in the pre-campaign poll.

1.2. Recommendations

- The livelihood improvements that derive from access to the formal electrical grid should continue to be highlighted in DABS awareness programming.

- Respondents who had experienced an increase in their access in electrical power over the past year supported electrification efforts at higher rates than those that hadn't. This indicates that increased access to DABS-provided electrical power will make future electrification projects easier to implement due to higher levels of support among the general population.
- The mobile phone platform should continue to be utilized in DABS awareness activities.
 - The use of mobile phones is widespread with 86 percent of respondents either owning or having a household member owning a mobile phone. Additionally, 39 percent of male respondents reported using mobile phones as a source of information.
- Continued monitoring of the security and economic situations in Sangin, Kajaki, Zhari, and Sayadabad districts is warranted.
 - These districts had high non-response rates to sensitive security questions alongside high rates of respondents expressing low levels of security, economic prosperity, and electricity access.
- Future electrification efforts should co-opt solar panels usage by households lacking access to the formal electrical grid.
 - The survey data indicates that among respondents in areas where most homes do not use power lines for electrical power, solar panels are becoming much more common as a source of electricity. This increase in solar panel usage is coming at the expense of generator-produced electricity. Solar panels may be coming a more effective and widespread source of power in hard to reach places.
- Providing electricity to the poorest people in the targeted areas should be a priority.
 - Poorer respondents were much less likely to have any access to electricity for their personal usage. Increasing their electrical access would help to raise awareness of the benefits of electrification efforts among the most disadvantaged part of the populace

2. METHODOLOGY

Sayara Research (a separate entity from Sayara Strategies) designed a post-campaign poll based upon the pre-campaign poll utilized the previous year. The two polls were nearly identical. Modifications included a small number of additional questions in the new instrument and the omission of two questions from the pre-campaign poll that were static measurements specific to the baseline survey objectives. The survey instrument was translated into both Dari and Pashto and double-checked for quality assurance.

Sayara started survey fieldwork on November 25th in Paghman district and November 26th in all other districts. All data collection was completed by December 2nd. Sayara surveyed 3,262 respondents during this round of data collection. Three sampling points, two in Paghman district and one in Moqur district, were replaced with randomly selected replacement sampling points. In Paghman the sampling points were replaced because the villages were unable to be located, while in Moqur security concerns warranted the replacement. According to district supervisors, the main fieldwork challenges were inconsistencies surrounding the sampling point names and translations as well as insecurity in some areas. Insecurity was particularly cited in Zhari, Moqur, Qarabagh, Sayadabad, Sangin, and Kajaki districts.

Completed surveys were shipped to Sayara's Kabul office. Between December 7th and December 16th data entry into the previously designed database was completed. The data was then cleaned by Sayara's National Data Manager to ensure that the database could be effectively utilized in the DABS post-campaign survey analysis.

2.1 Quality Control

During the course of fieldwork 89 surveys at 26 sampling points were randomly selected for direct observation by Sayara monitors who had no previous relationship with the surveyor. The trained monitors observed and noted the manner in which enumerators selected households, if the Kish grid method¹ was utilized to select respondents, if all the survey questions were asked, and the overall professionalism of the enumerator. After the fieldwork was conducted in each sampling point, Sayara monitors returned the following day to randomly select households to re-survey. In total, 107 households across 32 sampling points were back-checked by Sayara. The monitors asked residents of the household if a survey had been conducted recently and if the survey questions were easy to understand for the respondent. Between the direct observation and back-checking, Sayara conducted an in-the-field quality control measure for

¹ The Kish grid method randomly selects household members by listing all eligible residents of the home and then choosing based on a random number assigned from a chart located on every survey.

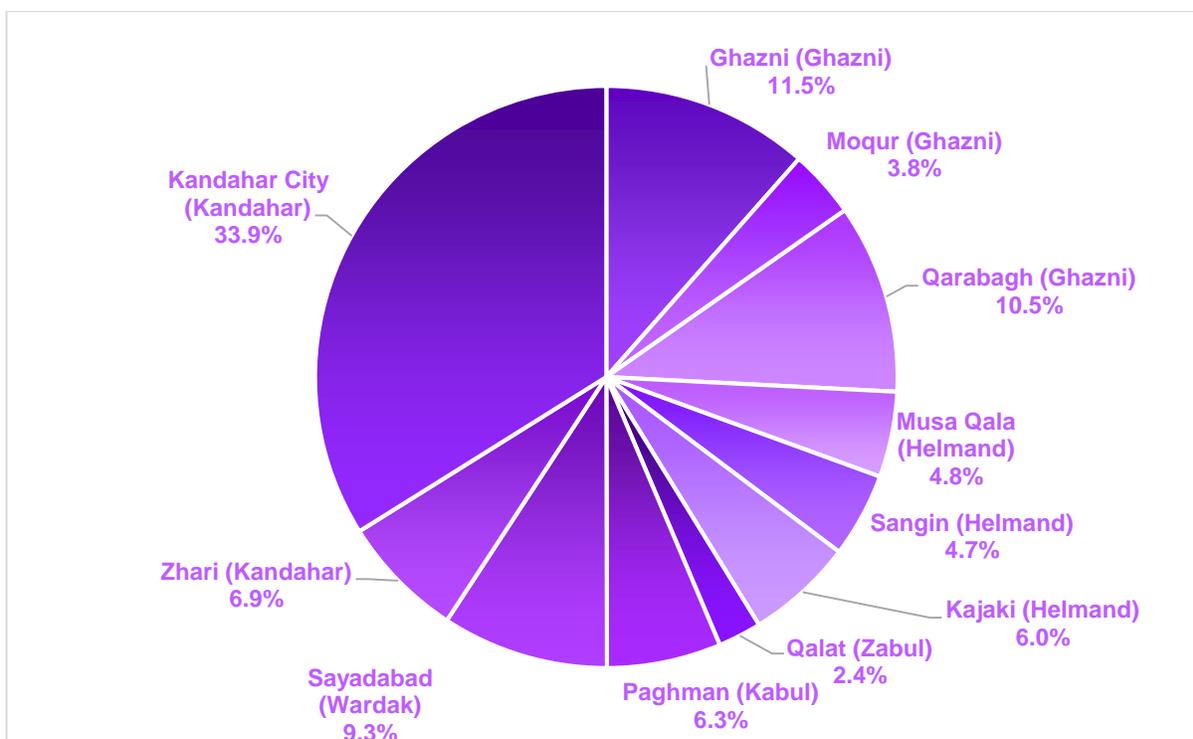
approximately six percent of the total survey population. Based on these quality control measures 108 surveys were omitted from the dataset.

3. ANALYSIS

3.1 Survey Population

For this round Sayara surveyed 3,154 respondents. Of these respondents, males represented 50.2 percent while females made up 49.8 percent of the survey sample. The median age of respondents was 28 and a majority of respondents were between 21 and 39 years old. Sayara conducted the survey fieldwork across eleven districts in six different provinces. Approximately 41 percent of survey respondents were in Kandahar province. Twenty-six percent of survey respondents were in Ghazni province, 15.4 percent in Helmand province, 2.4 percent in Zabol province, 3.6 percent in Kabul province, and 9.3 percent of the surveys were conducted in Wardak province. A district-level breakdown of the survey population is displayed in Figure 1.

Figure 1 - Percentage of Survey Population by District



When asked how respondents described themselves, 85.8 percent stated Pashtun while eleven percent stated Tajik and approximately 2 percent stated that they identified as Hazara. Thirty-four respondents stated another identity or that they didn't know or refused to answer. Self-identified Pashtuns made up 95 percent or more of respondents in all provinces except Ghazni and Kabul provinces. Tajiks made up approximately 30 percent of each of these two provinces while eight percent of Ghazni respondents reported identifying as Hazara. In terms of

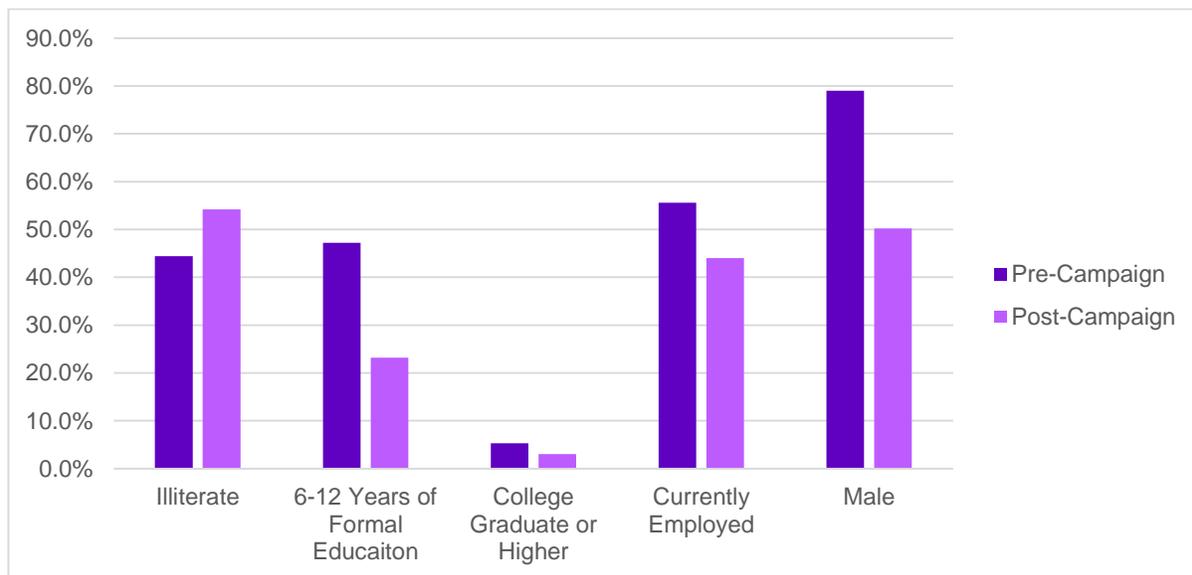
language, 82.5 percent of interviews were conducted in Pashto while the remaining 17.5 percent were conducted in Dari. Considering the geographic reach of this poll the high rate of surveys conducted in Pashto can be expected.

Slightly more than half (54.2 percent) of respondent were illiterate while 23.2 percent had completed between 6 and 12 years of formal education and three percent were college graduates. Forty-four percent of respondents claimed to be employed at the time of the survey. The most common occupation categories included “skilled worker,” “sole business owner,” and “farming own land.”

To ensure that pre and post-campaign comparisons accurately identify the impacts of DABS programming, the survey samples should capture demographically similar populations. Geographically, the two surveys are quite similar. The only districts whose share of the survey population was greater than two percentage points different from the pre-campaign poll were Kandahar city (28.6 percent to 33.9 percent) and Paghman (9.7 percent to 6.3 percent). Likewise, the ethnic divisions among the survey populations were similar in both polls.

In the pre-campaign survey 44.4 percent of respondents were illiterate, 47.2 percent had completed between 6 and 12 years of schooling and 5.3 percent were college graduates. These figures indicate a slightly more educated population for the pre-campaign survey over the post-campaign poll. Additionally, 55.6 percent of the baseline survey population claimed to be employed versus the 44 percent in the post-campaign survey.

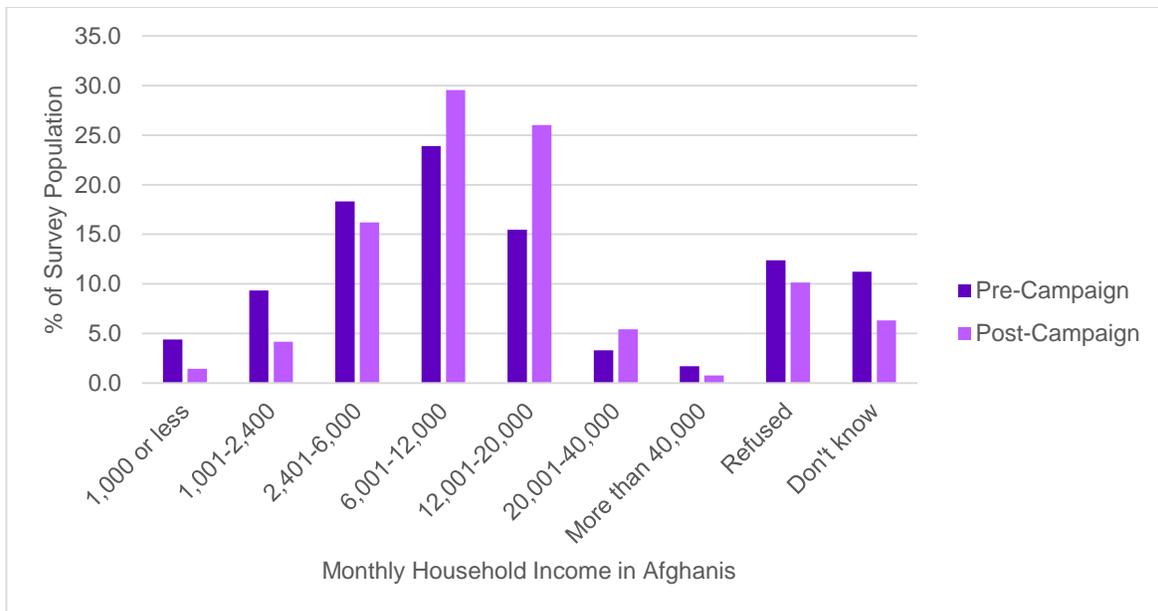
Figure 2 - Percentage of Survey Population that is.....



As Figure 3 below indicates there was no major difference in income levels between the two polls. While the pre-campaign pool had slightly higher rates among the lowest categories, they

both followed the same general pattern with most respondents falling between 2,401 and 20,000 Afghanis/month.

Figure 3 - Percentage of Survey Populations by Claimed Income

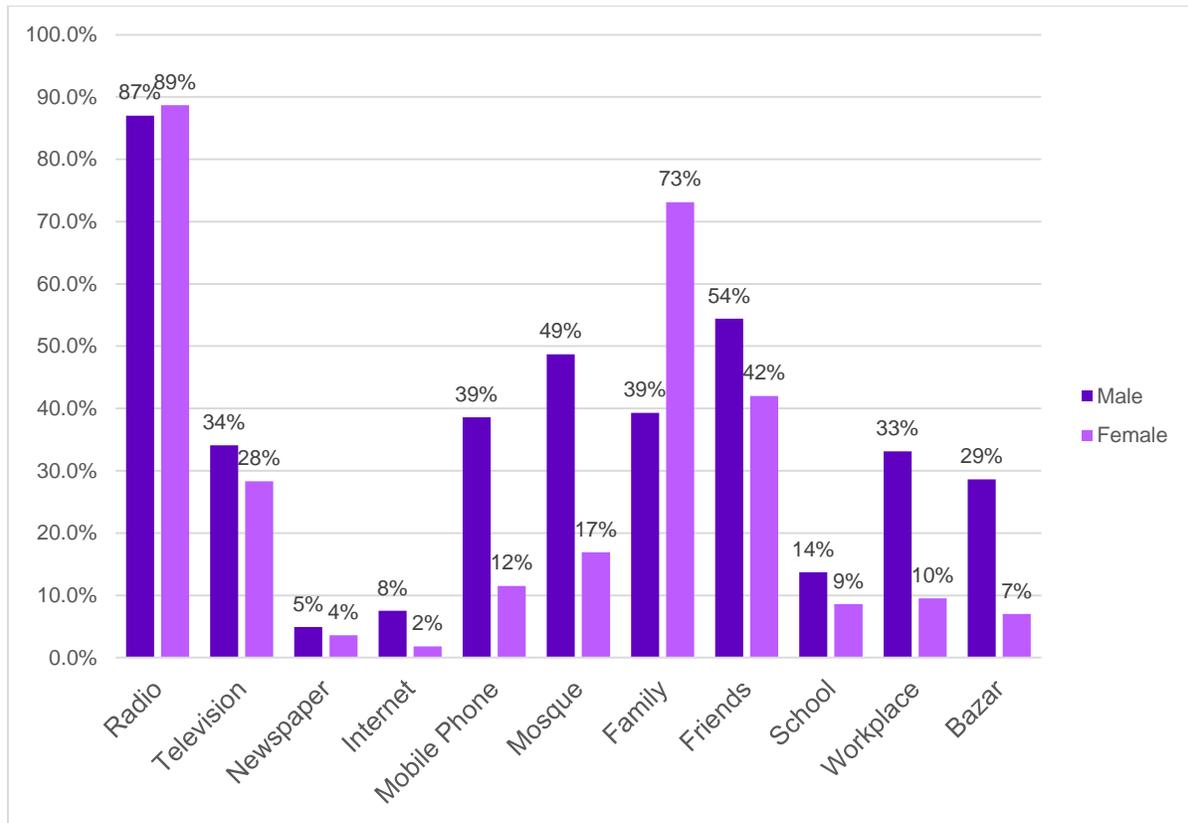


The only major difference in the survey populations between the two polls exists around gender. While the post-campaign poll was able to generate a near gender parity, the pre-campaign poll was heavily weighted towards male respondents. In the first survey, males constituted 79 percent of the survey population. While a more balanced gender ratio adds validity to the findings from the post-campaign poll by more closely matching the population, it makes it more difficult to accurately compare results of the entire survey population to the previous poll.

3.2 Media Consumption

Within the surveyed areas, radio continued to be the main source of information for most people. When asked for the source of information respondents utilize, 87.9 percent cited radio. The next two most used sources of information were family and friends while television was a source of information for 31.2 percent of respondents and mobile phones for a quarter of respondents. The rates for all sources of media disaggregated by gender are displayed below in Figure 4.

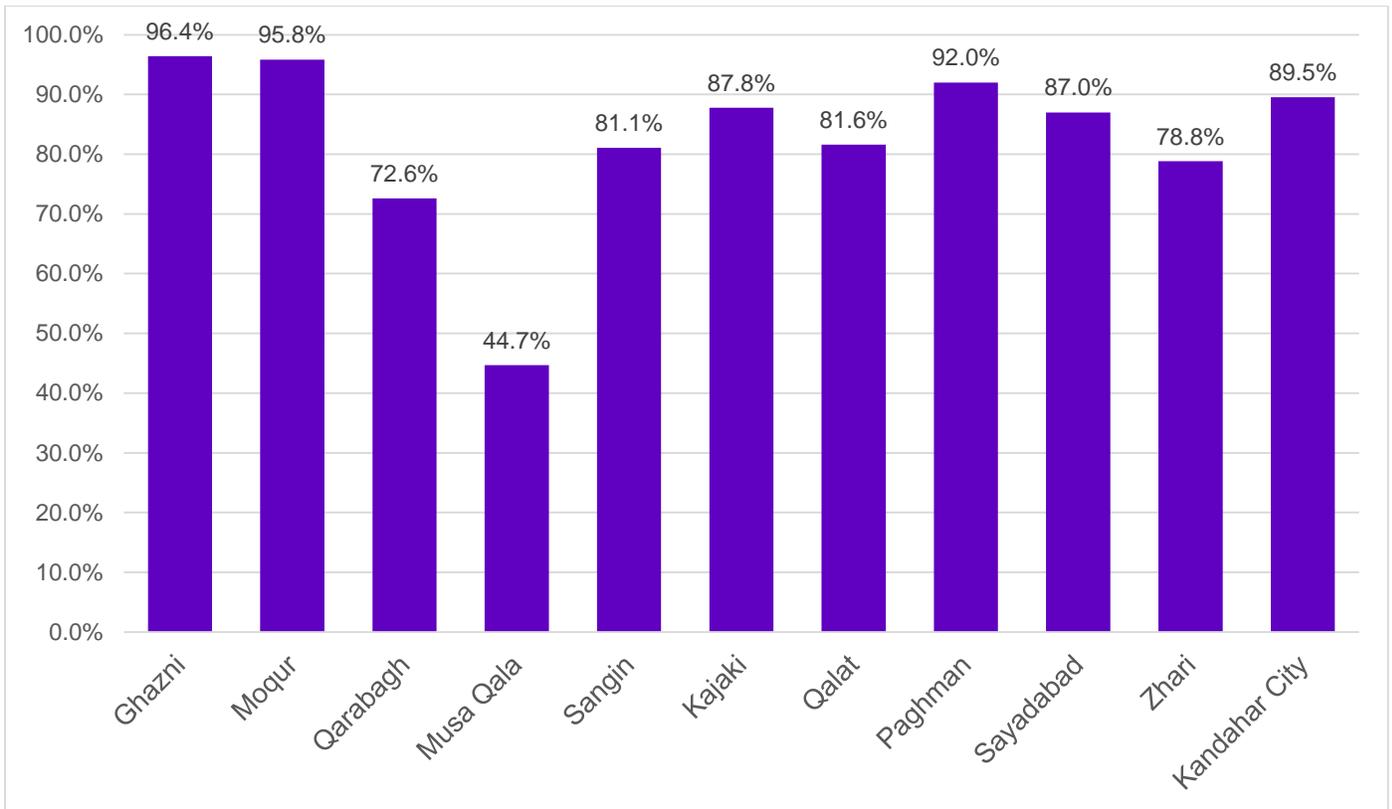
Figure 4 - Percentage of Respondents Using Each as Source of Information



Traditional media sources like radio and television were utilized as sources of information roughly equally between men and women in the targeted areas. SMS texting to mobile phones has been a method used to increase DABS awareness. According to the chart above, this awareness strategy would appear to be a more effective tool for reaching men, who use mobile phones as a source of information at a higher rate than women. Respondents were also asked if they or someone in their household owned a mobile phone; 87.7 percent of males and 82.6 percent of females said yes. These rates are similar to the 84.2 percent of respondents who own a radio in their household. This shows that while mobile phones are not necessarily a primary source of information for many, the use of the technology is widespread across the surveyed areas among both genders. The district-level rates for mobile phone ownership are displayed in Figure 5 below.

Respondents were asked which source of information they most trusted. Fifty-six percent of respondents stated that, as a source of information, they trusted radio the most. The next most trusted information source was television, which was said by 15.1 percent while 11.3 percent stated family and 6.3 percent said mosque. Mobile phones were the most trusted source of information for 2.9 percent of respondents while 3.6 percent said they trusted it second most.

Figure 5 - Rate of Mobile Phone Ownership in Household by District



3.3 Economic Situation

Perception of the overall economic situation among respondents was poor. Just 6.3 percent of respondents described their economic conditions as very good. Another 39.4 percent described their local economic conditions as acceptable and 38.2 percent described it as not very good while 15.4 percent stated it was very bad. The percentage of respondents describing economic conditions of their areas as being very good or acceptable decreased from 56 percent in the baseline survey to 45.7 percent this round. Map 1 shows the rates of respondents in each district describing economic conditions as either very good or acceptable.

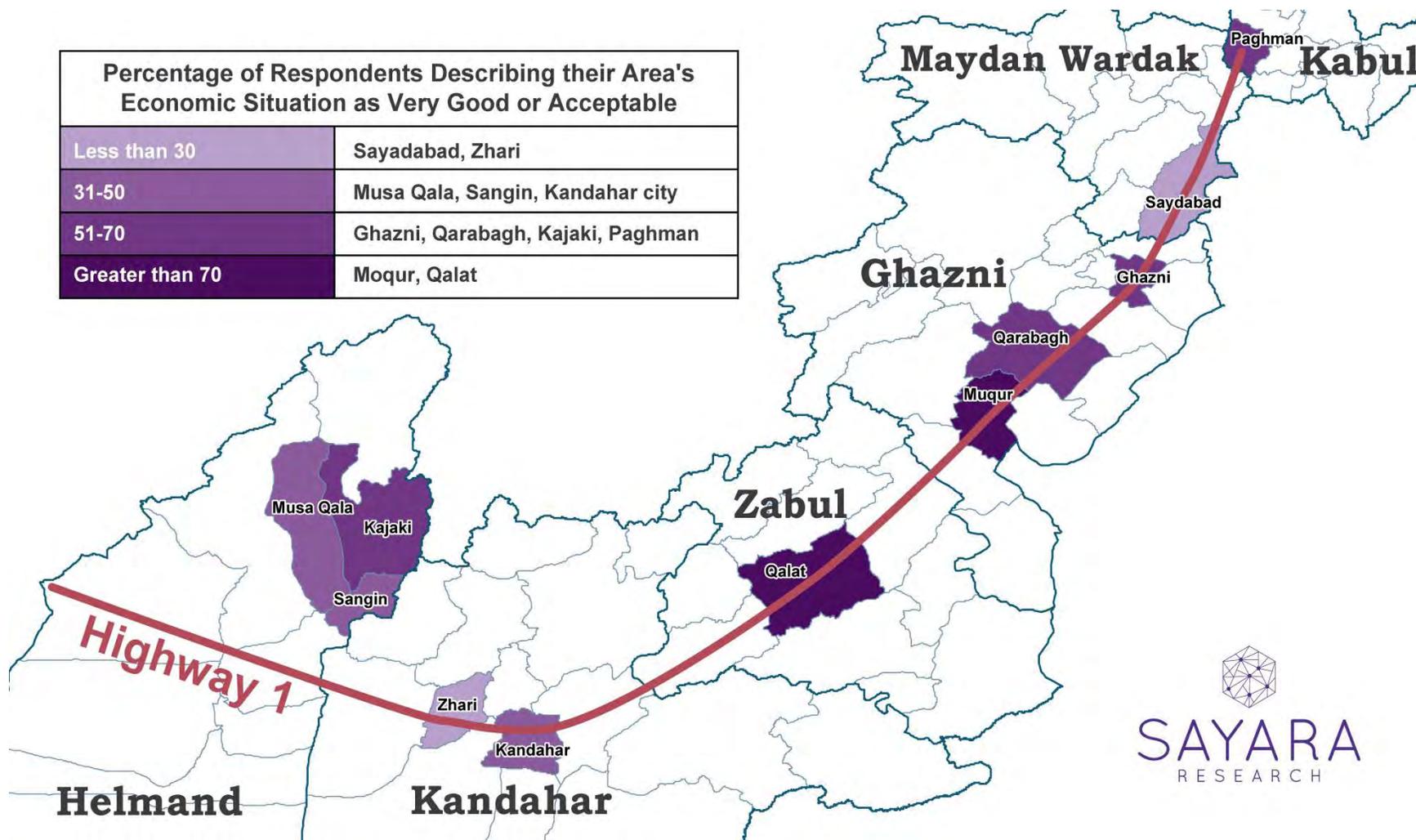
When asked if the economic situation had changed over the past year, 20 percent stated they thought it had improved while 39.6 percent claimed the economic conditions had worsened. Approximately 38 percent stated that there was not any change in their area’s economic situation. In Sangin district 84.5 percent of respondents claimed that the economic situation in their area had worsened, a plurality of respondents in Kajaki and Musa Qala also responded in the same way, indicating that economic situation in Helmand district had declined.

Most likely, a lack of job opportunities contributed significantly to the negative economic perceptions. Three percent of respondents said that there were many job opportunities in their area and 16.6 percent said there were some opportunities. A complete lack of job

opportunities in their area was cited by 18.4 percent of respondents. Notably, in Sayadabad, 75.7 percent of respondents described their area as having very few or no job opportunities while in Zhari 74.7 percent stated the same.

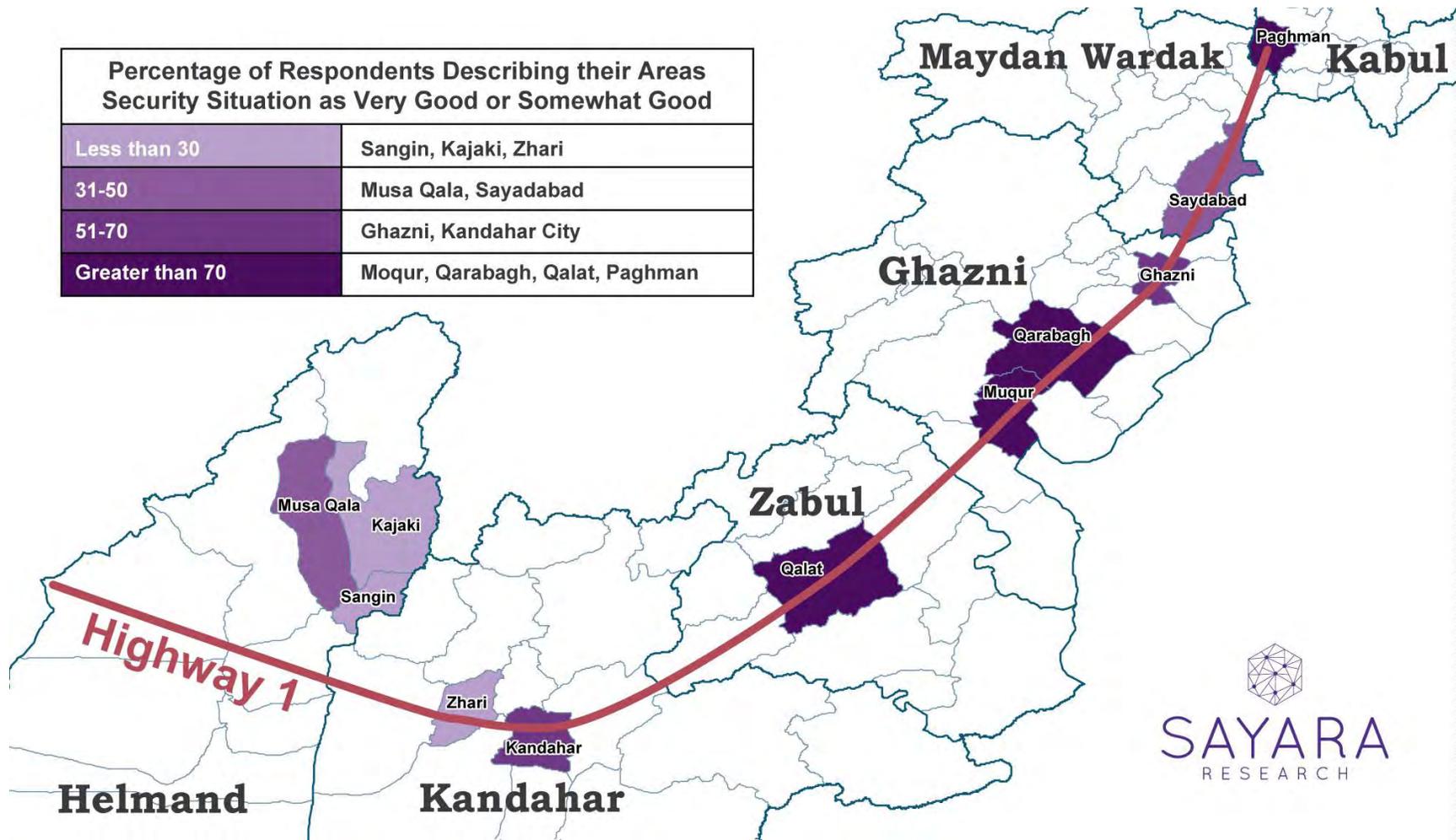
Map 1

Percentage of Respondents Describing their Area's Economic Situation as Very Good or Acceptable	
Less than 30	Sayadabad, Zhari
31-50	Musa Qala, Sangin, Kandahar city
51-70	Ghazni, Qarabagh, Kajaki, Paghman
Greater than 70	Moqur, Qalat



Map 2

Percentage of Respondents Describing their Areas Security Situation as Very Good or Somewhat Good	
Less than 30	Sangin, Kajaki, Zhari
31-50	Musa Qala, Saydabad
51-70	Ghazni, Kandahar City
Greater than 70	Moqur, Qarabagh, Qalat, Paghman



3.4 Security Situation

3.4.1 Perceptions of Security Conditions and Security Changes

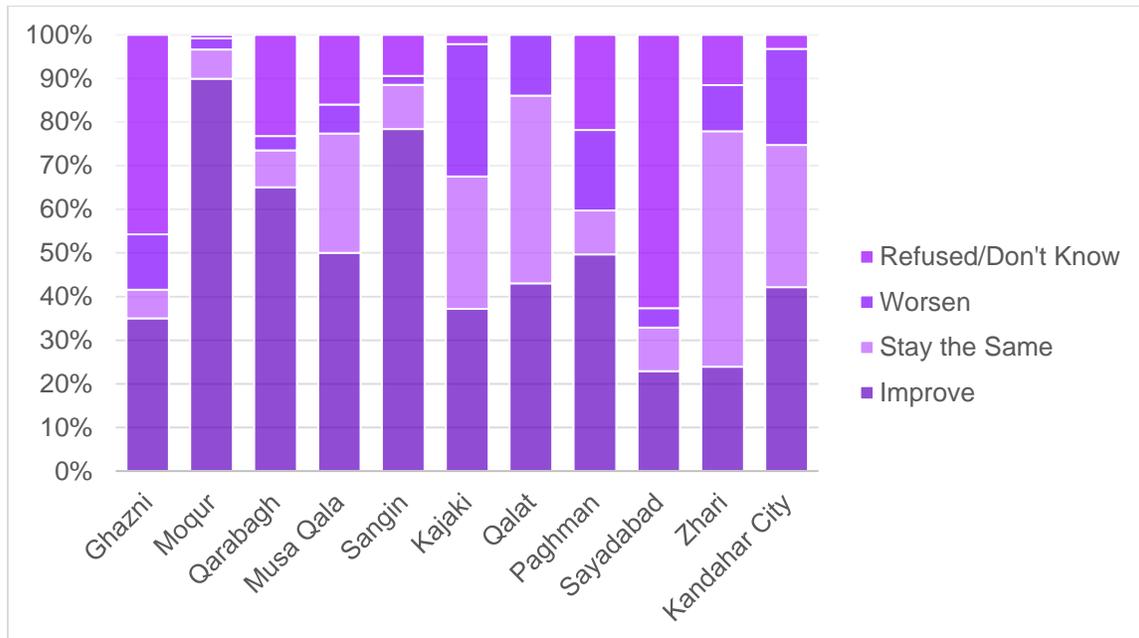
When asked how they would describe the security situation in their area, approximately a quarter of respondents stated that their overall situation was very secure while another 35.6 percent described their area as somewhat secure. Approximately 32 percent of respondents stated their area was somewhat insecure and 6.8 percent stated that it was very insecure. The perception of security varied across districts. The highest rate of respondents stating that their area was at least somewhat secure was 91.6 percent in Moqur while the lowest rates of security perception were found in Kajaki, Sangin, and Zhari districts which all had rates below thirty percent. Rates of respondents feeling secure by district is displayed in Map 2 on the previous page.

Respondents were also asked if they felt that the security situation in their area had changed, worsened, or remained the same in the past year. Approximately a third of respondents (32.5 percent) believed that their security situation had improved while 29.3 percent stated that they thought it had worsened and 36.1 percent thought it had remained the same. While these three answers were given at roughly equal rates among all respondents, they differed at the district level. For example, in Moqur, 97.5 percent of respondents stated that security had improved while in nearby Ghazni district just 12.1 percent said the same. Along with Qarabagh (where 54.2 percent said security had improved), respondents in the three districts surveyed in Ghazni province had very different perceptions of security changes. This indicates that security in the province has taken different directions over the past year depending on location.

In Helmand province the security situation had either worsened or remained somewhat similar from a year ago. In Sangin district, 81.8 percent of respondents claimed that security had worsened. In the districts of Musa Qala and Kajaki these rates were 40.7 percent and 33 percent, respectively, while many more people in the latter two districts said that the security situation had remained the same compared to neighboring Sangin.

Predictions of future security changes show that few respondents in the targeted areas were pessimistic. Fourteen percent of respondent told enumerators that they thought the security situation in their area would worsen. This is compared to the 44.9 percent who believed it would improve and the 22.5 percent who thought it would stay the same. Additionally, 18.2 percent refused to answer or didn't know when asked how they thought security would change. Perception of changes in security by district are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6 - In the Next Year How will the Security Situation in your Area Change by District



The area with the least amount of security optimism was Sayadabad district in Wardak province. Twenty-three percent of the district thought security would improve while a majority (51.7 percent) stated that they didn't know what would happen to security in their area and 11 percent refused to answer. This high rate of non-answers in Sayadabad is indicative of a security situation that is likely unpredictable and that project activities in the district should be closely monitored for security.

A worsening security situation did not necessarily correspond to high levels of pessimism in future security. Currently, the security in Sangin district is extremely poor. Seventy-one percent of respondents there described their area as insecure and only 1.4 percent stated that security had improved in the past year. Despite this current instability, 78.4 percent of respondents in Sangin believed that the security situation would improve in the next year. This high level of optimism is perhaps due to a belief that security could not become any worse. However, if this was the only reason for low levels of pessimism than we would likely see many more Sangin respondents say that the situation would remain the same instead of say improve. There appears to be a genuine belief that security can and will improve in the near future in Sangin.

3.4.2 Security for Development and Electrification

According to 69.7 percent of respondents, no threats or attacks by armed opposition groups on development projects were reported in their area in the last year. Over 80 percent of respondents in Moqur, Qarabagh, and Qalat districts stated that there were no threats or attacks on projects in their area. Particularly in Qarabagh, this represents a significant

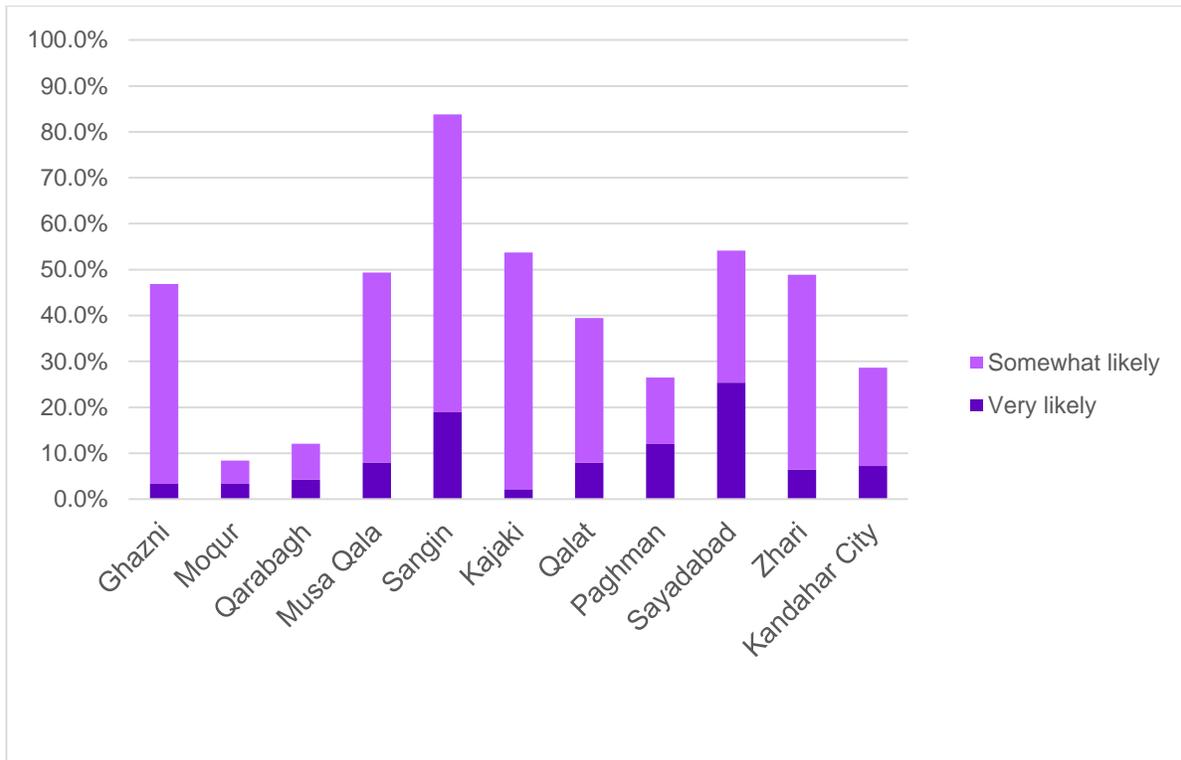
improvement from the baseline, in which 55 percent of respondents reported attacks. In Sangin, 79.1 percent of respondents reported threats or attacks on project, the highest rate among all the districts surveyed, representing an increase from 32 percent in the baseline survey. In neighboring Kajaki, just 29.3 percent claimed that armed opposition groups had threatened or attacked development projects, even though Kajaki is the location for the large Kajaki Dam project. This rate is approximately the same as the baseline. These results should warrant vigilance and targeted outreach around any future development initiatives in Sangin.

If respondents stated that they had known of a threat or attack against a development project by an armed opposition group they were then asked if any of the projects were meant to bring electricity to their area. Nineteen percent of those asked said that the project was meant to bring electricity to their area. Other types of infrastructure project such as the building of roads are likely the target of other threats or attacks made by armed opposition groups.

Eight-and-a-half percent of respondents stated that they thought it was very likely that an armed opposition group would attack a project that was meant to bring electrical power to people in their area. Approximately 29 percent thought it was somewhat likely for an attack to occur while 30.4 percent thought it was somewhat unlikely and another 25.3 percent said that it was very unlikely for an attack to occur.

In Sangin district 83.8 percent felt that an armed opposition group was at least somewhat likely to attack an electricity project. A majority of respondents in Kajaki, Sayadabad, and Zhari also stated it was at least somewhat likely for an attack to occur on an electricity project in their area. The rates of respondents in each district that stated an armed opposition group attack on electricity projects was either very or somewhat likely is shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 - Likelihood of Armed Opposition Groups Attacking Electricity Projects in Area by District



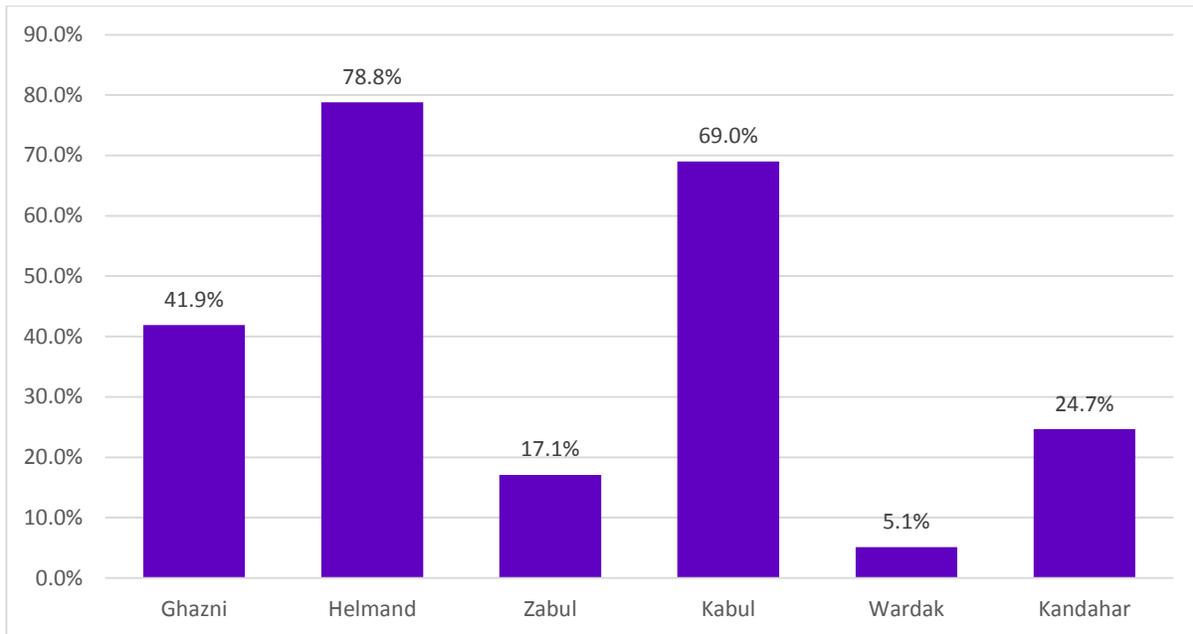
New infrastructure to bring electricity to new areas is more likely to succeed if the populace is willing to defend it. Forty-two percent of respondents believed that it is very likely that people would protect new electricity infrastructure in their area. Thirty-seven percent thought it was somewhat likely, 12.7 percent stated that it was somewhat unlikely while another 3.6 percent felt it would be very unlikely for people in their area to protect new infrastructure to bring electricity. These rates are nearly identical to those found in the baseline survey. In the pre-campaign poll 42.1 percent of respondents stated it was very likely that people would protect electricity projects and 36.9 percent said it was somewhat likely.

3.5 State of Electricity

3.5.1 Electricity for Personal Use

In total, 38.3 percent of respondents stated that they used electric power in their household at least occasionally. The provincial rates of respondents claiming to have used electric power in their household is shown in Figure 8 below. Helmand and Kabul province had the highest rates of personal electricity usage while Zabul and Wardak had the lowest rates. Men and women reported using electric power in their homes at nearly equal rates.

Figure 8 - Percentage of Respondents Using Electricity in their Households by Province



Poorer respondents were less likely to use electricity in their households. Of the respondents who declared their household income was below 2,400 Afghanis/month, the rate of electricity usage was 13.7 versus 39.7 percent of respondents who declared an income above 2,400 Afghanis/month. A chi-square analysis of this cross tabulation produces a statistically significant difference in the rate of household electricity usage between these two income categories².

Eighty percent of respondents using electricity in their homes claimed that they paid for the electricity supplied to their house. In districts where few respondents used electricity in their homes this rate was usually lower. For instance, in Qarabagh none of the 10 respondents who had electrified homes paid for the electricity, while in Sayadabad just 1 of the 25 did. However, Qalat also had a low rate of electricity usage in homes, but all respondents there stated that they paid for their electric power. In Kajaki, 98.7 percent paid for their electricity while in neighboring Sangin that figure was just under half. Kandahar city also had a high rate with 97.2 percent of respondents using electricity in their homes stating that they paid for it.

Of the 38.3 percent of respondents using electricity in their homes, the most common source for that electricity was power lines. Sixty-seven percent of these respondents stated that they received their electric power from power lines. The next most common source of electricity was solar panels at 27.3 percent while 10.1 percent utilized their own generator and nine percent utilized a shared generator. In districts where most didn't pay for their electricity, solar panels were much more common. In Sayadabad, 93.3 percent used them and in Qarabagh that

² Pearson chi-square value=49.29, df=1, p=.000

rate was 83.3 percent. Approximately 30 percent of respondents with electrified homes in Sangin and Qalat districts utilized their own generator.

Compared to last year's survey, the rate of respondents using household electricity from power lines increased from 29.1 percent to 67 percent. Solar panels were the most common source of electricity in respondents' own households last year even though usage decreased from 39.1 to 27.3 percent between pre- and post-campaign polls. The rates of household generator use, both individual and shared, declined marginally.

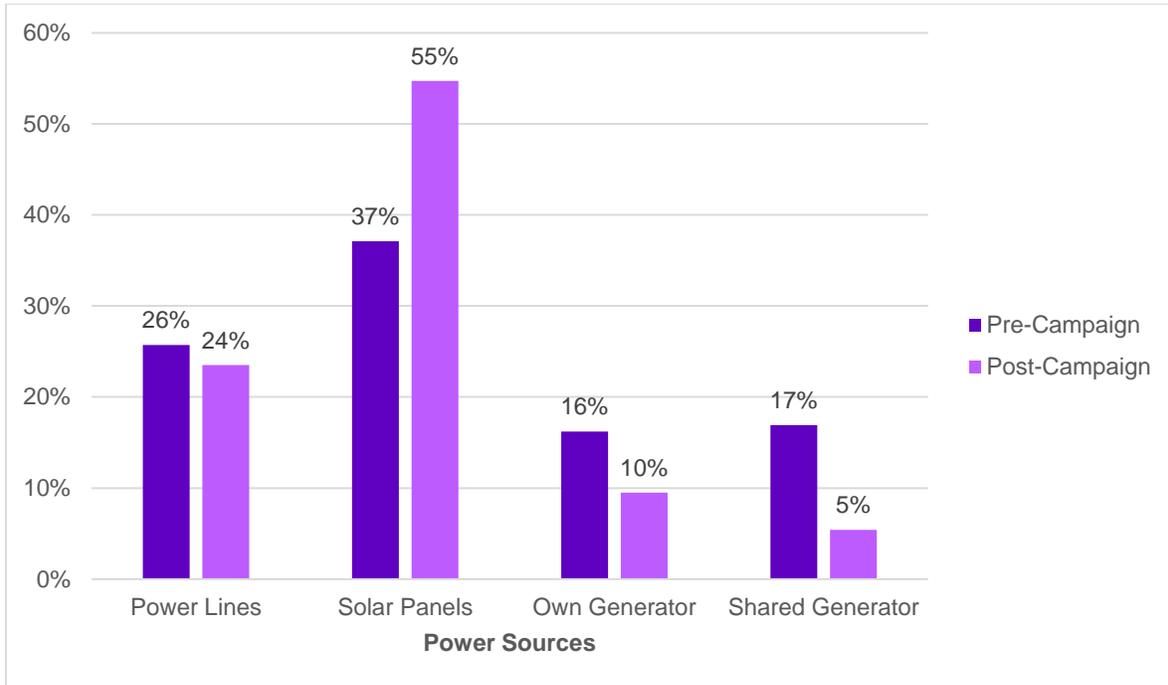
The power supply for homes was inconsistent. Approximately 18 percent of respondents using electricity in their homes reported receiving power every day all the time while 25.5 percent reported receiving power every day for less than 24 hours but more than 5 hours. Twenty-one percent received power every day for more than 1 but less than 5 hours. Among this same subsection of the survey population, 31.6 percent reported not receiving electricity on a daily basis. Instead, they regularly went at least one day a week without any power in their homes. The electricity supply among those receiving power to their homes appears to be more consistent in Kabul and Ghazni provinces while in Helmand and Kandahar provinces the homes receiving electricity are more often to not have power every day.

Ten percent of respondents claimed to have experienced an increase in their access to electric power in the past year. Twenty-five percent of respondents in Qalat and 20.5 percent in Paghman saw an increase in their access to electric power. Less than one percent of respondents in Zhari, Sayadabad, and Moqur said the same.

All respondents were asked how other households in their area primarily received electric power. Approximately 55 percent of respondents cited solar panels as the most common source of electricity, while approximately a quarter (23.5 percent) of stated that power lines were most common. A personal generator was the response given by 9.5 percent of respondents while 5.4 percent stated that shared generators were the primary source of power for homes in their area.

The baseline survey showed a much higher rate of respondents citing generators and a lower rate citing solar panels (37.1 percent). This might indicate that, among people not connected to the formal power-grid of power lines, solar panels are becoming a more popular option compared to generators. The comparison between the two polls is shown in Figure 9.

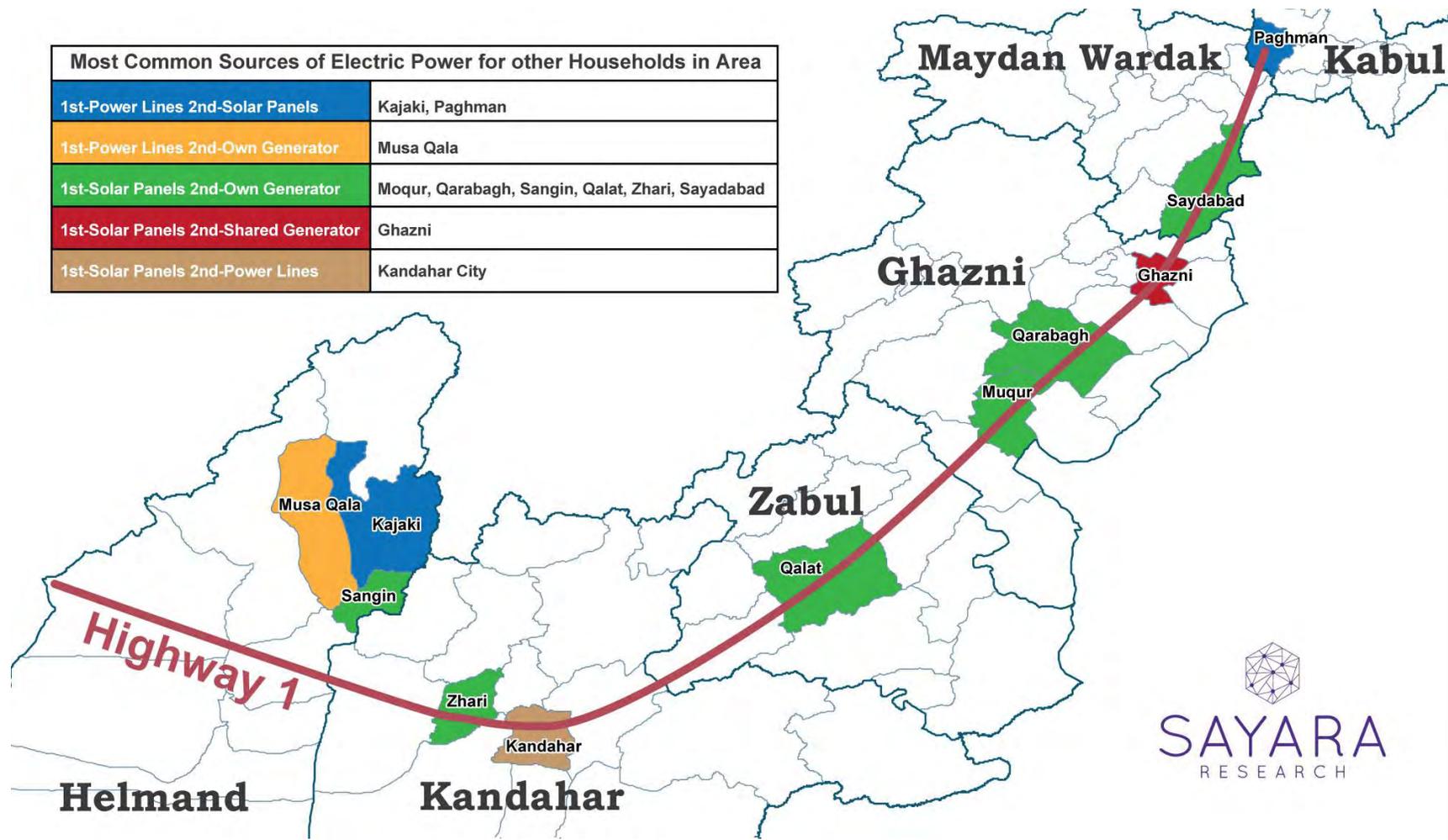
Figure 9 - Percentage of Respondents Saying it is Primary Source of Power for Other Households in Area



Compared to the source of power for respondents' own homes, solar panels were a much more common response in the post-campaign survey, while comparatively fewer respondents cited power lines. This finding is due to the inclusion of respondents who did not use electricity in their own residences. Among this segment of the survey population 76.1 percent stated that other households in their area received power from solar panels while just 2.6 percent attributed electrification to power lines. Map 3 below shows each district colored by the most cited sources of power for other households.

Map 3

Most Common Sources of Electric Power for other Households in Area	
1st-Power Lines 2nd-Solar Panels	Kajaki, Paghman
1st-Power Lines 2nd-Own Generator	Musa Qala
1st-Solar Panels 2nd-Own Generator	Moqur, Qarabagh, Sangin, Qalat, Zhari, Saydabad
1st-Solar Panels 2nd-Shared Generator	Ghazni
1st-Solar Panels 2nd-Power Lines	Kandahar City



3.5.2 Electricity for Commercial and Public Use

Electricity for commercial use in the surveyed areas was perceived to be unreliable. Forty-four percent of respondents perceived electricity for commercial use in their area as being never available. Electricity for commercial use in their area was seen as being rarely available by percent of respondents. Seventeen percent stated that it was sometimes available for places where people do work or business. Approximately 13 percent claimed that electricity for these purpose was mostly available while 5.3 percent stated it was always available.

Even fewer respondents felt that there was electricity for children in their area to use while at school. Sixty-five percent of respondents stated that there was never electricity available for students. Compared to this figure, just nine percent of respondents stated that electricity for children at school was either always or mostly available. Sometimes available was said by 9.6 percent while 10.2 percent stated that it was rarely available.

For both of the questions discussed above, Paghman had the highest rates of respondents stating that power was either always or mostly available. Kajaki and Kandahar City also had high rates of respondents stating this when compared to neighboring districts in the south of the country. For example, while 18.6 percent of respondents in Kajaki described commercial power usage as being always available that rate was just 1.4 percent in Sangin and 0.7 percent in Musa Qala, both also in Helmand province. Power availability for commercial and public uses was perceived as particularly low in both Ghazni and Wardak provinces.

3.5.3 Safety Issues

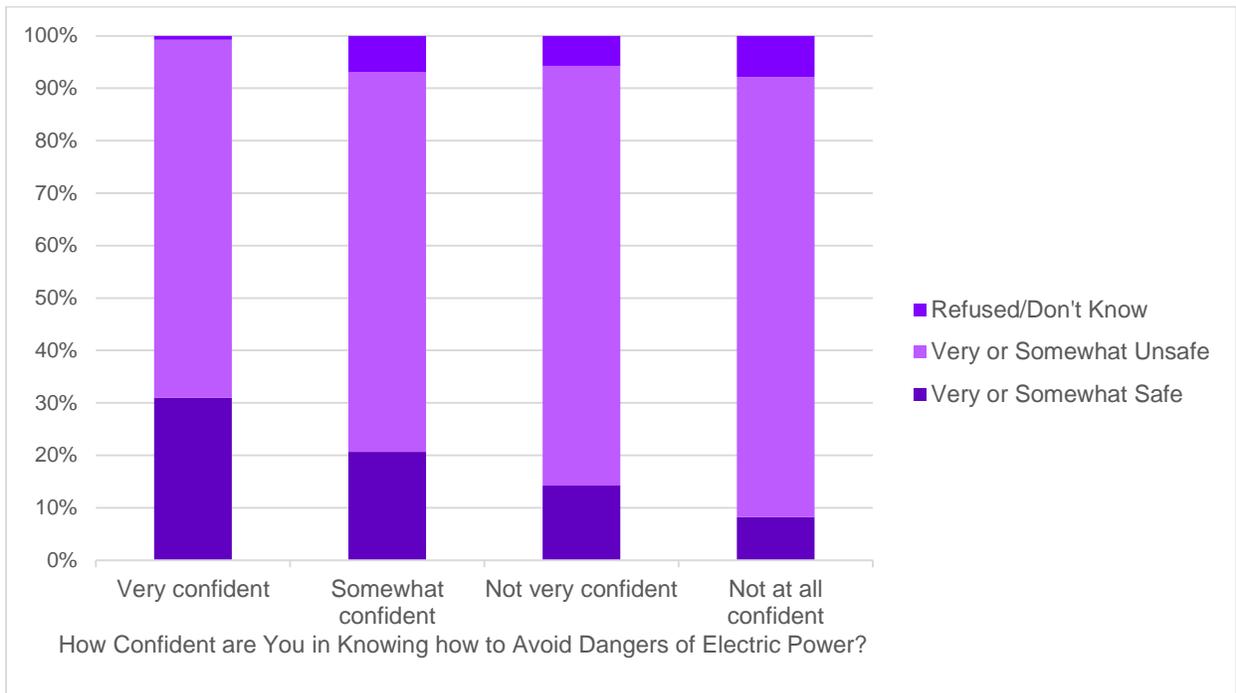
Knowledge about power safety increased following exposure to DABS PAC activities safety. Nearly three-quarters (73.7 percent) of respondents told Sayara enumerators that they thought that making their own connections to electric power lines was either somewhat unsafe or very unsafe. Five and half percent of respondents thought doing so was very safe, compared to 14.9 percent in the pre-campaign poll, while 12.8 percent it to be somewhat safe, compared to 16.9 percent in the pre-campaign poll.

Twenty-one percent of respondents claimed to be very confident in knowing how to avoid the dangers of electric power, while another 25.9 percent stated they were somewhat confident. Approximately 29 percent felt not very confident and another 17.8 percent were not at all confident that they knew how to avoid the dangers of electric power. The lowest confidence levels were found in Zhari where 0.9 percent said they were very confident and 19.8 percent described themselves as somewhat confident.

Interestingly, confidence in knowing how to avoid the dangers of electricity did not correspond to higher levels of knowledge regarding power safety. This is indicated by Figure 10 below. Among respondents expressing that they were very confident, 31 percent believed that making

their own connections was very or somewhat safe. This rate drops alongside a decrease in confidence. Just 8.2 percent of respondents expressing that they were not at all confident thought that setting up their own connection was safe. This finding indicates that increasing power safety knowledge should remain a central programmatic concern as individuals become more familiar with electricity and as their confidence towards it grows.

Figure 10 - Rate of Respondents Stating If Making Own Electric Connection is Safe or Unsafe by Confidence in Avoiding Dangers

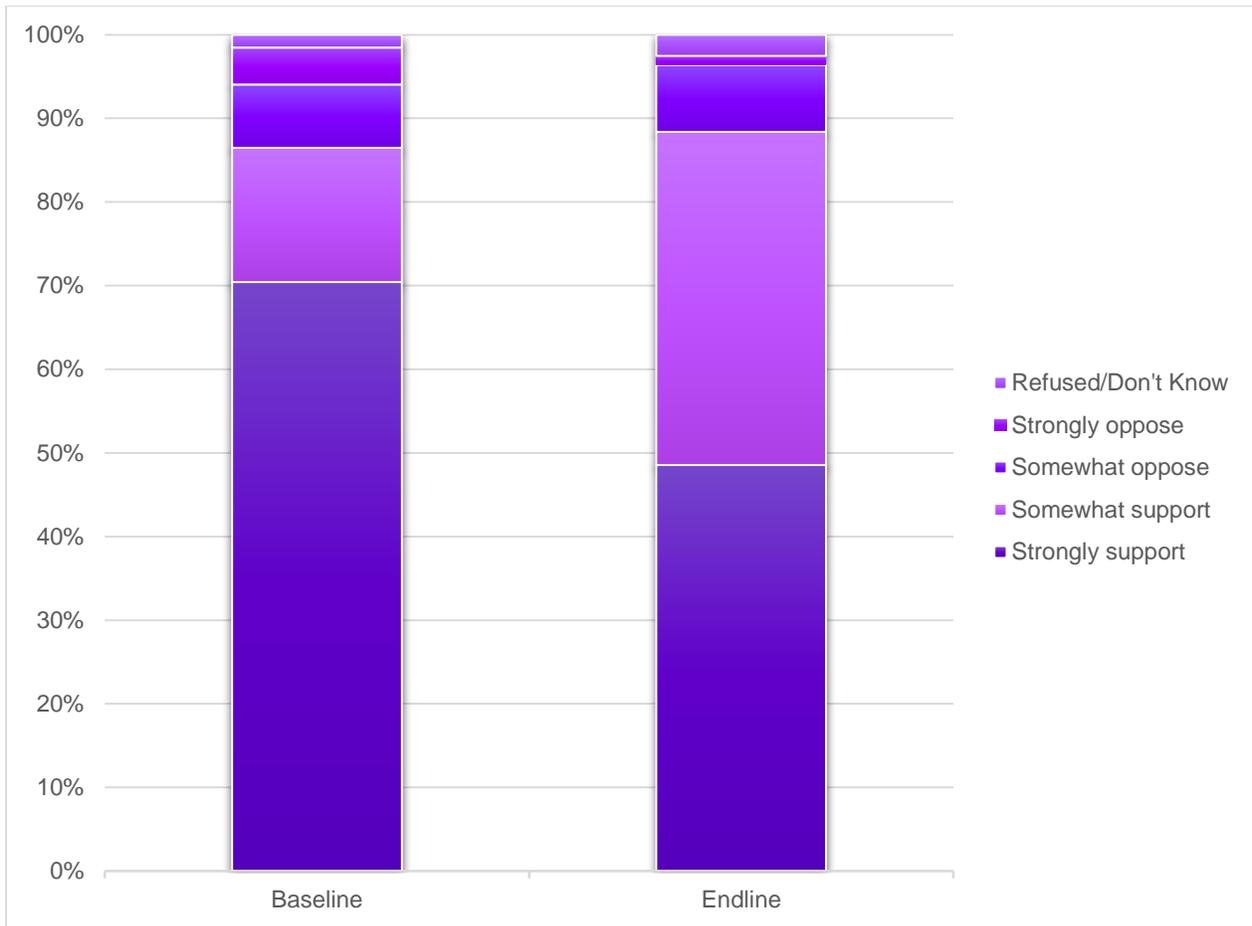


3.5.4 Support and Awareness of Electrification Efforts

Overall, this survey demonstrated high levels of support for future efforts to bring more electrical power to their areas. When asked how much people in their area supported or opposed these efforts, 48.5 percent stated that they strongly supported these projects and 39.8 stated that they somewhat supported them. This means that 88.4 percent of respondents believed that the people around them supported efforts to bring more electrical power to their areas while only 1.1 percent told enumerators that people in their area strongly opposed the efforts. Sangin and Zhari were the districts with the lowest level of support, in both just under 70 percent of respondents believed that people in their area either strongly or somewhat supported electrification efforts.

Levels of support for electrification projects were roughly equal between the pre- campaign and post-campaign surveys. While levels of strong support decreased, levels of moderate support increase, and levels of strong opposition also decreases slightly. A comparison of electrification support between the two polls is displayed in Figure 11.

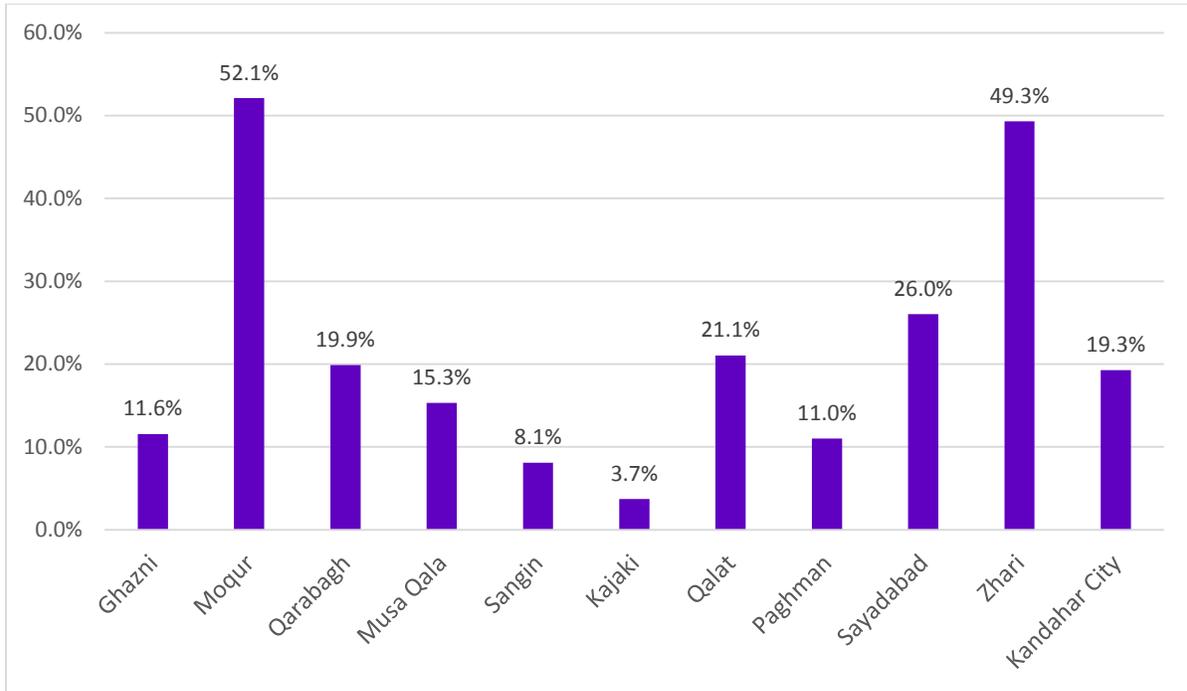
Figure 11 - How much do People in your Area Support Projects to Bring Greater Electricity Access



Of the respondents who claimed to have experienced an increase in their access to electric power over the past year, 69.4 percent believed that local residents strongly supported electrification efforts compared to 46.6 percent of respondents that did not experience an increase in their electricity access. This finding indicates that as access to electric power increases, support for greater improvements in electricity infrastructure is likely to increase as well. Thus, it is likely that electricity projects in the future would become easier to implement over time after gaining higher levels of support amongst residents from any previous increases in electricity access.

Twenty percent of respondents said that they were aware of projects to bring more electrical power to their area. The highest levels of awareness were in some of the districts with the lowest current levels of access to electric power. Roughly half of respondents in both Moqur and Zhari stated that they were aware of projects to increase electricity in their area. The lowest awareness rates were found in Helmand province, 8.1 percent of Sangin respondents and 3.7 percent of Kajaki respondents were aware of electrification projects in their area. The awareness rates by districts are shown below in Figure 12.

Figure 12 - Percentage of Respondents Aware of Project to Bring Electricity to their Area by District



Roughly half (51.4 percent) of respondents aware of electrification projects in their area stated that they were very satisfied with the projects and 20.9 percent stated that they were somewhat satisfied. Twelve percent of these respondents claimed to be somewhat unsatisfied while another four percent said they were very unsatisfied with the projects. In Qalat, 35.3 percent of respondents asked expressed some level of dissatisfaction with the projects while a third of these respondents in Kajaki expressed the same.

3.6 DABS Outcomes

The Performance Management Plan (PMP) has two outcome indicators that were to be measured through a comparison of pre- and post-campaign survey results. These were *Indicator 1.1.a: Percentage change of Afghans who demonstrate knowledge of PTEC and other DABS' energy projects in post-campaign poll* and *Indicator 1.2.a: Percentage change of participants satisfied with two-way communication with DABS*. Both of these measurements are disaggregated by gender for both polls. The pre-campaign results and planned post-campaign results for the two outcome indicators are seen in Table 1 below, alongside the actual post-campaign results.

Table 1 - DABS Outcome Indicators

Level & Name	Number & Description	Measurement Unit	Measurement Tool	Indicator Type	Baseline	Planned & Actual	Endline
Outcome 1.1: Knowledge and awareness of PTEC and other DABS energy projects increased.	Indicator 1.1.a: Percentage change of Afghans who demonstrate knowledge of PTEC and other DABS' energy projects in post-campaign poll.	Percentage	Post-Campaign Poll	Outcome	56%	Planned M	70%
						Actual M	52%
					47%	Planned F	65%
						Actual F	29%
Outcome 1.2: Two-way communication with DABS	Indicator 1.2.a: Percentage change of participants satisfied with two-way communication with DABS	Percentage	Post-Campaign Poll	Outcome	20%	Planned M	50%
						Actual M	5%
					13%	Planned F	45%
						Actual F	2%

The table above shows that the post-campaign survey results did not match the planned increases for either of the outcome indicators. One important note to be made is that for Indicator 1.2.a. the result was calculated based on all respondents regardless of if they had any communication with DABS. Since fewer respondents were aware of the company in the post-campaign survey, fewer respondents had communication with DABS. Among only those that had two-way communication with DABS, 62 percent of males and 78 percent of females in the baseline survey expressed satisfactions. For the post-campaign poll this satisfaction rate was 68 percent among males and 60 percent among females. By calculating in this way the results of Indicator 1.2.a. are similar to the baseline survey instead of being much lower, which is what is indicated by the table above.

Overall, 40.5 percent of respondents were previously aware of DABS. The highest provincial awareness rate was Kandahar where 56.8 percent of respondents knew of DABS. The lowest awareness rates were in neighboring Helmand province as 21.3 percent of Kajaki respondents and 13.5 percent of Sangin respondents stated that they were aware of DABS. Awareness rates by district are displayed below in Map 4.

There was slightly less awareness of DABS among respondents with lower incomes. Approximately 28 percent of respondents that declared a monthly household income below 2,400 Afghanis were aware of DABS. On the other hand, middle and higher income level respondents were aware of DABS at near identical rates. Among respondents with a monthly household income between 2,401 and 20,000 Afghanis 43.4 percent were previously aware of

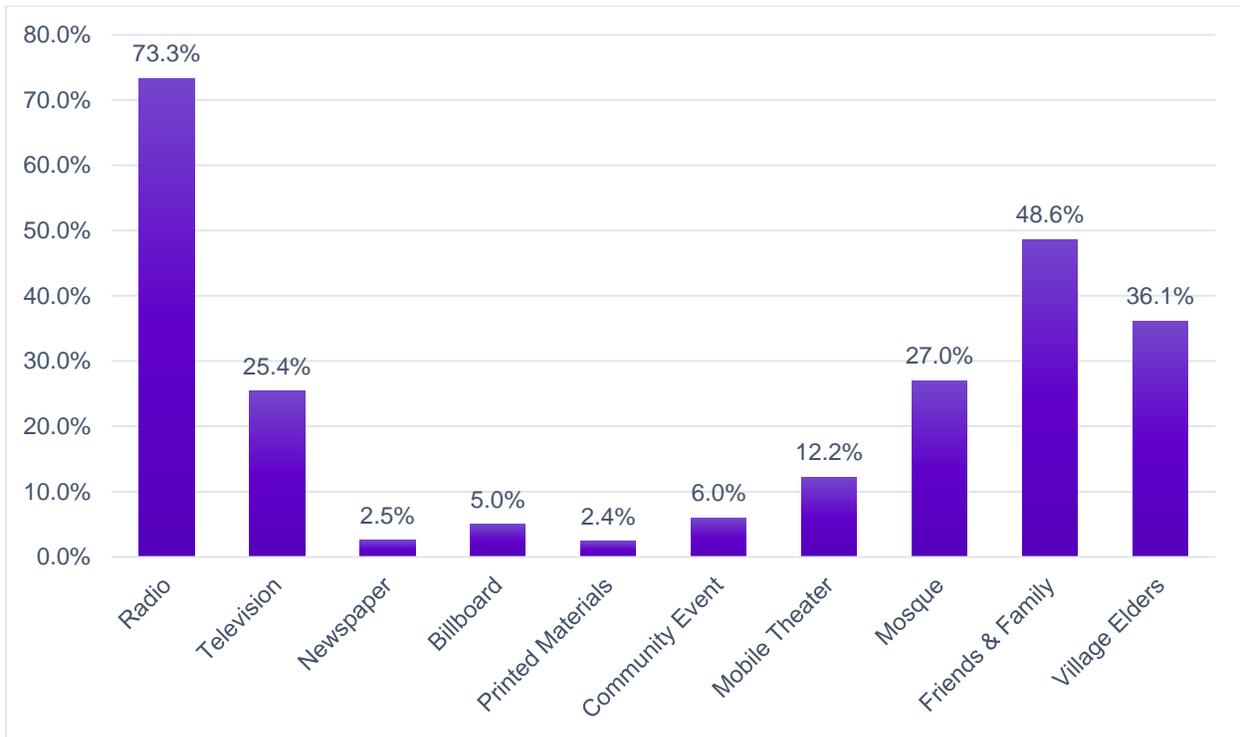
DABS, while 43.6 percent of those with an income greater than 20,000 Afghanis/month stated that they knew of the national electric company.

Twenty percent of those aware of DABS (7.9 percent of all respondents) had reported receiving information about electrical power from them. Seventy percent of respondents in Qalat that were aware of DABS had received information, the highest district-level rate by far. Slightly less than half (48.3 percent) of those that had received information from DABS expressed satisfaction with the experience. Fifteen percent said they were somewhat satisfied and 9.1 percent were very unsatisfied with information they received from DABS.

Approximately seventeen percent of respondents who were aware of DABS (7.4 percent of all respondents) had at least some information about how to contact their local DABS office. In Qalat 61 percent of respondents who were aware of DABS knew how to contact a local DABS office. The next two highest districts rates were in Paghman and Kandahar city, at 31.3 and 25.8 percent, respectively. The high rate of aware respondents in Qalat that had received information from DABS and knew how to contact their local office is evidence of an active and efficient local DABS office as well as a vigorous outreach campaign in the area.

Respondents were presented with a list of sources of information and asked if they had remembered hearing about efforts to bring electricity from each source. Just like the primary sources of information, radio was the most common source of information on efforts to bring electricity to their area. Approximately three-quarters (73.3 percent) of respondents cited it, while 48.6 percent said family and friends. The two next most common sources of information on bringing electricity to their area were village elders and mosque, at 36.1 and 27 percent of respondents, respectively. The results for each source of information are displayed in Figure 13.

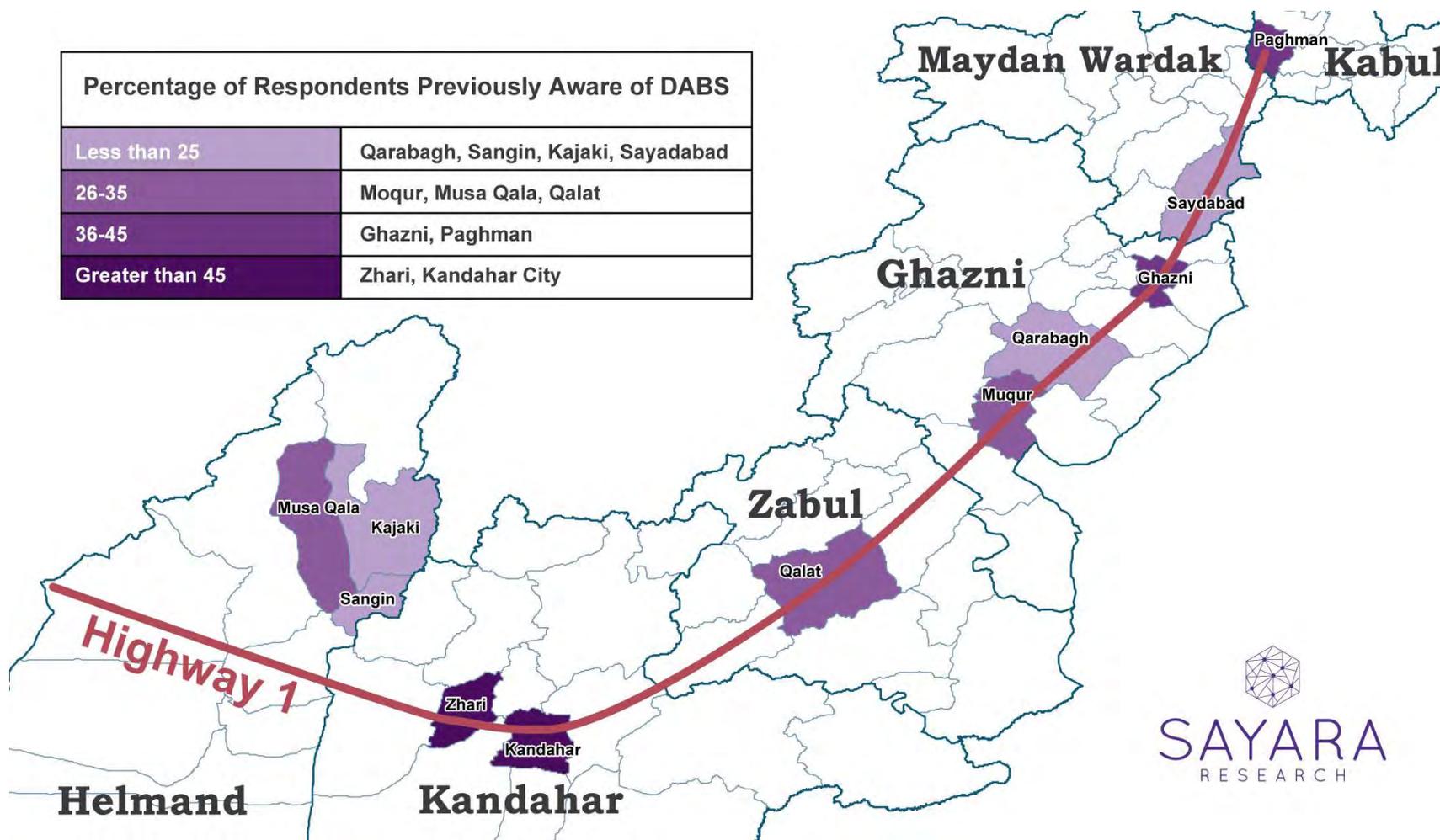
Figure 13 - Rate of Respondents that Had Heard about Electrification Efforts by Information Source



Another source of information used by DABS to increase awareness was SMS texting. Five percent of respondents reported at some point receiving an SMS from DABS on their mobile phones. Although this five percent is a fairly small percentage of the overall survey population, the proliferation of mobile phones within the surveyed areas discussed previously should warrant continued use of the technology as a tool to raise awareness of DABS in the future.

Map 4

Percentage of Respondents Previously Aware of DABS	
Less than 25	Qarabagh, Sangin, Kajaki, Saydabad
26-35	Moqur, Musa Qala, Qalat
36-45	Ghazni, Paghman
Greater than 45	Zhari, Kandahar City



4. CONCLUSION

Increasing electricity access to the surveyed areas in southern Afghanistan requires a large-scale effort. This post-campaign poll has provided valuable data on the current conditions in the area of DABS projects as well as a gauge of programmatic outcomes around the DABS Public Awareness Campaign. By producing a more developed understanding of the factors affecting DABS-focused efforts, the actionable information can be utilized to increase the impact of the PAC in the future.

Disparities in the perceptions of the security, economic, and electrical situations across surveyed districts indicate that electrical infrastructure projects and awareness activities should be tailored towards the specific area where it is being implemented. Different media habits between gender and districts have shown that the PAC should use different forms of media to reach specific segments of the population. By highlighting crucial distinctions between segments of the populace within the targeted areas of the program this report adds practical knowledge to program design.

Additionally, this post-campaign survey provides data with which to continue to track important features of life within these often volatile regions over time. Eventually, temporal comparisons will allow for an understanding of program impact with even greater confidence than would be currently possible. Overall, this report should be utilized as a tool to guide future efforts of the DABS program based on methodologically sound data.

ANNEX I–SURVEY INSTRUMENT

DABS Public Perception Poll

M-1. Packet Number: _____

M-2. Interviewer Code: _____

M-3. Supervisor Code: _____

M-4. Province of Interview: _____

M-5. District of Interview: _____

M-6. Sampling Point Code _____

M-7. Date: _____DD _____MM _____YY

M-8. Time of Interview Start HH _____ MM _____

M-9. Language of Interview

1. Pashto

2. Dari

Introduction

Hello my name is _____ and I work for a small research firm called Sayara Research (show ID). We are conducting a survey about the people of Afghanistan. We would like to ask a member of your household some questions on this topic. The interview will be completely anonymous, meaning that no one will know who answered our questions. May I interview a member of your household please?

SELECTION OF RESPONDENT FOR INTERVIEWING:

- **Male Interviewer:** Please list all of the male adults ages 18 and older living in the same household (together with their ages) whether or not they are present. Start with the oldest and work down to the youngest.
- **Female Interviewer:** Please list all of the female adults ages 18 and older living in the same household (together with their ages) whether or not they are present. Start with the oldest and work down to the youngest.
- Take the last digit of the questionnaire number and find the same number in the top line of the Kish Grid below. Look down this column and circle the number in the **last row where you wrote a name**. Find the same number in the first column. You must interview the person named in this row.
- You should make up to three attempts to interview the selected person. If you do not complete an interview with the selected person after three attempts, then select a new person in the next household to the right. If you cannot complete an interview in this household, select a new person in the next household to the left.

Last digit of questionnaire number _____

Household Member			Last Digit of Questionnaire Number									
No.	Name	Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2			2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
3			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3
4			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	3	2
5			4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
6			4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1
7			3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
8			3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
9			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2
10			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Once the participant has been selected proceed to the questionnaire.

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this survey. Once again this survey is about the people of Afghanistan. All of your responses will be anonymous. There are no right or wrong answers to the questions, please just tell me your honest opinion. Let us begin!

Section 1: Media, Electricity and Economy

Q-1. I'm going to read a list of sources of news and information. Please tell me which ones do you use to get news and information about things that are important to you? [Circle all mentioned]

1. Radio
2. Television
3. Newspaper
4. Internet
5. Mobile Phone
6. Mosque
7. Family
8. Friends
9. School
10. Workplace
11. The Bazaar
98. Refused

99. Don't Know

Q-2. Of the sources of news and information that you just mentioned, please tell me which one do you trust the most? [Interviewer: write in code from Q-1]

Q2a. _____

98. Refused

99. Don't Know

Which do you trust the second most?

Q2b. _____

98. Refused

99. Don't Know

Q-3. Now I'm going to ask a few questions about economic conditions. Would you say that economic conditions in this area are very good, acceptable, not very good, or very bad?

1. Very good
2. Acceptable
3. Not very good
4. Very bad
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-4. In the past year, do you think that economic conditions in this area have improved, worsened, or has there been no change?

1. Improved
2. Worsened
3. No change
98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-5. I would also like to learn about opportunities for paid employment in this area. Would you say that there are a many opportunities, some opportunities, not very many opportunities, or very few opportunities for paid employment?

1. Many opportunities
2. Some opportunities
3. Not very many opportunities
4. Very few opportunities
5. No opportunities here (vol.)
98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-6. Thinking about the past year, did the number of opportunities for paid employment increase, decrease, or was there no change?

1. Increase
2. Decrease
3. No change
98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-7. In this area, would you say that the supply of electric power is very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?

1. Very Good
2. Somewhat Good
3. Somewhat Bad
4. Very Bad
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-8. Do you ever use electric power here in your household?

1. Yes
2. No (Go to Q-13)
98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-9. How often do you have electric power in your household?

1. Everyday all the time

2. Everyday for 5 hours or more, but not all the time
3. Everyday for more than one but less than 5 hours
4. Everyday for 1 hour or less
5. At least one hour a day, 4-6 days per week
6. At least one hour a day, 3 days each week or less
7. Several days each month
8. One day a month
9. I never have electric power in my household
97. Not asked
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-10. Do you get electric power from your own generator, a shared generator, the power lines, solar panels, or from some other source? [Interviewer circle all mentioned]

1. Own generator
2. Shared generator
3. Power lines
4. Solar Panels
5. Other: _____
97. Not asked
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-11. Do you pay for electrical power to be supplied to your household?

4. Yes
5. No (Go to Q-13)
97. Not asked
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-12. How many Afghans do you pay for electrical power in your household in a normal month?

1. _____
97. Not asked
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-13. [Interviewer ask all] What about the other households in this area, do they mostly get electric power from their own generator, a shared generator, the power lines, solar panels, or from some other source?

1. Own generator
2. Shared generator
3. Power lines
4. Solar Panels
5. Other: _____
6. No households have electric power

98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-14. I would also like to know about electric power for the shops, offices and other places in this area where people work or do business. In this area, how often is electricity available for people to use while at work?

1. Always
2. Mostly
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never (Go to Q-16)

98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-15. Does electric power for these places come from their own generator, a shared generator, the power lines, solar panels, or from some other source?

1. Own generator
2. Shared generator
3. Power lines
4. Solar Panels
5. Other: _____

97. Not Asked

98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-16. In this area, how often is electric power available for children to use while at school?

6. Always
7. Mostly
8. Sometimes
9. Rarely
10. Never

98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-17. In this area, how often is electricity available for people to use when they are in public places, such when they are on the street, at the mosque, or shopping at the bazaar?

1. Always
2. Mostly
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never

98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-18a. In the past year, have you experienced an increase in your access to electric power?

1. Yes
2. No (**Go to Q-19**)
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-18b. Please tell me in your own words, how has an increase in your access to electric power changed your life? [Interviewer write in answer]

97. Not Asked

98. Refused

99. Don't Know

Section Two: Safety

Q-19. [Interviewer ask all] In your opinion, how safe or unsafe is it for local people to make their own connections to electric power lines?

1. Very Safe
2. Somewhat Safe
3. Somewhat Unsafe
4. Very Unsafe
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-20. How confident are you that you know how to avoid the dangers of electric power created by outlets, electrical fires, and power lines and other sources of electricity?

1. Very confident
2. Somewhat confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Section Three: Security

Q-21. Now I would like to ask some questions about security. Would you say overall that this area is very secure, somewhat secure, somewhat insecure, or very insecure?

1. Very Secure
2. Somewhat Secure
3. Somewhat insecure

- 4. Very insecure
- 98. Refused

- 99. Don't know

Q-22. In the last year has the security situation in this area improved, worsened, or generally remained the same?

- 1. Improved
- 2. Worsened
- 3. Remained the same
- 98. Refused

- 99. Don't Know

Q-23. Thinking about the next year do you think the security situation in this area will improve, worsen, or generally stay the same?

- 1. Improve
- 2. Worsen
- 3. Stay the same
- 98. Refused

- 99. Don't Know

Q-24. In the last year did armed opposition groups threaten or attack any construction or development projects in this area?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (Go to Q27)
- 98. Refused

- 99. Don't Know

Q-24a. Was this threat or attack related to a project meant to bring electricity to this area?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 97. Not Asked

- 98. Refused

- 99. Don't know

Q-25. **[not included in post-campaign poll]**

Q-26. **[not included in post-campaign poll]**

Q-27. How likely are armed opposition groups to attack a project that is meant to bring more electrical power to the people here?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Somewhat unlikely
4. Very unlikely
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-28. Overall how much do you think that people here support or oppose the effort to bring more electrical power to this area?

1. Strongly support
2. Somewhat support
3. Somewhat oppose
4. Strongly oppose
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-28a. Are you aware of projects to bring more electrical power to your area?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to Q-29)
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-28b. How satisfied are you with these projects?

1. Very Satisfied
2. Somewhat Satisfied
3. Somewhat Unsatisfied
4. Very Unsatisfied
97. Not Asked
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-29. [Interviewer ask all} If new infrastructure such as towers, power lines, and stations is built to bring electric power to the people in this area, how likely are the people to protect the new infrastructure?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Somewhat unlikely
4. Very unlikely
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Section Four: Commercial Base of Power

Q-30. Do you believe that it is right for people to pay for electrical power, or should electrical power be free for everyone?

1. Should have to pay for electrical power
2. Electrical power should be free
98. Refused

99. Don't Know

Q-31. Do most people in this area pay for the electric power that they use, or do they get electric power without paying for it?

1. Pay for electric power
2. Get it without paying
98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-32. How would you rate the cost of electric power in this area? Would you say that the cost is affordable only for a few people, affordable for some people, affordable for many people, or affordable for almost everyone?

1. Only a few people
2. Some people
3. Many people
4. Almost everyone
98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-33. In the past year has the cost of electric power in this area gone up, gone down, or has there been no change?

1. Gone up
2. Gone down
3. No change
98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-34. Who is responsible for providing electricity to this area?

1. _____
98. Refused

99. Don't Know

Q-35. How satisfied or unsatisfied are people here with the electricity provider?

1. Very Satisfied
2. Somewhat Satisfied

- 3. Somewhat Unsatisfied
- 4. Very Unsatisfied
- 98. Refused
- 99. Don't Know

Section Five: Two Way Communication with Dabs

Q-36. Now I'm going to read a list of sources from which you may have received information about efforts to bring more electrical power to your area. Please tell me whether you remember receiving information from each source that I list [Interviewer circle all that apply]:

- 1. Radio
- 2. Television
- 3. Newspaper
- 4. Billboard
- 5. Printed materials (e.g. pamphlet, booklet, notebook)
- 6. Community event
- 7. Mobile theater performance
- 8. Mosque
- 9. Friends and family
- 10. Village elders
- 11. Other: _____
- 98. Refused
- 99. Not asked

Q-37. Are you aware of a company by the name of Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (Go to D-1)
- 98. Refused (Go to D-1)
- 99. Don't Know (Go to D-1)

Q-38. Do you have information about how to contact your local DABS office?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 97. Not asked
- 98. Refused
- 99. Don't know

Q-39. Have you ever contacted DABS about an issue with electric power?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (Go to Q-28)
- 97. Not asked
- 98. Refused

99. Don't know

Q-40. How satisfied or unsatisfied were you with your communications with DABS?

5. Very Satisfied
6. Somewhat Satisfied
7. Somewhat Unsatisfied
8. Very Unsatisfied
97. Not Asked
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-41. Has DABS ever given you information about electrical power, such as a warning about an upcoming power outage, a safety message, information about new construction, or other information?

1. Yes
2. No (**Go to Question D-1**)
97. Not asked
98. Refused

99. Don't Know

Q-42. How satisfied or unsatisfied were you the information that you received from DABS?

1. Very Satisfied
2. Somewhat Satisfied
3. Somewhat Unsatisfied
4. Very Unsatisfied
97. Not Asked
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-43. In the last year, have you ever participated any of the following public events held by DABS? (circle as many as apply).

1. Stakeholder meetings
2. University events
3. Road shows
4. Was unaware of DABS public events
5. Was aware of DABS events but did not participate
98. Refused
99. Don't know

Q-44. How often, if ever, have you read an SMS from DABS on your phone?

1. Once
2. Twice
3. More than two times
4. Never
98. Refused

99. Don't know

Demographic Questions

D-1. Gender (**Interviewer: Write but do not ask**)

1. Male
2. Female

D-2. How old are you? (**Record actual age; if respondent refuses, please estimate**)

D-3. How many years of formal education have you completed?

1. Illiterate
2. Attended some literacy classes
2. Up to and including 5 years
3. 6 to 8 Years
4. 9-10 Years
5. 11-12 Years
6. College graduate
7. Post-Graduate

98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't Know (vol.)

D-4. Are you currently employed?

1. Yes
2. No (Do not ask D-5, mark 96 for D-5)
98. Refused
99. Don't Know

D-5. What is your occupation? (Select category below based on the occupation interviewee said)
WRITE OCCUPATION: _____

- | |
|---|
| 1. Government Employee Support Staff (other than military/police) |
| 2. Government Employee Mid Level (Supervisory) (other than military/police) |

3. Government Employee Senior Level Officer(other than military/police)
4. Agricultural Laborer
5. Farming On Own Farm
6. Farm Owner Employing Laborers
7. Unskilled Worker
8. Semi Skilled Worker
9. Skilled Worker
10. Commercial Business Employee Support Staff
11. Commercial Business Employee Mid Level (Supervisory)
12. Commercial Business Employee Senior Officer
13. Commercial Business Owner - Sole Proprietor
14. Commercial Business Owner - Employing 1-5 Workers
15. Commercial Business Owner - Employing More Than 5 Workers
16. Military/Police
17. Housewife
96. Not Asked
97. Other
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't Know (vol.)

D-6. (ASK ALL) Do you or someone at your household own...?

	Yes	No	Refused (vol.)	DK
a. Television	1	2	98	99
b. Satellite dish	1	2	98	99
c. Mobile phone	1	2	98	99
d. Radio	1	2	98	99
e. Car	1	2	98	99
f. Motorcycle	1	2	98	99
g. Bicycle	1	2	98	99
h. Personal Computer (PC)	1	2	98	99
i. Internet Connection	1	2	98	99

j. Refrigerator	1	2	98	99
k. Washing machine	1	2	98	99
l. Other electric appliance	1	2	98	99

D-7. Do you consider yourself to be

1. Pashtun
2. Tajik
3. Uzbek
4. Turkmen
5. Hazara
6. Baloch
7. Kirghiz
8. Nuristani
9. Aimak
10. Arab
12. Pashae
13. Other (vol.)
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't Know (vol.)

D-8. How many people live here at this address? **(Record Number Below)**

1. _____
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't Know (vol.)

D-9. I know this is a sensitive question, and I am sorry to ask but what is your household's total monthly income in Afghani from all sources, that is, all types of income for all the people that live in your household? Your answer will only be used for demographic purposes and is completely anonymous.

3. 1,000 Afghani or less
4. From 1,001 to 2,400
5. From 2,401 to 6,000
6. From 6,001 to 12,000
7. From 12,001 to 20,000
8. From 20,001 to 40,000
9. Greater than 40,000 Afghani?

- _____
98. Refused (vol.)

99. Don't Know (vol.)

End Administration Section

M.10 Time of Interview Completion:

HH _____ MM _____

M.11. Was this interview observed by your supervisor?

1. Yes
2. No

M.12 Was this questionnaire back checked after the interview was completed?

1. Yes
2. No

M.13 Supervisor Signature:

Affirmation of Accuracy and Truth

I hereby affirm on my honor that all of the data recorded on this questionnaire is a truthful and accurate representation of the respondent's responses. I understand that inaccurate reporting will lead to a loss of pay. I understand that multiple cases of inaccurate reporting or any case of falsifying data will lead to immediate termination of my contract.

Name of Data Collector:

Signature:

Date :

ANNEX II—RAW DATA

Please tell me which ones do you use to get news and information about things that are important to you? Radio

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	2771	87.9	87.9	87.9
No	366	11.6	11.6	99.5
Refused	12	.4	.4	99.8
Don't know	5	.2	.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Please tell me which ones do you use to get news and information about things that are important to you? Television

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	984	31.2	31.2	31.2
No	2152	68.2	68.2	99.4
Refused	12	.4	.4	99.8
Don't know	6	.2	.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Please tell me which ones do you use to get news and information about things that are important to you? Newspaper

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	134	4.2	4.2	4.2
No	3003	95.2	95.2	99.5
Refused	11	.3	.3	99.8
Don't know	6	.2	.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	972	30.8	30.8
	No	218	6.9	37.7
	Not asked	1942	61.6	99.3
	Refused	16	.5	99.8
	Don't know	6	.2	100.0
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0

What about the other households in this area, do they mostly get electric power from their

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Own generator	301	9.5	9.5
	Shared generator	171	5.4	15.0
	Power lines	742	23.5	38.5
	Solar Panels	1724	54.7	93.2
	Other	51	1.6	94.8
	No households have electric power	115	3.6	98.4
	Refused	27	.9	99.3
	Don't know	23	.7	100.0
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0

I would also like to know about electric power for the shops, offices and other places in this area where people work or do business. In this area, how often is electricity available for people to use while at work?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Always	167	5.3	5.3
	Mostly	415	13.2	18.5
	Sometimes	534	16.9	35.4
	Rarely	461	14.6	50.0
	Never	1389	44.0	94.0
	Refused	44	1.4	95.4
	Don't know	144	4.6	100.0
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0

Does electric power for these places come from their

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Own generator	232	7.4	7.4	7.4
	Shared generator	162	5.1	5.1	12.5
	Power lines	723	22.9	22.9	35.4
	Solar Panels	435	13.8	13.8	49.2
	Other	50	1.6	1.6	50.8
	Not asked	1423	45.1	45.1	95.9
	Refused	60	1.9	1.9	97.8
	Don't know	69	2.2	2.2	100.0
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

In this area, how often is electric power available for children to use while at school?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Always	101	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Mostly	183	5.8	5.8	9.0
	Sometimes	304	9.6	9.6	18.6
	Rarely	323	10.2	10.2	28.9
	Never	2054	65.1	65.1	94.0
	Refused	25	.8	.8	94.8
	Don't know	164	5.2	5.2	100.0
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

In this area, how often is electricity available for people to use when they are in public places, such when they are on the street, at the mosque, or shopping at the bazaar?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Always	129	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Mostly	426	13.5	13.5	17.6
	Sometimes	421	13.3	13.3	30.9
	Rarely	388	12.3	12.3	43.2
	Never	1577	50.0	50.0	93.2
	Refused	45	1.4	1.4	94.7
	Don't know	168	5.3	5.3	100.0
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

In the past year, have you experienced an increase in your access to electric power?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	320	10.1	10.1	10.1
No	2728	86.5	86.5	96.6
Valid Refused	67	2.1	2.1	98.8
Don't know	39	1.2	1.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

In your opinion, how safe or unsafe is it for local people to make their own connections to electric power lines?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very Safe	172	5.5	5.5	5.5
Somewhat Safe	403	12.8	12.8	18.2
Somewhat Unsafe	1193	37.8	37.8	56.1
Valid Very Unsafe	1133	35.9	35.9	92.0
Refused	90	2.9	2.9	94.8
Don't know	163	5.2	5.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

How confident are you that you know how to avoid the dangers of electric power created by outlets, electrical fires, and power lines and other sources of electricity?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very confident	668	21.2	21.2	21.2
Somewhat confident	817	25.9	25.9	47.1
Not very confident	926	29.4	29.4	76.4
Valid Not at all confident	560	17.8	17.8	94.2
Refused	61	1.9	1.9	96.1
Don't know	122	3.9	3.9	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Now I would like to ask some questions about security. Would you say overall that this area is

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very Secure	717	22.7	22.7	22.7
Somewhat Secure	1150	36.5	36.5	59.2
Somewhat insecure	1031	32.7	32.7	91.9
Valid Very insecure	221	7.0	7.0	98.9
Refused	23	.7	.7	99.6
Don't know	12	.4	.4	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

In the last year has the security situation in this area improved, worsened, or generally remained the same?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Improved	979	31.0	31.0	31.0
Worsened	945	30.0	30.0	61.0
Valid Remained the same	1160	36.8	36.8	97.8
Refused	32	1.0	1.0	98.8
Don't Know	38	1.2	1.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Thinking about the next year do you think the security situation in this area will

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Improve	1411	44.7	44.7	44.7
Worsen	452	14.3	14.3	59.1
Valid Stay the same	720	22.8	22.8	81.9
Refused	93	2.9	2.9	84.8
Don't know	478	15.2	15.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

In the last year did armed opposition groups threaten or attack any construction or development projects in this area?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	696	22.1	22.1	22.1
No	2198	69.7	69.7	91.8
Refused	97	3.1	3.1	94.8

Don't know	163	5.2	5.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Was this threat or attack related to a project meant to bring electricity to this area? Was this threat or attack related to a project meant to bring electricity to this area?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	179	5.7	5.7	5.7
No	497	15.8	15.8	21.4
Not Asked	2210	70.1	70.1	91.5
Refused	146	4.6	4.6	96.1
Don't know	122	3.9	3.9	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

How likely are armed opposition groups to attack a project that is meant to bring more electrical power to the people here?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very likely	269	8.5	8.5	8.5
Somewhat likely	903	28.6	28.6	37.2
Somewhat unlikely	959	30.4	30.4	67.6
Very unlikely	797	25.3	25.3	92.8
Refused	76	2.4	2.4	95.2
Don't know	150	4.8	4.8	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Overall how much do you think that people here support or oppose the effort to bring more electrical power to this area?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly support	1531	48.5	48.5	48.5
Somewhat support	1256	39.8	39.8	88.4
Somewhat oppose	253	8.0	8.0	96.4
Strongly oppose	34	1.1	1.1	97.5
Refused	13	.4	.4	97.9
Don't Know	67	2.1	2.1	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Are you aware of projects to bring more electrical power to your area?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	639	20.3	20.3	20.3
No	2434	77.2	77.2	97.4
Valid Refused	27	.9	.9	98.3
Don't Know	54	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

How satisfied are you with these projects?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very Satisfied	364	11.5	11.5	11.5
Somewhat Satisfied	148	4.7	4.7	16.2
Somewhat Unsatisfied	85	2.7	2.7	18.9
Valid Very Unsatisfied	28	.9	.9	19.8
Not Asked	2446	77.6	77.6	97.4
Refused	41	1.3	1.3	98.7
Don't Know	42	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

If new infrastructure such as towers, power lines, and stations is built to bring electric power to the people in this area, how likely are the people to protect the new infrastructure?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very likely	1329	42.1	42.1	42.1
Somewhat likely	1165	36.9	36.9	79.1
Somewhat unlikely	399	12.7	12.7	91.7
Valid Very unlikely	113	3.6	3.6	95.3
Refused	46	1.5	1.5	96.8
Don't know	102	3.2	3.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you believe that it is right for people to pay for electrical power, or should electrical power be free for everyone?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Should have to pay for electrical power	2088	66.2	66.2	66.2
Valid Electrical power should be free	935	29.6	29.6	95.8
Refused	38	1.2	1.2	97.1
Don't know	93	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do most people in this area pay for the electric power that they use, or do they get electric power without paying for it?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Pay for electric power	2053	65.1	65.1	65.1
Valid Get it without paying	629	19.9	19.9	85.0
Refused	190	6.0	6.0	91.1
Don't know	282	8.9	8.9	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

How would you rate the cost of electric power in this area? How many people can afford it?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Only a few people	560	17.8	17.8	17.8
Some people	959	30.4	30.4	48.2
Many people	588	18.6	18.6	66.8
Valid Almost everyone	414	13.1	13.1	79.9
Refused	238	7.5	7.5	87.5
Don't know	395	12.5	12.5	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

In the past year has the cost of electric power in this area gone up, gone down, or has there been no change?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gone up	818	25.9	25.9	25.9
Valid Gone down	148	4.7	4.7	30.6
No change	1245	39.5	39.5	70.1

Refused	292	9.3	9.3	79.4
Don't know	651	20.6	20.6	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

How satisfied or unsatisfied are people here with the electricity provider?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very Satisfied	401	12.7	12.7	12.7
Somewhat Satisfied	682	21.6	21.6	34.3
Somewhat Unsatisfied	660	20.9	20.9	55.3
Valid Very Unsatisfied	882	28.0	28.0	83.2
Refused	200	6.3	6.3	89.6
Don't know	329	10.4	10.4	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Please tell me whether you remember receiving information from each source that I list Radio?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2313	73.3	73.3	73.3
No	570	18.1	18.1	91.4
Valid Other	4	.1	.1	91.5
Refused	41	1.3	1.3	92.8
Don't know	226	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Please tell me whether you remember receiving information from each source that I list Television?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	800	25.4	25.4	25.4
No	2084	66.1	66.1	91.4
Valid Other	4	.1	.1	91.6
Refused	42	1.3	1.3	92.9
Don't know	224	7.1	7.1	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Please tell me whether you remember receiving information from each source that I list Newspaper?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	78	2.5	2.5	2.5
Valid No	2804	88.9	88.9	91.4
Valid Other	5	.2	.2	91.5
Valid Refused	40	1.3	1.3	92.8
Valid Don't know	227	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Please tell me whether you remember receiving information from each source that I list Billboard?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	159	5.0	5.0	5.0
Valid No	2724	86.4	86.4	91.4
Valid Other	4	.1	.1	91.5
Valid Refused	40	1.3	1.3	92.8
Valid Don't know	227	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Please tell me whether you remember receiving information from each source that I list Printed materials (e.g. pamphlet, booklet, and notebook)?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	76	2.4	2.4	2.4
Valid No	2805	88.9	88.9	91.3
Valid Other	4	.1	.1	91.5
Valid Refused	42	1.3	1.3	92.8
Valid Don't know	227	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Please tell me whether you remember receiving information from each source that I list Community event?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	188	6.0	6.0	6.0
Valid No	2693	85.4	85.4	91.3

Other	5	.2	.2	91.5
Refused	41	1.3	1.3	92.8
Don't know	227	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Please tell me whether you remember receiving information from each source that I list Mobile theater performance?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	385	12.2	12.2	12.2
No	2496	79.1	79.1	91.3
Other	6	.2	.2	91.5
Refused	41	1.3	1.3	92.8
Don't know	226	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Please tell me whether you remember receiving information from each source that I list Mosque?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	853	27.0	27.0	27.0
No	2028	64.3	64.3	91.3
Other	6	.2	.2	91.5
Refused	41	1.3	1.3	92.8
Don't know	226	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Please tell me whether you remember receiving information from each source that I list Friends and family?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	1534	48.6	48.6	48.6
No	1349	42.8	42.8	91.4
Other	4	.1	.1	91.5
Refused	40	1.3	1.3	92.8
Don't know	227	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Please tell me whether you remember receiving information from each source that I list Village elders?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	1139	36.1	36.1	36.1
No	1744	55.3	55.3	91.4
Other	4	.1	.1	91.5
Refused	40	1.3	1.3	92.8
Don't know	227	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Are you aware of a company by the name of Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	1276	40.5	40.5	40.5
No	1775	56.3	56.3	96.7
Refused	62	2.0	2.0	98.7
Don't know	41	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you have information about how to contact your local Breshna office?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	232	7.4	7.4	7.4
No	1018	32.3	32.3	39.6
Not asked	1810	57.4	57.4	97.0
Refused	79	2.5	2.5	99.5
Don't know	15	.5	.5	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Have you ever contacted Breshna about an issue with electric power?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	133	4.2	4.2	4.2
No	1055	33.4	33.4	37.7
Not asked	1875	59.4	59.4	97.1
Refused	89	2.8	2.8	99.9
Don't know	2	.1	.1	100.0

Total	3154	100.0	100.0
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How satisfied or unsatisfied were you with your communications with DABS?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Satisfied	29	.9	.9
	Somewhat Satisfied	65	2.1	2.1
	Somewhat Unsatisfied	35	1.1	1.1
	Very Unsatisfied	15	.5	.5
	Not Asked	2915	92.4	92.4
	Refused	93	2.9	2.9
	Don't Know	2	.1	.1
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0

Has DABS ever given you information about electrical power, such as a warning about an upcoming power outage, a safety message, information about new construction, or other information?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	248	7.9	7.9
	No	899	28.5	28.5
	Not Asked	1911	60.6	60.6
	Refused	78	2.5	2.5
	Don't Know	18	.6	.6
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0

How satisfied or unsatisfied were you the information that you received from DABS?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Satisfied	86	2.7	2.7
	Somewhat Satisfied	84	2.7	2.7
	Somewhat Unsatisfied	53	1.7	1.7
	Very Unsatisfied	32	1.0	1.0
	Not Asked	2802	88.8	88.8
	Refused	81	2.6	2.6
	Don't Know	16	.5	.5
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0

In the last year, have you ever participated any of the following public events held by DABS? Stakeholder meetings

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	32	1.0	1.0	1.0
Valid No	265	8.4	8.4	9.4
Valid Not Asked	2599	82.4	82.4	91.8
Valid Refused	192	6.1	6.1	97.9
Valid Don't Know	66	2.1	2.1	100.0
Valid Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

In the last year, have you ever participated any of the following public events held by DABS? University events

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	19	.6	.6	.6
Valid No	278	8.8	8.8	9.4
Valid Not Asked	2597	82.3	82.3	91.8
Valid Refused	195	6.2	6.2	97.9
Valid Don't Know	65	2.1	2.1	100.0
Valid Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

In the last year, have you ever participated any of the following public events held by DABS? Road shows

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	31	1.0	1.0	1.0
Valid No	266	8.4	8.4	9.4
Valid Not Asked	2597	82.3	82.3	91.8
Valid Refused	195	6.2	6.2	97.9
Valid Don't Know	65	2.1	2.1	100.0
Valid Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

In the last year, have you ever participated any of the following public events held by DABS? Was unaware of DABS public events

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

	Yes	141	4.5	4.5	4.5
	No	156	4.9	4.9	9.4
Valid	Not Asked	2597	82.3	82.3	91.8
	Refused	195	6.2	6.2	97.9
	Don't Know	65	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

In the last year, have you ever participated any of the following public events held by DABS? Was aware of DABS events but did not participate

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	91	2.9	2.9
	No	207	6.6	9.4
Valid	Not Asked	2597	82.3	91.8
	Refused	195	6.2	98.0
	Don't Know	64	2.0	100.0
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0

How often, if ever, have you read an SMS from DABS on your phone?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Once	70	2.2	2.2
	Twice	62	2.0	4.2
	More than two times	37	1.2	5.4
Valid	Never	457	14.5	19.8
	Not Asked	2156	68.4	88.2
	Refused	285	9.0	97.2
	Don't Know	87	2.8	100.0
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0

Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Male	1582	50.2	50.2
Valid	Female	1572	49.8	100.0
	Total	3154	100.0	100.0

How old are you?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18	231	7.3	7.3	7.3
19	188	6.0	6.0	13.3
20	230	7.3	7.3	20.6
21	139	4.4	4.4	25.0
22	194	6.2	6.2	31.1
23	100	3.2	3.2	34.3
24	79	2.5	2.5	36.8
25	124	3.9	3.9	40.7
26	96	3.0	3.0	43.8
27	74	2.3	2.3	46.1
28	133	4.2	4.2	50.3
29	71	2.3	2.3	52.6
30	121	3.8	3.8	56.4
31	71	2.3	2.3	58.7
32	79	2.5	2.5	61.2
33	62	2.0	2.0	63.2
34	34	1.1	1.1	64.2
Valid 35	105	3.3	3.3	67.6
36	58	1.8	1.8	69.4
37	41	1.3	1.3	70.7
38	79	2.5	2.5	73.2
39	32	1.0	1.0	74.2
40	112	3.6	3.6	77.8
41	41	1.3	1.3	79.1
42	49	1.6	1.6	80.6
43	30	1.0	1.0	81.6
44	20	.6	.6	82.2
45	61	1.9	1.9	84.1
46	38	1.2	1.2	85.4
47	32	1.0	1.0	86.4
48	59	1.9	1.9	88.2
49	21	.7	.7	88.9
50	60	1.9	1.9	90.8
51	20	.6	.6	91.4
52	25	.8	.8	92.2

53	14	.4	.4	92.7
54	11	.3	.3	93.0
55	20	.6	.6	93.7
56	12	.4	.4	94.0
57	12	.4	.4	94.4
58	15	.5	.5	94.9
59	12	.4	.4	95.3
60	25	.8	.8	96.1
61	8	.3	.3	96.3
62	4	.1	.1	96.4
63	6	.2	.2	96.6
64	8	.3	.3	96.9
65	7	.2	.2	97.1
66	2	.1	.1	97.2
67	5	.2	.2	97.3
68	2	.1	.1	97.4
69	4	.1	.1	97.5
70	7	.2	.2	97.7
71	3	.1	.1	97.8
72	1	.0	.0	97.9
74	1	.0	.0	97.9
75	6	.2	.2	98.1
76	1	.0	.0	98.1
77	1	.0	.0	98.2
79	1	.0	.0	98.2
90	2	.1	.1	98.3
95	1	.0	.0	98.3
96	1	.0	.0	98.3
Refused	53	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

How many years of formal education have you completed?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Illiterate	1708	54.2	54.2	54.2
Valid Attended some literacy classes	322	10.2	10.2	64.4
Valid Up to and including 5 years	244	7.7	7.7	72.1
Valid 6 to 8 Years	266	8.4	8.4	80.5

9-10 Years	188	6.0	6.0	86.5
11-12 Years	279	8.8	8.8	95.3
College graduate	85	2.7	2.7	98.0
Post-Graduate	11	.3	.3	98.4
Refused	41	1.3	1.3	99.7
Don't know	10	.3	.3	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Are you currently employed?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	1385	43.9	43.9	43.9
No	1735	55.0	55.0	98.9
Valid Refused	29	.9	.9	99.8
Don't know	5	.2	.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

What is your occupation?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Government Employee Support Staff (other than military/police)	44	1.4	1.4	1.4
Government Employee Mid-Level (Supervisory) (other than military/police)	19	.6	.6	2.0
Government Employee Senior Level Officer (other than military/police)	8	.3	.3	2.3
Agricultural Laborer	81	2.6	2.6	4.8
Farming On Own Farm	134	4.2	4.2	9.1
Farm Owner Employing Laborers	52	1.6	1.6	10.7
Unskilled Worker	21	.7	.7	11.4
Semi-Skilled Worker	129	4.1	4.1	15.5
Skilled Worker	187	5.9	5.9	21.4
Commercial Business Employee Support Staff	8	.3	.3	21.7

Commercial Business Employee Mid-Level (Supervisory)	5	.2	.2	21.8
Commercial Business Employee Senior Officer	2	.1	.1	21.9
Commercial Business Owner - Sole Proprietor	160	5.1	5.1	26.9
Commercial Business Owner - Employing 1-5 Workers	17	.5	.5	27.5
Commercial Business Owner - Employing More Than 5 Workers	7	.2	.2	27.7
Military/Police	33	1.0	1.0	28.8
Housewife	184	5.8	5.8	34.6
Not asked	1803	57.2	57.2	91.8
Other	192	6.1	6.1	97.8
Refused	66	2.1	2.1	99.9
Don't know	2	.1	.1	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you or someone at your household own Television

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	986	31.3	31.3	31.3
No	2134	67.7	67.7	98.9
Refused	24	.8	.8	99.7
Don't know	10	.3	.3	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you or someone at your household own Satellite dish

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	633	20.1	20.1	20.1
No	2490	78.9	78.9	99.0
Refused	21	.7	.7	99.7
Don't know	10	.3	.3	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you or someone at your household own Mobile phone

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2685	85.1	85.1	85.1
No	455	14.4	14.4	99.6
Valid Refused	11	.3	.3	99.9
Don't know	3	.1	.1	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you or someone at your household own Radio

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2656	84.2	84.2	84.2
No	486	15.4	15.4	99.6
Valid Refused	9	.3	.3	99.9
Don't know	3	.1	.1	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you or someone at your household own Car

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	1220	38.7	38.7	38.7
No	1914	60.7	60.7	99.4
Valid Refused	11	.3	.3	99.7
Don't know	9	.3	.3	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you or someone at your household own Motorcycle

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2050	65.0	65.0	65.0
No	1080	34.2	34.2	99.2
Valid Refused	14	.4	.4	99.7
Don't know	10	.3	.3	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you or someone at your household own Bicycle

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	1944	61.6	61.6	61.6
No	1192	37.8	37.8	99.4
Valid Refused	12	.4	.4	99.8
Don't know	6	.2	.2	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you or someone at your household own Personal Computer (PC)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	383	12.1	12.1	12.1
No	2743	87.0	87.0	99.1
Valid Refused	19	.6	.6	99.7
Don't know	9	.3	.3	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you or someone at your household own Internet Connection

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	171	5.4	5.4	5.4
No	2954	93.7	93.7	99.1
Valid Refused	17	.5	.5	99.6
Don't know	12	.4	.4	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you or someone at your household own Refrigerator

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	311	9.9	9.9	9.9
No	2812	89.2	89.2	99.0
Valid Refused	19	.6	.6	99.6
Don't know	12	.4	.4	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you or someone at your household own Washing machine

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	621	19.7	19.7	19.7
No	2503	79.4	79.4	99.0
Valid Refused	18	.6	.6	99.6
Don't know	12	.4	.4	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you or someone at your household own Other electric appliance

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	878	27.8	27.8	27.8
No	2242	71.1	71.1	98.9
Valid Refused	18	.6	.6	99.5
Don't know	16	.5	.5	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Do you consider yourself to be

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Pashtun	2702	85.7	85.7	85.7
Tajik	347	11.0	11.0	96.7
Uzbek	3	.1	.1	96.8
Hazara	71	2.3	2.3	99.0
Baloch	3	.1	.1	99.1
Kirghiz	2	.1	.1	99.2
Nuristani	1	.0	.0	99.2
Aimak	2	.1	.1	99.3
Arab	4	.1	.1	99.4
Pashayee	2	.1	.1	99.5
Other	7	.2	.2	99.7
Refused	6	.2	.2	99.9
Don't know	4	.1	.1	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

What is your household's total monthly income in Afghanis from all sources, that is, all types of income for all the people that live in your household? Your answer will only be used for demographic purposes and is completely anonymous

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1,000 Afghanis or less	45	1.4	1.4	1.4
From 1,001 to 2,400	131	4.2	4.2	5.6
From 2,401 to 6,000	511	16.2	16.2	21.8
From 6,001 to 12,000	932	29.5	29.5	51.3
From 12,001 to 20,000	821	26.0	26.0	77.4
From 20,001 to 40,000	171	5.4	5.4	82.8
Greater than 40,000 Afghanis?	24	.8	.8	83.5
Refused	320	10.1	10.1	93.7
Don't know	199	6.3	6.3	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	

Was this interview observed by your supervisor?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	2216	70.3	70.3	70.3
No	938	29.7	29.7	100.0
Total	3154	100.0	100.0	