

Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in Afghanistan

Insights from a Kabul based Survey

Introduction

D3 Systems, Inc., in cooperation with the Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research (ACSOR), funded a pilot survey of Kabul residents. The survey was conducted in April 2015 to test electronic data capture using the **Research Control Solutions** program. The survey was designed to gather insights on a variety of topics, including perceptions of the government and foreign entities, support of women's rights, voting in the 2014 election and use of media.

CURRENT ISSUES

As international forces began to depart Afghanistan, the Taliban increased attacks on both remote garrisons of the county and high profile Western and government officials in Kabul. As attacks have increased, confidence in the national government is starting to show cracks. Right direction ratings are down from 71% in Wave 6 fielded in November, 2014 to 49% in Wave 7 fielded in April, 2015. In November, President Ashraf Ghani enjoyed an almost unanimous favorability rating of 96%, which decreased to only 74% in April. Abdullah Abdullah did not fare any better dropping from 92% in November 2014 to 77% in April 2015 with over half (51% somewhat favorable) being only soft support.

As the political situation has deteriorated, so too has the outlook on the employment market. Although Kabulis remain optimistic about their lives, with (77%) reporting their overall living conditions as very or somewhat good, 66% report that the availability of jobs is very bad or somewhat bad. Though employment opportunities are low, there is optimism in Kabul with over

four out of five (85%) reporting that security from crime and violence is very good or somewhat good, and 82% claiming support the work of foreign aid organizations.

GENDER ISSUES

On March 19th, 2015, a woman accused of burning the Koran was killed in broad day light by a group of men that included security forces. As indicated by the results, Kabulis are now less inclined to allow their female relatives outside of the home without a male escort due to safety concerns because of this incident (84% previously vs. 72% currently) or outside her village (69% previously vs. 62% currently). Support for women driving also dropped from 76% to 68%.

While support for women's freedom of movement has dropped, women holding jobs outside of the home held steady with almost universal (91%) support. Women holding a government office dipped from 93% to 88% and support for women being

allowed to vote is steady at 99% as is backing for girls' education at 98%.

When looking at women's rights by gender, men are slightly less supportive than women when it comes to traveling outside of the home or getting a job. The biggest gender gap demonstrated is regarding women wearing a burqa. Seventy percent of Kabul men support women wearing a burqa compared to only 46% of Kabul women supporting it.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

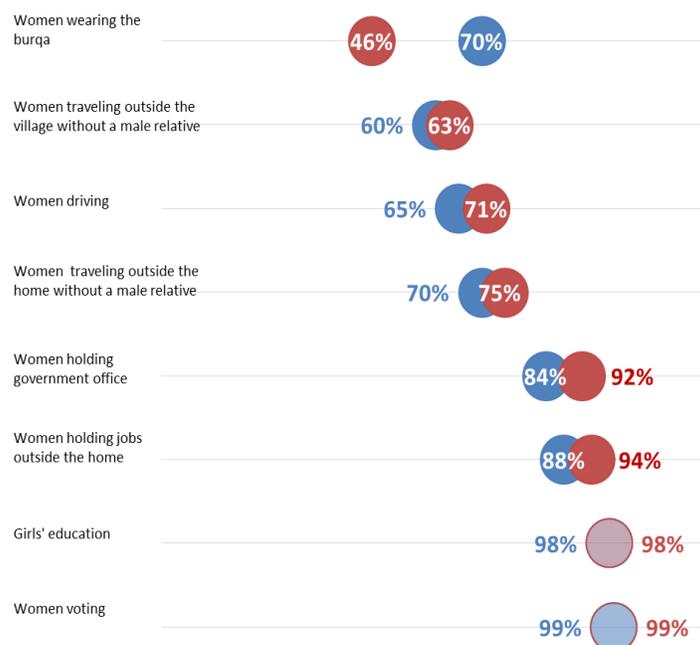
Kabulis continue to believe that civil society organizations (CSOs) can improve educational outcomes and women's rights. The survey found that Kabulis believe CSOs are expanding women's rights (52%), expanding education for girls (57%), and expanding education for boys (51%).

Over half (52%) of Kabulis said that the civil society organization are making things worse when it comes to supporting agriculture. And 46% said civil society organizations are making things worse for

Methodology

The Afghanistan Wave 7 RCS Pilot study was a face-to-face survey of 470 male and female Kabulis over the age of 18. The sample was created using the 2013-2014 Central Statistics Office estimates. Sampling locations were selected using proportional-to-size systematic cluster sampling. A team of 49 male and female local interviewers collected data on smartphones with the **Research Control Solutions** program. Interviews were conducted in Dari and Pashto. Data quality was ensured using GPS coordinates, field photos, back-checks, and direct supervision by ACSOR's field supervisor.

Men and women differ most on their opinions of the burqa. While more women oppose than support wearing the burqa, men overall prefer that women wear the burqa.



expanding the rights of handicapped people.

When asked about funding sources the United Nations scored the highest marks with 83% stating that funding from the UN is a good thing; the US scored a bit lower with 69% and the European Union with 67%.