



Income and Expenditure & Labor Force Surveys Report 2020



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Foreword

The Income and Expenditure & Labor Force survey 2020 (IE&LFS 2020) is the first survey conducted by the National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA) using the latest IT technology shifting from paper-based to tablet-based data collection. The 7th round of the Afghanistan development conditions surveys series since 2003 collects data on various themes of development in Afghanistan. NSIA extended the IE&LFS not only to cover a significant number of sustainable development indicators but also to provide the required data of multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI) while at the same time maintaining international comparability of the series as well. NSIA has incorporated international standards and methodologies throughout the different survey stages – from data collection to analysis and producing the survey’s final report. The immediate release of the Semi-annual report, precisely four months after the completion of the study, is an outstanding achievement that is unprecedented in the history of NSIA surveys which shows a rapid increase in reporting speed. The IE&LFS is the first of surveys regarding coverage and complexity. NSIA developed its domestic survey application using the ODK platform and, utilizing the latest technology, collected data through tablet devices. Besides, alongside the surveys, NSIA enhances its capacity and experience in data collection, survey management, data processing, and analysis. The technical staff’s skills and capabilities are highly appreciated since they managed the survey under challenging insecurity and coronavirus pandemic and immediately completed the final analytical report.

The IE&LFS is one of the most important surveys of NSIA. It provides users and policymakers with detailed data on Afghanistan development situation on various aspects of population, disability education, health, housing, food security, poverty and inequality, gender, labor market, child labor, shocks and their coping strategies, and development priorities of the people on both national and provincial levels.

The survey results are conveniently instrumental to development planning and policymaking for many clients inside and outside the country. The survey’s microdata is freely available on our website in .dta and CSV formats for further analysis. We hope this survey is used at a maximum level by policymakers and planners, and academic institutions to enrich development studies.

Ahmad Jawed Rasuli

Director General

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Acknowledgment

Conducting national surveys is not an easy task to accomplish in Afghanistan. One faces many challenges, including security, technical, logistical, and various other hindrances that push us to stop the current endeavor and never wish to start it again once the appropriate conditions are in place. However, there are myriad forces that make an effort possible. Considering Afghanistan's current security and developmental situation, the National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA) tried and completed conducting two national surveys – Income & Expenditure and Labor Force – with the least amount of reliance on out-of-NSIA resources. Many efforts took moments behind the scene by well-intentioned and supportive players. One owes genuine appreciation and acknowledgment from funding to fieldwork to analyze and publish the final report.

First of all, I would like to thank the NSIA leadership – His excellency Mr. Ahmad Jawed Rasuli – who, with his seamless efforts, convinced the Ministry of Finance to fund the surveys while utilizing the domestic resources. With the funding and strong support in every stage of the survey, the NSIA leadership made our endeavor possible to accomplish in the Afghanistan context.

Secondly, the System Development and Integration Division of NSIA put their resource at our disposal to design NSIA's first Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) software application using the Open Data Kit toolkit (ODK) platform. Along with NSIA's System Development Division, the Geographic Information System (GIS) division of NSIA provided us with the most up-to-date survey sampling frame. The sampling was not ideal without that. Moreover, the Finance and Management Division of NSIA supported us via on-time and effective survey logistics. Such generous support made our long efforts short and convenient. I want to thank Mr. Bahadur Hellali, Mr. Noorullah Stanikzai, and Mr. Abdul Bari Yousofi, and their respected teams for their quality, timely and dedicated support.

Thirdly, our development partners, including the World Bank (WB), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), International Labor Organization (ILO), and Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) assisted us in conducting the analysis. The assistance enhanced survey results and contributed to increasing the quality level of the survey figures. We would like to heartfully thank Afghanistan's – especially NSIA's – development partners in this regard.

Fourthly, National Accounts, Population, Social, and Economic Statistics directorates contributed their technical and operative resources with the Field Operations directorate in various survey stages – preparing the questionnaire, analyzing the survey data and compiling the final report. The current report's publication seemed impossible without continued support while taking more extended time and more resources. I would like to appreciate and sincerely thank their joint efforts and collaborations.

Last but not least, special thanks from Ms. Nooreia Khairzada for the final report's delicate proofreading. And finally, praise goes to the group work and support culture planted in NSIA's statistics division structure. In the end, I must thank the fieldworkers for collecting data under challenging times, considering the security situation and outbreak of COVID 19. Besides, I desire the future supports we receive from our partners both inside and outside the NSIA. In the hope of a secure and sustainably developed Afghanistan.

Hasibullah Mowahed

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Preface

Afghanistan remains one of the poorest countries in the world due to decades of war and political instability. In 2020, the year covered by the present survey, Afghanistan ranked 169th out of 188 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index. This low ranking represents the challenges faced by large parts of the country's population, but at the same time hides improvements in different sectors since 2001, as recorded by various rounds surveys. The general macro-economic and security context in the country since 2007 are into two distinct phases, before and after the 2014 security transition. While higher economic growth and a relatively stable security situation characterize the pre-transition stage, since 2014, growth has stagnated. The security situation continues to deteriorate. High population growth in Afghanistan is a destabilizing factor and hampers development progress.

National Statistics and Information Authority is legally authorized and has the responsibility of collection, analysis, and dissemination of the official statistical data at national and sub-national levels and also responsible for strengthening and standardizing the statistical system, developing and improving statistical initiatives for producing and presenting quality data in various economic and social fields. National Statistics and Information Authority conducts the Income and Expenditure & Labor Force Surveys (IE&LFS), previously known as Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS). The surveys address the Afghanistan government's data and information requirements, the international communities, and civil societies to inform and prioritize policies and programs and monitor the development process. Additionally, the IE&LFS is one of the main instruments to produce the indicators for tracking the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) accomplishments in Afghanistan.

NSIA has already released the Key Indicators report of the IE&LFS 2020. There might be slight differences between the findings of IE&LFS 2020 Key Indicators report and the final report. The report consists of the most comprehensive data, and the main focus is on the national level. However, the frequently-disaggregated information is for residential populations (urban, rural, and Kuchi) and utmost provincial level. The report depicts the structure and dynamics of Afghanistan's population, labor market, agricultural sector, poverty and food security, education, housing and household amenities, and multidimensional poverty.

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Key Indicators of Housing and amenities

Indicators	SDG Indicator No	Sub-Groups	National
Population and households			
Percentage of population under age 15		U 43.1; R 50.1; K 54.1	48.5
Percentage of population aged 15-64		U 54.1; R 47.4; K 43.8	48.9
Percentage of population aged 65 and over		U 2.8; R 2.5; K 1.6	2.6
Sex ratio		U 102.4; R 103.9; K 112.1	103.9
Total dependency ratio		U 84.7; R 110.9; K 128.5	104.6
Child dependency ratio		U 79.5; R 105.5; K 123.5	99.3
Old-age dependency ratio		U 5.2; R 5.3; K 4.9	5.3
Average household size		U 7.0; R 7.3; K 7.5	7.3
Mean age at first marriage		M 23.1; F 20.7; U 23.9; R 21.1; K 20.6	21.8
Percentage of married women living in a polygamous marriage		U 4.1; R 4.5; K 5.0	4.4
LABOR Market			
LABOR force participation rate		M 68.4; F 16.5; U 35.0; R 43.9; K 53.6	41.9
Employment to population ratio		M 58; F 11.2; U 27.6; R 35.8; K 47.5	34.1
Time related underemployment as percentage of the LABOR force		M 17.5; F 18.6; U 8.5; R 21.0; K 11.8	17.7
Time related underemployment as percentage of the employed		M 20.6; F 27.4; U 10.7; R 25.8; K 13.3	21.8
Unemployment rate	SDG 8.5.2	M 15.2; F 32.0; U 21.0; R 18.3; K 11.4; D 16.7; ND 18.6	18.6
LABOR underutilization 2		M 32.7; F 50.6; U 29.4; R 39.4; K 23.2	36.3
Percentage of working age population who are outside the LABOR force		M 31.6; F 83.5; U 65.0; R 56.1; K 46.4	58.1
Youth Unemployment rate		M 19.4; F 36.3; U 31.3; R 22.3; 15-2	23.7
Share of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	SDG 8.6.1	M 14.0; F 53.4; U 22.2; R 38.4; K 52.0; D 38.4; ND 34.1	34.4
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	SDG 9.2.2	M 4.6; F 26.3	8.2
Proportion of women in managerial positions	SDG 5.5.2	U 5.1; R 1.6	3.4
proportion of adults (aged 15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	SDG 8.10.2	M 7.9; F 1.1; U 7.8; R 3.5; K 0.2; D 3.6; ND 4.6	4.5
Child LABOR based on economic activity	SDG 8.7.1	M 12.6; F 5.1; 5-11 9.2; 12-14 11.2; 15-17 5.6	9
Child LABOR based on economic activity and household chores	SDG 8.7.1	M 14.2; F 11.7; 5-11 12.4; 12-14 20.6; 15-17 5.4	13
Farming and Livestock			
Percentage of households owning irrigated land		U 5.2; R 48.1; K 7.7	35.6
Percentage of households owning rain-fed land		U 2.7; R 25.1; K 7.7	18.7
Percentage of households owning or having access to a garden plot		U 2.6; R 17.3; K 1.5	12.9

Indicators	SDG Indicator No	Sub-Groups	National
Percentage of households having access to irrigated land		U 2.9; R 45.0; K 6.6	32.7
Percentage of households having access to rain-fed land		U 1.0; R 19.1; K 7.7	14
Mean area of owned irrigated land (in jeribs)		U 9.5; R 4.8; K 1.8	4.9
Mean area of owned rain-fed land (in jeribs)		U 12.1; R 10.8; K 14.2	10.9
Mean area of owned or accessed garden plot (in jeribs)		U 2.4; R 2.2; K 5.5	2.2
Mean area of accessed irrigated land (in jeribs)		U 10.1; R 4.6; K 2.7	4.7
Mean area of accessed rain-fed land (in jeribs)		U 16.9; R 10.8; K 17.3	11.0
Number of cattle (in thousands)		U 94; R 3621; K 153	3868
Number of goats (in thousands)		U 36; R 6431; K 2386	8854
Number of sheep (in thousands)		U 72; R 9907; K 8471	18449
Poverty			
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (in percentages)	SDG 1.21	U 45.5; R 47.6;	47.1
Poverty gap	MDG 1.2	U 13.5; RK 13.5	13.5
Squared poverty gap		U 5.7; RK 5.7	5.7
Gini Index		U 0.29; RK 0.27	0.3
Food Security			
Prevalence of Undernourishment	SDG 2.1.1	U 25.4; R 12.3; K 15.2	15.5
Prevalence of Moderate or severe Food insecurity	SDG 2.1.2	U 58.0; R 59.2; K 70.7	59.4
Percentage of food insecure population (Kcal)		U 46.2; R 33.8; K 35.3	36.9
Percentage of severely or very severely food insecure population (Kcal)		U 32.2; R 20.9 ; K 24.9	23.8
Percentage of population with protein deficiency		U 40.3; R 26.0; K 27.8	29.5
Education			
Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	SDG 4.2.2	M 2.8; F 1.8; U 4.9; R&K 1.7	2.3
Adult literacy rate (15 years of age and over)		M 50.4; F 21.7; U 53.6; R 30.9; K 6.5	36
Youth literacy rate (15-24 years of age)	MDG 2.3	M 68.8.; F 40.1; U 74.3; R 48.1; K 5.4	54
Net attendance rate in primary education	MDG 2.1	M 51.1; F 36.6; U 59.7; R 42.3; K 2.5	44.2
Net attendance rate in secondary education		M 41.8; F 24.9; U 49.1; R 28.9; K 1.2	33.3
Net attendance rate in tertiary education		M 9.5; F 4.3; U 11.8; R 4.9; K 0.3	6.7
Adjusted net attendance rate in primary education		M 51.3; F 38.0	46
Adjusted net attendance rate in secondary education		M 42.7; F 25.3	34
Adjusted net attendance rate in tertiary education		M 9.5; F 4.3	6.7
Gross attendance ratio in primary education		M 62.9; F 44.1; U 71.8; R 52.0; K 3.3	54
Gross attendance ratio in secondary education		M 50.4; F 29.5; U 56.9; R 35.4.; K 1.7	39.9
Gross attendance ratio in tertiary education		M 10.9; F 4.9; U 13.2; R 5.8.; K 0.7	7.7

Indicators	SDG Indicator No	Sub-Groups	National
Health			
Percentage of population within two hours travel time from public clinic		U98.2; R 73.4; K 64.7	79.4
Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)		U 80.4; R 68.8; K 32.0	69.2
Antenatal care coverage (at least four visit)		U 40.76; R 24.2; K 13.8	27.6
Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel	SDG 3.1.2	U 87.6; R 57.7; K 26.2	61.8
Percentage of deliveries in institutional facilities		U 87.7; R 58.5; K 26.1	62.5
Disability prevalence rate (in percentages)		U 5.26; R 2.2; K 4.3; M 3.5; F 2.7	3.1
Percentage of people with disability who have multiple disability		U 23.86; R 28.6; K 9.7; M 25.5; F 25.3	25.4
Housing and Amenities			
Percentage of households owning their dwelling		U 67.9; R 91.7 K 65.6	84.6
Average number of persons per room		U 2.9; R 2.9; K 4.9	3
Percentage of households living in overcrowded dwellings		U 35.7; R 37.3; K 83.9	39
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (in percentages)	SDG 11.1.1		71.8
Proportion of population with access to electricity (in percentages)	SDG 7.1.1	U 98.4; R 98.3; K 84.3	97.7
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (in percentages) (proxy indicator)	SDG 6.1.1	U 94.3; R 68.2; K35.6	73.1
Percentage of households with E. coli in household drinking water		U 75.1; R 83.7; K 97.0	82.2
Proportion of population using improved sanitation services , (in percentages) (proxy indicator)	SDG 6.2.1	U 83.5; R 65.1; K 12.2	67.2
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (in percentages) – for cooking	SDG 7.1.2	U 81.7; R 15.7; K 2.5	31.1
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (in percentages) – for heating	SDG 7.1.2	U 17.7; R 3.1; K 0.3	6.5
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (in percentages) – for lighting	SDG 7.1.2	U 99.7; R 97.7; K 86.9	97.8
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone (in percentages)	SDG 5.b.1	"U 65.4; R 44.6; K 30.7 M 71.9; F 27.3"	49.6
Internet users per 100 population	SDG 17.8.1	"U 19.2; R 6.9; K 0.8 M 16.7; F 3.2"	10

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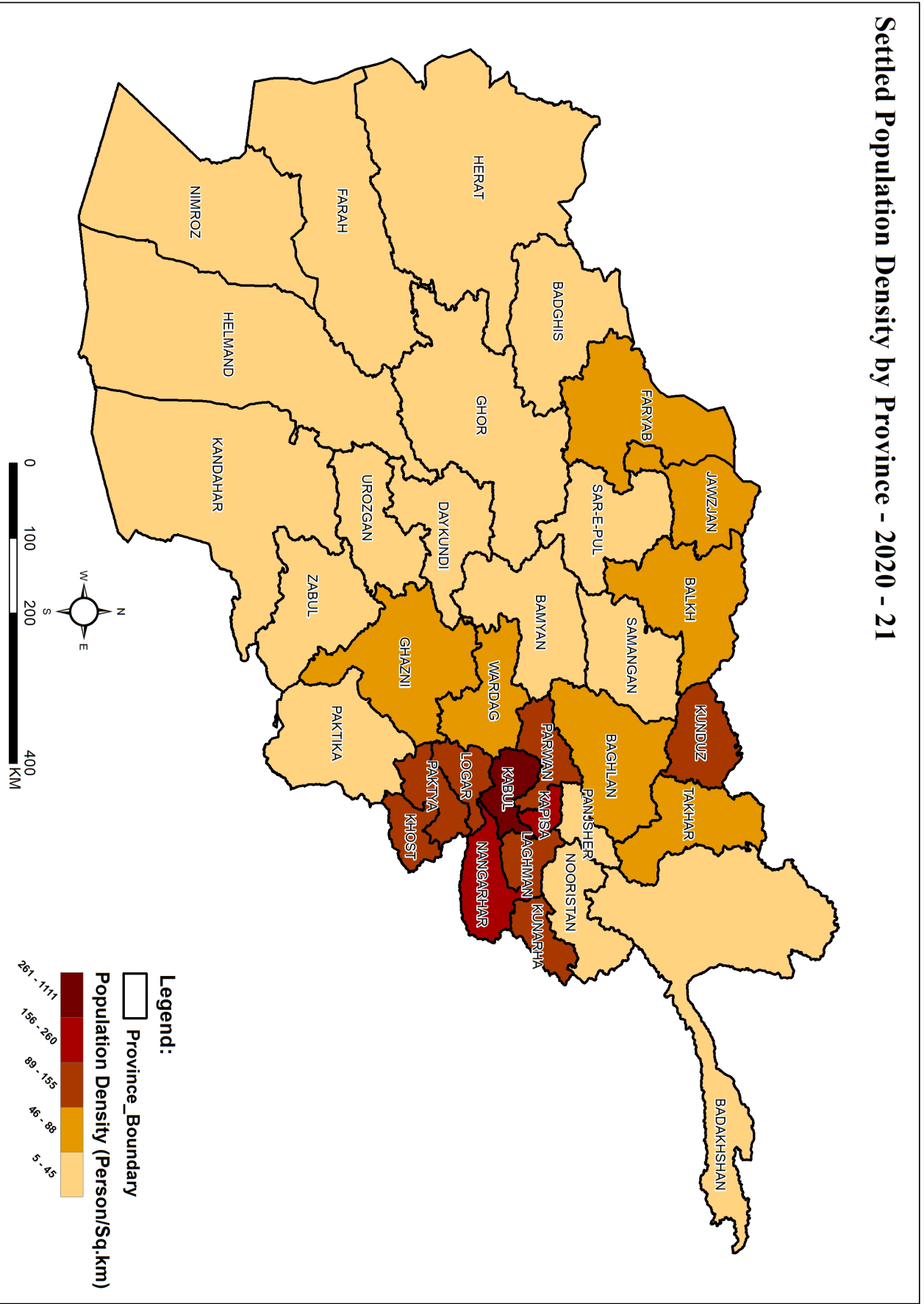
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Abbreviations

ALCS	-	Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey
NSIA	-	National Statistics and Information Authority
IE&LFS	-	Income and Expenditure & Labor Force surveys
CSO	-	Central Statistics Organization
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ISCED	-	International Standard Classification of Education
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goal
CBN	-	Costs of Basic Needs
DPS	-	District Price Survey
PoU	-	Prevalence of Undernourishment
NoU	-	Number of Undernourished
Kcal	-	Kilocalorie
MDER	-	Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement
FIES	-	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
ICLS	-	International Conference of LABOR Statisticians
ICSE	-	International Classification of Status in Employment
ILO	-	International LABOR Organization
ISIC	-	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	-	LABOR Force Participation Rate
NEET	-	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NRVA	-	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
SNA	-	United Nations System of National Accounts
WB	-	World Bank

Settled Population Density by Province - 2020 - 21





Chapter One

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND OPERATIONS

1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND OPERATIONS

1.1 Introduction

The Income and Expenditure & Labor Force Survey (IE&LFS) is a series of national households' surveys previously called Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS) and National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA). The current survey is the seventh of the rounds conducted in 2003, 2005, 2007, 2011, 2013-14, and 2016-17. The ALCS was initially split into three different surveys; Income and Expenditure (IE), Labor Force (LF), and Afghanistan Development Condition Survey (ADCS). Later on, after several meetings and discussions, it was decided to gather information on all the indicators covered through two main household surveys, i.e., Income and Expenditure & Labor Force survey. The number of indicators in the ADCS was less enough so that to conduct a nation-wide operation.

The Income and Expenditure & Labor Force surveys are two different surveys, while the operations for both surveys were simultaneous. For both surveys, their respective questionnaires were administered at the same household, certainly helping in the cross-tabulation of various indicators. NSIA conducted the IE&LFS from the national budget, which was unprecedented in the Afghanistan context. This round of the survey was also evidence of using the technology for the first time. Field data collection happened using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) supported by the Open Data Kit (ODK) platform.

1.2 Survey Preparation

1.2.1 Stakeholder Involvement

3 At the early stages of the survey, the steering and technical committees were formed to better coordinate survey-related activities. Both the committees had members from the ministries, independent organizations, and international organizations. During different survey stages, several meetings were held where valuable inputs were provided, particularly during the questionnaire development phase. After the fieldwork commencement, presentations on the survey's progress were delivered to the stakeholders in steering committee meetings.

1.2.2 Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire development started by reviewing the questionnaires used in the previous rounds of similar surveys. The modules deemed necessary for the current round was copied from ALCS 2016-17 questionnaire. As mentioned earlier, the questionnaire's content was thoroughly discussed during the steering committee meetings and in the technical committee meetings. The first draft of the questionnaire was shared with the stakeholders for their comments and feedback. The input received from various stakeholders was incorporated into the questionnaire.

The household questionnaires of the IE&LFS contained different modules that are as follows;

- Population and households
- Labor market
- Income
- Expenditures
- Farming and Livestock
- Food Security
- Education
- Maternal Health
- Housing and household amenities
- Household challenges and strategies
- Disability
- Child Labor

The household questionnaires are designed so that the modules are allotted to male and female questionnaires considering the relevance of modules to male and female respondents. The Male interviewer administered the male questionnaire with the household's male head covering modules like population and households, labor market, income, farming and livestock, education, housing and household amenities, and household challenges and strategies. The Female interviewer administered the female questionnaire to any female at the household who is better positioned to respond to various modules like expenditures, food security, maternal health, disability, and child labor.

In addition to the household questionnaires administered at the household level, a few other questionnaires were administered at the community and market-level, namely Shura, Market Price, and Water quality testing questionnaires. The Shura questionnaire administered at the community level gathered information about the community's access to different services. The Market Price questionnaire collected information about the prices of commodities used by the households from the market they visit for purchasing them. The water quality testing is performed at both community and household levels to check the drinking water quality.

S.No	Concerned Questionnaires	Modules Covered
1	Supervisor	Shura, Market price and Water quality testing
2	Male Surveyor	Population and household, labor market, income, farming and livestock, education, housing, and household amenities and household challenges and strategies
3	Female Surveyor	Expenditures, food security, maternal health, disability, and child labor

1.2.3 Recruitment

The data collection was supposed to occur in 34 provinces of Afghanistan. Therefore, one team per province (except Kabul) was needed to collect data from the field. Only in Kabul, two teams were recruited because of the maximum number of clusters compared to other provinces. Each team comprised of one supervisor, two male enumerators, and two female enumerators. The recruitment process started by drafting Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the Supervisors and Enumerators. The positions were announced on local job-seeking websites. After the deadline was completed, the longlisting and successively the shortlisting process was finalized at the NSIA main office in Kabul. The applicants' written tests and interviews were scheduled in their respective provinces to provide lenience and find the most eligible fieldworkers. In some provinces, where the insecurity was prevalent, the applicants were called for the written test and interview, either to the neighboring provinces or to the provincial zones' capital cities. A team from the Kabul main office was deployed for administering the written tests and interviews supported by the NSIA Provincial Directorates. The question papers and interview questions were prepared at Kabul and were sealed before dispatching them to the provinces. The written test and interview took place in the provinces. The recruitment committee formed by the Senior Management of NSIA at Kabul was responsible for finalizing the results. After all the exam papers reached Kabul, the committee thoroughly evaluated them and concluded the results. Once the results were finalized, they were communicated to the successful candidates.

The recruitment process is one of the most challenging aspects of the national surveys in Afghanistan. For instance, applicants of the provinces near Kabul – Wardak, Parwan, Kapisa, and Panjshir – were asked to attend the exam at the NSIA main office in Kabul. An entire day was dedicated to the provinces mentioned above to complete their applicants' recruitment process, including both written tests and interviews. The applicants' turnout was meager compared to the applicants who were contacted to appear on the evaluation day. Hence, the test was canceled in Kabul, and it was rescheduled in their respective provinces. Similarly, the shortlisted candidates of Badghis province were asked to attend the exam in Herat. Still, due to the low turnout of applicants, the exam was rescheduled at the provincial capital of Badghis.

Moreover, some of the fieldworkers quit their jobs during the survey implementation phase. Considering the nature of the national household surveys, it is necessary to take immediate action to fill the gaps. The replacements for those who quit the jobs were selected from the reserve list. If there was no reserve candidate available, an applicant from the longlist was contacted if he/she is available to take a written test and interview before getting recruited. If the longlist did not contain someone available at that moment, the Provincial Directors were asked to introduce someone to the main office who had prior experience conducting household surveys. They were recruited under existing HR rules and regulations and were deployed to their respective provinces.

S.No	Province	Exam taken at
1	Kabul	Kabul
2	Kapisa	Kapisa
3	Parwan	Parwan
4	Wardak	Wardak
5	Logar*	Kabul
6	Nangarhar	Nangarhar
7	Laghman	Laghman
8	Panjsher	Panjsher
9	Baghlan	Baghlan
10	Bamyan	Bamyan
11	Ghazni	Ghazni
12	Paktika*	Ghazni
13	Paktiya	Paktiya
14	Khost	Khost
15	Kunar	Kunar
16	Nooristan*	Kunar
17	Badakhshan	Badakhshan
18	Takhar	Takhar
19	Kunduz	Kunduz
20	Samangan	Samangan
21	Balkh	Balkh
22	Sare pul	Sare pul
23	Ghor	Ghor
24	Daikundi	Daikundi
25	Uruzgan*	Kandahar
26	Zabul*	Kandahar
27	Kandahar	Kandahar
28	Jawzjan	Jawzjan
29	Faryab	Faryab
30	Helmand*	Kandahar
31	Badghis	Badghis
32	Herat	Herat
33	Farah*	Herat
34	Nimroz	Nimroz

*Provinces that surveyor selection exam held in neighbor provinces

1.2.4 Training of field staff

At the beginning of September 2019, training for the field teams began. After completing the recruitment phase, all the selected surveyors and their respective supervisors were invited to visit Kabul to take the key training sessions. The training was comprised of 4 weeks of intensive training.

Three classes were arranged for all the surveyors and supervisors, along with two master trainers and one note-taker assigned to each class. For the trainees' better comprehension of the training lectures and study materials, one of the classes was conducted in Pashto while the other two were conducted in the Dari language.

The training programs, survey modules, and field manuals were developed simultaneously. UNICEF requested to add the Water Quality Testing (WQT) component to the IE&LFS.

The UNICEF trainer conducted training for one week on the Water Quality Testing, provided the WQT equipment for one year, and the NSIA technical personnel incorporated the WQT related questions into the ODK toolkit. The training included adult-learning techniques with varied teaching methods through lectures based on the paper questionnaires, combined with interactive group activities, such as role-plays and interview practices and mistake-identification tests. The ODK toolkit training was conducted with tablets' help, and the tablets were provided to all Supervisors and Surveyors. At the end of the training sessions, all the trainees were meticulously monitored. Their performances were evaluated to ensure if they can effectively operate the ODK toolkit in their provided tablets. Besides, the supervisors were trained on how to perform the household listing within each cluster by delivering them the application with shapefiles for quickly finding the clusters assigned to them in their respective provinces. They were also trained on Shura (community) and Market price questionnaires. Moreover, the field staff's response was positive, and they were excited about using tablets for data collection rather than conventional paper-based questionnaires.

1.2.5 Sampling Design

The sampling design of the IE&LFS 2020 ensured results that are representative at the national and provincial levels for the Kuchi population and Shamsi calendar seasons. Thirty-five strata were identified, 34 for Afghanistan's provinces and one for the nomadic Kuchi population. Stratification by season was achieved by equal distribution of data collection over 12 months within the provinces. For the Kuchi population, the design only provided sampling in winter and summer when communities temporarily settle. The distribution of sampling areas per province was based on an optimal trade-off precision between national and provincial levels.

The sampling frame used for the IE&LFS 2020 is a high-resolution imagery-based frame created by National Statistics Information Authority (NSIA). The frame consisted of 30,060 Enumeration Areas (EA). NSIA has an electronic file consisting of 30,060 EAs that cover the entire country.

Households were selected based on a two-stage cluster design within each province. EAs were selected as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) with probability proportional to EA size (PPS) in the first

sampling stage. Anticipating that some of the EAs might not be accessible for various reasons, the sample was selected in two sub-stages within each province:

- First, using the list of all EAs as a sample frame and their estimated houses as a Measure of Size (MOS), a sample of approximately 1.1 times the required number of EAs (extended sample) was selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS), and with implicit stratification by urban/rural and by the district.
- Second, a sample of the required number of EAs (target sample) was selected from the extended sample by systematic equal-probability sampling, with the same implicit stratification. The unselected EAs will be hereafter referred to as the reserve sample.

In the second stage, 15 households were selected as Ultimate Sampling Units (USU) using simple random sampling – 10 households as the target sampling units and five additional reserves. The reserve households were randomly ordered and selected respectively if any of the ten households could not be interviewed.

The sample was allocated to each month and team. In each province, the target sample was randomly distributed into the 12 months of the data collection period by cyclically assigning the numbers 1, 2, ..., 12 to the selected EAs. The design thus provided data collection in 170 clusters (1,700 households) per month and 2,040 clusters (20,400 households) in the whole year of data collection. In Kabul, the EAs in each month's target sample were randomly assigned to the two teams based in that province in a comparable way

The Kuchi sample was designed based on the 2003-04 National Multi-Sectoral Assessment of Kuchi (NMAK-2004). For this stratum, a community selection was implemented with PPS, and a second stage selection of households was similar to that of the Non-Kuchi population, as discussed earlier. The 60 clusters (600 households) for this stratum were divided between the summer and winter seasons within the survey period, with 40 and 20 clusters, respectively.

Sample weights were calculated for up-scaling the surveyed households and persons to the total number of households and Afghanistan population. The calculation was based on the official NSIA population for the year 1398 (2019-20).

1.3 Data Collection

3.3.1 Field Operations

Following Kabul's successful training completion, the teams were deployed for data collection to their respective provinces. The country's data collection began in early October 2019 (Meezan 1398) and concluded in late September 2020 (Sunbula 1399). At the beginning of every month, a monthly plan with several randomly selected clusters was shared with the Provincial Director of NSIA. It was consequently shared with the provincial field teams. The data collection was mainly through tablets where the field staff was supposed to sync their data to the central server – availability of network and internet was vital for syncing data.

For ensuring data quality, physical monitoring is one of the prime aspects of the overall survey activities. The monitoring teams were deployed to almost all the provinces for checking and monitoring the survey activities in the provinces. They performed observations and back-checks to ensure that the teams have visited the randomly selected clusters. The data obtained during the back-checks was compared with the data collected by the fieldworkers. One of the monitoring aims was to assist the fieldworkers in facing issues in any particular section of the questionnaire or having problems with the tablets. Moreover, the provincial Directors of NSIA performed independent physical monitoring by visiting the clusters in their provinces. The GPS coordinates of all the Supervisors and Enumerators were thoroughly checked at Kabul's main office to ensure that teams have visited the randomly selected clusters.

The main obstacle in the national surveys conducted in Afghanistan is the tense security condition. Some of the target clusters were difficult to visit due to security concerns; therefore, they were replaced with the reserve clusters. For each province, 10 percent of the total sampled clusters were already considered in the sampling plan. There were provinces like Faryab, Badghis, Paktiya, Helmand, and Kapisa that could not achieve the desired coverage due to poor security conditions even after utilizing all the reserve clusters. The field teams worked with local authorities and influential community members to gain access to hard-to-reach clusters. The team members belonged to the same geographical areas they surveyed. In this way, they spoke the same language and understood the social and cultural sensitivities and safety issues. They also worked on a flexible schedule to take the best opportunities for collecting data in insecure areas while minimizing personal risks. In this way, they collected data in remote areas in many provinces, but some teams could not manage to convince the insurgents in the provinces, as mentioned earlier.

The number of districts covered was 329 out of 399 districts in Afghanistan. The covered districts had at least one randomly selected cluster surveyed within that particular district's geographical boundaries. Fifty-eight districts were not covered due to security concerns, heavy snowfalls during the winter season, and other reasons. Twelve districts were not part of the survey as the randomly selected clusters did not fall in those districts. In 2100 planned clusters, 67 clusters were replaced with the reserve clusters.

The survey implementation was affected due to the pandemic of COVID 19. The first six months of the survey were expected, but at the beginning of the 3rd quarter of the survey, the COVID 19 was at its peak. The survey activities halted for one month in Hamal 1399 (20 March 2020 to 19 April 2020). Later on, the survey activities were resumed, and the number of clusters allocated to the 3rd quarter was surveyed in two months.

3.3.2 Digital data collection

The survey preparation phase was decided to switch from Pen and Paper Personal Interviews (PAPI) to Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). For this to happen, the tablets were purchased for the sake of digital data collection. The NSIA technical team proposed using the Open Data Kit (ODK) as a toolkit for data collection. Eventually, the design of the questionnaire in ODK was started. The team worked for a few months and was able to develop a user-friendly data collection

tool. The ODK questionnaires were developed by NSIA programmers using more than 100,000 lines of coding. The main reason for switching to CAPI from the PAPI method was to ensure that the field's data is of high quality. The checks, conditions, and validations were applied to collect consistent data. The other advantage was that the concerned personnel at NSIA were getting digital data from the source or field itself. Furthermore, each surveyed household had multiple GPS coordinates, ensuring that the fieldworkers visited the clusters assigned to them. Besides, the introduction of technology restricted the use of the mammoth task of data entry since the data was received from the source (field) via server.

When the ODK was designed, it was necessary to pilot it, at least in Kabul province. For this reason, a team of master trainers was deployed to the field. They were able to survey at least 50 households in three days. The challenges they faced were all convened, and they were communicated with the ODK team of NSIA. The issues identified during the pilot survey were resolved, and the latest version of the ODK was developed.

As mentioned earlier, the introduction of technology to the national surveys at NSIA was unprecedented. Usage of technology on such a scale for the first time considering the country's current context should have possessed ups and downs and the challenges that result in hurdles and obstacles towards the survey's overall operation. Similarly, this round of the survey was very challenging for NSIA in terms of technical issues that were not even predicted. The main problem was syncing data to the central server. There were several occasions during which the field staff complained about the data syncing issue. The ODK team at NSIA was putting all their efforts into resolving the issue. When the complaints got increased, there was no other option but to call the field staff to send their tablets to Kabul. Once the tablets reached Kabul, the data was manually transferred to the computers, and the tablets were reset and sent it back to their respective provinces. The solution was temporary. The ODK team finally resolved the issue by thoroughly checking the technical aspects of the server.

Another main problem that occurred during the initial stages of the survey was the integer and decimal issues. The fields that were only permitted taking integer values, if any of the fieldworkers entered a decimal by mistake, the overall application got jammed. When such cases were reported to Kabul, the ODK team changed the server's formatting of those particular fields. The other issue faced was the appearance of forms of one surveyor of any specific province to another surveyor of either the same province or any other province. The ODK team worked hard and resolved all these technical issues. Generally, the network issues in Afghanistan are another obstacle towards digital data collection in the country. The weak internet network created problems for the fieldworkers in syncing data to the central server. They were obliged to go to a place in their province where the network is good enough to sync their data. The low digital literacy in Afghanistan is another issue that reduced the country's data collection. The fieldworkers contacted the technical staff at the main office for minor problems that they could solve without any technical assistance. These sorts of problems indicate that digital literacy in Afghanistan is, unfortunately, low at the moment. To respond to the fieldworkers' queries on time, WhatsApp groups for every province were created. A focal point from the Field Operation Directorate was assigned to each province. This helped in addressing the issues in a timely fashion and managed to expedite the overall survey operations.

Moreover, tablets in all parts of the country were not feasible due to the current security conditions. An alternative modality was proposed – if data collection through tablets was not viable, the supervisor was only required to collect the community-level information (shura questionnaire) through his smartphone. The rest of the supervisors' related questionnaire and all the household level questionnaires were printed and sent to the field staff to their respective provinces. In remote areas, they collected data through paper questionnaires and reached their homes; the supervisors and surveyors were required to enter the collected data to their tablets and sync it to the central server. To ensure whether the team has visited the assigned clusters, the shura questionnaire designed for the smartphones had a GPS coordinate. Besides, a group photo of the entire team with a billboard at that particular cluster with the name of the school, clinic, etc., was also mandatory.

Moreover, they were also required to get a signed and stamped letter from the village's head. The letter included the fieldworkers' names and the assurance that they have visited the assigned clusters for conducting interviews. It is worth mentioning that a separate user-friendly Shura questionnaire was programmed by the ODK team that was compatible with even smartphones with low specifications.

3.4 Data Preparation

3.4.1 Data Cleaning

Data cleaning is one of the essential aspects of the survey. At this stage, the data is prepared for analysis. The data cleaning process used in this survey might differ from the conventional data cleaning processes. As discussed earlier, the data from the field was synced to the central server. The ODK was designed in a way that both male and female forms had parent and child forms. The household male form consisted of general information collected from the household head by the male interviewer was called parent form, while the child forms were roster male and labor.

Similarly, the female household form consisted mainly of the female respondent's expenditure data by the female interviewer called parent form. In contrast, the child forms were roster female, child labor, disability, and health. The supervisor forms were; CAPI form collected geographical data of the cluster. The household listing form contained data about the household listing performed in a particular cluster along with the 15 randomly selected households, Shura form, market price form, and water quality testing forms.

The ODK team was getting the various survey forms in Jason's format from the server. The scripts

were developed to convert the forms into excel in proper order. The excel forms were given to the survey team for the sake of data cleaning.

A team of three staff members was formed, and a total of three teams were assigned to work on the data cleaning. The cleaning process had several stages, which are as follows;

1. Initially, the number of forms received was checked. As mentioned earlier, the number of forms for each fieldworker was known. They were checked to confirm that all the forms of a particular fieldworker have been received via the server. For instance, five forms belonged to the female surveyors; household female, female roster, child labor, disability, and health. The count of their forms for each household and similarly for each cluster was checked before proceeding to the next stage of the cleaning process. At this stage, if the concerned teams identified any gap, they contacted the fieldworkers to sync their data as soon as possible. At one stage of the survey, it was realized that the surveyors were not syncing data on time. It was decided that the next month's plan will not be provided to them until the data of the current month is completely synced.
2. In the next stage, the male and female forms were compared to ensure that both male and female surveyors interviewed the same household. Such a check was necessary because there were instances where both males and females have interviewed in the same household, but the household number varied. In the cleaning process, this issue was solved, and both the households were given the same number as it was needed to merge both the datasets at the end of the cleaning process for the sake of analysis.
3. The male and female rosters were compared to check the similarity between both roster forms. For instance, if the difference existed, an additional row was inserted for only entering the cluster code and row number of an individual to be merged with other datasets.
4. Afterward, the variable and value labels were applied to the dataset. This was the last step before preparing data for the analysis. It is worth noting that the labeling was done in Stata.
5. An additional filter of checking GPS coordinates was applied to assure the teams visited the assigned random clusters.

Moreover, during the data cleaning stage, it was found that the data for either a particular household or cluster is missing. The concerned data cleaning teams applied several filters to locate the missing data. The most repeated mistake made by the fieldworkers was entering the wrong cluster code. For instance, instead of entering 68 as a cluster code, they entered 86. This was difficult for a team to locate; once it was identified, the cluster codes were modified with the original cluster number.

3.4.2 Coding

One of the data cleaning process steps was to provide codes to some fields having text in the dataset. In the labor market module, it was necessary to provide standard codes to occupation and the relevant sector of work initially in the text format. The International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC) was used for coding occupations and the related sectors. The data received in

the text format was converted to codes for the sake of analysis. A team of 4 members worked in this particular activity.

3.5 Survey Outcomes

3.5.1 Comparability of Results

One of the national surveys' essential considerations is to maintain comparability with the previous rounds of similar surveys regarding the sampling design and questionnaire content. Most of the modules were kept the same as that of the ALCS 2016-17. Only a few modules were newly added, such as child labor and water quality testing. Moreover, questions related to corruption and electricity were freshly added to the questionnaire. Also, the data was collected for almost 22 SDG indicators. Keeping the similar modules was to maintain comparability, which is vital to track any particular indicator's progress over time.

3.5.2 Data Limitations

6. The implementation of national surveys in the context of Afghanistan is never free of challenges. The crucial factor affecting the performance of the national surveys is the tense security conditions in the country. There are plenty of examples illustrating that security is a massive obstacle in the way of national surveys. For instance, the area under insurgents' control is challenging to be surveyed – they do not allow the fieldworkers to operate in their jurisdictions. Sometimes they only permit male fieldworkers while the female enumerators are not allowed to work.
7. Similarly, there are cultural limitations that do not pave the way for smoothly conducting the national surveys. For example, in remote areas, the females might not be allowed to respond to the interview questions despite being female. Moreover, the lack of knowledge and unfamiliarity of respondents towards the national surveys is another challenge. Suppose one does not believe in the importance of national surveys, in particular the data. It is complicated to convince them and make them mentally prepare to respond to the survey questions. It is crucial to consider all the challenges mentioned above while interpreting the results in this report.
8. Initially, there were 2100 clusters planned to be surveyed throughout the country. Considering Afghanistan's tense security condition, the survey teams collectively managed to survey 1835 clusters in the country. The survey coverage was 87.4 percent. The reserve clusters were utilized for the clusters unable to be surveyed due to security concerns. There was a total of 67 reserve clusters (3 percent) used in the survey. In the survey preparation phase, designing a sample of 10 percent of reserve clusters was considered for each province. Precisely, Faryab and Badghis were the provinces with lower coverage, followed by Kapisa, Helmand, and Paktia provinces. The reason for low coverage in the provinces, as mentioned above, was the worst security situation.

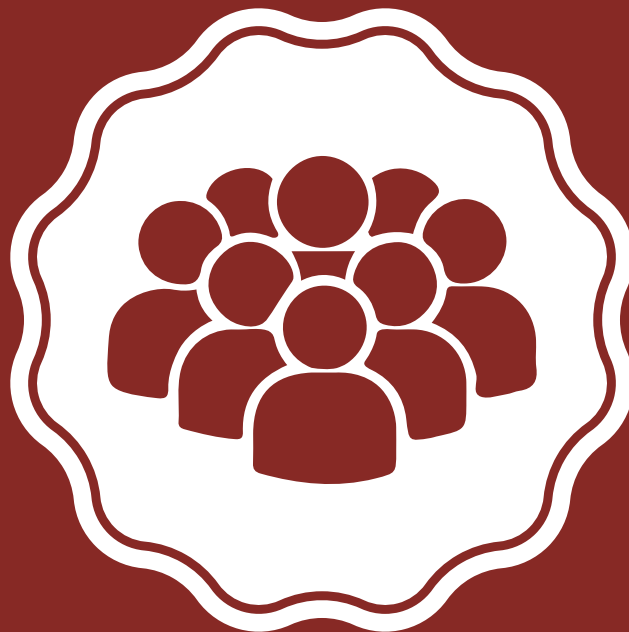
One of the challenges faced during the data collection phase was due to the usage of tablets. Every activity performed for the first time has its limitation that cannot be predicted without prior experience. Similarly, some portion of data was missed due to technical issues. The missing data had several reasons. For instance, the lack of coordination between male and female surveyors

while filling the rosters resulted in differences among the number of household members listed.

Moreover, the age difference between household members within the same households generated problems. An individual in a household in a male roster would have been eligible for the health section. Still, it was not eligible considering the age of an individual in a female roster. Few other similar issues resulted in the loss of data. Eventually, 95 percent of households had data for all the sections, while only 5 percent of the households have at least one missing section.

3.8.1 Reporting

The report of the Income & Expenditure and Labor Force survey provides comprehensive information on the numerous vital indicators, including SDGs by the national level disaggregated by urban, rural, and Kuchi. Also, the report offers provincially represented estimates. Each indicator's results in the report provide comparative figures for the year 2016-17 and 2020. The current report is a statistical report rather than an analysis report with lengthy explanations. The report mainly focuses on the statistics presented either in tables or graphs with a lesser narrative. Only definitions are included in each chapter with a brief explanation of complex indicators. The introduction and summary part of each chapter mainly discusses the importance and fluctuations over a period of time for the topic covered in each module. The modules covered in this report are; Population and households, labor market, farming and livestock, poverty, food security, education, maternal health, housing and household amenities, household challenges and strategies, disability, and child labor. The additional information regarding specific topics that were necessary to be included in the report can be found in this report's Annex section.



Chapter Two

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Population & Households

2 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

Summary. Afghanistan remains a predominantly rural society, with 23.0 million people living in rural areas, 7.8 million people living in urban areas, and 1.5 million are Kuchis, totaling 32.2 million people. Estimates based on the IE&LF 2020 show that Afghanistan's population continues to increase, which causes a very young population structure with 48.5 percent of the population being younger than 15 years of age, while the percentage of older people remains low 2.6 percent. The dependency ratio is very high in Afghanistan and currently stands at 104.6. Afghanistan's high dependency ratio is a severe burden for economic development, as scarce resources have to be spent on the young population's education, health care, and social development. In Afghanistan, significant differences in sex ratios exist between rural, urban, and Kuchi people, with the highest sex ratio among the Kuchi population (112.1 males per 100 females). The IE&LF 2020 estimates a total of 4.4 million households in the country, with an average household size of 7.3 persons. The majority of households (65.0 percent) are Nucleus households (consist of a couple without children, a couple with single children, and one parent with unmarried children).

It is well-documented that female-headed households occupy a vulnerable position with higher poverty levels and deprivation in many countries. In Afghanistan, only 1.6 percent, or 69 thousand households, are headed by women, with 306 thousand people living in female-headed households. Marriage is almost universal in Afghanistan. Above age 40, less than one percent of men and women remain unmarried. The mean age at first marriage is 20.7 years for women and 23.2 years for men. The issue of child marriage in Afghanistan has drawn a lot of attention in recent years. The mean age difference between the head of household and his wife was found to be 5.4 years. 4.4 percent of all married women live in a polygamous household that the age difference between the head of household and his wives was 10.2 years on average.

2.1 Introduction

Afghanistan's only population census took place in 1979, and even at that time, only 67 percent of the population was enumerated due to the country's poor security situation. Lacking more recent and more comprehensive population census data and an accurate population registry, the IE&LF 2020 plays a crucial role in determining its demographic situation.

Since 2004, NSIA applies an annual population growth rate of 2.14 percent for population estimates. As a result, the official population size is estimated at 32.2 million persons.¹

In this chapter, several aspects of Afghanistan's population dynamics are described. In addition to population dynamics, household composition and structure are discussed, as well as marriage patterns.

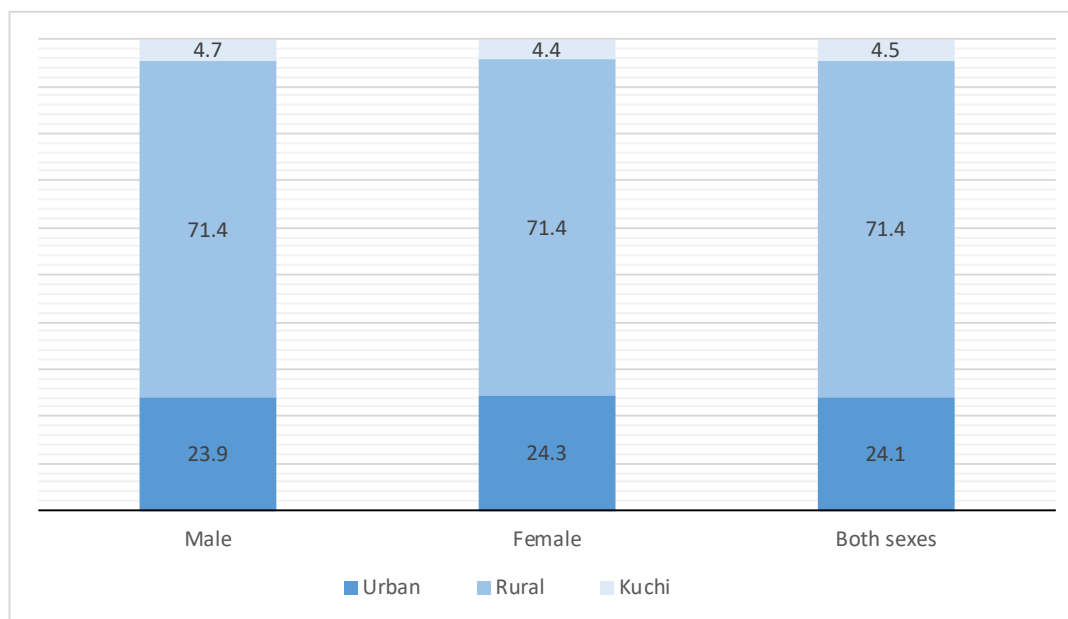
¹ IE&LF 2020 survey was started from October 2019 and ended in September 2020. Therefore, the population of 2019 has been used for weighting.

2.2 Population structure and distribution

2.2.1 Distribution by residence

The NSIA estimates Afghanistan population 32.2 million persons, 16.4 million (51 Percent) males, and 15.8 million (49 Percent) females. Afghanistan remains a predominantly rural society, with 23.0 million people living in rural areas, 7.8 million people living in urban areas, while 1.5 million are Kuchis (Afghan nomads²). The three groups constitute 71.4 percent, 24.1 percent, and 4.5 percent of the total population.

Figure 2. 1: Population, by Sex and residence (in percentage)



2.2.2 Age distribution

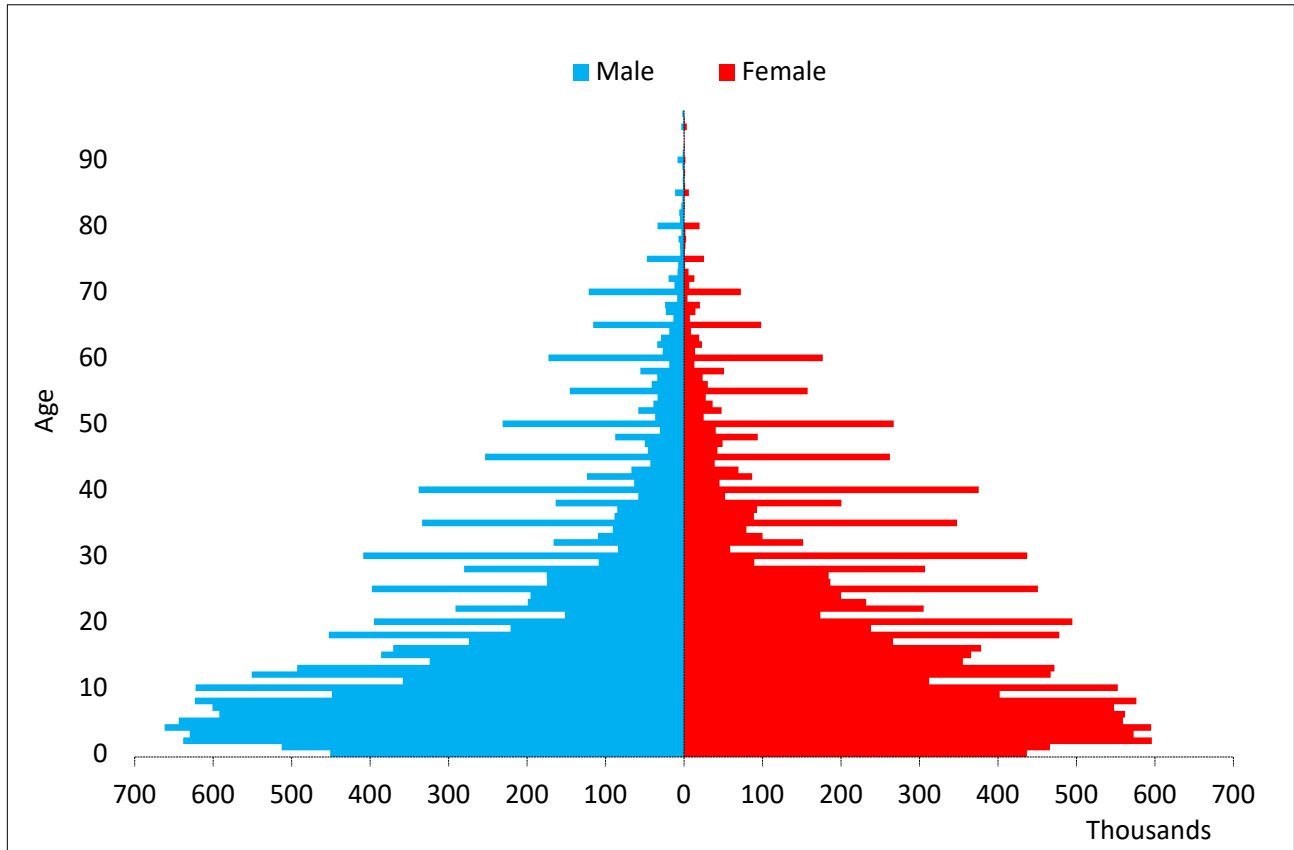
As in many countries with high illiteracy levels, data from the IE&LF 2020 suffer from age-misreporting and small children's omission. In many cases, people who do not know their exact age tend to round their age to numbers ending in 0 or 5. This phenomenon is generally referred to as age-heaping. The single-year age population pyramid presented in Figure 2.2 shows that there is clear age-heaping present in the IE&LF 2020. The population pyramid also shows an undercount of children aged under two years.

Text box 2.1: Quality of age reporting

Whipple's index represents a continuous scale where a value below 105 that is, a deviation of less than 5 percent from 'perfect' – is a sign that the age reporting is highly accurate, 105-110 that it is relatively accurate, 110-125 that it is of reasonable accuracy, 125-175 that it is inaccurate and above 175 that it is very inaccurate. In the case of the IE&LF 2020, Whipple's index is 221 for males, 235 for females and 228 for both sexes.

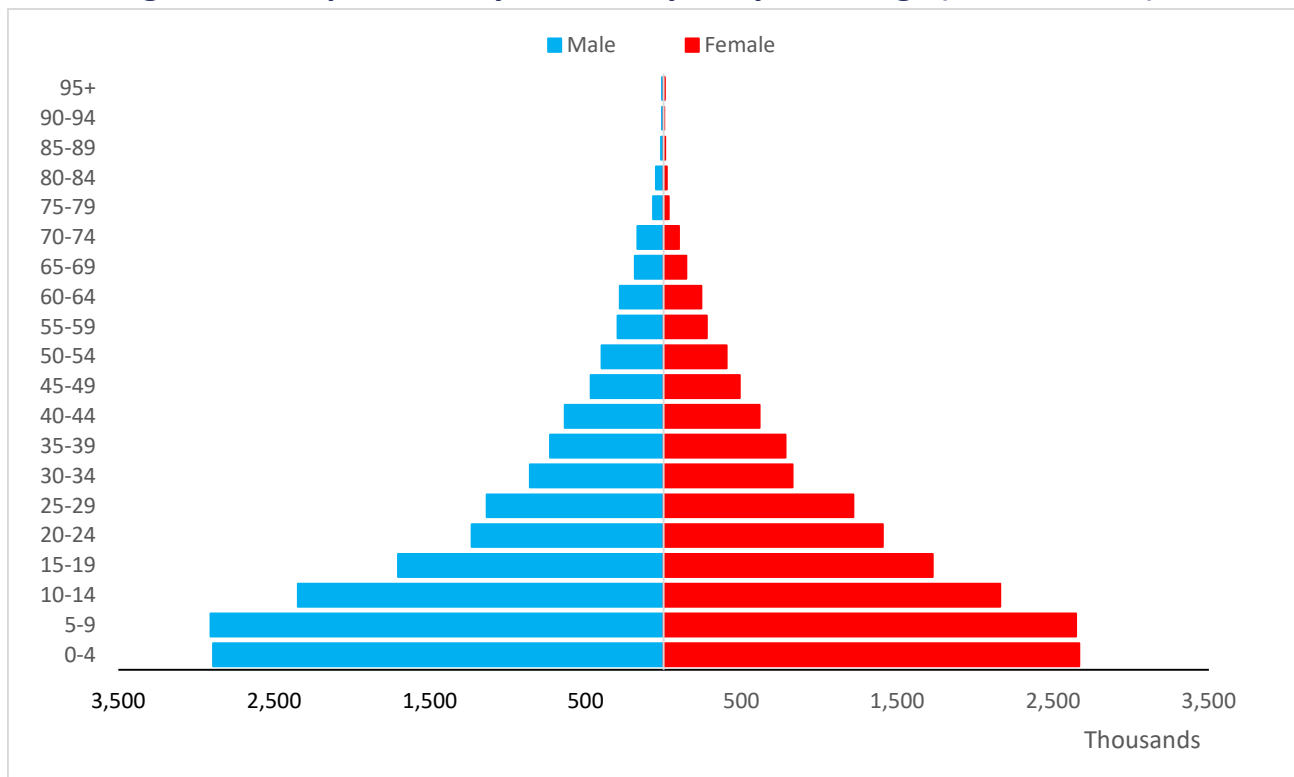
² Rural and urban concepts defined by NSIA, based on administrative criteria.

Figure 2.2: Population, by sex, and by single year of age (in thousands)



To clarify the Population structure's five years of age pyramid presented in figure 2.3. It should be noted that the age pyramid of Figure 2.3 has not been smoothed out using demographic methods.

Figure 2.3: Population, by sex, and by five years of age (in thousands)



Because of the very high fertility levels, Afghanistan has a very young age structure: 48.5 percent is currently younger than 15 years of age (Table 2.1). On the other hand, the proportion of older persons in Afghanistan is very low. Only 2.6 percent of the population is currently 65 or older. The dependency ratio is very high in Afghanistan and now stands at 104.6. Afghanistan's high dependency ratio is a severe burden for economic development, as scarce resources have to be spent on the young population's education, health care, and social development.

Table 2. 1: Population, by major age group, sex, and by residence (in thousands, and in percentages)

a. In thousands

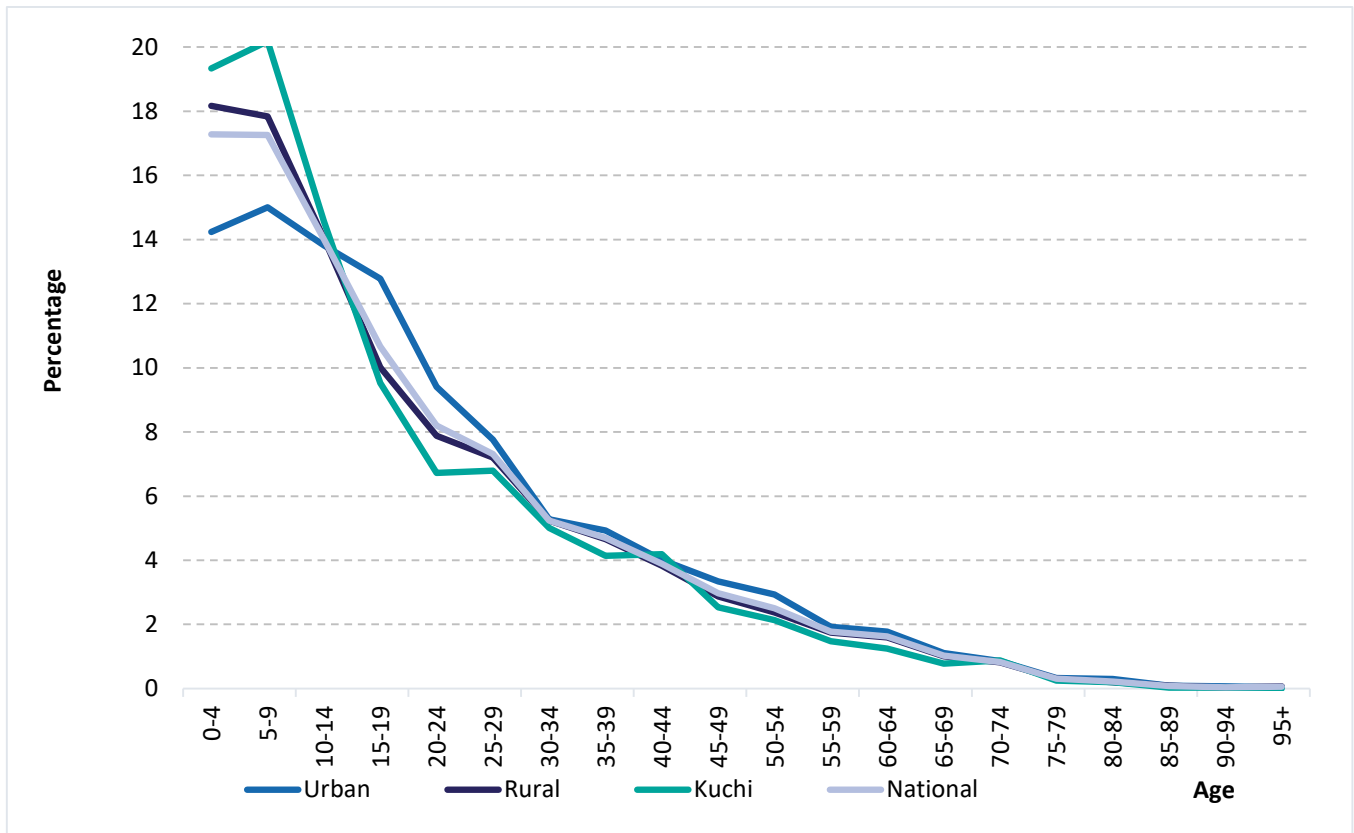
Age group	Urban			Rural			Kuchi			Natinal		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	3,925	3,831	7,757	11,701	11,263	22,964	772	688	1,460	16,398	15,783	32,181
0-14	1,728	1,611	3,340	5,990	5,503	11,494	430	360	789	8,148	7,475	15,623
15-24	840	881	1,721	1,978	2,133	4,111	119	119	237	2,937	3,133	6,069
25-39	674	720	1,394	1,935	1,991	3,926	116	117	233	2,724	2,829	5,552
40-64	546	538	1,084	1,445	1,408	2,853	87	82	169	2,079	2,028	4,107
65+	138	80	218	352	228	580	20	11	31	510	319	830

b. In percentages

Age group	Urban			Rural			Kuchi			Natinal		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	44.0	42.1	43.1	51.2	48.9	50.1	55.7	52.3	54.1	49.7	47.4	48.5
15-24	21.4	23.0	22.2	16.9	18.9	17.9	15.4	17.2	16.2	17.9	19.8	18.9
25-39	17.2	18.8	18.0	16.5	17.7	17.1	15.0	17.0	15.9	16.6	17.9	17.3
40-64	13.9	14.1	14.0	12.4	12.5	12.4	11.3	11.9	11.6	12.7	12.8	12.8
65+	3.5	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.6	1.6	2.2	3.1	2.0	2.6

It is important to note that some differences exist in the country's age distribution and dependency indicators between rural-urban areas. Figure 2.4 shows the relative distribution of the population by five-year age groups and place of residence

³ The age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents – people younger than 15 or older than 64 – to the working-age population – those aged 15-64. Mostly the dependency ratio is presented per 100 persons in the working-age population.

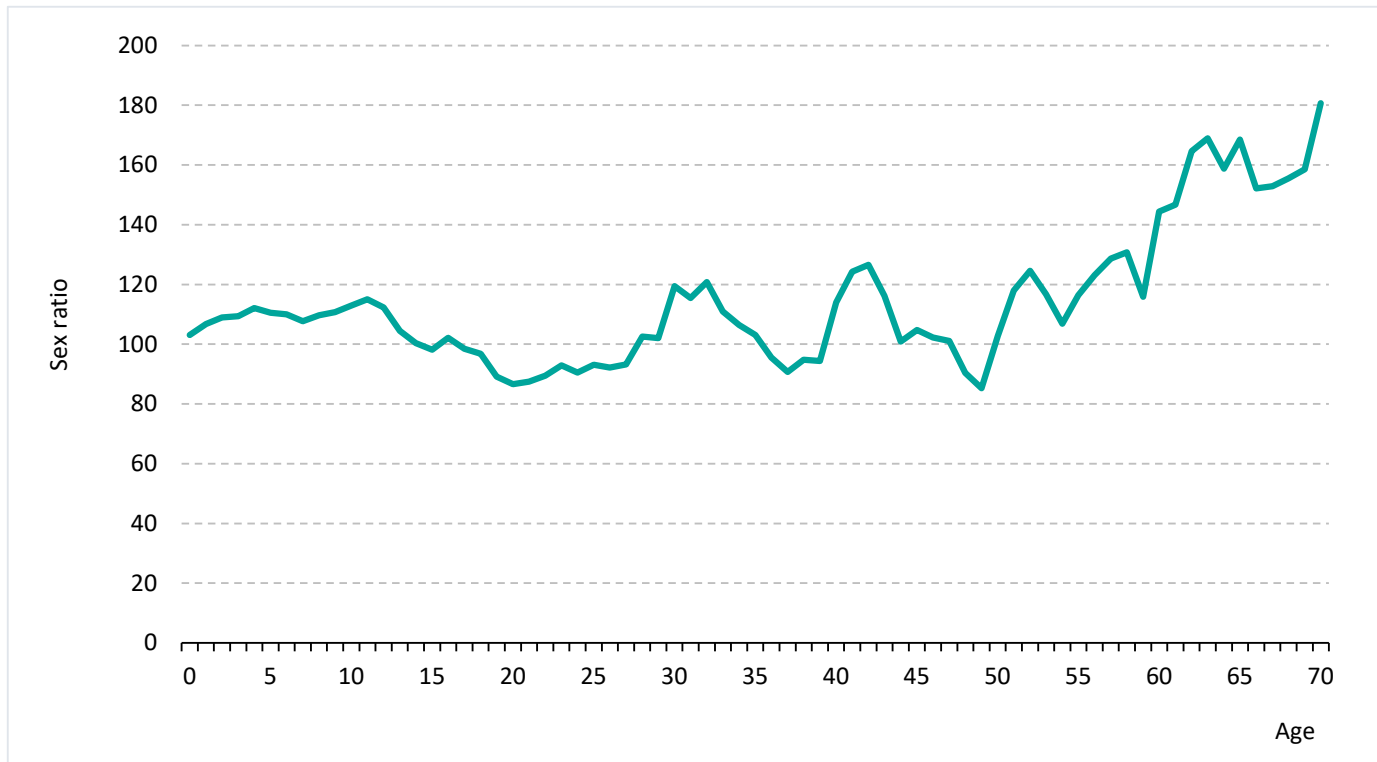
Figure 2.4: Population, by five-year age group, and by residence (in percentages)

2.2.3 Sex ratio

The sex ratio is the number of men per 100 women in a population. One can calculate the sex ratio for the population as a whole and specific age categories. Globally, there are currently 65.1 million more men than women. Asia is the only continent where men substantially outnumber women: 105.9 million more men than women live on the Asian continent.

According to the IE&LF 2020, the sex ratio was 103.9. In Afghanistan, significant differences in sex ratios exist between rural, urban, and Kuchi populations. The overall sex ratio is highest among the Kuchi population (112.1 males per 100 females), somewhat lower among people living in rural areas (103.9 males per 100 females), and lowest in urban areas (102.4 males per 100 females). Figure 2.5 shows a detailed picture of age-specific sex ratios for the IE&LF 2020.⁴

⁴ Values for survey were smoothed using running means. This is a simple technique, also called moving averages, in which each value is replaced by the average of the actual value and the one preceding and following this value.

Figure 2. 5: Age-specific sex ratios in 2020

2.3 Household composition

The IE&LF 2020 follows the UN definition of households. It is a group of people, either related or unrelated, who live together as a single unit because they have joint housekeeping arrangements. That is, they share or get supported by a common budget. They live together, pool their money, and eat at least one meal together each day.

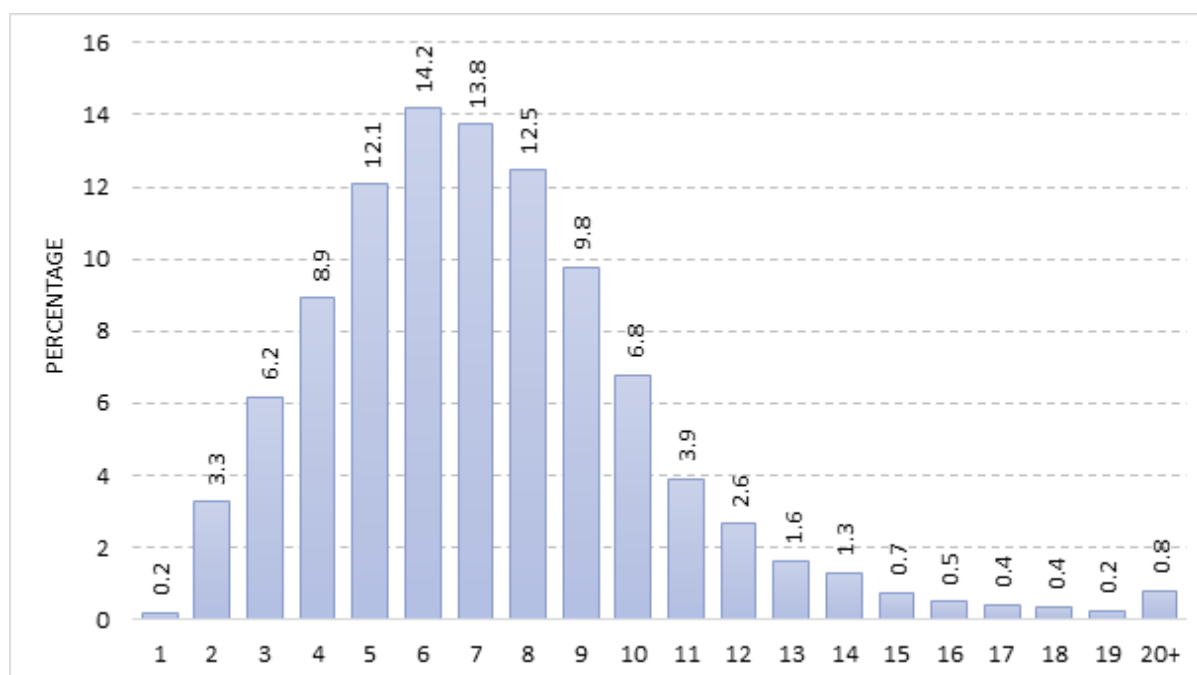
2.3.1 Household structure

According to the estimates from the IE&LF 2020, Afghanistan counted a total of 4.4 million households. Note that only regular households were visited during the fieldwork, as institutional and collective households were not in the sample. Table 2.2 shows the number of households and household size by place of residence. Most households are in rural areas (3.1 million), almost three times as much as urban households (1.1 thousand). The average household size equals 7.3 persons. This is slightly less than observed in the ALCS 2016-17.

Table 2. 2: Households and mean number of members per household, by residence

Selected household indicators	Thousands				Percentages			
	Urban	Rural	Kuchi	National	Urban	Rural	Kuchi	National
Household size								
Total	1,107	3,124	194	4,425	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 -2 persons	36	111	7	153	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5
3 - 5 persons	334	816	51	1,201	30.2	26.1	26.2	27.1
6 - 8 persons	451	1,265	74	1,789	40.7	40.5	37.9	40.4
9 - 10 persons	172	530	29	731	15.5	17.0	15.1	16.5
11 -14 persons	90	302	25	417	8.1	9.7	13.0	9.4
15 persons or more	25	100	8	133	2.2	3.2	4.3	3.0
Averages								
Household size	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.3				
No. of children 0 - 14	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.5				
No. of working age 15 - 64	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.6				
No. of elderly 65 and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2				
Share of								
Children 0 - 14	43.1	50.1	54.1	48.6				
Working age 15-64	54.1	47.4	43.8	48.9				
Elderly 65 and over	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.6				

Figure 2.6 shows the relative distribution of household size in 2020. The graph shows that almost nobody in Afghanistan lives on their own (0.2 percent), and 55.2 percent of households have seven or more people. The most common household has six members, with a total of 3.8 million individuals.

Figure 2. 6: Households, by household size (in percentages)

Based on the household head's relationship with the household member, it is possible to determine the household type. Four different types could be discerned in the survey: one-person households, Nucleus households, extended households, and composite households.

The majority of households (65.0 percent) consist of nucleus households (Table 2.3). Non – related members living in the household are sporadic. Only 0.1 percent of all households were coded as composite, i.e., less than one in every 300 households.

Table 2. 3: Households, by household type, and by residence (in percentages)

Household type	Urban	Rural	Kuchi	Natonal
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One-person household	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Nucleus household	66.6	64.1	70.6	65.0
Extended household	33.1	35.7	29.4	34.7
Composite Household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
65+	138		80	218

Table 2.4 shows the absolute and relative distribution of people according to their relationship to the head of household: 13.4 percent were registered as a spouse of head and 55.8 percent as a son or daughter of the head. The number of unrelated persons is very small. Out of the total population, only 3 thousand persons live in a household where they are unrelated to the head.

Table 2. 4: Population, by relationship to head of household (in thousands and percentages)

Relationship to head of household	Thousands	Percentage
Household head	4,425	13.8
Wife or husband of head	4,296	13.4
Son or daughter	17,943	55.8
Son/daughter in law	908	2.8
Grandchild	2,136	6.6
Father or mother	835	2.6
Nephew or niece	390	1.2
Brother or sister	1,006	3.1
Brother/sister in law	157	0.5
Other relative	83	0.3
Unrelated household member	3	0.0
Total	32,181	100.0

⁵ A couple without children, a couple with single children and One parent with unmarried children.

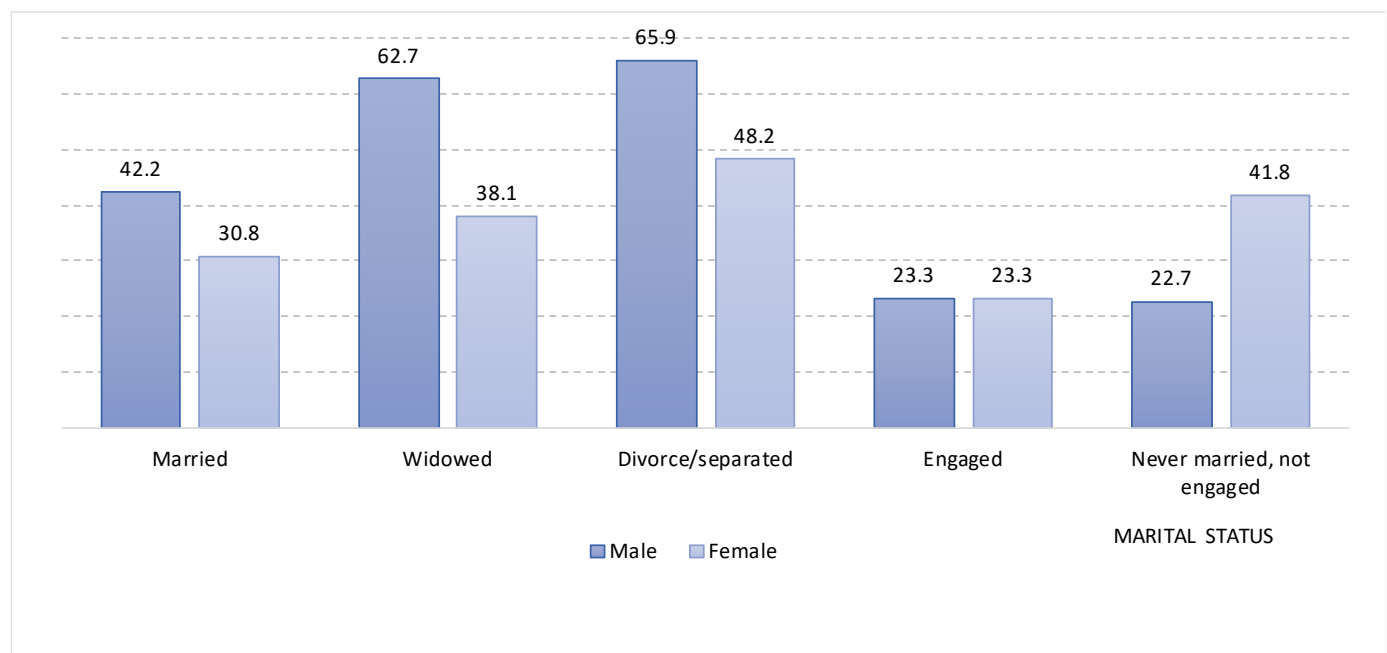
⁶ The definitions of extended and composite households used in the IE&LF are in line with the UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (United Nations 2017, Rev. 3, para. 4.146). An extended household is defined as a household consisting of any of the following: a single-family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus, two or more family nuclei related to each other without any other persons, two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons related to at least one of the nuclei and two or more persons related to each other, none of whom constitute a family nucleus. A composite household contains at least one person not related to the rest of the household. a polygamous union, with or without children, were coded as extended households

2.3.2 Female heads of household

It is well documented that female-headed households occupy a vulnerable position with higher poverty levels and deprivation in many countries. Difficult access to land, labor, credit, and insurance markets, being discriminated against by cultural norms, and suffering from high dependency burdens and economic immobility are just a few of the disadvantages female heads of households have to cope with (Klasen, Lechtenfeld, and Felix Povel 2011). Therefore, it is essential to understand the characteristics of females via a male head of households. As indicated above, only 1.6 percent or 69 thousand households are headed by women, with 306 thousand people living in female-headed households.

There is a slight difference between male and female household heads' mean age; 42.1 years for male heads and 44.5 years for female heads. However, significant differences exist between the ages according to marital status (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2. 7: Average age of male and female heads of household, by marital status



2.4 Marriage patterns

2.4.1 Marital status distribution

Although marriages should be registered according to Section 61 of the Afghan Civil Code, only a small number of marriages are recorded. Because of the lack of registration, marriage statistics can only be obtained from survey data.

Table 2.5 shows the percentage of persons by sex, place of residence, and marital status. Although

marriage is almost universal in Afghanistan, only 32.9 percent of men and 35.3 percent of women are in the married state because of the very young age of the population. By far, the largest group of people are unmarried (61.7 percent).

Strict and complex legal, religious and traditional rules and practices that differ along ethnic lines govern Marriage closure and dissolution in Afghanistan. Marriages have serious economic, political and social consequences for the families involved. Because marriage is more of a contract between two families rather than an emotional relationship between two individuals, marriage's dissolution through a divorce is rare.

Table 2. 5: Population, by sex, marital status, and by residence (in percentages)

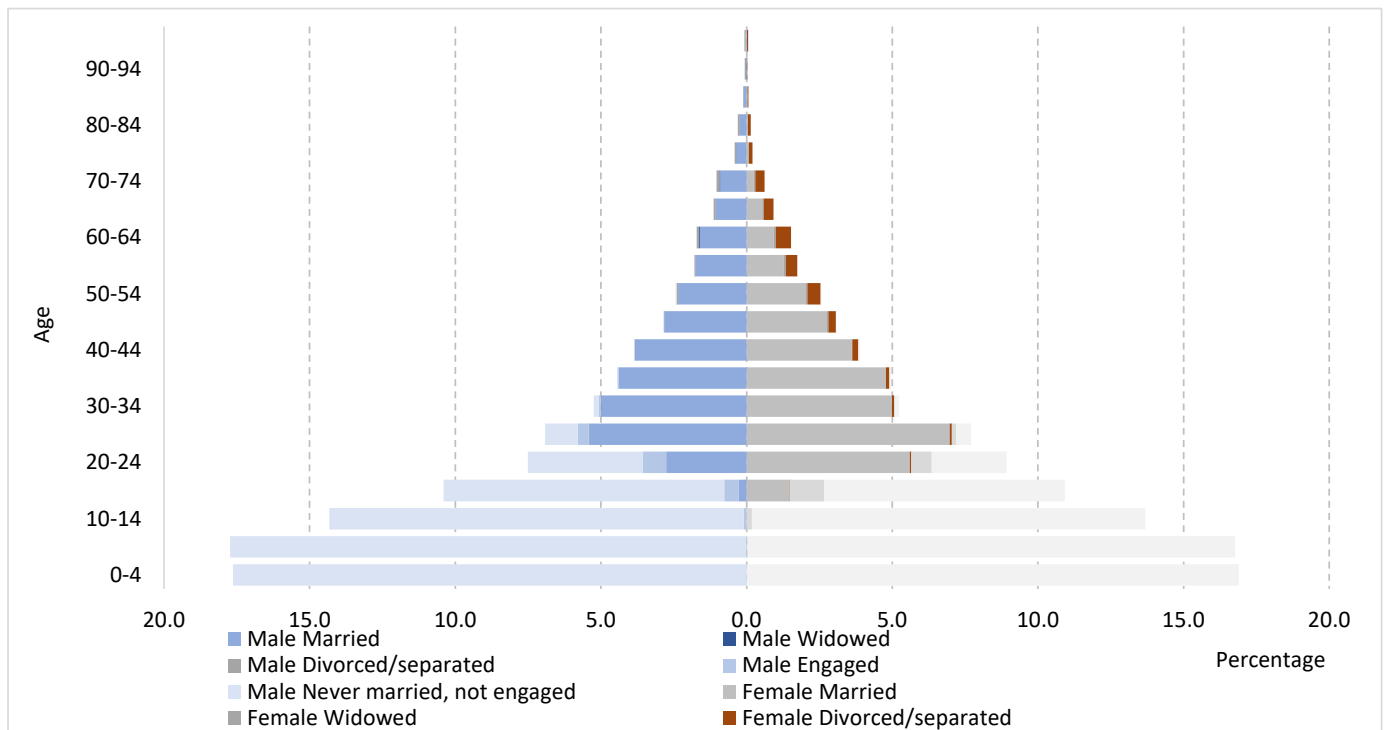
Sex, marital status	Urban	Rural	Kochi	National
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	33.6	34.2	33.6	34.0
Divorced/separated	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Widowed	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.8
Engaged	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.1
Never married, not engaged	62.4	61.4	63.3	61.7
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	32.7	33.0	31.4	32.9
Divorced/separated	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Widowed	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6
Engaged	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Never married, not engaged	65.1	64.3	66.4	64.6
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	34.6	35.5	36.0	35.3
Divorced/separated	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Widowed	3.9	3.0	1.4	3.1
Engaged	1.5	2.5	2.3	2.3
Never married, not engaged	59.6	58.5	59.8	58.8

Marriage is almost universal in Afghanistan. Above age 40, less than one percent of men and women remain unmarried (Table 2.6). Women to be widowed during their lifetime is much higher than for men. Between ages 40 and 64, 14.4 percent of women are widowed, against 1.6 percent for men— The figure 2.8 Pyramid clearly shows the difference in marriage patterns between both sexes and clearly shows many young people eligible for marriage in the coming years.

Table 2. 6: Population by sex, marital status, and by major age group (in percentages)

Sex, age group	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Engaged	Never married, not engaged	Total
Both sexes	34.0	0.3	1.8	2.1	61.7	100.0
0-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.7	100.0
15-24	26.6	0.0	0.2	8.4	64.9	100.0
25-39	91.1	0.2	0.8	1.9	6.0	100.0
40-64	90.1	1.4	7.9	0.0	0.7	100.0
65+	70.5	4.2	25.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Male						
Male	32.9	0.2	0.6	1.9	64.6	100.0
0-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.8	100.0
15-24	16.9	0.0	0.0	7.3	75.8	100.0
25-39	89.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	8.0	100.0
40-64	97.3	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.6	100.0
65+	86.8	2.3	10.8	0.0	0.2	100.0
Female						
Female	35.3	0.5	3.1	2.3	58.8	100.0
0-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.6	100.0
15-24	35.6	0.1	0.3	9.4	54.6	100.0
25-39	93.2	0.4	1.4	1.0	4.0	100.0
40-64	82.6	2.2	14.4	0.0	0.8	100.0
65+	44.4	7.4	48.1	0.0	0.1	100.0

Figure 2. 8: Population, by sex, marital status, and by five-year age group (in percentages)



2.4.2 Age at first marriage

The age at first marriage is crucial for women, as it starts the period in their life when they start having children. A robust way of estimating the mean age at first marriage is the 'Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM⁷). The SMAM is calculated as 23.1 years for women and 20.7 years for men.

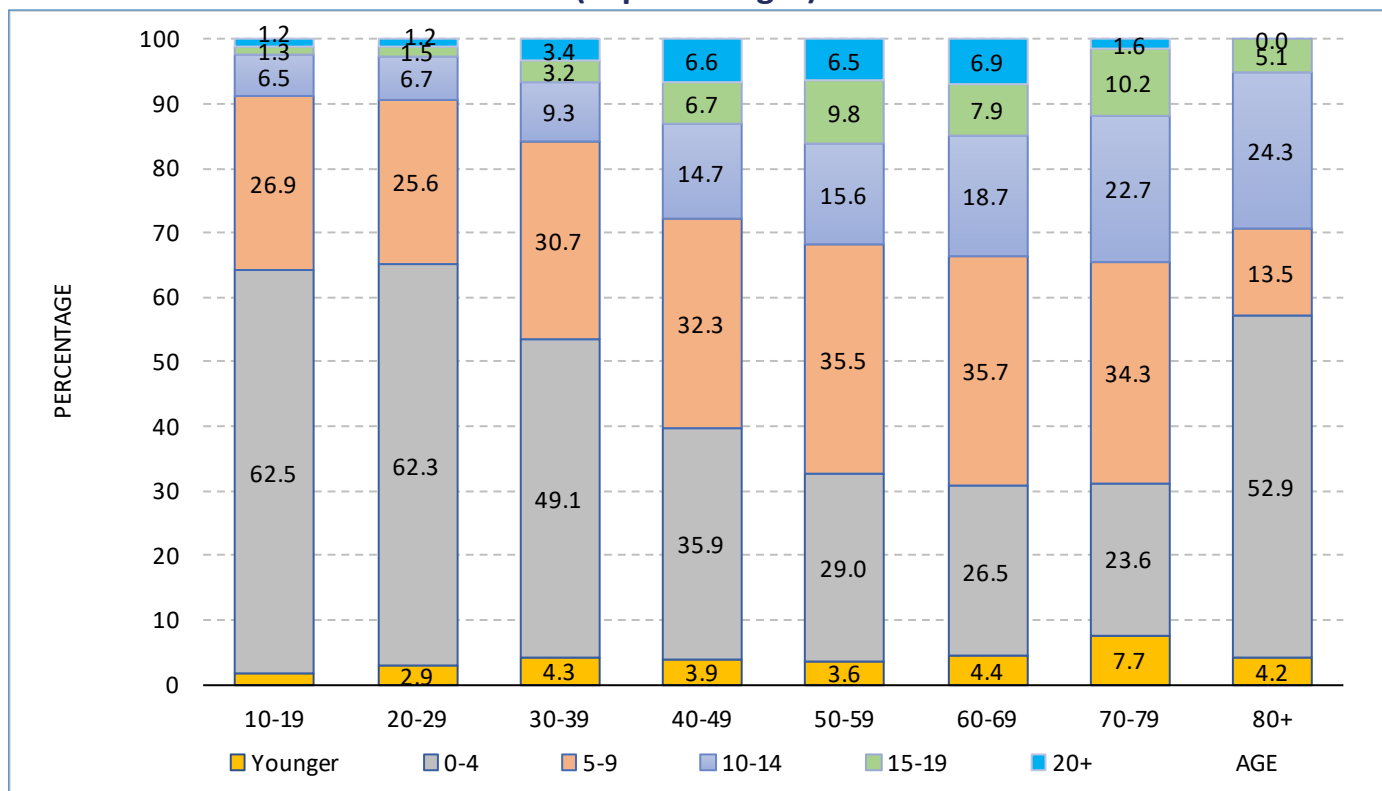
Table 2. 7: Average age at the first marriage by sex and residence

Sex, residence	Urban	Rural	Kochi	National
Both sexes	23.9	21.1	20.6	21.8
Male	25.3	22.4	21.8	23.1
Female	22.6	20.0	19.3	20.7

2.4.3 The marriage age gap

Child marriage is closely connected to significant age differences between spouses. As age is a determinant of authority and power within a family, a considerable age difference often creates a vulnerable position for the young wife in terms of social status and financial and family decision making. In the survey, the mean age difference between the head of household and his wife was 5.4 years.

Figure 2. 9: Married women, by ten-year age group, and age difference with her husband (in percentages)



⁷ SMAM is a demographic method to calculate the average length of never married life for those who subsequently marry before age 50 and is calculated from the proportions never married in five-year age-groups from a census or survey. The method was proposed by Hajnal (1953).

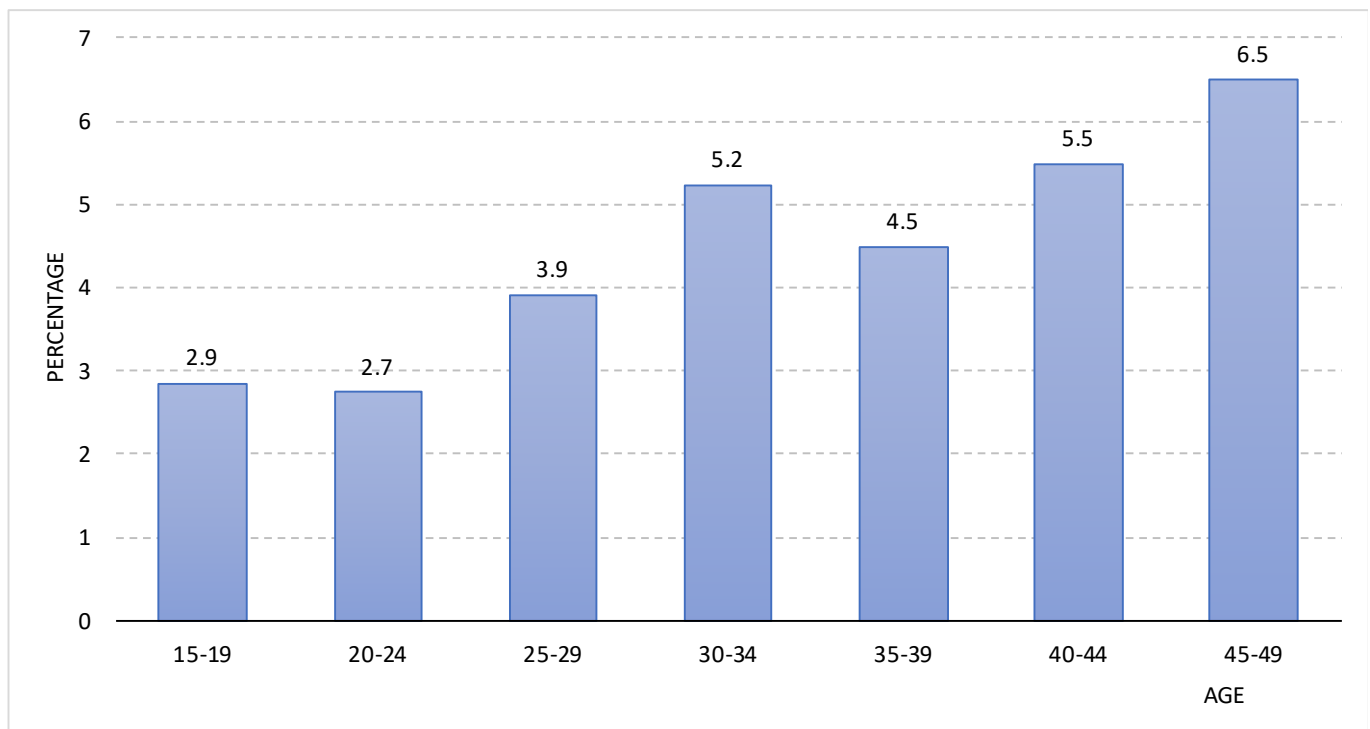
2.4.4 Polygamy

Polygamy involves marriage with more than two partners. In Afghanistan's case, only polygamy is present in which a husband has more than one wife. Polygamy creates inequalities among the co-wives and carries several adverse risks for the co-wives in widowhood and inheritance. Besides, it has negative psycho-social consequences such as disempowerment, low sense of self-worth, and personal betrayal (UNFPA n.d.). Polygamy is allowed in Afghanistan by Sharia and the Civil Code. To marry an additional wife, the Civil Code (Civil Code 1977, Section 86), specifies some strict rules:

- When there is no fear of injustice between the wives
- When the person has financial sufficiency to sustain the wives, he can provide food, clothes, suitable housing, and medical treatment.
- When it is legal, the first wife is childless or suffers from diseases that are hard to treat (Land Info 2011).

According to the IE&LF 2020, 4.4 percent of all married women live in a polygamous household. This figure is slightly less than in the 2016-17 ALCS when 5.1 percent of all married women lived in polygamous marriages.⁸

Figure 2. 10: Percentage of married women in a polygamous marriage, by five-year age



⁸ In 2016-17 ALCS report was published 8.2 percentage for comparison we convert this figure by indirect method, because we apply indirect method for polygamy calculation in 2020 IE&LF.



Chapter Three

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LABOR MARKET

3 LABOR MARKET

Summary. The analysis in this chapter reveals that Afghanistan's labor market is under considerable pressure. Key factors that characterize the labor market include the agriculture sector's dominance, substantial underrepresentation of women, and the high prevalence of low-paid and low productive employment.

The unemployment rate, at 18.6 percent, represents 1.3 million people. However, young people and particularly women, are in a more disadvantaged position, with as high as 32.0 and 23.7 percent female and male youth unemployment rates. The share of youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) provides a measure of youth at high risk of labor-market and social exclusion. The NEET stands at 34.4 percent that is 53.4 and 14.0 percent for female and male youth, respectively.

Unemployment can only partly reflect Afghanistan's labor market problems. Equally, if not more, important is the quality of existing jobs. Of the total employed, 21.8 percent (nearly 1.2 million) are time-related underemployed, an indicator that jobs are inadequately providing sufficient and sustainable livelihood. More over, 80.8 percent of employees are categorized as vulnerable employment (who are either own account workers or contributing family workers), characterized by job insecurity and poor working conditions.

Agriculture as the dominant sector employs 45.7 percent of the employed population, accounting for 2.5 million people employed in this sector. Community, social, and personal services, wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels, and construction employ 16.7, 10.8, and 9.5 percent of the employed, respectively, are the remaining major sectors in this regard. The manufacturing sector employment as a proportion of the total employment remains low 8.2 percent, revealing its weak position to absorb surplus labor from agricultural and other traditional sectors to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization.

This section also presents the child labor indicators that measure the number and proportion of children engaged in child labor. Overall, based on engagement in economic activities, 9.0 percent (roughly 1.1 million) of children aged 5 to 17 are in child labor. Based on economic activities and unpaid household chores, 13.0 percent (1.6 million) are in child labor.

3.1 Introduction

The labor market refers to the aggregate supply of and demand for labor in an economy, in which employees provide the supply and employers provide the demand. It's an essential component of

the economy and has inextricable links to other economic elements such as the market for capital, goods, and services. Therefore, labor market statistics are essential for measuring the economy's performance and monitoring its progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To this extent, this chapter includes the following possible SDGs indicators:

- SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
- SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.

This chapter presents the IE&LFS 2020 findings on Afghanistan's labor market. It will include the information on the critical labor market indicators, and it is organized according to this basic framework of participation decisions and employment outcomes. Thus, beginning with describing the working-age population and their participation in the labor market, the chapter presents the employed population and their choices and explains the labor force's underutilization and major reasons for being outside the labor force. Moreover, the chapter adds key labor market indicators based on their international definitions. Finally, it presents the prevalence and characteristics of child labor in Afghanistan. based on their international definitions.

Text box 3.1: Labor force definitions

	National definitions		International definitions
Employed	All persons aged 14 and over who, during the reference period of one week, were in paid employment or self-employed and who worked at least eight hours.	Employed	All persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference period of one week, were in paid employment or self-employed and who worked at least one hour.
Time-related Underemployed	All persons aged 14 and over who, during the reference period of one week, were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. willing to work additional hours. b. available to work additional hours; and c. working less than 40 hours. 	Time-related Underemployed	All persons in employment who satisfy the following three criteria during the reference period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. are willing to work additional hours; b. are available to work additional hours; and c. worked less than a threshold relating to working time (i.e., persons whose hours actually worked in all jobs during the reference period were below a threshold, to be chosen according to national circumstances)
Unemployed	All persons aged 14 and over who, during the reference period of one week, were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. without any work or working less than eight hours, and b. seeking work. 	Unemployed	All persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference period of one week, were <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. without any work, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; b. currently available for work; and, c. seeking work.
LABOR underutilization 2	All persons aged 14 and over who, during the reference period of one week, were unemployed or time-related under-employed	LABOR underutilization 2	All persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference period of one week, were unemployed or time-related under-employed

Source: ALCS steering committee (CSO 2016). The term labor underutilization 2 (previously referred to as not gainfully employed) has a reference to the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ILO 2013).

3.2 Working-age population

Roughly 17.2 million Afghans are estimated to be at least 14 years old, who form the working-age population. The number includes 8.6 million men and 8.7 million women. The following tables depict the working-age population with regards to their marital status and educational attainment.

Table 3.1: Working-age population by sex and marital status (in thousands and percentages)

Marital status	In thousands			In percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	17237.4	8573.3	8664.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	10955.3	5386.9	5568.4	63.6	62.8	64.3
Divorced/Separated	104.0	23.8	80.2	0.6	0.3	0.9
Widow/Widower	584.5	91.0	493.5	3.4	1.1	5.7
Engaged	628.8	293.4	335.4	3.7	3.4	3.9
Never married	4964.8	2778.2	2186.6	28.8	32.4	25.2

In the tables, the sum of individual cells may not add up to totals due to rounding

Since workers' skill endowment is critical to their capacity for productive work that further impacts earning-potential and the likelihood of acquiring a decent job, Table 3.2 provides information on the working-age population's educational attainment.

Table 3.2: Working-age population, by highest level of education attained, and by sex (in thousands and in percentages)

Education level	In thousands			In percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
No schooling	10838.6	4304.4	6534.2	62.9	50.2	75.4
Primary education	1343.0	877.3	465.8	7.8	10.2	5.4
Lower secondary education	1556.3	1025.3	531.0	9.0	12.0	6.1
Upper secondary education	1978.3	1354.5	623.8	11.5	15.8	7.2
Post-secondary non-tertiary education	245.9	146.3	99.5	1.4	1.7	1.2
Short-cycle tertiary education	65.8	49.2	16.6	0.4	0.6	0.2
Bachelor's or equivalent level	689.3	519.5	169.8	4.0	6.1	2.0
Master's or equivalent level	42.7	39.6	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
Not elsewhere classified	477.5	257.2	220.3	2.8	3.0	2.5

3.3 Labor force participation

The labor force includes the working-age population that is economically active: those employed and those looking for work (the unemployed). Thus, the labor force participation rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed or unemployed. The labor force participation rate provides valuable information about the relative size of the labor supply to produce goods and services in the economy. It is a key indicator in the estimation and projection of economic growth because the GDP and growth rates depend mainly on the human resource and capital resources' quantity and quality.

Table 3.3: Labor force participation by the residence and by sex (in thousands and percentages)

Residence	In thousands			In percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
National	7020.8	5615.2	1405.6	41.9	68.4	16.5
Urban	1576.6	1344.2	232.4	35	60.2	10.2
Rural	5072.3	3997.6	1074.8	43.9	71	18.2
Kuchi	371.9	273.4	98.5	53.6	78.2	28.6

Table 3.4: Labor force participation by province and by sex (in thousands and percentages)

Province	In thousands			In percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Kabul	945.8	848.4	97.5	31.7	56.5	6.6
Kapisa	90.9	75.6	15.3	32.6	55.6	10.7
Parwan	207.8	143.8	64.0	49.2	69.1	29.9
Wardak	126.3	117.9	8.3	36.3	70.2	4.6
Logar	73.9	70.3	3.6	36.0	69.2	3.5
Nangarhar	357.2	234.7	122.5	42.8	58.2	28.4
Laghman	140.4	90.5	50.0	61.6	80.4	43.2
Panjsher	45.2	30.3	15.0	44.4	58.2	30.0
Baghlan	97.1	92.1	5.0	17.5	33.1	1.8
Bamyan	105.4	83.6	21.8	37.1	59.0	15.3
Ghazni	423.4	298.9	124.5	58.9	84.0	34.3
Paktika	127.5	114.5	13.0	41.7	74.2	8.6
Paktya	120.8	86.2	34.6	44.4	67.0	24.2
Khost	76.5	73.4	3.2	24.7	48.3	2.0
Kunarha	82.7	78.3	4.4	36.1	67.6	3.9
Nooristan	52.1	27.1	25.0	59.3	61.2	57.4
Badakhshan	231.3	200.7	30.6	41.6	72.9	10.9
Takhar	251.2	203.1	48.1	42.6	72.7	15.5
Kunduz	234.4	201.1	33.3	40.8	71.7	11.3
Samangan	100.1	86.6	13.5	43.7	74.3	12.0
Balkh	352.5	298.4	54.2	41.6	71.8	12.5
Sar-e-pul	146.4	115.6	30.8	48.3	79.3	19.6
Ghor	211.6	139.5	72.1	58.4	76.5	40.0
Daykundi	85.3	73.2	12.1	32.1	60.2	8.4
Urozgan	90.1	85.5	4.6	43.2	87.0	4.1
Zabul	74.0	60.4	13.6	50.6	84.8	18.2
Kandahar	263.4	262.6	0.8	39.2	79.4	0.2
Jawzjan	151.7	117.7	34.0	48.3	74.1	21.9
Faryab	272.5	184.0	88.5	47.8	72.5	28.0
Helmand	240.3	222.2	18.1	44.3	82.4	6.7
Badghis	69.4	64.1	5.3	30.5	60.4	4.4
Herat	625.5	429.2	196.3	54.5	79.1	32.5
Farah	145.0	103.5	41.5	58.3	85.1	32.6
Nimroz	31.0	28.8	2.1	34.0	68.0	4.4

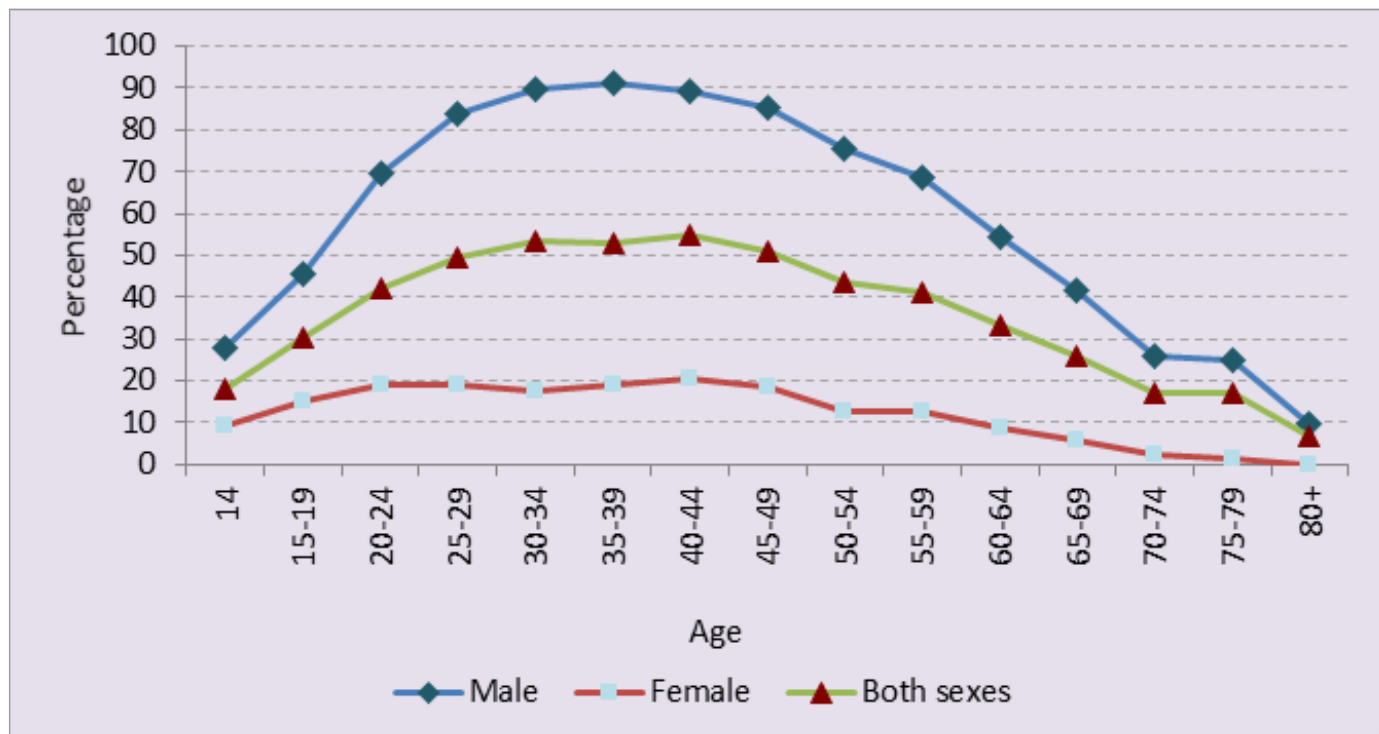
LABOR force composition

The following table and figure provide information on the labor force composition based on sex and age categories. Labor force participation rates follow an inverted U shape pattern that is commonly observed based on age groups: higher for the middle-aged cohorts and lower for the young and older age groups.

Table 3.5: Labor force, by age group, and by sex (in thousands and percentages)

Age	In thousands			In percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	7,020.8	5,615.2	1,405.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
14-19	1,122.1	831.4	290.7	16.0	14.8	20.7
20-29	2,192.7	1,699.0	493.7	31.2	30.3	35.1
30-39	1,657.8	1,368.4	289.4	23.6	24.4	20.6
40-49	1,145.0	930.6	214.3	16.3	16.6	15.2
50-59	576.4	490.6	85.7	8.2	8.7	6.1
60-69	256.6	227.7	28.9	3.7	4.1	2.1
70-79	61.5	58.9	2.6	0.9	1.0	0.2
80+	8.8	8.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0

Figure 3.1: Labor force participation, by sex, and by age group (in percentages)



3.4 Employment

The employment to population ratio is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed. It provides information on the economy's ability to create the job. It is of particular interest when disaggregated by sex that can provide information on gender differences in the labor market.

Table 3.6: Employed in thousands and employment to population ratio in percentages, by residence, and by sex

Residence	In thousands			In percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
National	5717.3	4761.4	955.9	34.1	58.0	11.2
Urban	1216.5	1117.7	128.5	27.6	50.1	5.6
Rural	4141.7	3393.1	748.6	35.8	60.2	12.6
Kuchi	329.4	250.7	78.7	47.5	71.7	22.9

Table 3.7: Employed in thousands and employment to population ratio in percentages, by province, and by sex

Province	In thousands			In percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Kabul	760.1	709.8	50.4	25.5	47.3	3.4
Kapisa	63.3	54.4	8.9	22.7	40.0	6.3
Parwan	170.5	122.7	47.8	40.4	59.0	22.3
Wardak	103.5	96.2	7.3	29.8	57.3	4.1
Logar	63.8	60.3	3.5	31.1	59.4	3.4
Nangarhar	297.5	199.1	98.4	35.7	49.4	22.8
Laghman	120.1	81.5	38.6	52.6	72.4	33.4
Panjsher	37.8	25.5	12.4	37.1	48.9	24.8
Baghlan	80.7	79.1	1.6	14.5	28.4	0.6
Bamyan	94.4	76.2	18.2	33.2	53.7	12.8
Ghazni	354.0	261.9	92.1	49.2	73.6	25.3
Paktika	112.8	101.2	11.6	36.9	65.6	7.6
Paktya	77.8	69.6	8.2	28.6	54.1	5.7
Khost	64.3	61.5	2.8	20.8	40.5	1.8
Kunarha	66.9	63.7	3.2	29.2	55.0	2.8
Nooristan	44.2	24.0	20.2	50.3	54.2	46.3
Badakhshan	205.9	182.5	23.5	37.0	66.3	8.3
Takhar	186.6	153.5	33.1	31.7	54.9	10.7
Kunduz	199.9	172.4	27.6	34.8	61.5	9.4
Samangan	71.2	62.9	8.3	31.0	53.9	7.4
Balkh	302.6	262.5	40.1	35.7	63.2	9.3
Sar-e-pu	107.9	91.3	16.6	35.6	62.6	10.6
Ghor	105.6	92.6	13.0	29.1	50.8	7.2
Daykundi	76.5	66.4	10.1	28.8	54.6	7.0
Urozgan	87.3	83.9	3.4	41.8	85.3	3.1
Zabul	61.9	49.0	12.9	42.3	68.8	17.1
Kandahar	198.1	197.8	0.3	29.5	59.8	0.1
Jawzjan	139.4	108.4	31.0	44.4	68.3	20.0
Faryab	239.7	171.8	67.9	42.1	67.7	21.5
Helmand	207.5	201.2	6.3	38.3	74.6	2.3
Badghis	59.3	55.4	3.9	26.1	52.2	3.3
Herat	475.1	352.7	122.4	41.4	65.0	20.3
Farah	124.6	94.4	30.2	50.1	77.7	23.7
Nimroz	26.9	25.4	1.5	29.6	59.9	3.2

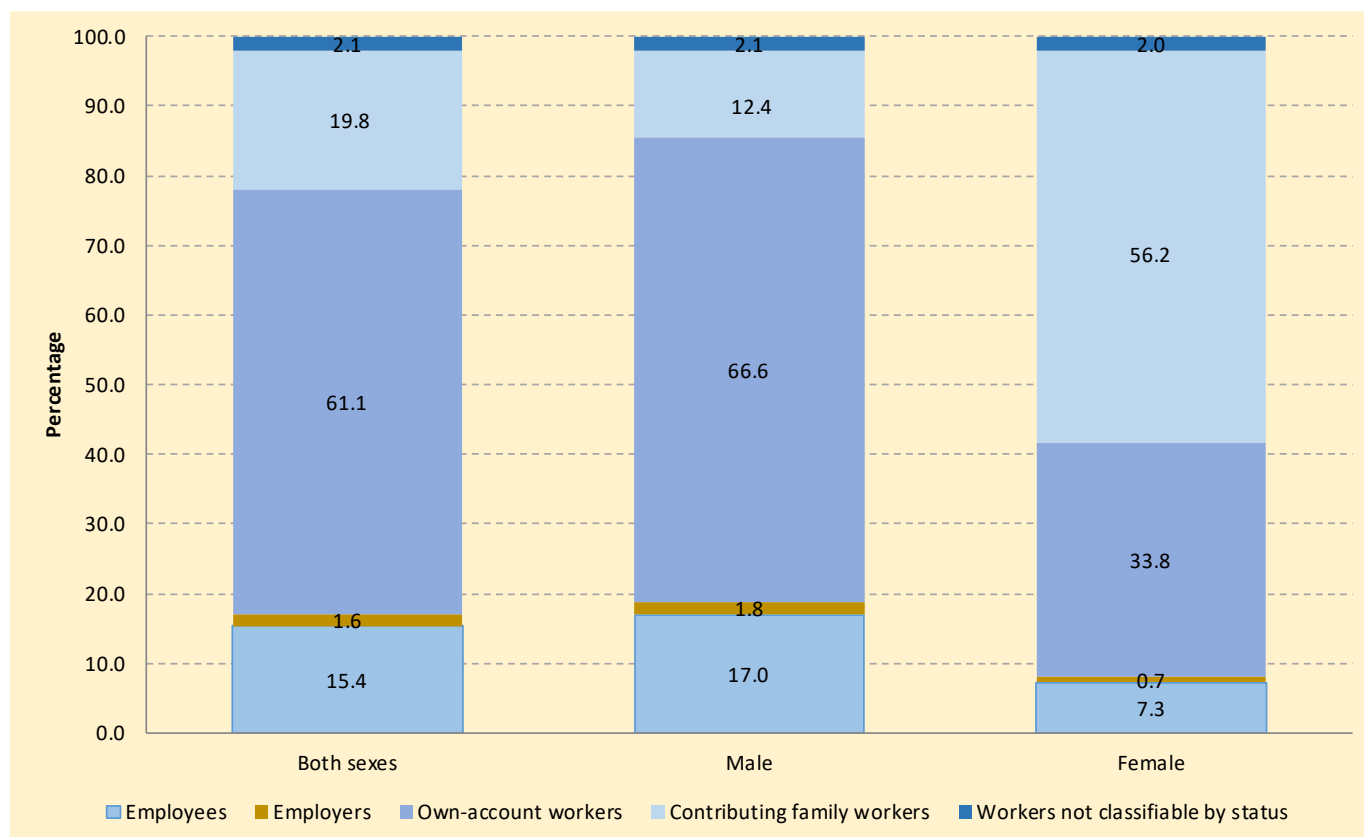
3.4.1 Characteristics of the employed

Characteristics of the employment here include statistics on employment status, educational attainment, economic sector of employment, occupational categories, hours of work, and earning.

Status in employment

Employment by status in employment refers to the number of workers in each category of the status classified by the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93); employers, own-account workers, employees, unpaid family workers, and producers cooperatives. Here, employees are subdivided into salaried workers in the public and private sector, and own-account workers are categorized as day laborers and self-employed persons who are without employees.

Figure 3.2: Employed persons, by job status, and by sex (in percentages)



Educational attainment

Education and training are critical efforts to increase productivity in the economy and improve people's likelihood of accessing employment and acquiring suitable quality employment. Here the level of education is based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED; UNESCO 2012), which is applied for compiling and analyzing cross-national comparable data.

Figure 3.3: Employed persons, by the highest level of education and by job status (in percentages)

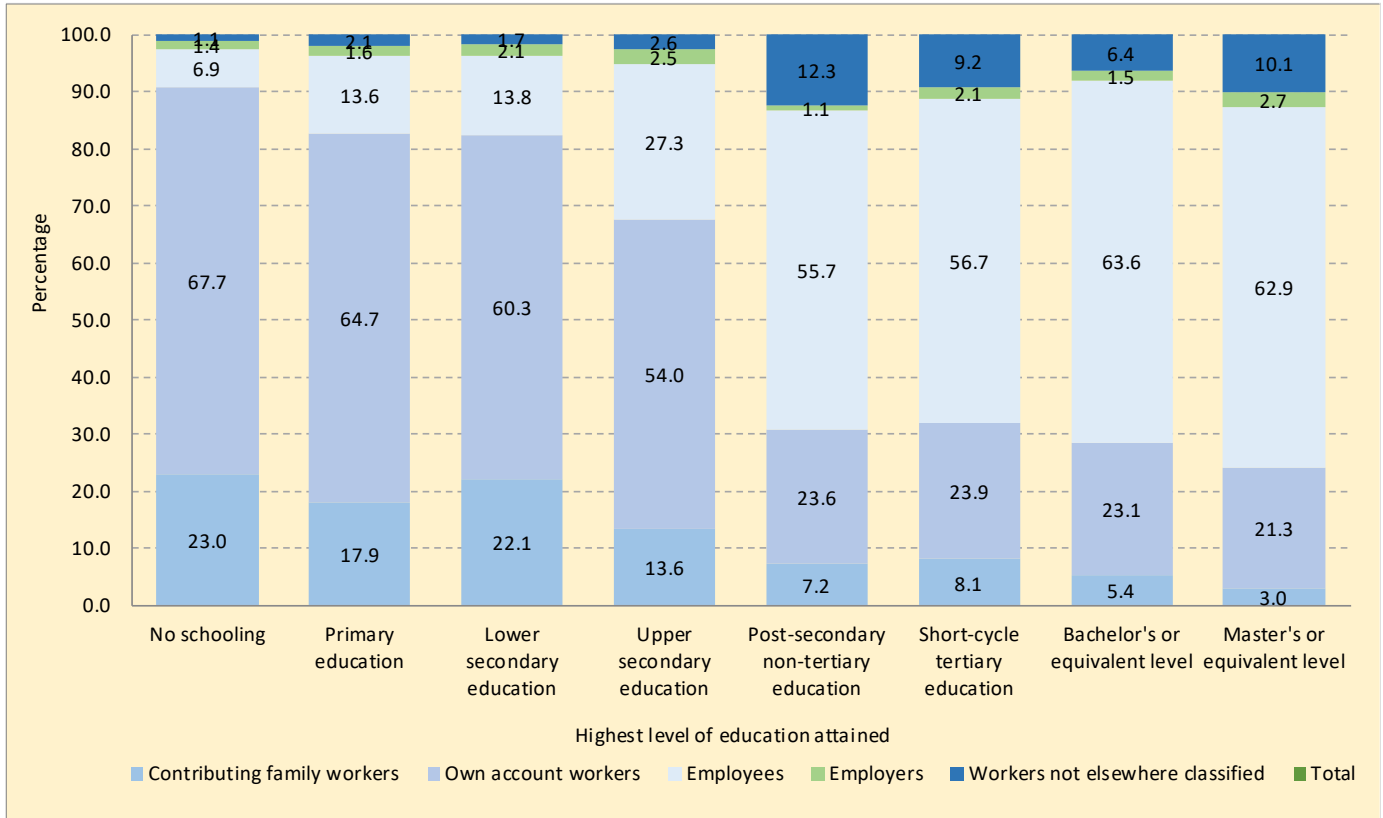
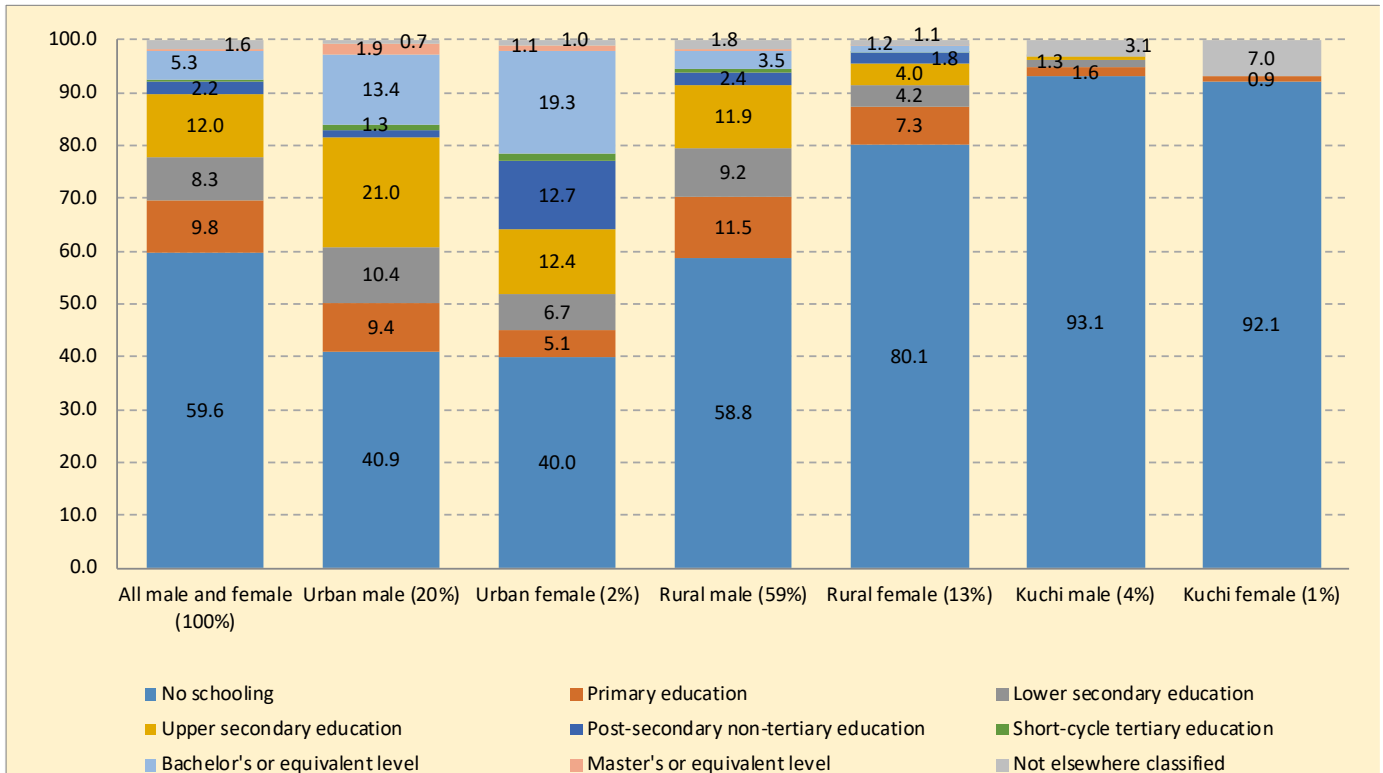


Figure 3.4: Employed persons, by educational attainment, by residence, and by sex (in percentages)^a



^a Numbers in parentheses denote the shares of the total in each category.

The economic sector of work

The economic sector of work here refers to the standard classification of economic activities that categorize entities according to their activity. The divisions combine the activities of producing units according to similarities in the character of goods and services produced, how the goods and services are put, and the input, process, and production technology.

Figure 3-5: Employed persons, by main economic sector, and by sex (in percentages)

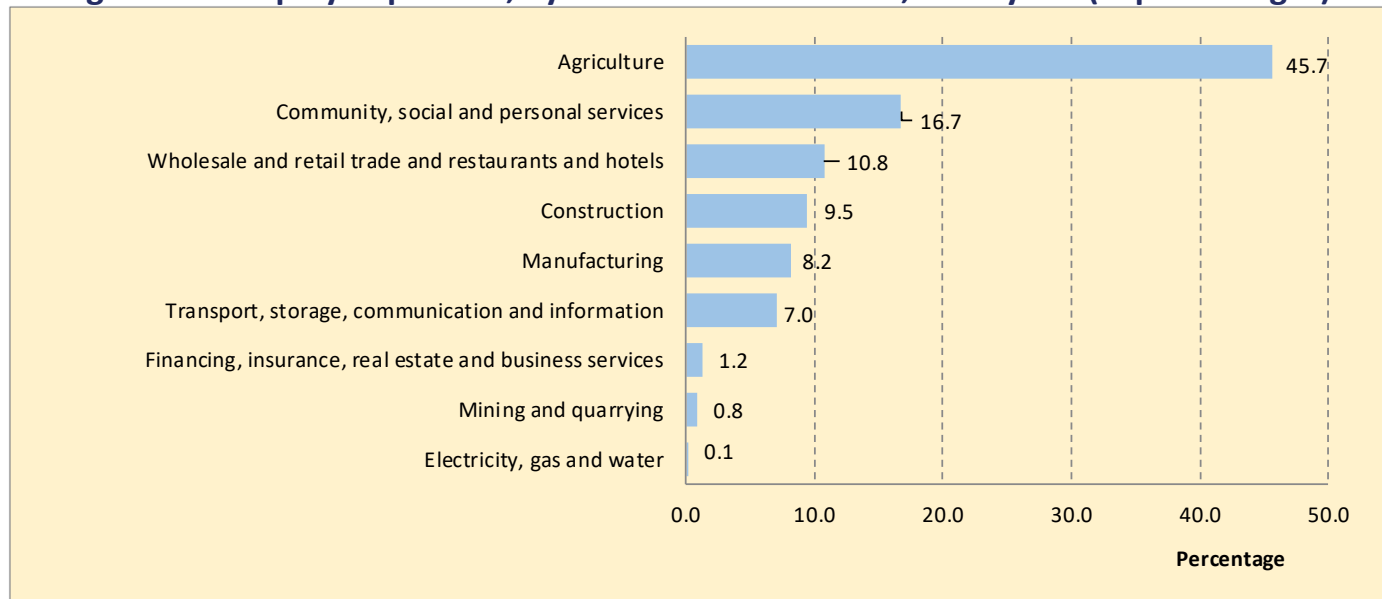
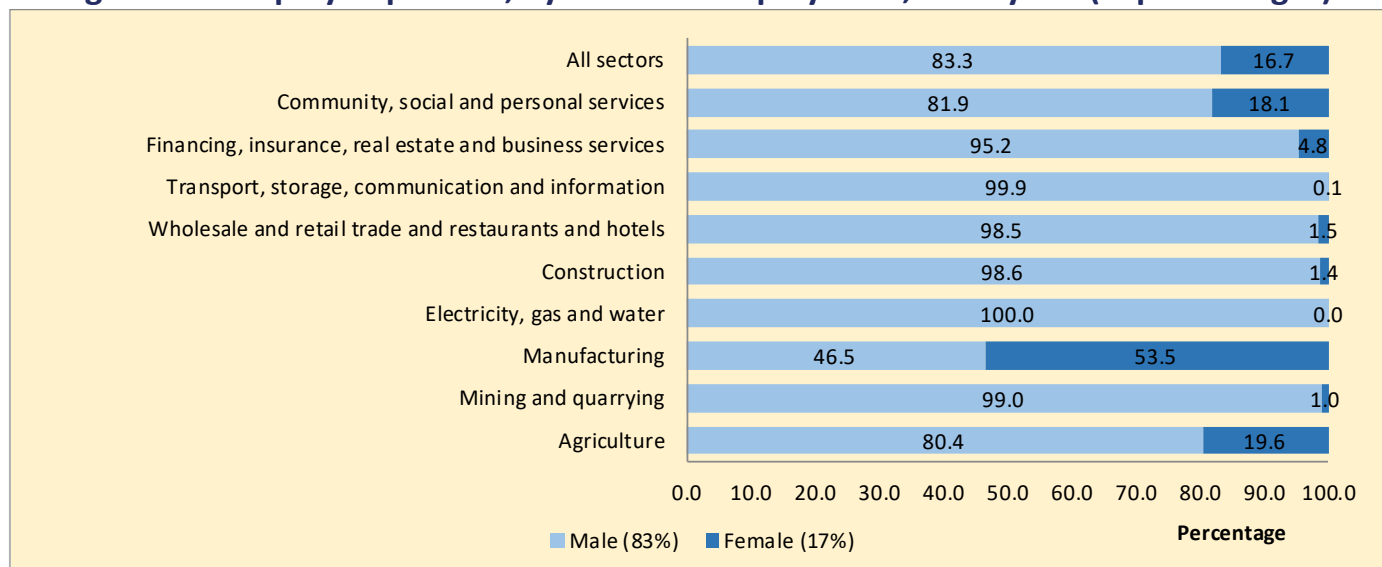


Figure 3-6: Employed persons, by sector of employment, and by sex (in percentages)



Text box 3.2: SDG indicator 9.2.2 – Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (in percentages)

The proportion of employment in manufacturing as a percentage of total employment is one of the SDG indicators to monitor the achievement of SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.

National	8.2
Male	4.6
Female	26.3

Occupation

The occupation classification based on the kind of job performed, skill level, and skill specialization is used for providing information on each occupational category in the economy, which is helpful for research, decision-making, and action-oriented activities.

Figure 3.7: Employed persons, by sex, and by occupational category (in percentages)

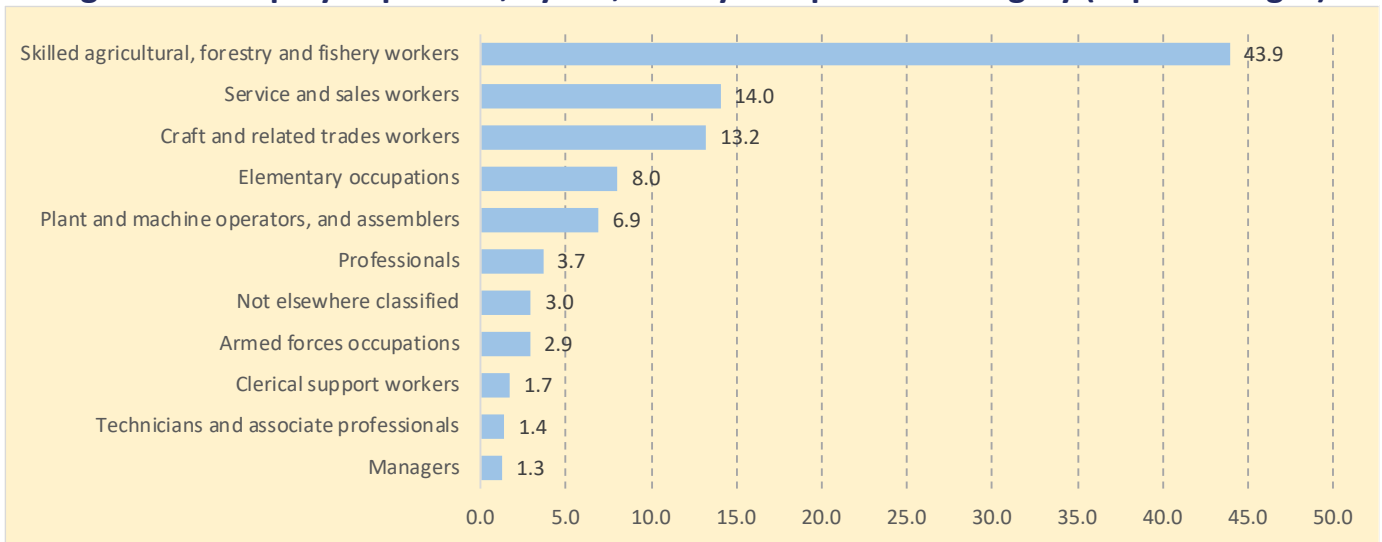
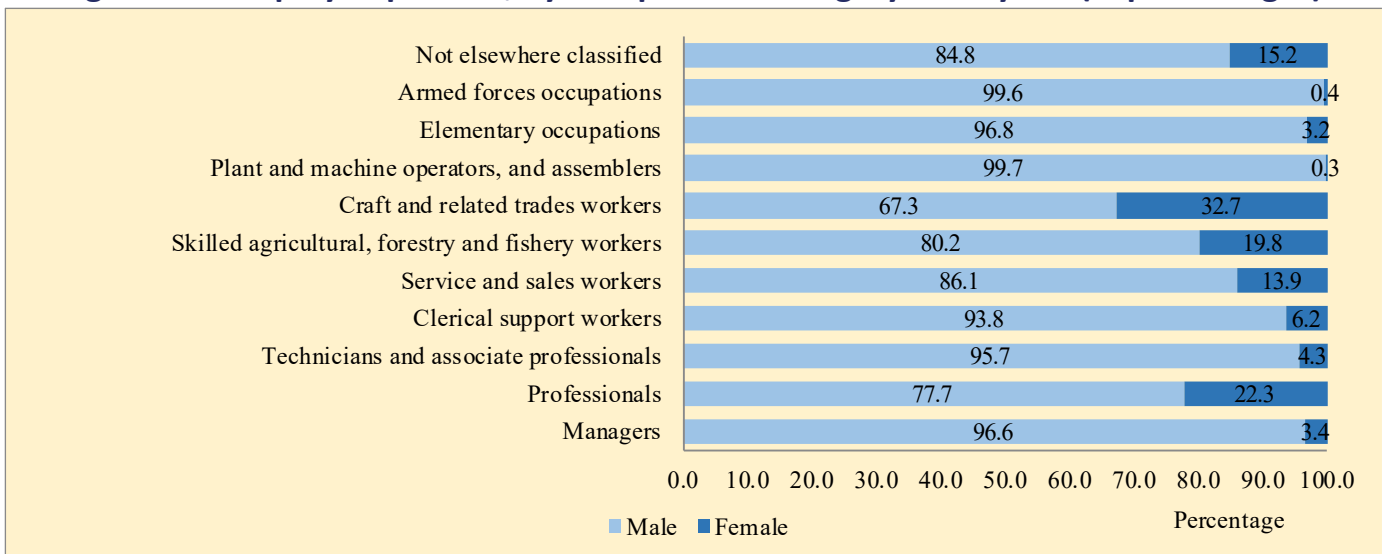


Figure 3.8: Employed persons, by occupational category and by sex (in percentages)



Text box 3.3: SDG indicator 5.5.2 – Proportion of women in managerial positions (in percentages)

The proportion of women in managerial positions is one of the SDG indicators to monitor the achievement of SDG Target 5-5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.

National	3.4
Urban	5.1
Rural	1.6

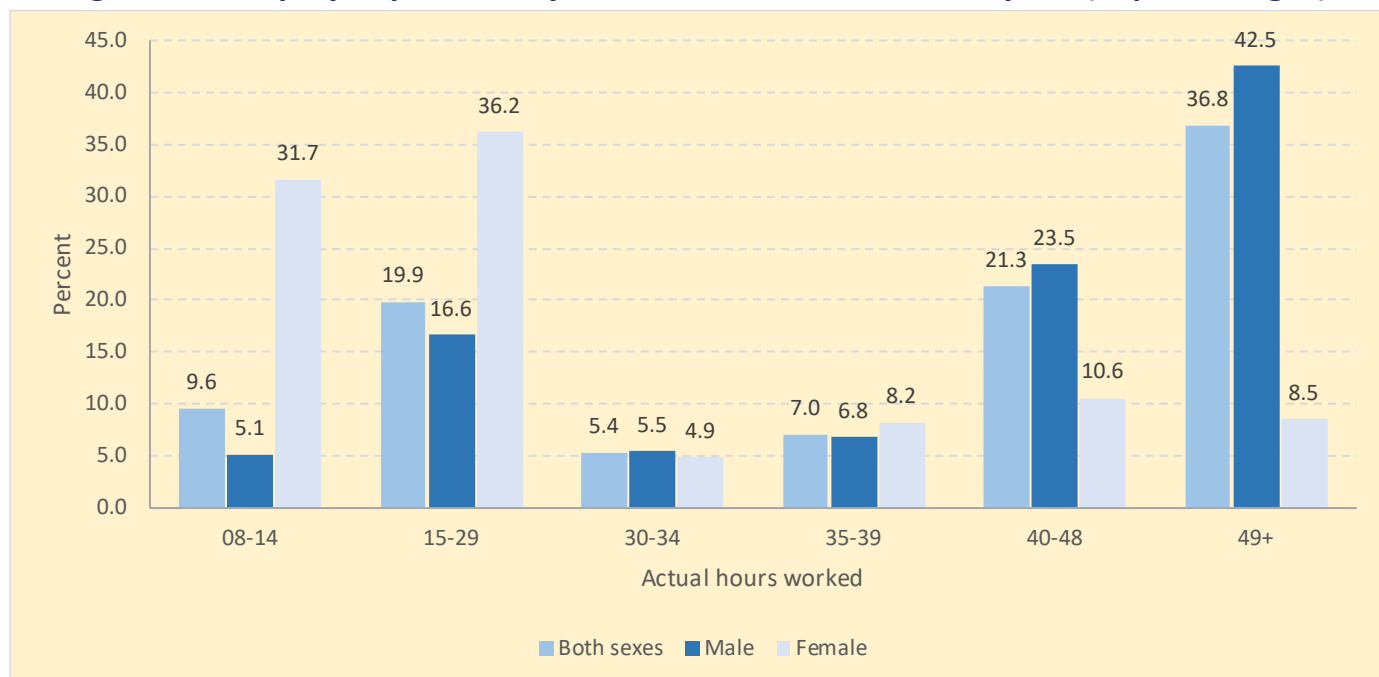
3.4.2 Hours of work and earnings

The hours that employed people work are indicators that measure the mean weekly hours worked per employed person. It’s a good measure of underemployment that involves working less than 40 hours a week but being available and willing to work longer hours. Moreover, it prominently features the proportion of the employed working more than 48 hours per week, which is considered excessive working time associated with low marginal productivity.

Hours of work per week

Based on the employed national definition, those who worked less than 8 hours a week before the survey are considered unemployed. Therefore the working time category of fewer than 8 hours is not included in the table.

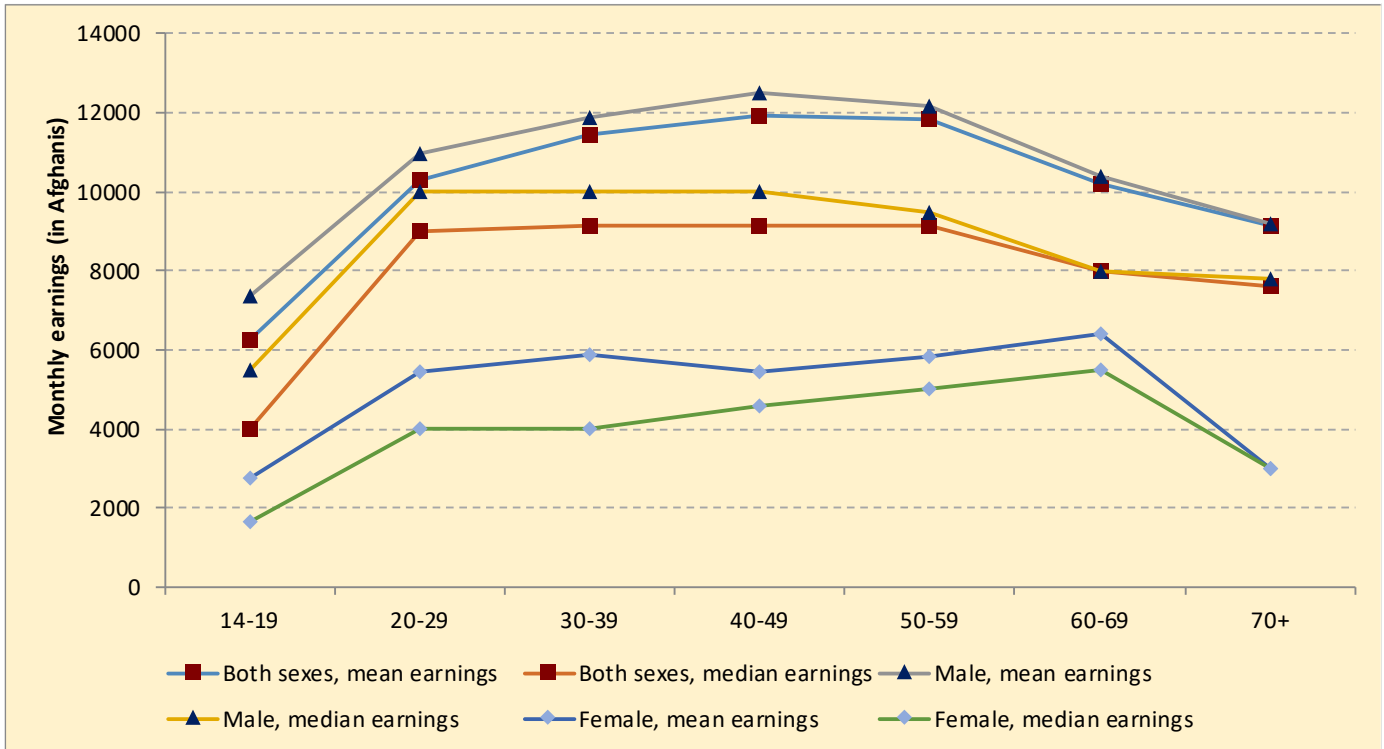
Figure 3-9: Employed persons, by hours of work a week, and by sex (in percentages)



Earnings

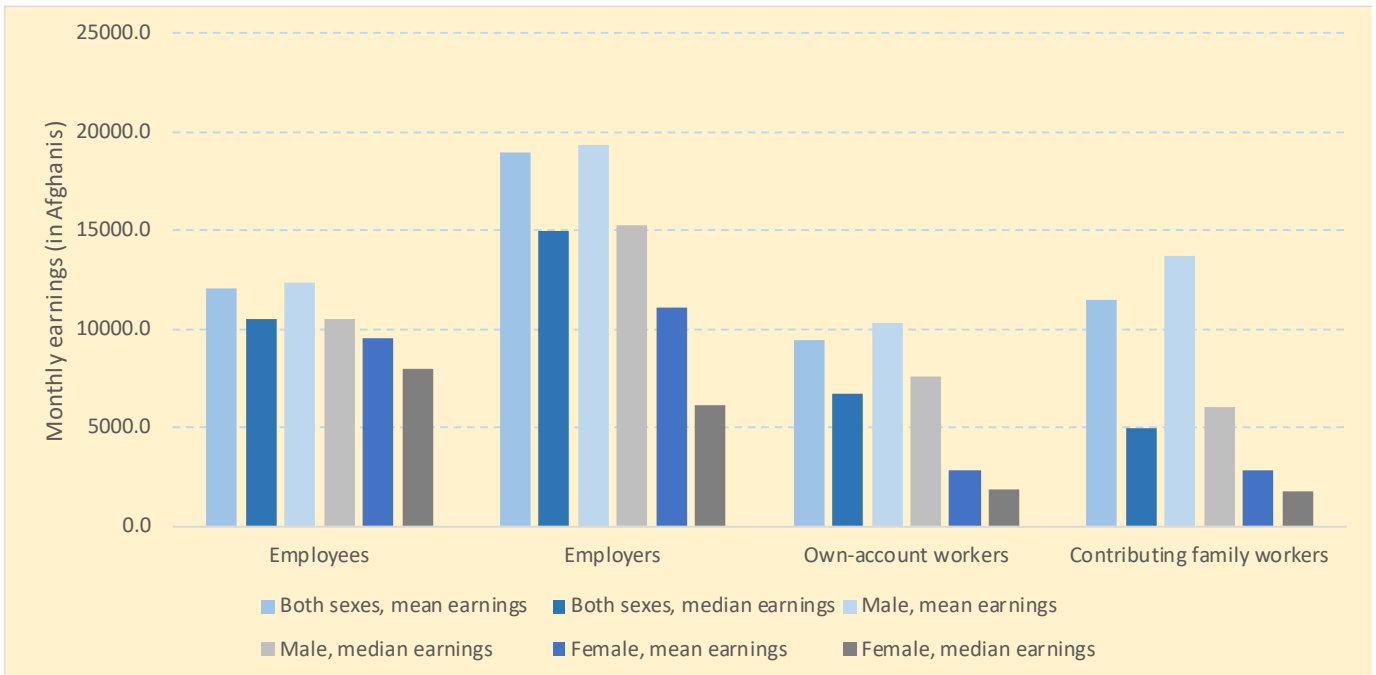
Earnings here include average monthly earnings of the self-employed, wage, and salaried workers combined. The earning statistics provide information on the quality of jobs in the economy.

Figure 3.10: Mean and median monthly earnings, by age group, and by sex (in Afghani)^a



^a Earnings data have not been adjusted for spatial variations in prices due to the lack of a suitable price index.

Figure 3.11: Mean and median monthly earnings, by job status, and by sex (in Afghani)^a



^a Earnings data have not been adjusted for spatial variations in prices due to the lack of a suitable price index.

Table 3.8: Gender ratio^a of mean and median monthly earnings, by occupational group^b

Occupational group	Ratio of mean earnings	Ratio of median earnings
Managers	1.0	0.8
Professionals	1.5	1.3
Technicians and associate profession	0.7	0.6
Clerical support workers	1.3	1.0
Service and sales workers	1.4	1.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	1.9	1.6
Craft and related trades workers	4.0	5.0
Plant and machine operators, and ass	1.2	3.3
Elementary occupations	1.6	1.3

^a Calculated as the ratio of male to female.

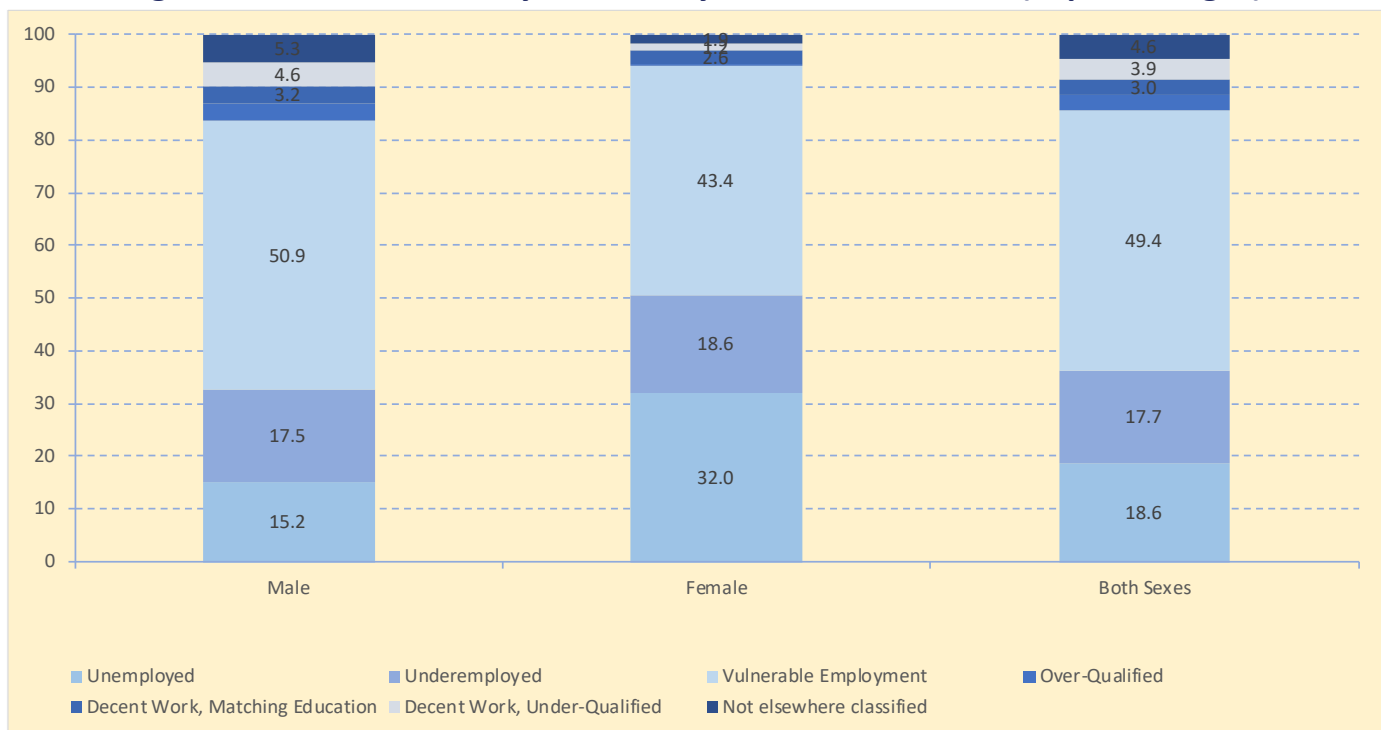
^b Earnings data have not been adjusted for spatial variations in prices due to the lack of a suitable price index.

3.4.3 Decent work

According to the ILO, decent work entails “work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.”¹

Figure 3.12 distinguishes six categories of decent work status. The unemployed, time-related underemployed, employed in the vulnerable employment, over-qualified (persons in non-vulnerable employment who work in jobs below their educational qualification), employed workers in non-vulnerable employment whose job matches their educational qualification. The employed workers in non-vulnerable employment whose jobs exceed their educational qualification (over-qualified).

Figure 3.12: Labor force, by sex, and by decent work status (in percentages)



Text box 3.4: SDG indicator 8.10.2 – Account ownership (in percentages)

The 'proportion of adults (aged 15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider' is one of the SDG indicators to monitor the achievement of the Target 8.10 (Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all.) in the SDG 8.

National	4.5		
Urban	7.8	Male	7.9
Rural	3.5	Female	1.1
Kuchi	0.2	Persons with disability	3.6
		Persons without disability	4.6

3.4.4 Secondary job

Around 231 thousand out of 5.7 million employed persons held a job in addition to their regular employment. The following table presents statistics concerning their employment status in their second job.

Table 3.9: Second job categories by residence and sex (in thousands and percentages)

a. In thousands				
	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	Contributing family workers
National	4.4	3.8	141.2	81.6
Male	4.1	3.6	137.2	35.1
Female	0.3	0.3	4.0	46.5
Urban	1.5	1.0	7.7	4.1
Rural	2.9	2.9	129.4	66.5
Kuchi	-	-	4.0	11.0
b. In percentages				
	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	Contributing family workers
National	1.9	1.7	61.1	35.3
Male	2.3	2.0	76.2	19.5
Female	0.5	0.6	7.8	91.1
Urban	10.5	6.7	53.9	28.8
Rural	1.4	1.4	64.2	33.0
Kuchi	-	-	26.8	73.2

3.5 Unemployment and other key labor underutilization measures

Unemployment, probably the essential constituent of the labor force, is one of the indicators to measure the underutilization of labor supply in the economy. To some extent, it highlights the economy's inability to absorb its labor force and generate employment for those who want to work but are not doing so. However, they are available for and seeking work.

Time-related underemployment is another crucial measure of labor underutilization in the working time dimension. We combine the two measurements, namely unemployment and time-related underemployment, which forms another indicator called Labor Underutilization 2 (LU 2; Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Time-related underemployment, unemployment, and labor underutilization by the residence and by sex (in thousands and percentages)

Residence, sex	In thousands			In percentages		
	Underemployed	Unemployment	LABOR underutilization 2	Underemployment as a percentage of the employed	Unemployment	LABOR underutilization 2
National	1,244.6	1,303.5	2,548.1	21.8	18.6	36.3
Male	982.7	853.8	1,836.5	20.6	15.2	32.7
Female	261.8	449.7	711.6	27.4	32.0	50.6
Urban	103.6	330.4	463.8	10.7	21.0	29.4
Male	103.6	226.6	330.2	9.3	16.9	24.6
Female	29.7	103.8	133.6	23.1	44.7	57.5
Rural	1,067.3	930.7	1,997.9	25.8	18.3	39.4
Male	850.2	604.5	1,454.7	25.1	15.1	36.4
Female	217.1	326.1	543.2	29.0	30.3	50.5
Kuchi	43.9	42.5	86.4	13.3	11.4	23.2
Male	28.9	22.7	51.6	11.5	8.3	18.9
Female	15.0	19.8	34.8	19.1	20.1	35.3

Table 3.11: Underemployment, unemployment, and labor underutilization by province and by sex (in thousands and percentages)

Province	In thousands			In percentages		
	Underemployed as a percent of the employed	Unemployment	LABOR underutilization 2	Underemployment as a percentage of the employed	Unemployment	LABOR underutilization 2
Kabul	60.0	185.7	245.7	7.9	19.6	26.0
Kapisa	14.9	27.6	42.5	23.5	30.4	46.7
Parwan	55.1	37.3	92.3	32.3	17.9	44.4
Wardak	21.3	22.8	44.1	20.6	18.0	34.9
Logar	4.8	10.1	14.9	7.5	13.7	20.2
Nangarhar	59.0	59.7	118.7	19.8	16.7	33.2
Laghman	47.4	20.4	67.8	39.5	14.5	48.3
Panjsher	1.2	7.4	8.6	3.2	16.3	19.0
Baghlan	8.0	16.4	24.3	9.9	16.9	25.1
Bamyan	21.6	11.1	32.6	22.8	10.5	30.9
Ghazni	17.9	69.4	87.3	5.1	16.4	20.6
Paktika	18.6	14.8	33.4	16.5	11.6	26.2
Paktya	12.8	42.9	55.7	16.4	35.6	46.1
Khost	15.4	12.2	27.6	24.0	15.9	36.1
Kunarha	28.0	15.8	43.8	41.9	19.1	53.0
Nooristan	3.1	8.0	11.0	6.9	15.3	21.2
Badakhshan	63.2	25.4	88.5	30.7	11.0	38.3
Takhar	46.8	64.6	111.4	25.1	25.7	44.4
Kunduz	35.5	34.5	70.0	17.8	14.7	29.8
Samangan	29.5	28.9	58.5	41.5	28.9	58.4
Balkh	42.7	49.9	92.6	14.1	14.2	26.3
Sar-e-pul	36.7	38.4	75.2	34.0	26.3	51.4
Ghor	40.8	106.0	146.9	38.7	50.1	69.4
Daykundi	31.3	8.8	40.1	40.9	10.3	47.0
Urozgan	10.6	2.8	13.4	12.1	3.1	14.8
Zabul	7.2	12.2	19.4	11.7	16.4	26.2
Kandahar	15.1	65.3	80.4	7.6	24.8	30.5
Jawzjan	11.6	12.3	23.9	8.4	8.1	15.8
Faryab	106.6	32.8	139.5	44.5	12.1	51.2
Helmand	105.1	32.8	137.9	50.6	13.7	57.4
Badghis	19.1	10.1	29.2	32.2	14.6	42.1
Herat	177.8	150.4	328.2	37.4	24.1	52.5
Farah	31.4	20.3	51.8	25.2	14.0	35.7
Nimroz	0.6	4.0	4.6	2.1	13.0	14.8

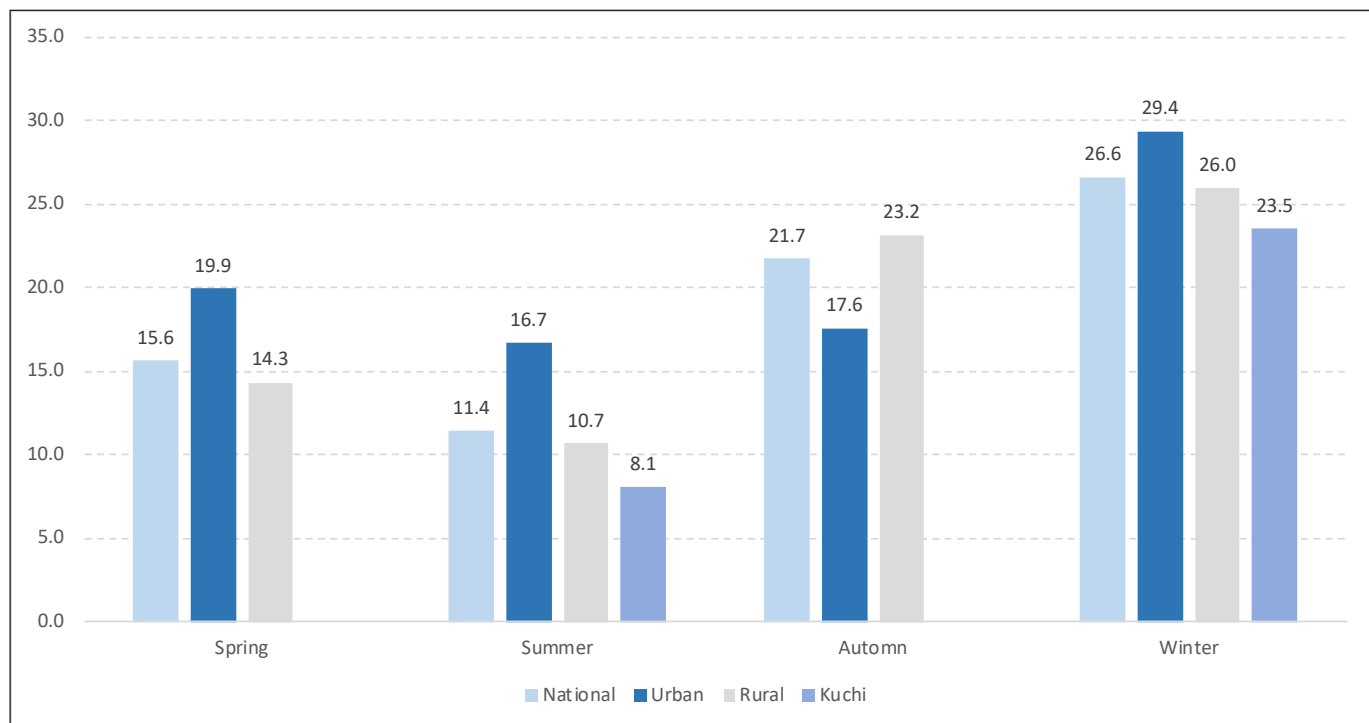
Text box 3.5: SDG indicator 8.5.2 – unemployment rate (in percentages)

The unemployment rate is one of the SDG indicators to monitor the achievement of SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.

National	18.6		
Urban	21.0	Male	15.2
Rural	18.3	Female	32.0
Kuchi	11.4	Persons with disability	16.7
		Persons without disability	18.6

The following figure presents the unemployment rate's seasonal characteristics; the unemployment rate significantly varies with seasonal demand for labor (in the seasons with higher demand for labor, unemployment tends to be lower).

Figure 3.13: Unemployment by season and by residence (in percentages)



3.5.1 Youth unemployment and NEET (not in education, employment, or training)

Youth unemployment refers to unemployed persons aged 15 to 24 years as a proportion of the corresponding age cohort's labor force. Unemployment at the start of one's career, significantly if for a sustained period, can inversely affect future job prospects and the ability to embark on independent and fulfilling life (ILO 2015).

Table 3.12: Youth unemployment by place of residence and sex (in thousands and percentages)

Residence and sex	In thousands	In percentages
National	489.9	23.7
Male	300.6	19.4
Female	189.3	36.3
Urban	129.5	31.3
Rural	341.0	22.3
Kochi	19.4	15.2

A group of youth who are not engaged in employment nor education and training (NEET) are at higher risk of the labor market and social exclusion and are more probably to depend on others or social benefits in their life. NEET rate provides a measure of youth outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus, compared to the youth unemployment rate, it provides a broader measure of potential youth market entrants.

Table 3.13: Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) by sex and residence (in thousands and percentages)

Residence and sex	In thousands	In percentages
National	2085.3	34.4
Male	411.2	14.0
Female	1674.1	53.4
Urban	381.3	22.2
Rural	1580.7	38.4
Kuchi	123.3	52.0

Table 3.14: Youth unemployment, and youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) by province (in thousands and percentages)

Province	Youth unemployment		NEET	
	In thousands	In percentages	In thousands	In percentages
Kabul	74.2	35.1	277.6	24.1
Kapisa	10.4	45.1	20.1	18.4
Parwan	10.8	16.2	21.5	14.7
Wodak	7.7	19.8	51.4	39.1
Logar	2.3	13.9	30.2	43.3
Nangarhar	20.6	19.4	128.9	39.1
Laghman	6.5	15.7	25.1	31.7
Panjsher	3.5	30.9	4.4	10.4
Baghlan	5.6	27.3	95.5	51.3
Bamyan	4.3	12.1	25.8	23.3
Ghazni	28.7	22.8	53.3	24.2
Paktika	4.5	13.0	49.7	49.1
Paktya	19.2	44.6	63.1	57.4

Khost	4.8	25.8	61.5	54.2
Kunarha	5.5	27.5	38.6	43.2
Nooristan	2.0	13.4	13.7	46.5
Badakhshan	7.7	12.1	46.1	22.5
Takhar	24.2	31.6	75.2	35.8
Kunduz	13.1	17.6	87.1	38.3
Samangan	10.2	34.3	36.4	46.5
Balkh	21.7	19.4	76.1	24.0
Sar-e-pul	13.1	29.6	35.8	38.8
Ghor	38.3	60.3	60.0	54.2
Daykundi	3.3	11.8	23.3	22.8
Urozgan	1.1	4.7	46.6	67.0
Zabul	3.5	17.8	22.0	54.4
Kandahar	16.0	21.2	130.2	58.8
Jawzjan	5.7	12.0	28.7	27.1
Faryab	11.3	13.5	58.0	30.0
Helmand	13.6	20.0	107.6	61.2
Badghis	2.7	13.7	70.3	70.0
Herat	62.5	26.6	52.0	11.6
Farah	11.5	27.6	29.5	38.7
Nimroz	0.6	7.1	16.8	46.1

Text box 3.6: SDG indicator 8.6.1– Share of youth not in employment, education, or training (in percentages)

The share of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training is the indicator to monitor the achievement of Target 8.6 (By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.) of SDG 8.

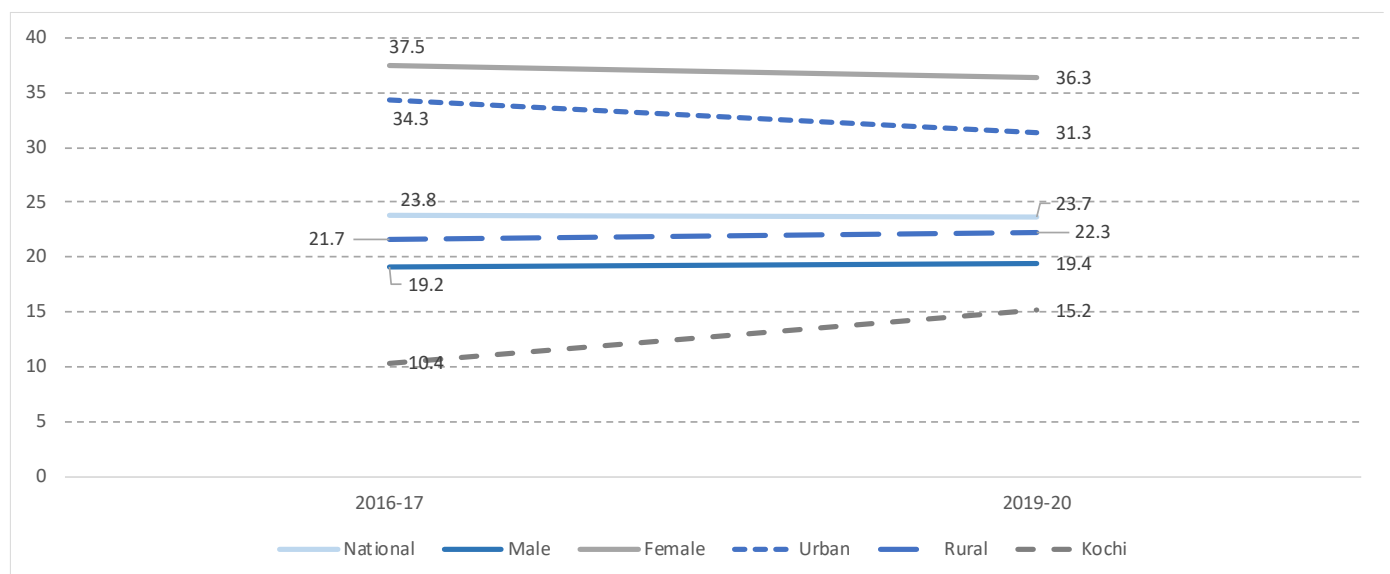
National	34.4		
Urban	22.2	Male	14.0
Rural	38.4	Female	53.4
Kuchi	52.0	Persons with disability	38.4
		Persons without disability	34.1

3.5.2 Labor market trends

There are a couple of reasons that make it difficult to compare the indicators over time strictly. First, a different definition of unemployment was used in the ALCS 2013-14 and 2016-17 that make a straightforward comparison less meaningful. Second, due to a change in survey methodology, it is not meaningful to compare the findings of the IE&LFS 2020 with those of NRVA 2007-08 and 2011-12. However, using the microdata of ALCS 2016-17, we can generate indicators adjusted to our current unemployment definition.

Table 3.15: Labor market indicators, by survey year, residence, and sex (in percentages)¹

Residence, sex	ALCS 2016-17				IE&LFS 2020			
	LABOR force participation rate	Employment to Population -ratio	Unemployment rate	Outside the LABOR force	LABOR force participation rate	Employment to Population -ratio	Unemployment rate	Outside the LABOR force
National	46.9	38.3	18.2	53.1	41.9	34.1	18.6	58.1
Male	72.0	61.7	14.2	28.0	68.4	58.0	15.2	31.6
Female	21.3	14.5	31.9	78.7	16.5	11.2	32.0	83.5
Urban	42.8	33.6	21.6	57.2	35.0	27.6	21.0	65.0
Male	69.6	59.3	14.9	30.4	60.2	50.1	16.9	39.8
Female	16.3	8.2	49.8	83.7	10.2	5.6	44.7	89.8
Rural	47.0	38.7	17.7	53.0	43.9	35.8	18.3	56.1
Male	71.7	61.3	14.4	28.3	71.0	60.2	15.1	29.0
Female	21.7	15.4	28.9	78.3	18.2	12.6	30.3	81.8
Kuchi	68.3	60.5	11.5	31.7	53.6	47.5	11.4	46.4
Male	89.7	81.3	9.4	10.3	78.2	71.7	8.3	21.8
Female	45.6	38.5	15.7	54.4	28.6	22.9	20.1	71.4

Figure 3.14: Youth unemployment rate by sex and residence, and by survey year (in percentages)

3.6 Outside the labor force

Out of nearly 17.2 million people in the working-age, 9.7 million are outside the labor force (those in the working-age but are neither employed nor unemployed) ².

¹ In the ALCS 2016-17, 23.9 percent of the LABOR force were identified as the unemployed which is different from the figures presented in the above table. The differences in numbers come from the fact that previously the “relaxed unemployment” definition was used (ALCS 2016-17), but IE&LFS 2020 is using the general unemployment definition (see the annex for concepts and definitions).

² No chance to get a job is included in the LABOR market related reasons, being in apprentice, military service, or temporary layoff are included in other LABOR market related reasons. Being student or housewife/housekeeping are grouped as personal reasons.

Figure 3.15: Reasons for being outside the labor force by sex (in percentages)

3.7 Key labor market indicators based on their international definitions

This subsection presents the indicators based on their international definitions for international comparison of the indicators. Text box 3.1 provided information on both national and international definitions.

Table 3.16: Key labor market indicators based on their international definitions by sex and residence (in thousands and percentages)

a. In thousands						
Residence, sex	LABOR force	Employed	Unemployed	LABOR underutilization 2	LABOR underutilization 3	Outside the LABOR force
National	6884.7	6078.5	806.2	2050.8	2195.2	9673.3
Male	5514.1	4937.8	576.3	1559.1	1070.6	2735.3
Female	1370.6	1140.7	229.9	491.7	1124.6	6938.0
Urban	1557.2	1312.5	244.7	378.1	473.6	2859.7
Rural	4970.0	4426.4	543.5	1610.8	1684.0	6500.7
Kuchi	357.6	339.6	17.9	61.9	37.7	312.9

b. In percentages						
Residence, sex	LABOR force	Employed	Unemployed	LABOR underutilization 2	LABOR underutilization 3	Outside the LABOR force
National	41.6	36.7	11.7	29.8	26.5	58.4
Male	66.8	59.9	10.5	28.3	17.8	33.2
Female	16.5	13.7	16.8	35.9	49.6	83.5
Urban	35.3	29.7	15.7	24.3	26.5	64.7
Rural	43.3	38.6	10.9	32.4	27.6	56.7
Kuchi	53.3	50.7	5.0	17.3	10.0	46.7

3.9 Child labor

According to the International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ICLS) resolution³, child labor can be measured based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) or based on the general production boundary. The SNA production boundary refers to economic activity, while the general production boundary refers to economic activity and unpaid household work. Therefore, for measuring child labor, two separate indicators can be distinguished. The first is based on economic activity, and the second is based on economic activity and household services⁵.

Indicator 1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities at or above age-specific hourly thresholds (SNA production boundary basis)

- Child labor for the 5 to 11 age range: children working at least 1 hour per week in economic activity;
- Child labor for the 12 to 14 age range: children working for at least 14 hours per week in economic activity;
- Child labor for the 15 to 17 age range: children working for more than 43 hours per week in economic activity

Indicator 2: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities and household chores at or above age-specific hourly thresholds (general production boundary basis):

- Child labor for the 5 to 11 age range: children working at least 1 hour per week in economic activity or involved in unpaid household services for more than 21 hours per week;
- Child labor for the 12 to 14 age range: children working for at least 14 hours per week in economic activity or involved in unpaid household services for more than 21 hours per week;
- Child labor for the 15 to 17 age range: children working for more than 43 hours per week in economic activity

The concept of child labor also includes the worst forms of child labor other than hazardous (18th ICLS paragraphs 33 to 34) and dangerous work (18th ICLS paragraphs 21 to 32). Child labor worst forms include all forms of slavery or similar practices such as trafficking and the recruitment and use of child soldiers, the use or procurement of children for prostitution or other illicit activities, and other work that is likely to harm children's health, safety or well-being.

Since the concept of child labor has also incorporated the hazardous forms of work, to maintain an indicator that is comparable over time, beyond age-specific hourly work thresholds are used as a proxy for dangerous work for reporting on SDG indicator 8.7.1.

³ 20th ICLS, resolution to amend the 18th ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of child LABOR.

Table 3.17: Distribution of children by their engagement in economic work and child labor, by age group (in thousands and percentages)

Age group	In thousands					In percentages				
	Working children					Working children				
	Not working	Child Work	Child LABOR	Total working children	Total children	Not working	Child Work	Child LABOR	Total working children	Total children
National	9973.9	739.8	1060.4	1800.2	11774.1	84.7	6.3	9.0	15.3	100.0
5-11	6544.3	0.0	659.3	659.3	7203.6	90.8	0.0	9.2	9.2	100.0
12-14	2042.4	256.2	290.6	546.8	2589.3	78.9	9.9	11.2	21.1	100.0
15-17	1387.2	483.5	110.5	594.1	1981.2	70.0	24.4	5.6	30.0	100.0

Table 3.17 presents the number and proportion of all children aged 5 to 17 regarding their working status and child labor, which provide information on the distribution of children in those categories. The following table also presents the number and proportion of child labor in a more detailed manner by age group and sex. The percentages refer to child labor as a proportion of all children in each age category.

Table 3.18: Child labor by age and sex (in thousands and percentages)

Sex, age	Child LABOR based on economic activity		Child LABOR based on household work		Child LABOR based on economic and household work	
	Thousands	Percentages	Thousands	Percentages	Thousands	Percentages
Both sexes	1,060.4	9.0	586.3	4.8	1,573.6	13.0
5-11	659.3	9.2	297.4	4.0	915.8	12.4
12-14	290.6	11.2	288.8	10.9	547.3	20.6
15-17	110.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	110.5	5.4
Boys	770.5	12.6	141.9	2.3	890.7	14.2
5-11	453.3	12.0	87.4	2.3	527.1	13.6
12-14	216.3	16.3	54.5	4.0	262.7	19.2
15-17	100.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.9	9.8
Girls	290.0	5.1	444.4	7.6	682.9	11.7
5-11	206.0	6.0	210.0	6.0	388.6	11.1
12-14	74.4	5.9	234.4	18.1	284.6	22.0
15-17	9.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	1.0

Note: the numbers and percentages in tables may not add up to totals due to rounding and excluding the missing values.

Table 3.19: Child labor by residence (in thousands and percentages)

Residence	Child LABOR based on economic activity		Child LABOR based on household work		Child LABOR based on both economic and household work	
	Thousands	Percentages	Thousands	Percentages	Thousands	Percentages
National	1060.4	9.0	586.3	4.8	1573.6	13.0
Urban	80.5	2.9	109.8	3.9	188.4	6.7
Rural	839.0	9.9	446.1	5.1	1220.5	14.0
Kuchi	140.9	24.0	30.4	5.1	164.7	27.9

Table 3.20: Child labor by province (in thousands and percentages)

Province	Child LABOR based on economic activity		Child LABOR based on household work		Child LABOR based on economic or household work	
	In thousands	In percentages	In thousands	In percentages	In thousands	In percentages
Kabul	22.2	1.3	54.6	3.0	76.9	4.3
Kapisa	6.7	4.0	0.2	0.1	6.9	4.1
Parwan	11.7	4.3	4.7	1.7	16.3	5.9
Wardak	15.2	6.5	7.4	3.0	22.0	9.1
Logar	11.1	7.1	14.1	8.9	25.2	15.9
Nangarhar	15.1	2.3	4.5	0.7	19.2	2.9
Laghman	16.6	9.2	14.2	7.9	29.9	16.5
Panjsher	3.9	6.6	1.8	2.9	5.5	9.2
Baghlan	25.5	7.6	24.8	7.4	48.8	14.6
Bamyan	25.6	14.7	9.5	5.2	32.3	17.6
Ghazni	23.3	4.8	14.7	3.0	37.1	7.7
Paktika	15.2	5.0	14.4	4.6	28.1	8.8
Paktya	12.4	6.1	11.8	5.0	24.2	10.2
Khost	7.9	3.1	12.0	4.7	17.9	7.1
Kunarha	32.2	15.5	30.6	14.6	49.5	23.7
Nooristan	2.5	5.6	0.5	1.0	2.8	5.9
Badakhshan	10.9	2.7	0.2	0.0	11.1	2.7
Takhar	31.7	8.1	21.9	5.6	50.4	12.8
Kunduz	33.8	7.7	46.7	10.6	75.4	17.1
Samangan	18.3	12.3	1.0	0.7	19.2	12.7
Balkh	43.0	8.7	24.4	4.5	66.0	12.3
Sar-e-pul	28.1	12.7	11.8	5.2	35.8	15.7
Ghor	64.7	28.1	5.7	2.3	69.6	27.9
Daykundi	38.9	19.2	10.7	5.3	47.1	23.2
Urozgan	13.3	10.4	9.9	7.5	20.7	15.7
Zabul	34.7	26.8	1.8	1.4	35.1	26.7
Kandahar	23.9	4.6	95.6	17.7	115.4	21.4
Jawzjan	29.8	13.2	0.3	0.1	30.1	13.3
Faryab	32.0	7.8	12.0	2.9	44.0	10.6
Helmand	98.4	19.3	3.4	0.6	100.3	17.0
Badghis	3.7	2.0	0.9	0.5	4.5	2.4
Herat	120.4	16.1	86.6	11.4	191.9	25.2
Farah	43.3	19.5	0.6	0.3	43.8	19.5
Nimroz	3.6	5.1	2.6	3.6	6.0	8.4

3.9.1 Children engaged in economic activity

The below figure depicts the proportion of children employed in economic activities. Economic activities here refer to any work for oneself or on the household's farm or garden plot, or looking after animals that help in the family or relative's business, with or without pay, or run his/his own business; produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products; and any other work for income in cash or kind.

Figure 3.16: Children engaged in economic activity, by age group and sex (in percentages)

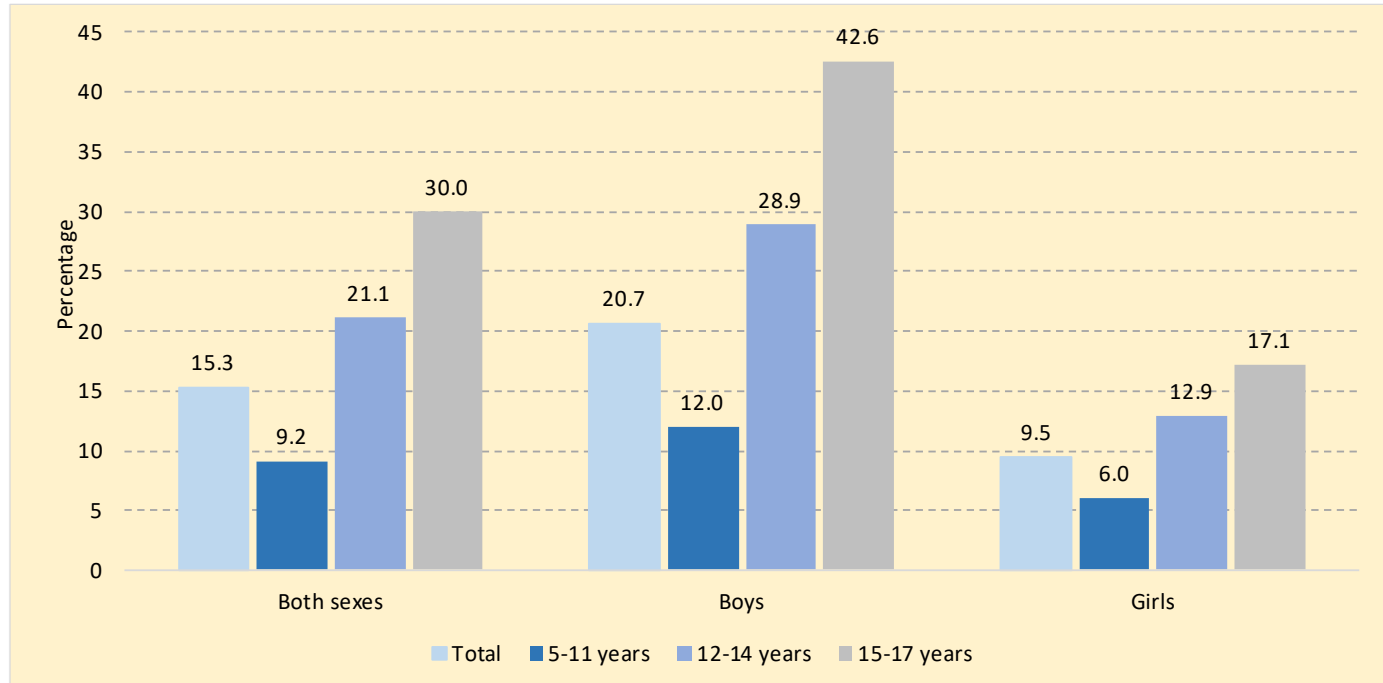


Figure 3.17 presents the average working hours per week for children employed in economic work that give information on the time dimension of the work they undertake.

Figure 3.17: Mean working hours per week, by age group and sex

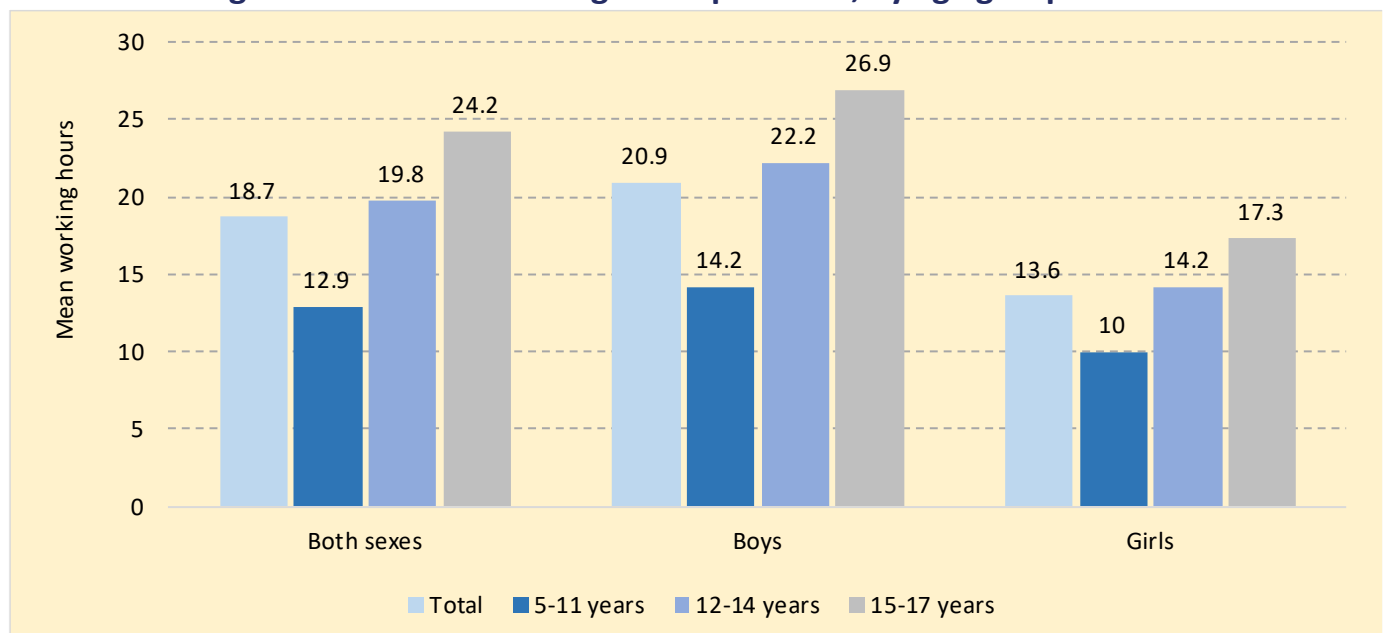
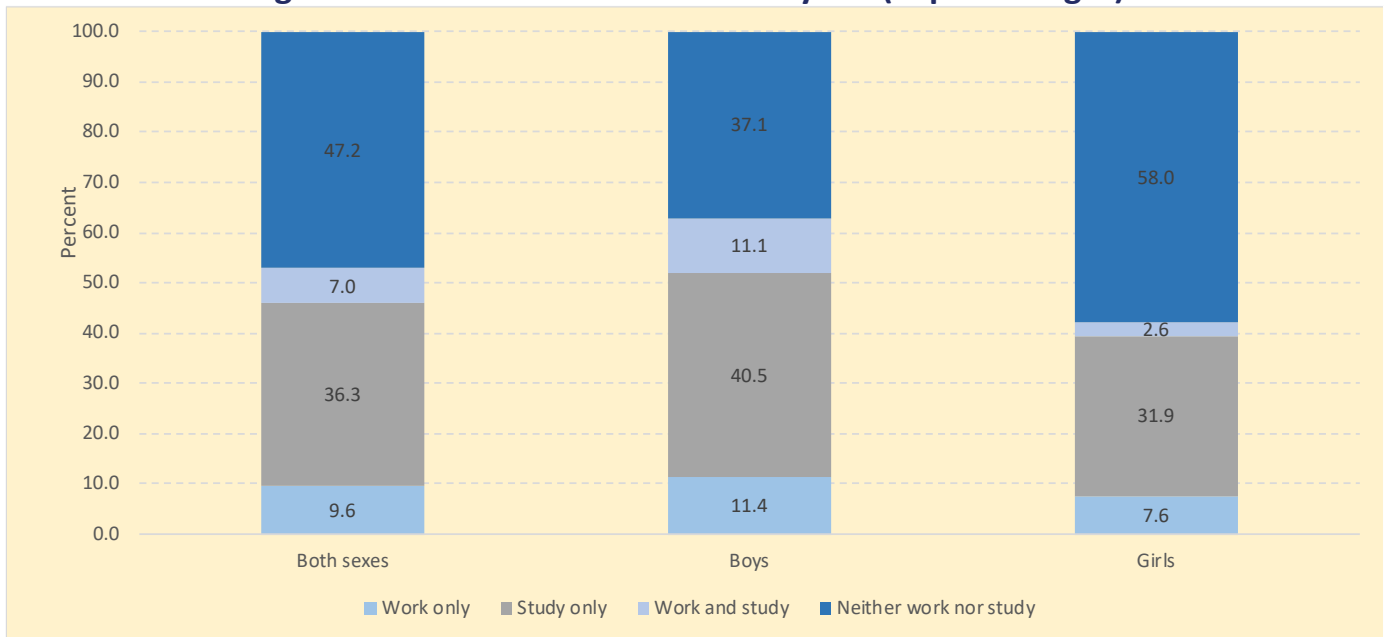


Figure 3.18 shows the work-study interface among children; the proportion of children who work only, study only, combine the work and study, or neither work nor study.

Figure 3.18: Work-school interface by sex (in percentages)

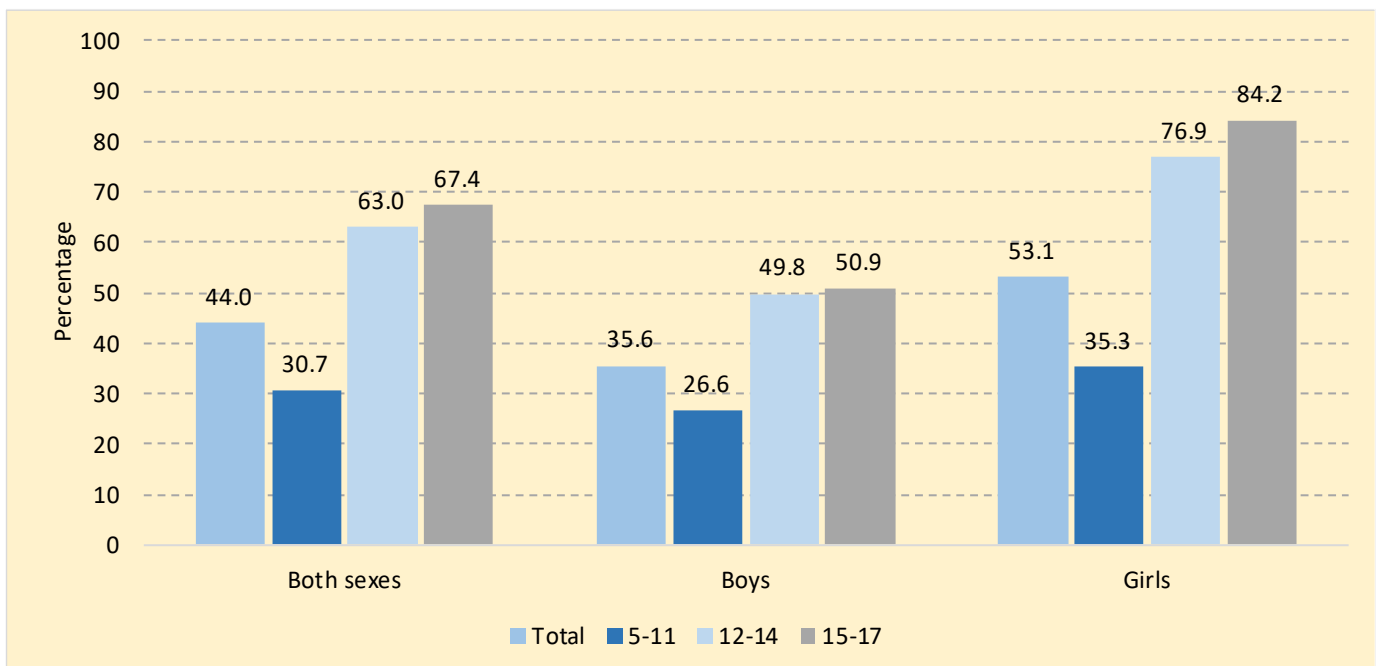


Due to rounding and exclusion of missing values the percentages may not add up to total.

3.9.2 Children engaged in household chores

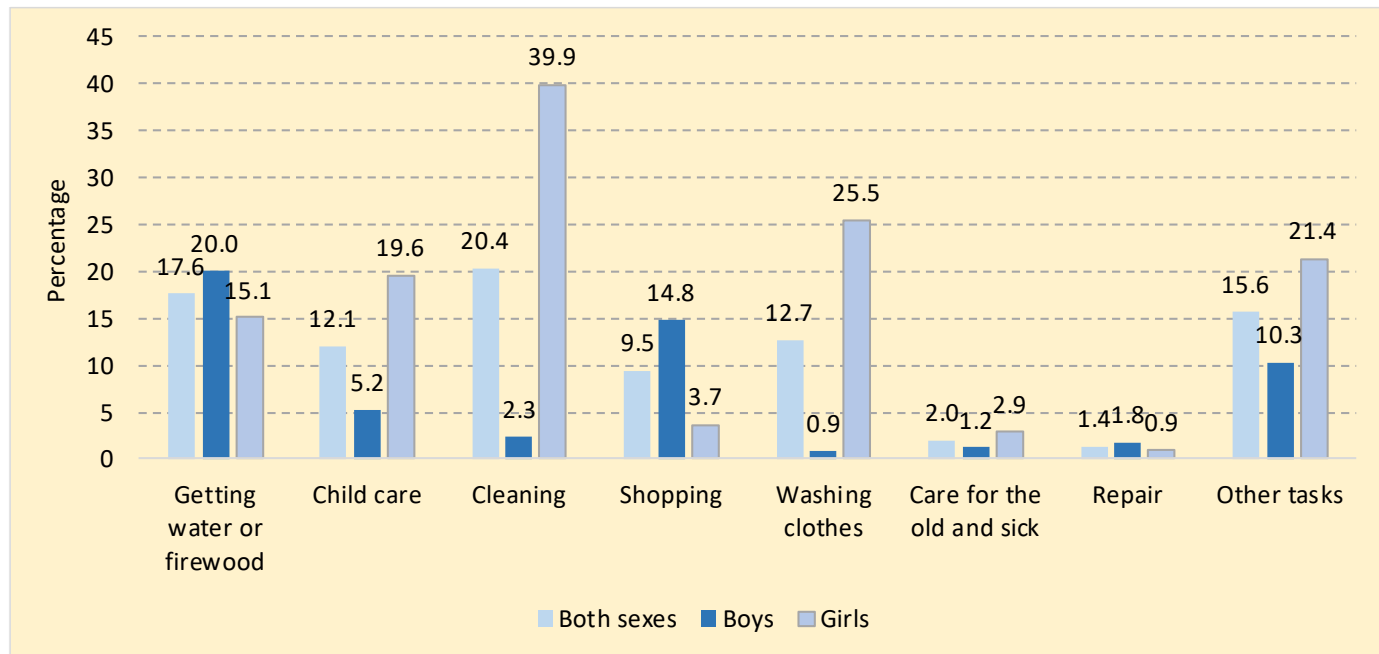
In addition to economic work, unpaid household work, that is, the production of domestic and personal services by a household member for consumption within their household, which is commonly called the “household chores,” is included in the general production boundary. The below figure estimates the proportion of children who are engaged in household work.

Figure 3.19: Child engagement in household chores by age and sex (in percentages)



Moreover, figure 3.20 provides information on the proportion of children engaged in various household work, which accentuates the gender division of labor in the household. Overall, girls are more occupied in indoor household chores, while boys are more involved in outdoor tasks.

Figure 3.20: Child engagement in household work by activity and sex (in percentages)



3.9.3 Children in hazardous working conditions

Hazardous child work is work in unhealthy or dangerous conditions that could result in permanent disability, ill health, or psychological damage. Since the worst forms of child labor other than hazardous also form part of the concept of child labor, data on the worst forms of child labor are not currently captured in regular household surveys due to challenges with accurately and reliably measuring it. Therefore, children exposed to hazardous work conditions are not included in the definition of child labor presented here.

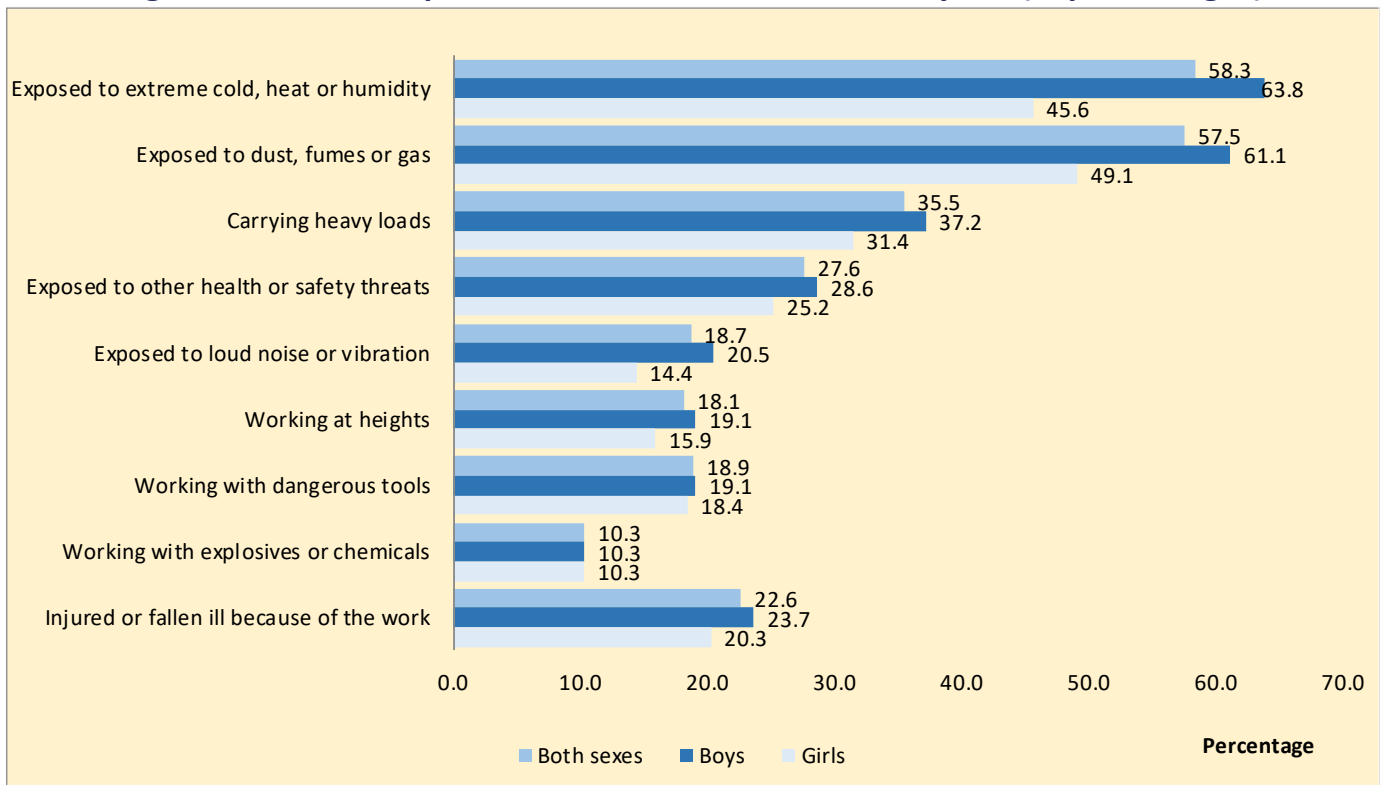
Table 3.21: Working children, and children in hazardous work conditions by residence (in thousands, and percentages)

Residence	Working children	Children in hazardous work	Children in hazardous work as a percentage of the working children
	In thousands	In thousands	
National	1800.2	1369.2	76.1
Urban	133.4	100.7	75.5
Rural	1458.9	1095.0	75.1
Kuchi	207.9	173.5	83.5

Table 3.22: Children in hazardous work conditions by sex and residence (in thousands and percentages)

Residence	In thousands			As a percentage of the working children aged 5 to 17		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
National	993.5	375.7	1369.2	78.7	69.9	76.1
Urban	89.0	11.7	100.7	80.3	52.0	75.5
Rural	795.8	299.2	1095.0	77.9	68.4	75.1
Kuchi	108.7	64.8	173.5	83.4	83.5	83.5

The figure below presents the proportion of girls and boys who experienced various hazardous conditions in the work they undertook.

Figure 3.21: Child exposure to hazardous conditions, by sex (in percentages)

Text box 3.7: SDG indicator 8.7.1 – Number and proportion of children aged 5 to 17 who are in child labor by sex

The proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor is the indicator to monitor the achievement of Target 8.7 (Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms) of the SDG 8.

Sex	Child LABOR based on economic activity		Child LABOR based on economic and household work	
	Thousands	Percentages	Thousands	Percentages
Both sexes	1060.4	9.0	1573.6	13.0
Boys	770.5	12.6	890.7	14.2
Girls	290.0	5.1	682.9	11.7



Chapter Four

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FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

4 FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

Summary. Farmer households in Afghanistan cultivate both in irrigated- and rain-fed lands. Mechanisms of leasing and renting land, sharecropping land, and mortgaging land affect a net transfer of farmland access from land-owners to the farmer households. IE&LFS 2020 data suggest that 35.6 % of households own irrigated land with an average of 4.9 jeribs. At the same time, 32.7 % of households have access to irrigated land with an average of 4.7 jeribs.

This survey mainly covers the ownership and access to irrigated land and rain-fed land, which is very important for farmers.

Livestock is an essential asset of Afghan households, either for their household consumption or for the market sale of animals and animal products. IE&LFS 2020 data suggest 3.9 million cattle, 0.5 million oxen/yaks, 8.9 million goats, 18.4 million sheep, 0.3 million camels, and 0.2 million horses in the country.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents Afghanistan's agriculture sector, which is the most crucial sector in the economy and includes farming and livestock-related activities. Therefore, this chapter consists of two main sections: the first section presents farming and horticulture, and the next one consists of the livestock.

Farming and horticulture separately involve the different land types such as irrigated, rain-fed, and garden plots and distinguishes the different land tenure types. Lastly, the livestock section includes animal husbandry – raising and selective breeding and management of livestock – and provides information on the number and types of animals, sale of animal products, and livestock production factors or services offered to livestock owners to improve the condition their animals.

4.2 Irrigated land

Land irrigated by the canal, tub-well, well, spring, tank, or other artificial sources called irrigated land. Here irrigated land is described as arable land and includes the land cultivated by temporary plants, meadows, pasture, and land with temporary fallow. It is mentionable that temporary crops have a one-year growing cycle. On the other hand, land cultivated with permanent crops like gardens irrigated by above water resources is irrigated-land and irrigated land studded at the garden plot category.

**Table 4. 1: Households owning irrigated land without garden plot by residence
(in thousand and percentage)**

Residence Type	In thousand	In percentage
National	1,545.9	35.6
Urban	56.9	5.2
Rural	1,474.4	48.1
Kuchi	14.6	7.7

**Table 4. 2: Households owning irrigated land without garden plot by province
(in thousand and percentage)**

Province	In thousand	In percentage
Kabul	12.5	1.8
Kapisa	32.5	48.8
Parwan	42.1	37.3
Wardak	77.7	88.1
Logar	30.9	69.1
Nangarhar	33.3	17.4
Laghman	28.2	40.4
Panjsher	16.0	78.2
Baghlan	67.9	40.1
Bamyan	53.3	74.0
Ghazni	121.6	65.5
Paktika	76.3	84.3
Paktya	23.3	59.9
Khost	28.2	50.3
Kunarha	26.7	49.4
Nooristan	25.6	82.1
Badakhshan	43.9	32.0
Takhar	39.4	23.6
Kunduz	63.2	47.7
Samangan	5.2	7.7
Balkh	56.1	26.9
Sar-e-pul	18.3	19.5
Ghor	95.6	77.1
Daykundi	65.2	79.9
Urozgan	43.6	82.3
Zabul	12.3	30.1
Kandahar	59.1	43.4
Jawzjan	26.3	31.1
Faryab	54.6	35.5
Helmand	107.4	72.7
Badghis	9.8	13.6
Herat	68.2	20.1
Farah	63.0	80.9
Nimroz	4.1	13.0

Text box4.1: jeribs as the usual measuring unit

Jeribe is an usual measuring unit for land in Afghanistan which is equal to 2000 m²

Figure 4.1: Mean area of irrigated land households owning without garden plot by residence (in jerib)

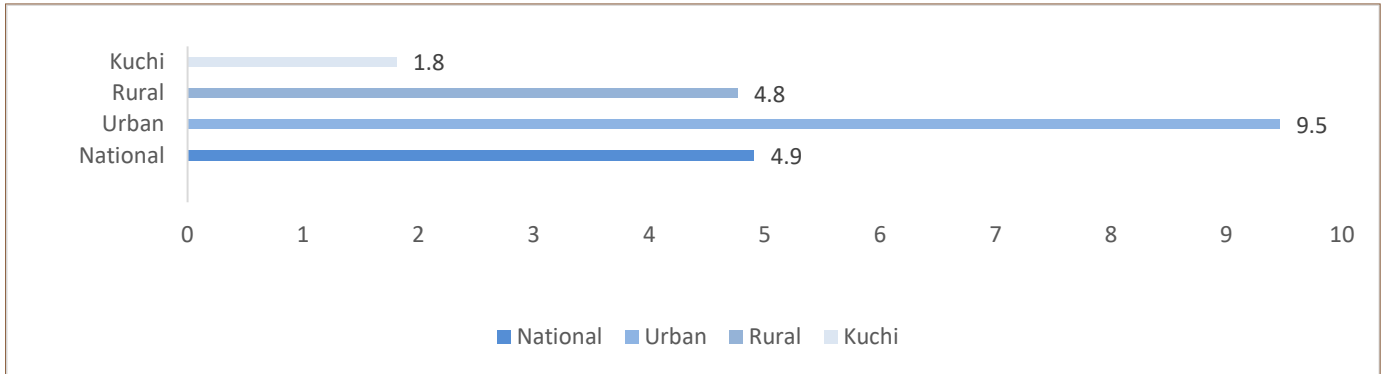
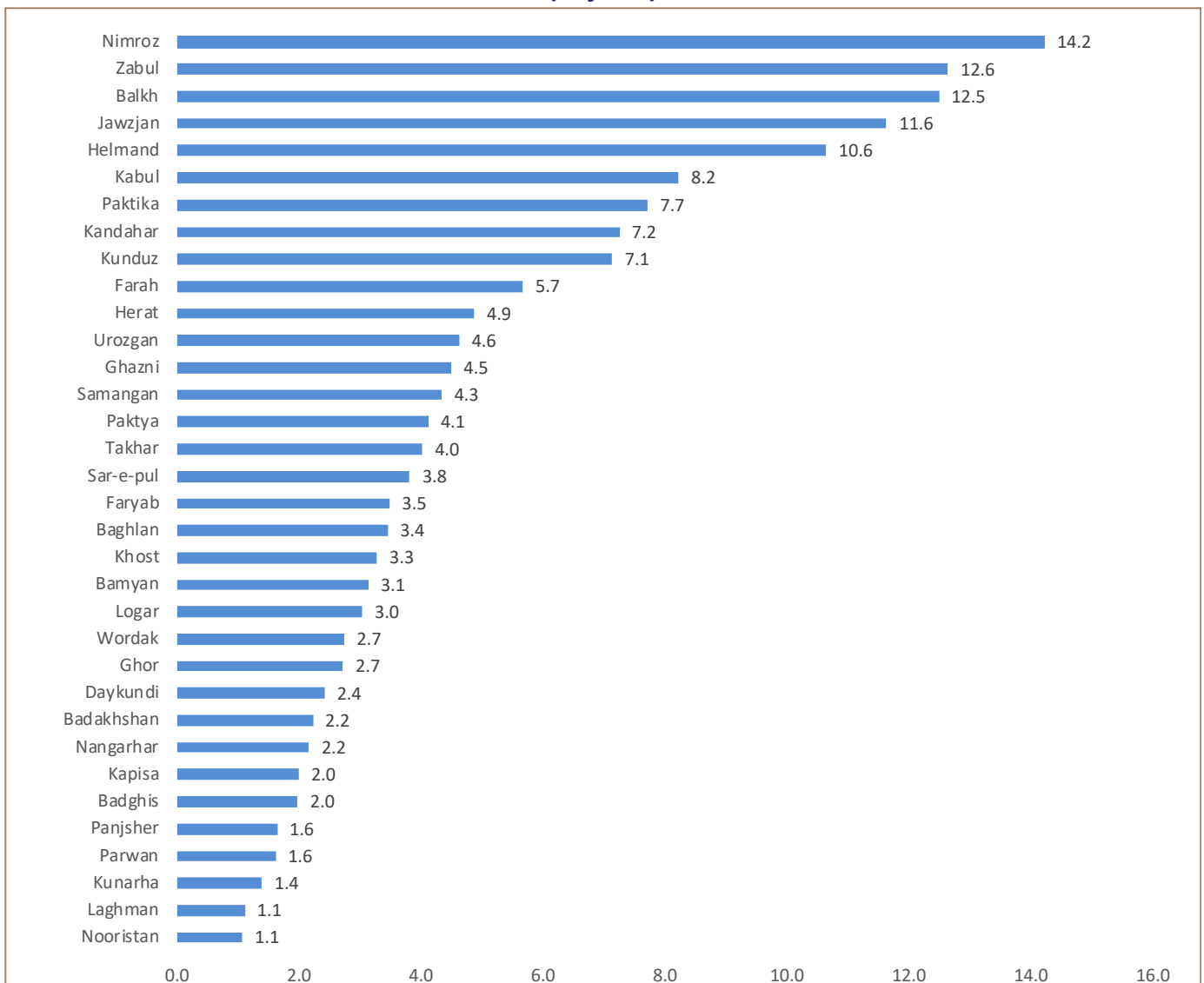


Figure 4.2: Mean area of irrigated land households owning without garden plot by province (in jerib)



Land access here means that one or more household members cultivate agricultural land and are entitled to a crop portion. Note that working on the farm does not mean access to land because one cannot use the product.

**Table 4. 3: Households access to irrigated land without garden plot by residence
(in thousand and percentage)**

Residence Type	In thousand	In percentage
National	1419.2	32.7
Urban	31.5	2.9
Rural	1375.2	45.0
Kuchi	12.4	6.6

**Table 4.4: Households access to irrigated land without garden plot by Province
(in thousand and percentage)**

Province	In thousand	In percentage
Kabul	4.3	0.6
Kapisa	31.3	46.9
Parwan	37.5	33.4
Wardak	74.2	84.2
Logar	28.2	63.1
Nangarhar	30.7	16.0
Laghman	32.5	46.7
Panjsher	14.3	70.1
Baghlan	64.7	38.2
Bamyan	57.9	80.4
Ghazni	93.8	50.5
Paktika	67.3	74.4
Paktya	15.1	38.9
Khost	14.2	25.4
Kunarha	29.8	55.1
Nooristan	23.0	74.2
Badakhshan	36.2	26.5
Takhar	37.5	22.4
Kunduz	66.0	49.9
Samangan	4.8	7.3
Balkh	50.5	24.3
Sar-e-pul	15.5	16.6
Ghor	100.5	81.1
Daykundi	66.2	81.1
Urozgan	43.8	82.7
Zabul	9.4	23.1
Kandahar	54.8	40.6
Jawzjan	21.1	25.0
Faryab	33.7	22.0
Helmand	122.1	82.6
Badghis	8.5	11.8
Herat	64.1	18.8
Farah	47.8	61.3
Nimroz	5.3	16.9

Figure 4.3: Mean area of irrigated land households access without garden plot, by residence (in jerib)

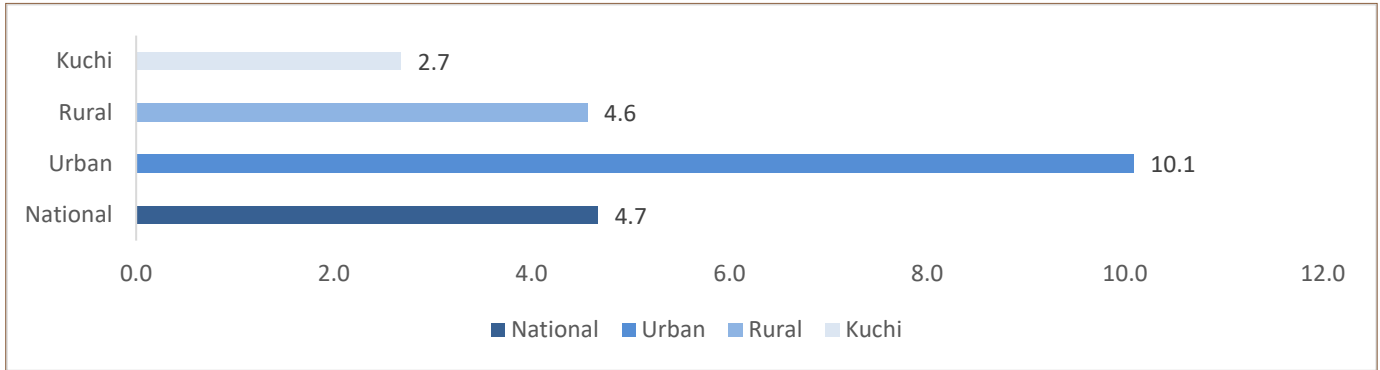
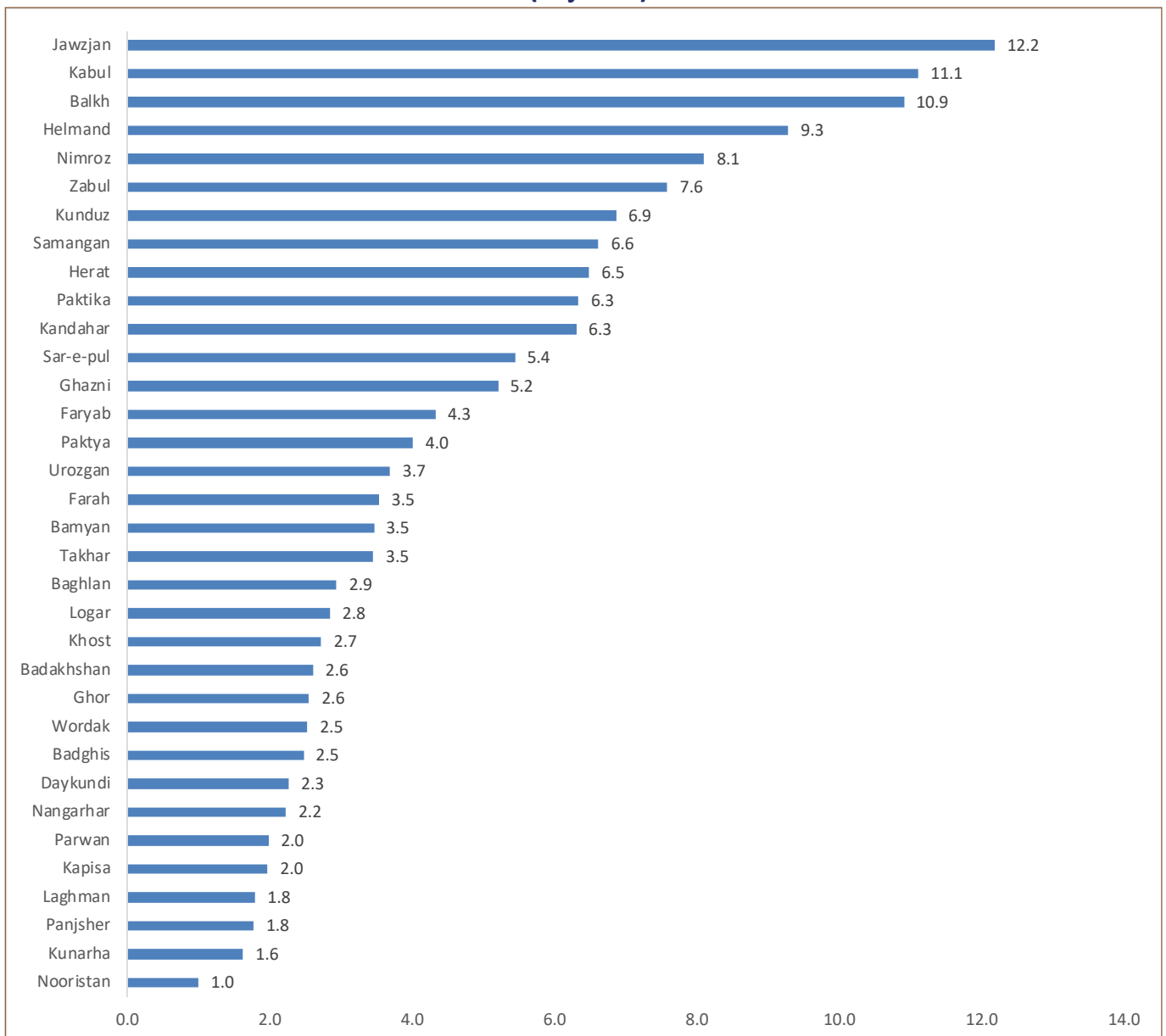


Figure 4.4: Mean area of irrigated land households access without garden plot, by province (in jeribs)



4.3 Rain-fed land

Rainwater or stored flood water irrigates the rain-fed land. Ownership of rain-fed means that households are legally owners of rain-fed land; whether households cultivate their land or give it to others for cultivation is considered land-owner.

**Table 4.5: Households owning rain-fed land without garden plot, by residence
(in percentage and thousand)**

Residence Type	In thousand	In percentage
National	811.1	18.7
Urban	29.9	2.7
Rural	766.6	25.1
Kuchi	14.6	7.7

**Table 4.6: Households owning rain-fed land without garden plot, by province
(in percentage and thousand)**

Province	In thousand	In percentage
Kabul	2.3	0.3
Kapisa	2.0	3.1
Parwan	8.0	6.7
Wardak	15.5	15.2
Logar	6.7	10.0
Nangarhar	4.7	2.2
Laghman	1.0	1.4
Panjsher	0.2	1.0
Baghlan	64.2	37.9
Bamyan	22.5	32.4
Ghazni	13.2	6.8
Paktika	10.5	11.2
Paktya	8.3	20.5
Khost	10.8	19.3
Kunarha	17.5	32.4
Nooristan	6.8	22.1
Badakhshan	71.6	49.7
Takhar	74.4	44.5
Kunduz	11.5	8.8
Samangan	45.9	68.8
Balkh	24.8	11.7
Sar-e-pul	52.1	53.8
Ghor	98.5	71.3
Daykundi	15.8	19.4
Urozgan	15.8	27.0
Zabul	11.2	25.5
Kandahar	5.2	3.8
Jawzjan	6.3	7.4
Faryab	81.4	50.7
Helmand	3.1	2.1
Badghis	53.1	64.0
Herat	45.5	12.9
Farah	0.6	0.7
Nimroz	0.0	0.1

Figure 4.5: Mean area of rain-fed land households owning without garden plot, by residence (in jeribs)

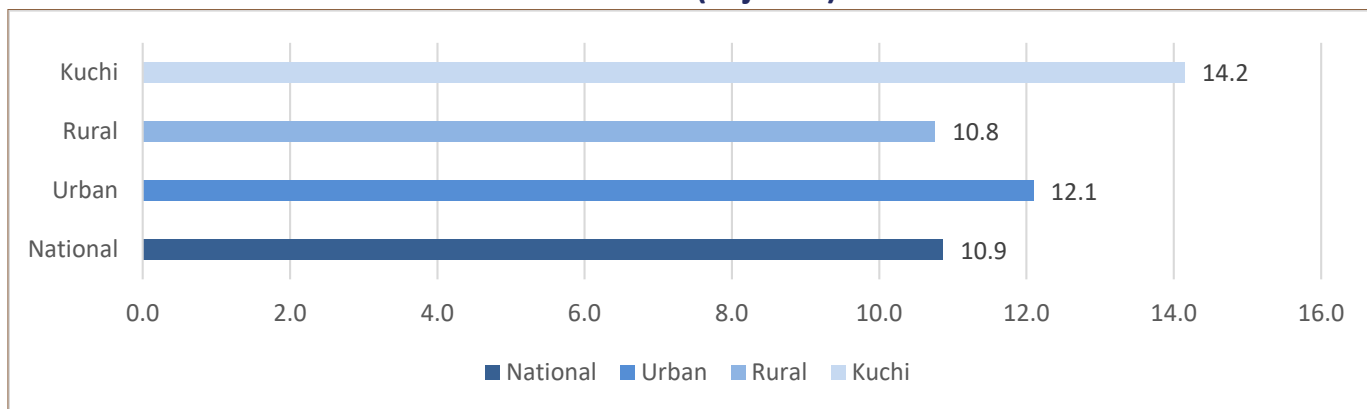
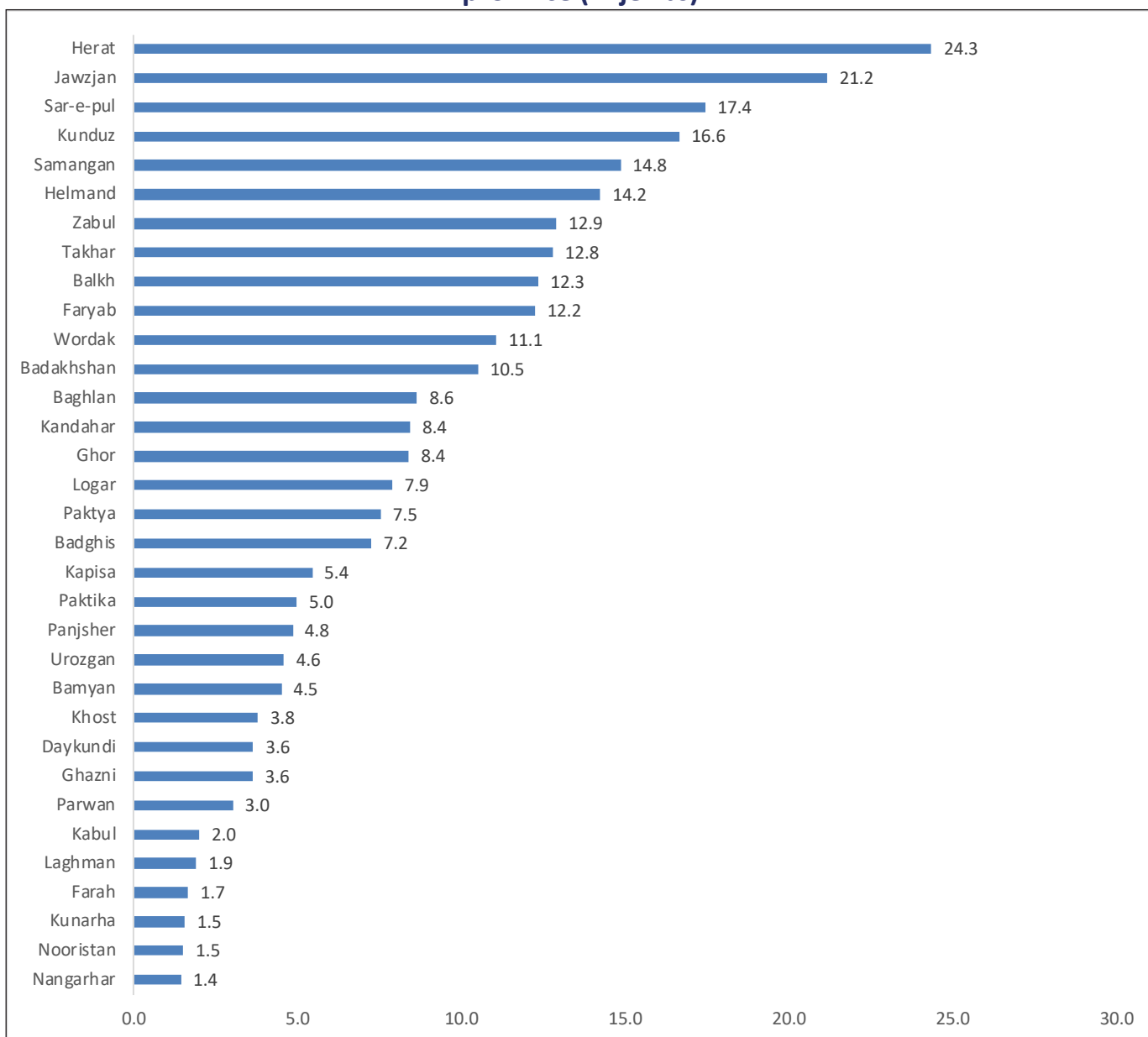


Figure 4. 6: Mean area of rain-fed land households owning without garden plot, by province (in jeribs)



Note: Nimroz province is not in figure 4.12 due to lack of data.

**Table 4. 7: Households access to rain-fed land without garden plot, by residence
(in thousand and percentage)**

Residence type	In thousand	In percentage
National	608.6	14.0
Urban	10.7	1.0
Rural	583.3	19.1
Kuchi	14.6	7.7

**Table 4. 8: Households access to rain-fed land without garden plot, by province
(in thousand and percentage)**

Province	In thousand	In percentage
Kabul	0.4	0.0
Kapisa	1.3	2.0
Parwan	3.8	3.4
Wardak	4.5	5.1
Logar	4.4	9.9
Nangarhar	1.5	0.8
Laghman	0.6	0.9
Panjsher	0.1	0.7
Baghlan	49.4	29.3
Bamyan	12.6	17.5
Ghazni	9.4	5.1
Paktika	8.0	9.0
Paktya	5.0	12.9
Khost	5.3	9.5
Kunarha	12.6	23.4
Nooristan	5.3	17.1
Badakhshan	46.2	33.8
Takhar	56.4	33.7
Kunduz	6.4	4.8
Samangan	41.2	61.7
Balkh	16.4	7.9
Sar-e-pul	41.8	44.6
Ghor	92.1	74.3
Daykundi	9.2	11.3
Urozgan	1.4	2.7
Zabul	11.1	27.3
Kandahar	0.0	0.0
Jawzjan	4.8	5.7
Faryab	40.0	26.0
Helmand	2.1	1.4
Badghis	46.7	64.5
Herat	53.7	15.8
Farah	0.3	0.4
Nimroz	0.1	0.3

Figure 4. 7: Mean area of rain-fed land households access without garden plot, by residence (in jerib)

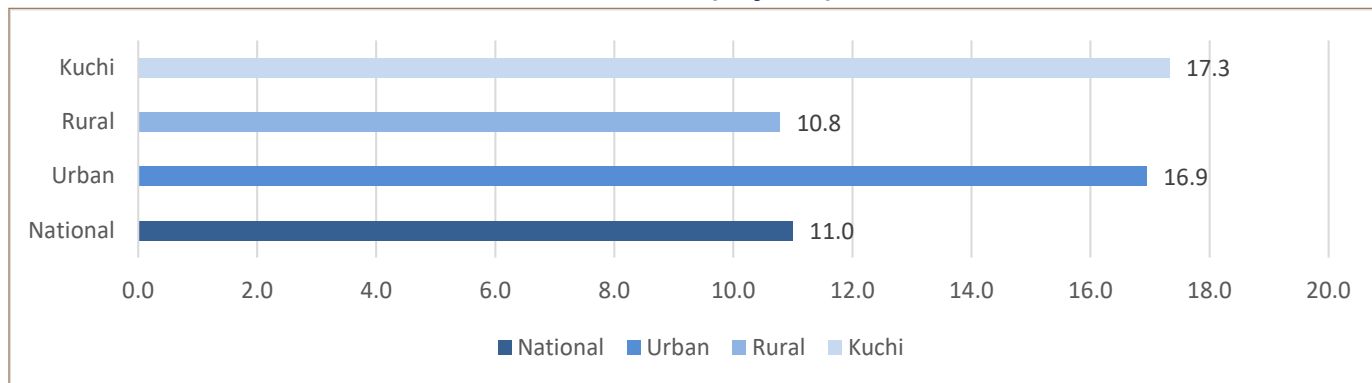
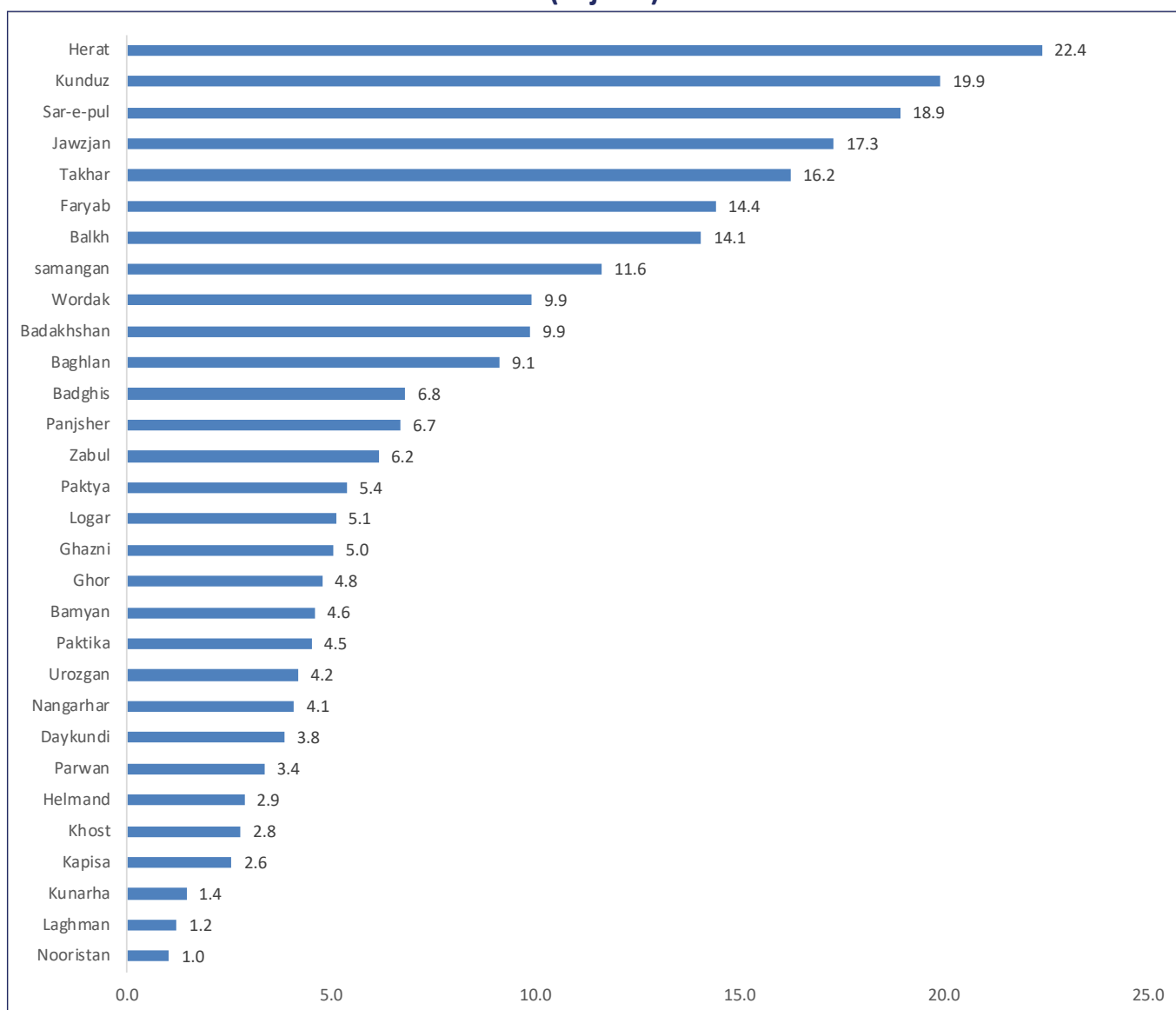


Figure 4. 8: Mean area of rain-fed land households access without garden plot, by province (in jerib)



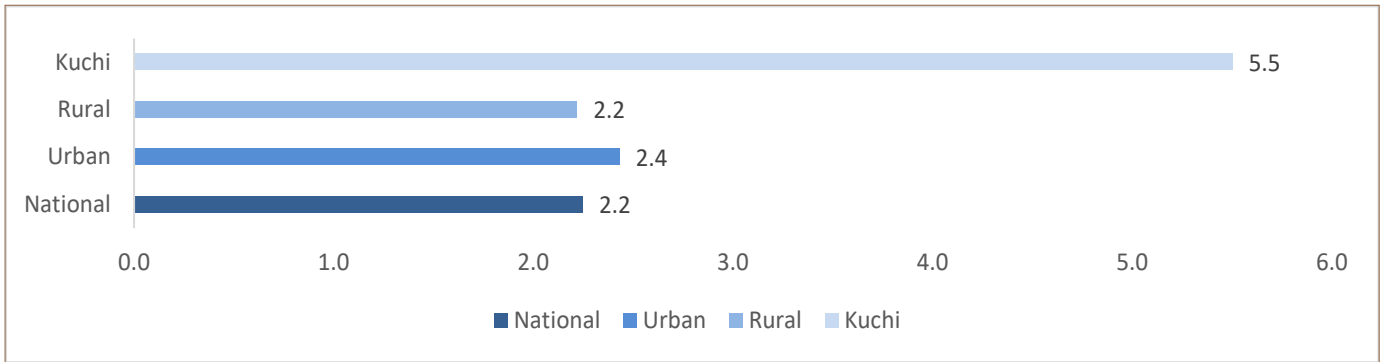
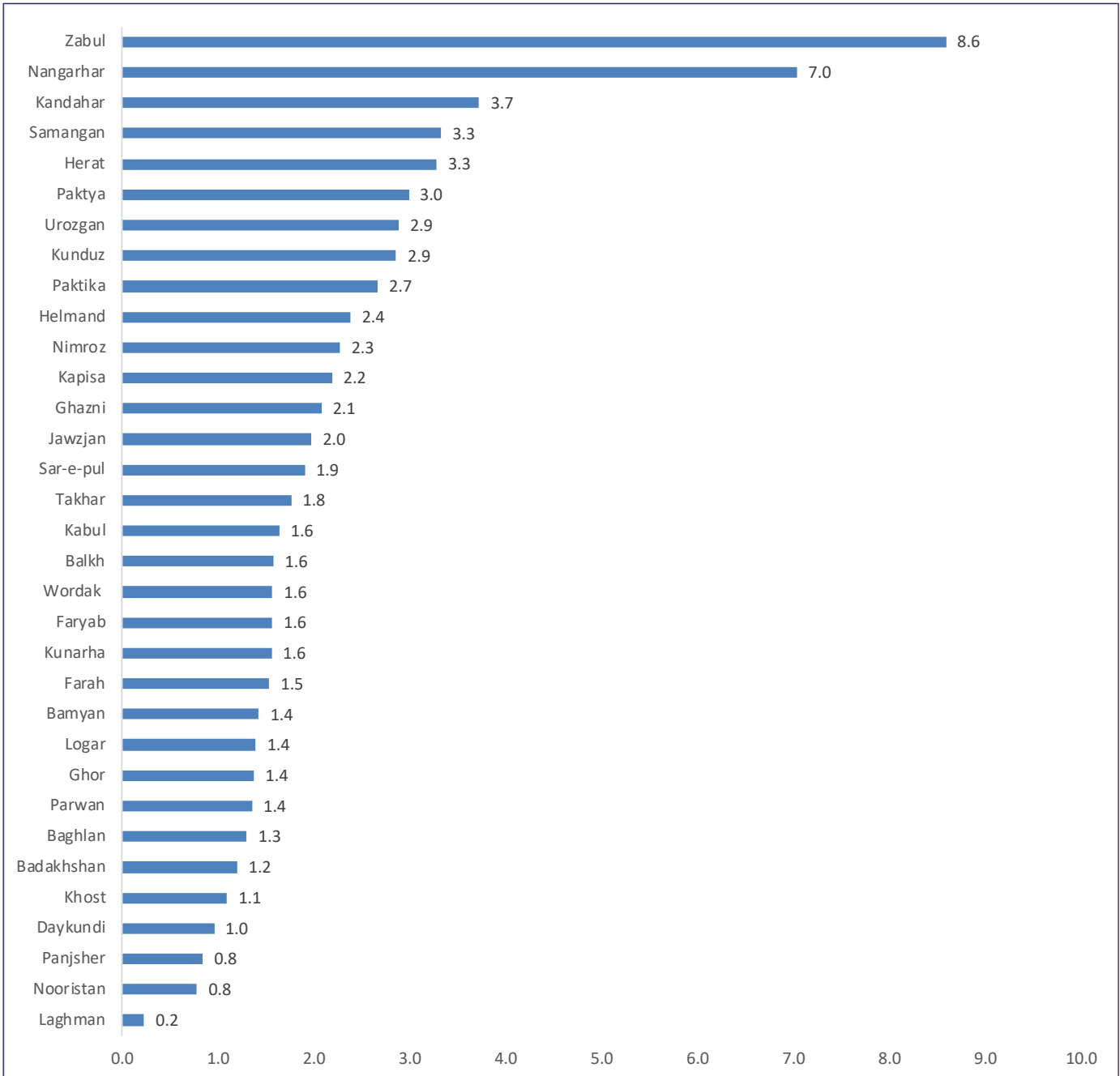
Note: Kandahar, Farah, Kabul, Nimroz provinces are not in figure 4.8 due to lack of data.

**Table 4. 9: Households owning and access to garden plots, by residence
(in thousand and percentage)**

Residence type	In thousand	In percentage
National	560.7	12.9
Urban	28.9	2.6
Rural	528.9	17.3
Kuchi	2.9	1.5

**Table 4. 10: Households owning and access to garden plots, by province
(in thousand and percentage)**

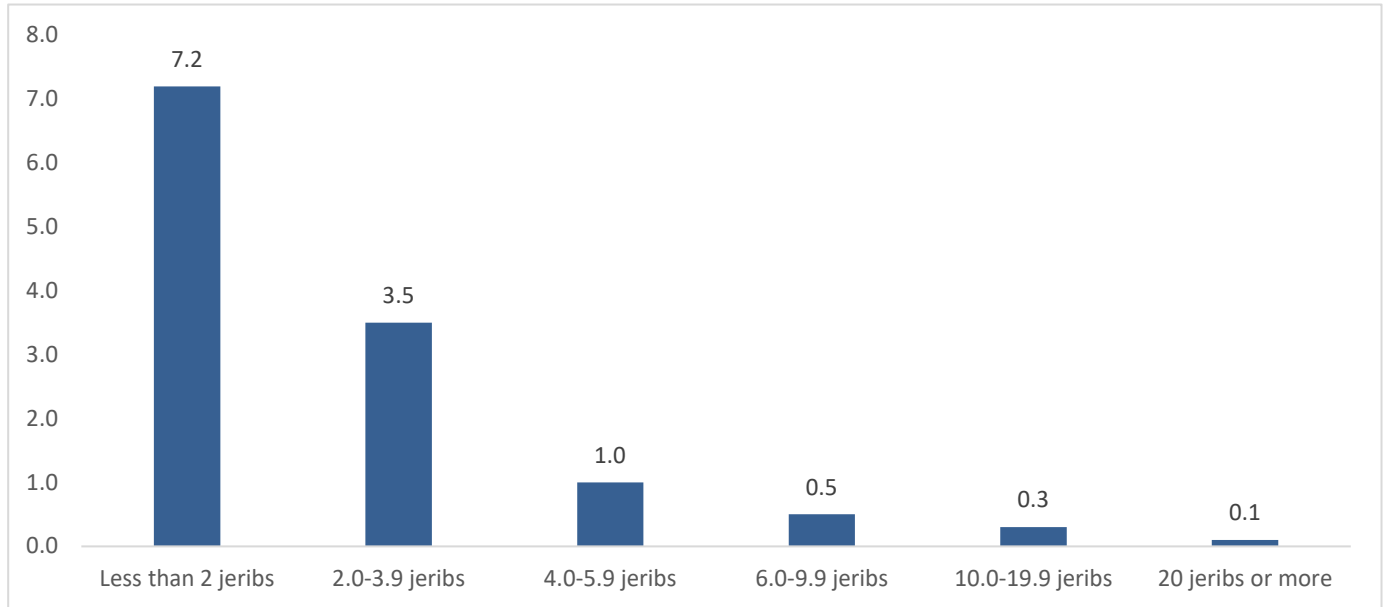
Province	In thousand	In percentage
Kabul	29.7	4.1
Kapisa	3.5	5.3
Parwan	39.5	35.0
Wardak	38.4	43.6
Logar	16.2	36.3
Nangarhar	0.9	0.5
Laghman	5.8	8.4
Panjsher	7.6	37.1
Baghlan	9.2	5.5
Bamyan	12.6	17.8
Ghazni	52.9	28.5
Paktika	26.8	29.6
Paktya	6.6	17.0
Khost	3.7	6.7
Kunarha	0.6	1.2
Nooristan	5.3	17.2
Badakhshan	15.4	11.2
Takhar	27.5	16.4
Kunduz	5.8	4.4
Samangan	12.6	18.9
Balkh	22.9	11.0
Sar-e-pul	18.1	19.4
Ghor	42.0	33.8
Daykundi	5.2	6.3
Urozgan	14.9	28.1
Zabul	25.6	63.0
Kandahar	26.6	19.7
Jawzjan	2.0	2.3
Faryab	35.1	22.9
Helmand	8.9	6.1
Badghis	2.1	2.9
Herat	24.5	7.2
Farah	9.0	11.6
Nimroz	0.3	0.8

Figure 4. 9: Mean size of garden plot households owning and access, by residence (in jerib)**Figure 4. 10: Mean of owning and access to garden plot size, by province (in jerib)**

4.4 Horticulture

The science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants are called horticulture. A Garden is part of agricultural land where various plants such as fruit trees, vegetables, and other plants considered the primary food source are grown and used. And garden products can be a significant source of food and a good income source for the households.

Figure 4. 11: Percentage of households owning / access to garden plot, by the size of garden



4.5 Livestock

Any domestic animal produced or kept primarily for farm, ranch, or market purposes, including cattle, oxen, yaks, sheep, goats, camels, horses, is called livestock.

Table 4. 11: Number of livestock, by animal type and by residence (in thousand)

Resident types	Cattle	Oxen, yaks	Goats	Sheep	Camels	Horses
National	3868.0	453.0	8854.0	18449.0	255.0	158.0
Urban	94.0	2.0	36.0	72.0	1.0	2.0
Rural	3621.0	423.0	6431.0	9907.0	116.0	130.0
Kuchi	153.0	27.0	2386.0	8471.0	138.0	27.0

Table 4. 12: Number of livestock, by animal type and by province (in thousand)

Province	Cattles	Oxen, Yaks	goat	Sheep	Camels	Horses
Kabul	42.7	0	8.4	64.2	0	0
Kapisa	93.6	2.3	36.0	23.5	0	4.9
Parwan	90.2	11.2	47.6	53.0	0	0
Wardak	132.3	5.8	126.5	371.3	0	3.5
Logar	42.0	8.4	7.4	79.6	0.5	1.2
Nangarhar	121.4	0.6	41.8	55.6	14.2	9.9
Laghman	95.3	0.5	63.3	9.2	0.0	1.1
Panjsher	35.1	6.1	86.0	29.6	0.1	0.4
Baghlan	233.6	31.9	651.7	982.9	2.8	21.2
Bamyan	87.2	14.8	154.3	434.8	0	1.1
Ghazni	179.8	22.0	233.1	1015.0	6.0	8.8
Paktika	91.3	1.0	97.3	136.8	0.2	2.4
Paktya	52.6	2.8	14.0	36.9	9.2	7.8
Khost	172.2	3.3	36.7	5.6	2.4	3.5
Kunarha	105.3	6.8	201.8	39.2	0	5.1
Nooristan	98.4	10.4	656.5	59.0	4.1	0.7
Badakhshan	253.8	53.7	291.8	235.9	32.2	4.6
Takhar	201.7	32.8	223.1	269.4	0	14.0
Kunduz	210.1	0.5	44.7	227.5	0.5	0.7
Samangan	44.3	10.5	248.3	1132.1	0.2	5.0
Balkh	136.2	4.9	226.7	363.7	9.9	3.0
Sar-e-Pul	75.4	31.5	210.5	655.8	2.2	5.0
Ghor	199.1	40.1	365.6	932.0	3.3	3.5
Daykundi	71.3	17.6	142.0	189.4	1.5	0.0
Urozgan	77.5	1.0	120.7	131.6	0	1.3
Zabul	43.4	0.2	86.3	102.1	0	0.1
Kandahar	82.8	0.3	166.6	246.4	0	0.0
Jawzjan	36.5	0.6	104.8	163.3	0	3.5
Faryab	137.5	32.0	490.6	700.1	6.4	2.1
Helmand	204.8	21.6	237.9	305.2	6.1	6.0
Badghis	12.4	9.9	193.1	229.3	9.2	7.8
Herat	132.4	4.7	271.3	362.5	0	0
Farah	111.7	35.6	529.2	293.8	5.1	1.9
Nimroz	11.0	0	52.0	41.9	1.3	1.0

**Table 4. 13: Number of live animal sold by households, by type animal and by residence
(in thousand)**

Residence	Cattle	Oxen/yaks	Horses	Donkeys	Camels	Goats	Sheep	Chickens	Other birds
National	628.4	84.4	7.7	29.3	20.6	1400.2	3731.3	1305.9	183.1
Urban	5.0	0.4	0	0	0	4.9	7.4	15.0	65.6
Rural	532.6	82.2	4.0	19.7	10.4	994.6	1989.8	1264.5	114.7
Kuchi	90.8	1.8	3.7	9.5	10.2	400.8	1734.1	26.4	2.9

**Table 4. 14: Number of live animal sold by households, by type animal and by province
(in thousand)**

Province name	Cattle	Oxen/ yak)	Horses	Donkeys	Camels	Goats	Sheep	Chickens	Other birds
Kabul	0.4	0	0	0	0	1.2	3.2	18.2	0
Kapisa	4.7	0	0	0.3	0	4.7	2.8	126.6	0
Parwan	16.6	4.4	0	0.0	0	8.2	15.9	7.2	65.6
Wardak	22.0	0.7	0	0.5	0.5	22.9	102.5	1.3	0
Logar	2.8	0.7	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	9.4	8.6	0.7
Nangarhar	6.7	0.0	0	0	0	0.4	0	1.0	0
Laghman	12.3	0.2	0	0	0	12.8	0.1	0.6	0
Panjsher	5.2	1.0	0.1	0.7	0	12.0	4.4	0.3	0
Baghlan	4.9	0.8	0.3	0	2.5	2.7	8.1	3.4	6.5
Bamyan	2.7	0.9	0.1	0	0	3.6	78.6	1.7	0
Ghazni	15.9	0.7	0	1.4	0	10.0	149.3	3.9	0.4
Paktika	3.2	0	0	0.3	0	3.3	2.8	0.8	0
Paktya	1.2	0.1	0	0	0	0.8	2.0	2.7	0
Khost	1.1	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.4
Kunarha	11.1	5.0	0	0.4	0	30.6	7.0	15.0	1.3
Nooristan	1.9	0.0	0	0	0	1.8	1.1	2.9	0
Badakhshan	49.1	9.7	2.3	3.1	2.5	148.9	114.7	7.1	0
Takhar	35.7	6.0	0	1.4	0	53.9	40.3	80.2	0
Kunduz	22.4	0	0.0	0	0	0	47.0	2.1	0
Samangan	8.1	0.1	0	1.5	2.0	47.7	275.3	2.8	15.0
Balkh	5.4	0.3	0	0	0	20.0	43.7	278.3	0
Sar-e-Pul	6.7	1.0	0.2	0.6	0	48.7	278.3	18.5	1.3
Ghor	35.5	8.7	0	4.4	1.7	87.3	369.7	9.5	7.9
Daykundi	4.2	1.9	0	0	0	12.5	20.9	1.8	0.4
Urozgan	3.5	0.2	0	0	0	18.2	14.7	65.1	59.1
Zabul	1.2	0	0	0	0	10.2	6.6	11.3	0.4
Kandahar	0	0	0	0	0	7.9	38.9	1.4	0.0
Jawzjan	1.9	0	0	0.5	0	4.7	0.5	2.8	0.2
Faryab	12.5	0.6	0	1.6	0	80.0	152.2	318.7	0
Helmand	25.6	7.2	0	1.6	0	46.8	47.0	131.5	18.4
Badghis	0	0	0	0	0	15.6	9.8	10.2	0
Herat	142.1	0.8	0	0	0	94.2	126.1	38.6	0
Farah	70.8	31.4	0	0.2	0	183.8	21.1	104.7	1.9
Nimroz	0.1	0	0	0	0	3.5	2.4	0	0

Table 4.15: Quantity of animal products sold by households, by type of products and by residence (in thousand Kg/ number/ pieces)

Resident types	Milk	Butter, oil	Cheese	Krut	Yoghurt	Meat from sheep and goats	Meat from cattle	Meat from poultry	Other meat (camel, etc.)	Eggs (number)	Wool, cashmere	Skins and leather (pieces)
National	21048.6	168.1	640.6	614.6	4252.2	116.3	143.7	5.0	9.7	2150.3	800.0	89.5
Urban	2450.0	0.1	0	0.9	33.1	0	0	0	0	163.6	0	0
Rural	7498.6	109.1	75.1	360.1	3404.7	55.6	143.7	5.0	6.8	1787.3	130.6	26.2
Kuchi	11100.0	58.9	565.5	253.6	814.4	60.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	199.5	669.4	63.3

Table 4. 16: Quantity of animal products sold by households, by type of products and by province (in thousand KG/number/pieces)

Province name	Milk	Butter	Cheese	Krut	Yoghurt	Meat from sheep and goats	Meat from cattle	Meat from poultry	Other meat (camel, etc.)	Eggs(nub)	Wool, cashmere	Skins and leather(pie)
Kabul	2356.2	0	1.1	0	235.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kapisa	0.3	0	0.5	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
Parwan	253.8	0	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wardak	150.0	1.8	0	0	423.1	6.7	0	0	0	25.9	0	0
Logar	18.9	0	0	0	15.5	14.4	2.3	2.9	0	12.0	0	7.9
Nangarhar	222.2	0	26.0	0	140.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laghman	211.4	1.7	19.5	1.1	199.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panjsher	3.3	3.2	2.6	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baghlan	88.9	0	0	0.1	15.9	0	0	0	0	65.0	0	0
Bamyan	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghazni	25.0	14.4	0	75.4	380.9	30.5	139.3	0	0	65.7	9.7	0
Paktika	6.0	0.7	0	4.9	0	0	0	2.1	0	175.2	0	0
Paktya	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khost	0	6.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kunarha	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	57.5	0	0
Nooristan	0.4	1.8	18.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Badakhshan	2.1	0	0	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	114.8	0	0
Takhar	96.4	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	40.8	0	0
Kunduz	202.4	0	0	2.8	11.3	0	0	0	0	67.6	0	0
Samangan	7.2	0	0	27.4	7.2	0	0	0	0	82.9	18.0	0
Balkh	1619.1	0	0	0	335.3	0	0	0	0	67.2	47.4	3.2
Sar-e-Pul	17.7	0	0	20.1	59.5	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	3.2
Ghor	6.3	25.6	0	112.8	0	0	0	0	0	71.2	27.5	0
Daykundi	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0
Urozgan	4.2	0.1	0	3.1	1.4	0	0	0	0	7.7	0	0
Zabul	1.9	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	120.3	0	0
Kandahar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jawzjan	33.6	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	4.4	0	0
Faryab	1396.7	0	0	0	1548.7	0	0	0	6.8	441.2	17.5	11.9
Helmand	4.5	0	0	0.7	17.4	0	0	0	0	5.0	0	0
Badghis	6.3	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herat	2873.8	37.9	3.0	85.0	0	0	0	0	0	481.5	0	0
Farah	338.9	12.3	0	13.5	42.8	2.7	0	0	0	45.0	1.4	0
Nimroz	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	2.1	0	0	0	0	0



Chapter Five

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POVERTY

5 POVERTY

Summary. Between 2016–17 and 2020, Afghanistan’s poverty dropped from 54.5 to 47.1 percent, driven by a decline in rural poverty from 59 to 48 percent. Urban poverty, however, increased from 42 to 46 percent. Thus, the urban-rural poverty gap narrowed substantially, leaving a difference of only two percentage points. Poverty remains largely a rural phenomenon due to its demographic composition: close to three out of every four poor people live in rural areas. Despite the substantial decline, relative to half the country’s population cannot reach a minimum standard of living so that poverty is higher than in 2007–08 (34 percent) and 2011–12 (38 percent). Inequality also narrowed between 2016–17 and 2020, with the Gini index falling from 31.2 to 30.1.

Demographic characteristics in Afghanistan are closely correlated with poverty rates. Larger households are more common and more likely to be poor. Low educational attainment is also common: 62 percent of the population live in households which heads are illiterate, and on average, 52.8 percent of these are poor, compared with 36 percent of households with literate heads. The household head’s labor market status is also correlated with poverty, though a fully employed head is no guarantee of avoiding poverty; 42.8 percent of the population with household heads employed live in poverty. On average, Afghans who live in households where the household heads work construction or agriculture face higher than the national poverty rate (55 and 49 percent, respectively). They account for more than a third of the country’s impoverished population—households whose heads are unemployed or inactive face poverty rates of 54 and 48 percent.

5.1 Introduction

People and households are poor when they lack the economic resources necessary to experience a minimal living standard, and poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being. The major poverty indicators consist of poverty rate, poverty gap, poverty gap squared, and Gini index. The chapter provides the necessary data on the SDG indicator 1.2.1.

This chapter presents various poverty issues, including the poverty indicators, distributional changes in welfare, and demographic characteristics.

5.2 Poverty Estimates

Poverty estimates include the main indicators of poverty which describes the poverty line, trends, poverty gap, poverty gap squared, and Gini index.

5.2.1 Poverty line

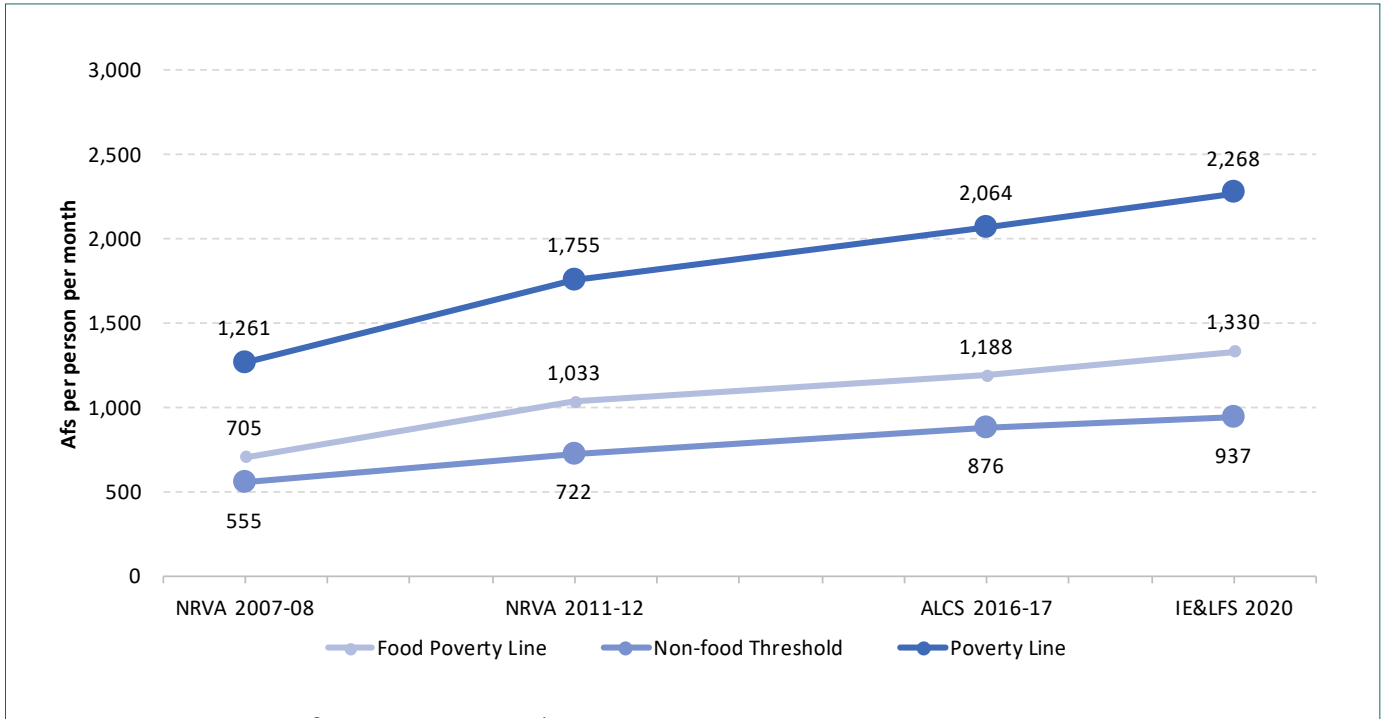
The poverty line is a monetary threshold under which an individual is living in poverty. We calculate it by taking the poverty threshold from each country. The poverty line consists of two components: the food poverty line and a non-food threshold. According to the CBN methodology, the food poverty line reflects the cost of consuming a food bundle corresponding to a minimum caloric requirement. In Afghanistan's case, food poverty corresponds to the cost of attaining 2,100 kilocalories based on a typical consumption pattern. The average cost of this bundle is 1330 AFs per person per month. The remaining non-food component reflects the regular spending patterns needed to satisfy a minimum standard of living (on average, 937 Afs per person per month). Together, they provide a value for the absolute poverty line, 2268 Afs per person per month.

We defined 14 different poverty lines to account for differences in consumption between areas of the country, each corresponding to an area defined by the combination of a region and a residence type (urban or rural). The regions are defined by assigning the 34 provinces to one of 8 groups. As two of the eight regions defined only have rural areas (South and West-Central), the combination with residence type yielded 14 areas. We defined every poverty line by following the CBN methodology, and the national poverty line is the simple average of these 14 different lines.

Table 5.1: Regions and provinces in poverty estimation

Central	South	East	Northeast	North	West	Southwest	West Central
Kabul	Ghazni	Kunarha	Badakshan	Balkh	Badghis	Helmand	Bamyan
Kapisa	Khost	Laghman	Baghlan	Faryab	Farah	Kandahar	Daykundi
Logar	Paktika	Nangarhar	Kunduz	Jawzjan	Herat	Nimroz	Ghor
Panjsher	Paktya	Nooristan	Takhar	Samangan		Urozgan	
Parwan				Sar-e-Pul		Zabul	
Wardak							

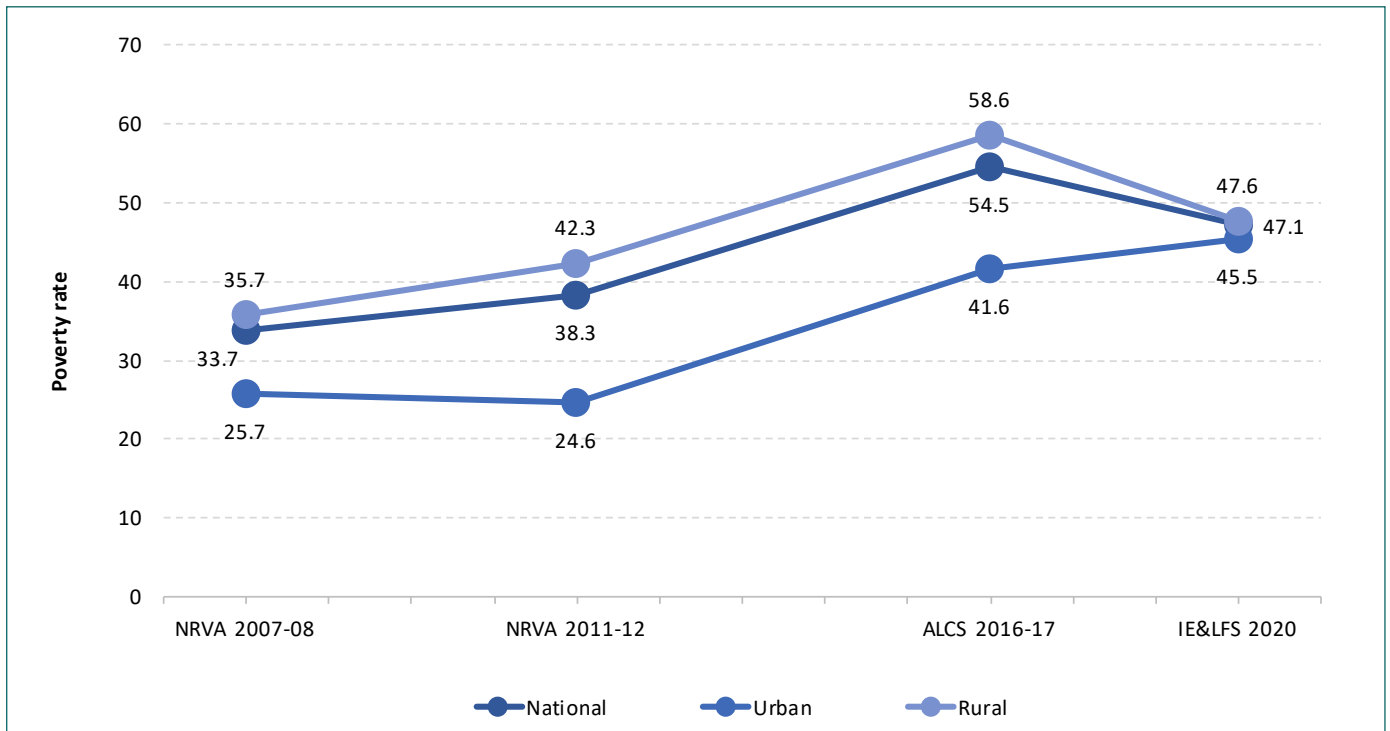
Figure 5. 1: National, food and non-food poverty Lines, by Survey years (current Afs)



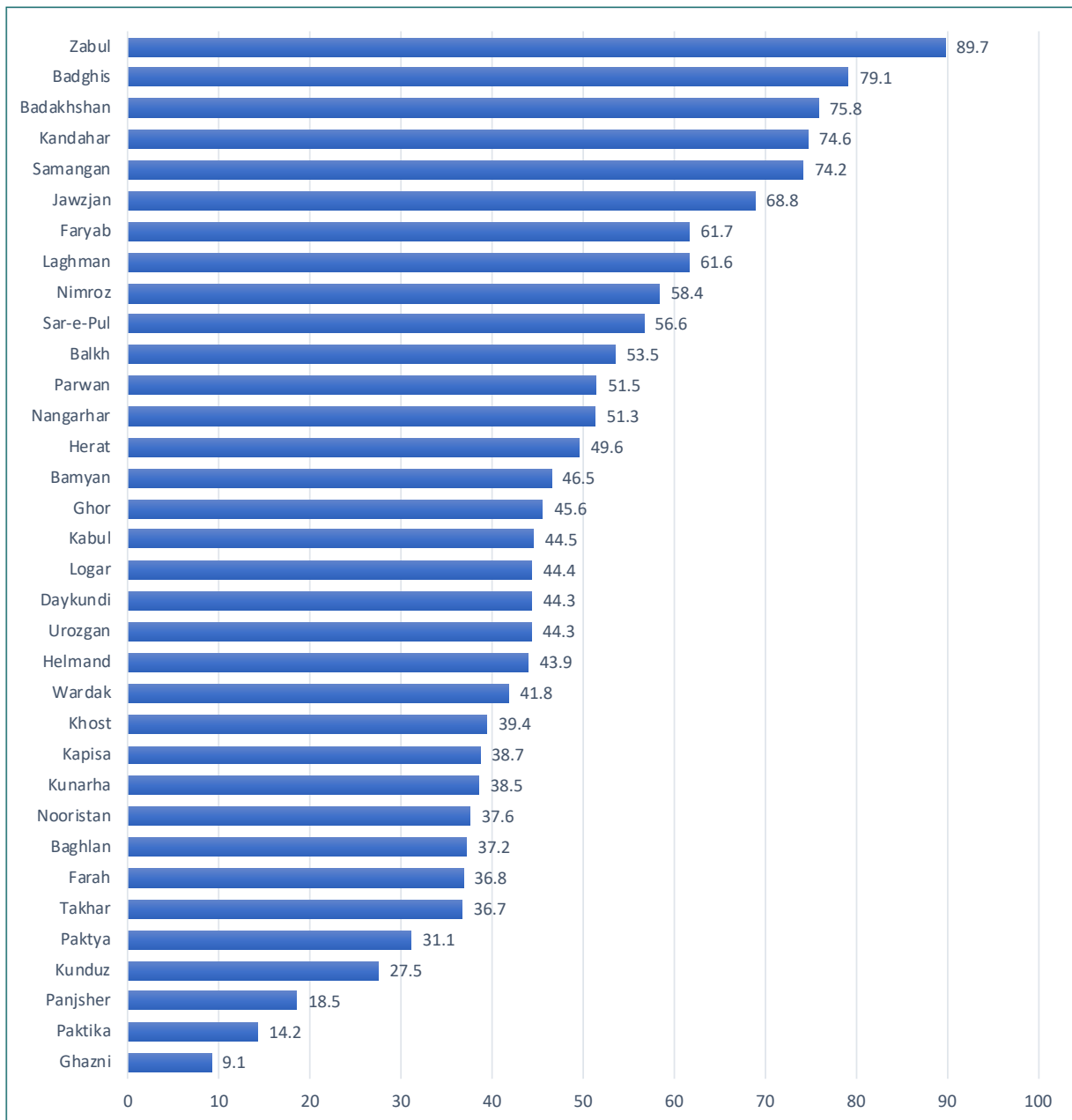
5.2.2 Trends

The poverty rate is the percentage of people living under the poverty line. The below figure shows how the poverty rate fluctuated during the past years.

Figure 5. 2: Poverty rate, by survey years, and by residence (in percentage)



Note: Rural includes the Kuchi population

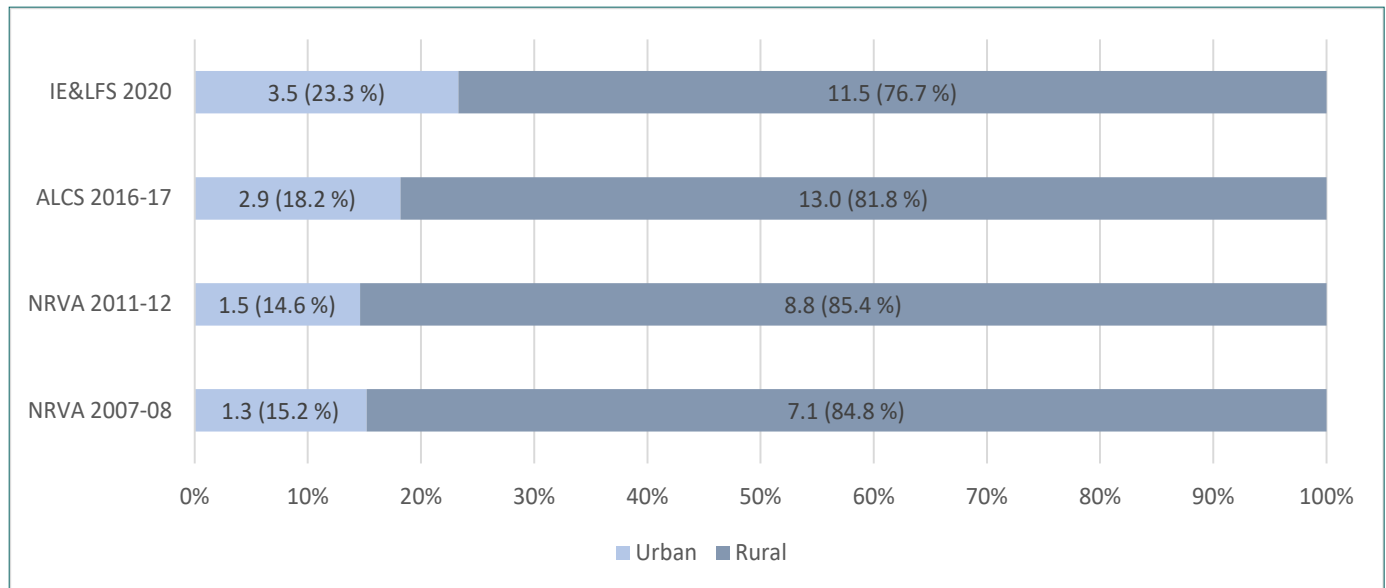
Figure 5.3: Poverty rate by province (in percentage)

Text box 5.1: SDG indicator 1.2.1, percentage population living below the national poverty line

The poverty headcount rate is one of the SDG indicators to monitor the achievement of SDG Target 1.2 (By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living) of SDG 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere).

National	47.1
Urban	45.5
Rural ^a	47.6

^a Rural includes Kuchi population

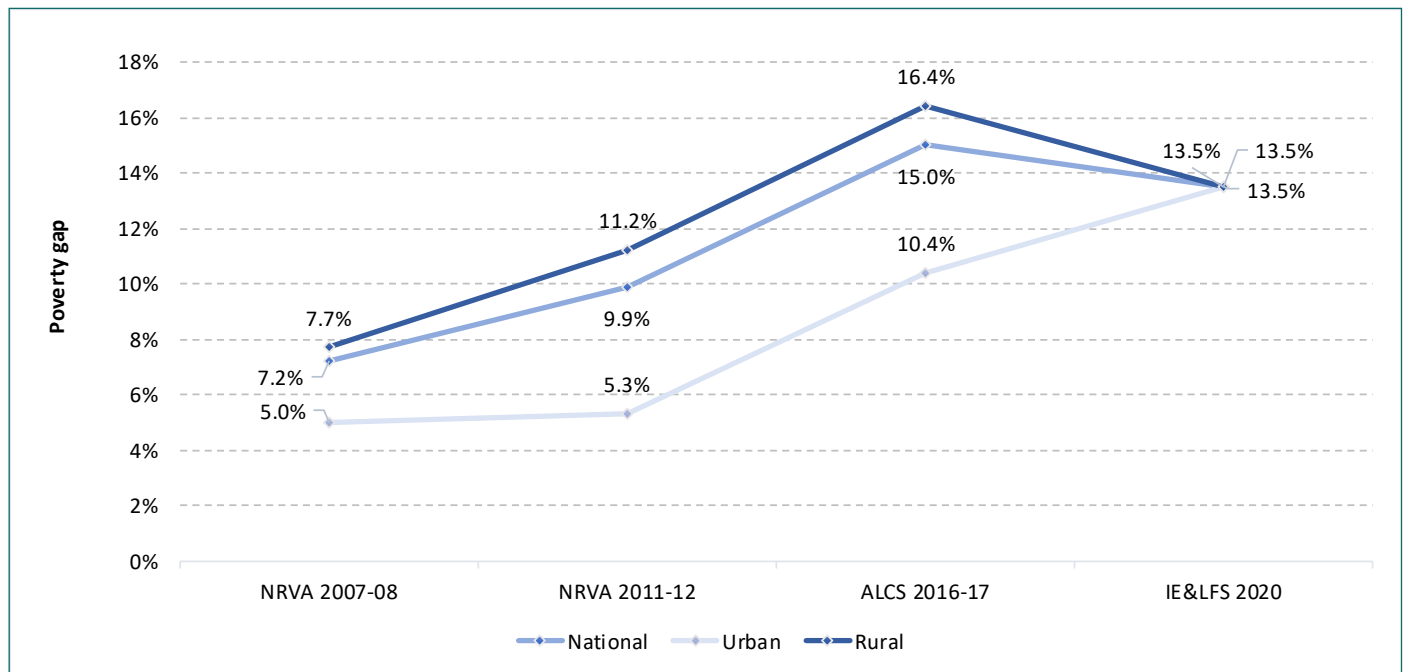
Figure 5.4: Total poor population by survey years, and by residence (in million and percentage)

5.2.3 Poverty gap and poverty gap squared

The poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line in the population (the non-poor have zero shortfalls), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. It reflects the depth and the incidence of poverty. It complements the poverty rate by providing a sense of poverty intensity. The squared poverty gap, a third poverty measure, is similar in construction to the poverty gap. It applies increasing weight to greater distances below the poverty line, thus capturing inequality among the poor.

Table 5. 2: Poverty indicators by survey years (in percentage)

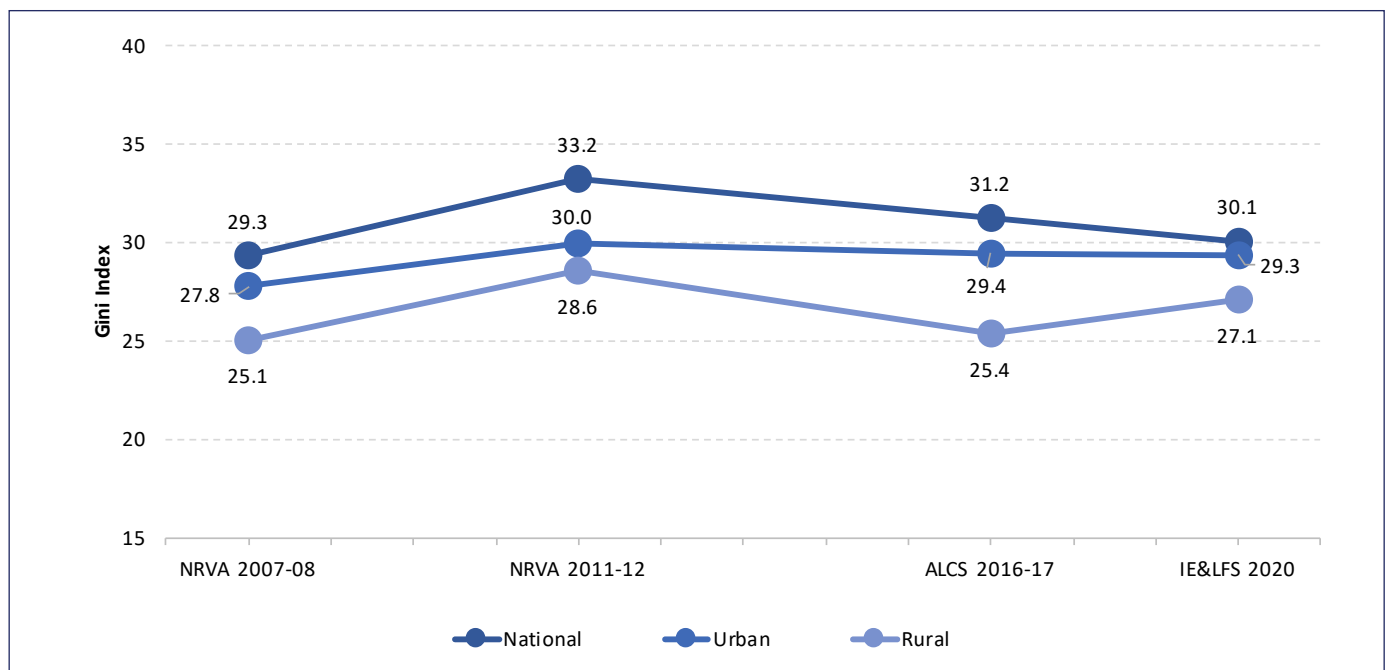
Indicator	NRVA 2007–08	NRVA 2011–12	ALCS 2016–17	IE&LFS 2020
Poverty rate	33.7	38.3	54.5	47.1
Poverty gap	7.2	9.9	15.0	13.5
Squared poverty gap	2.3	3.6	5.6	5.7

Figure 5. 5: Poverty gap index, by survey years and residence

Note: Rural includes the Kuchi population

5.2.4 Gini Index

The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of consumption among individuals or households differs from a perfectly equal distribution: 0 represents absolute equality with everybody consuming the same amount, and 100 absolute inequality, where all consumption concentrates in one person.

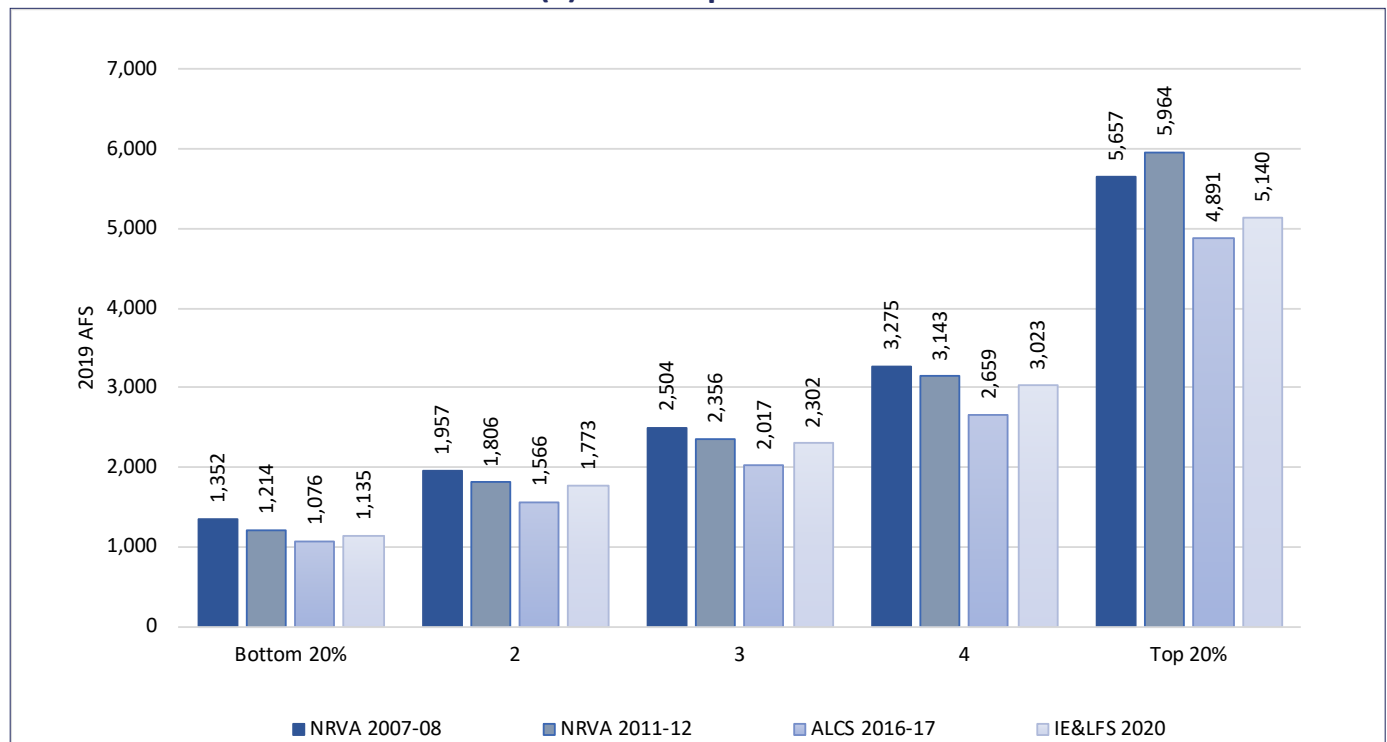
Figure 5. 6: Expenditure inequality, Gini Coefficient, by survey years and residence

Note: Rural includes the Kuchi population

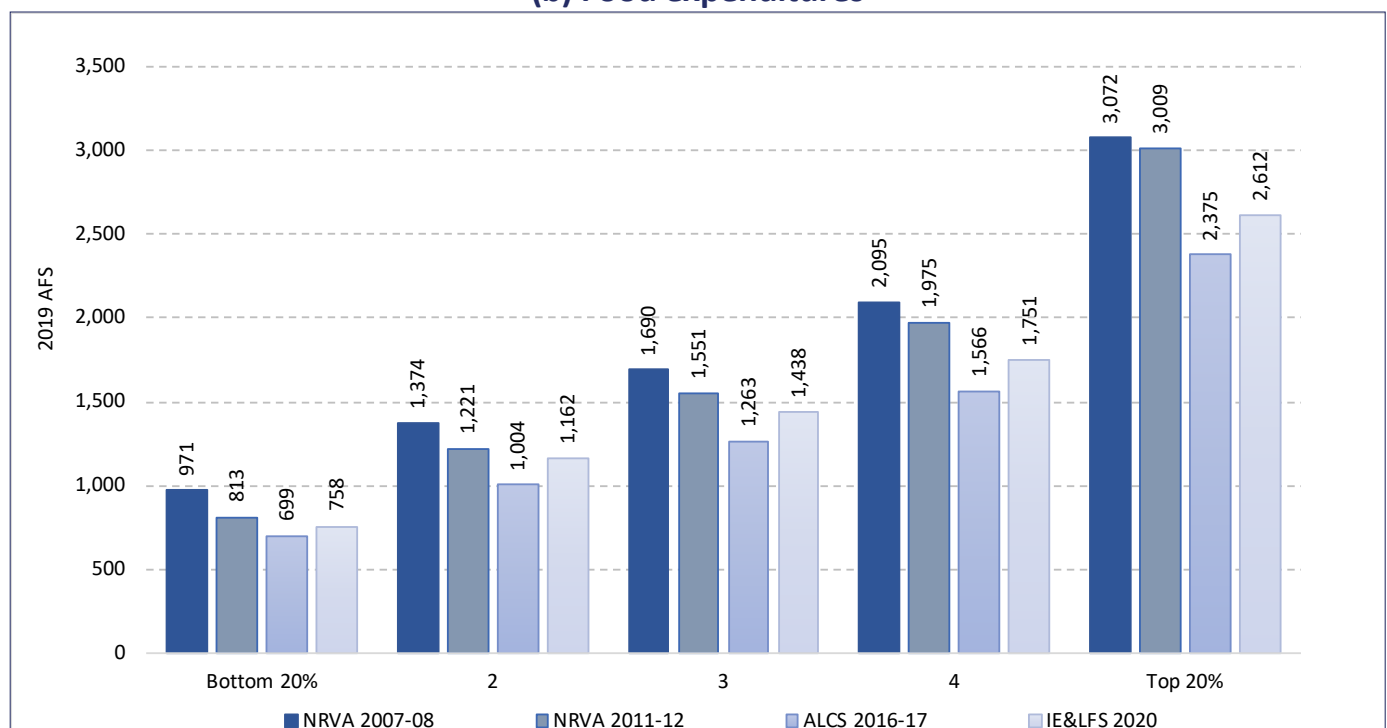
5.3 Distributional changes in welfare

Distributional welfare presents the average per-capita expenditures by quintiles. In other words, the expenditure distribution is divided into five equally sized groups, sorted in ascending order of per-capita spending.

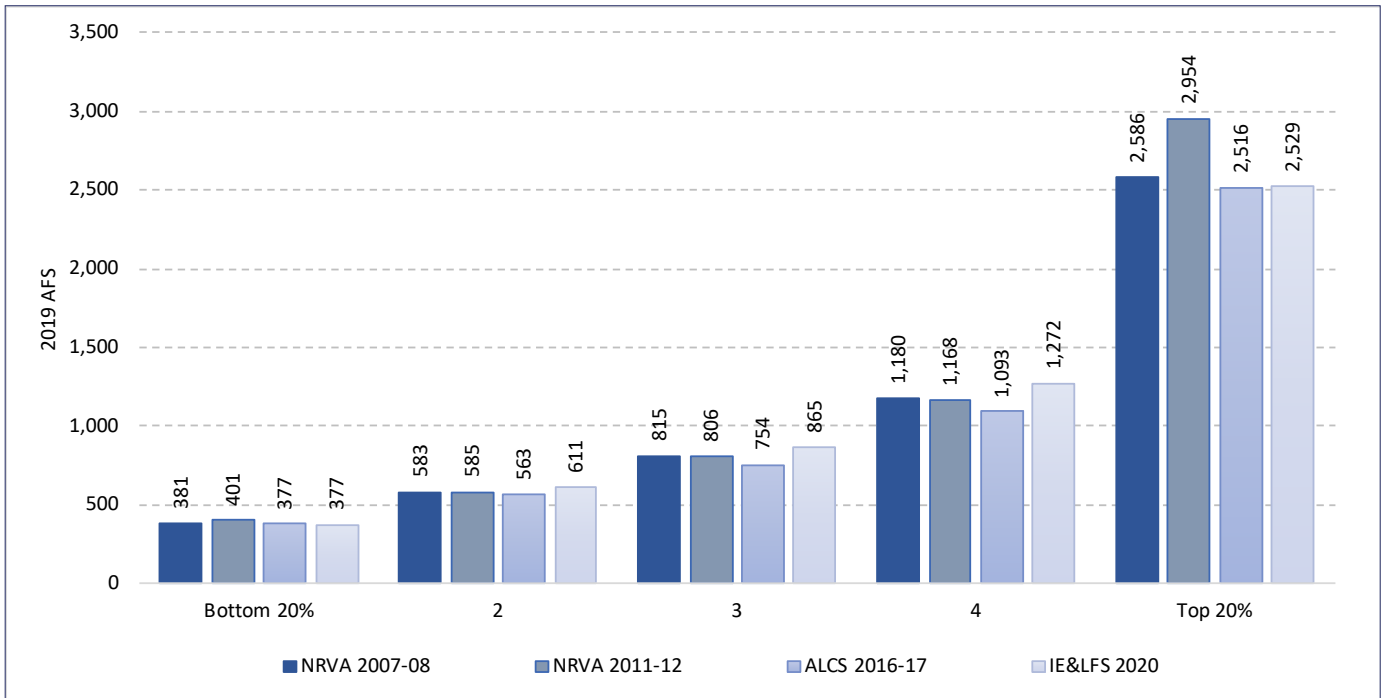
Figure 5. 7: Per capita expenditures, total, food, and non-food by survey years and welfare quintile, 2019 Afs
(a) Total expenditure



(b) Food expenditures



(c) Non-food expenditures

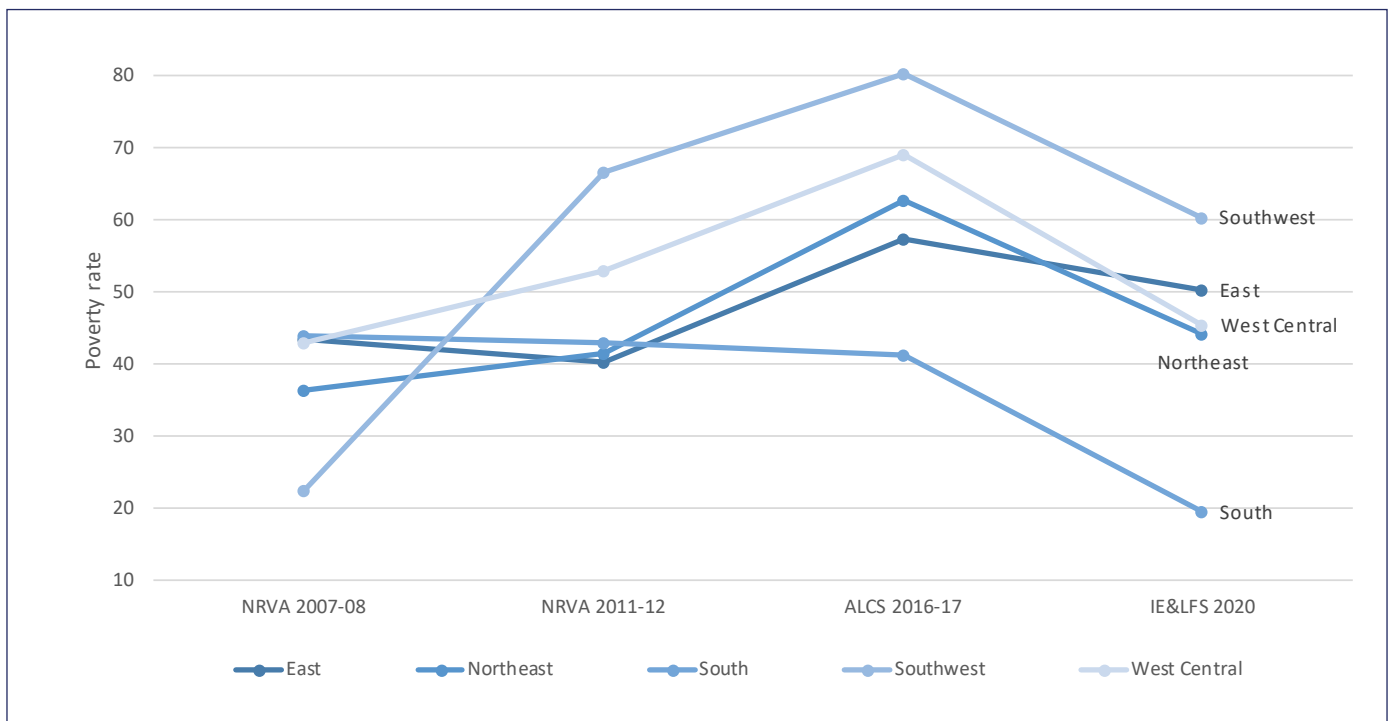


5.3.1 Regional Trends

As mentioned above, all provinces of Afghanistan are divided into eight regions geographically. The figures show the poverty situation in each region below.

Figure 5-8: Poverty by region and survey years (in percentage)

(a) Poverty declined in most regions



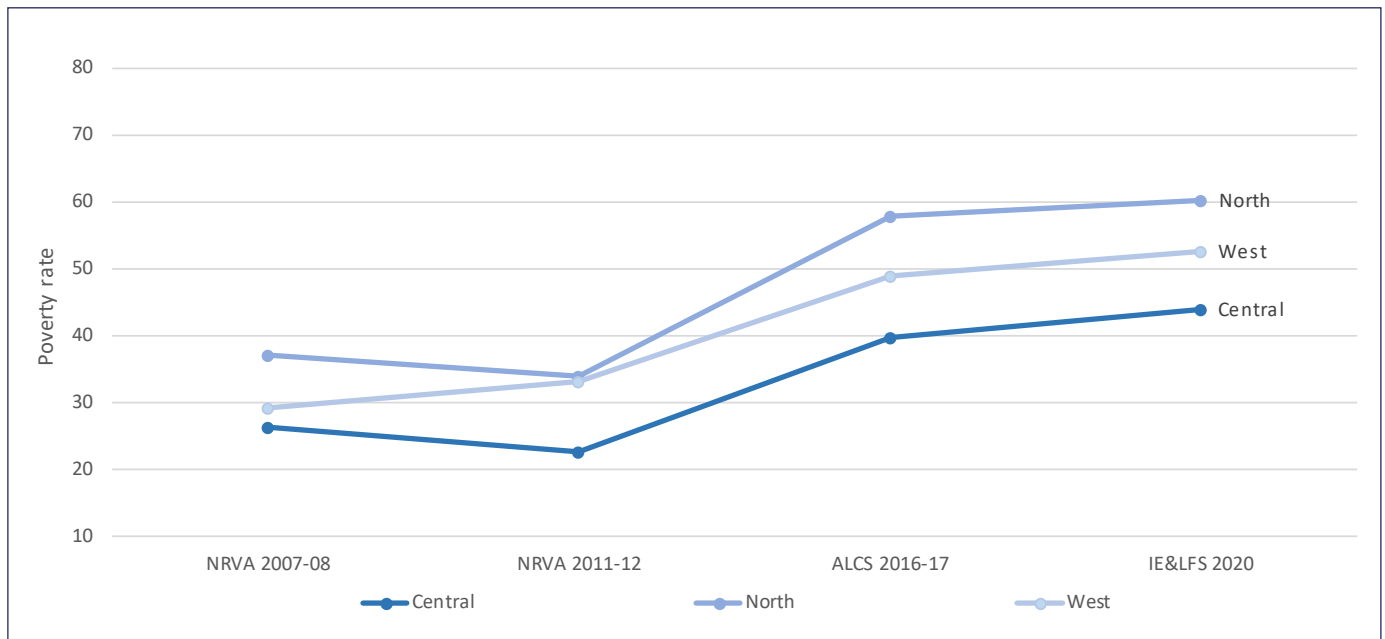
(b) Poverty increased in some regions

Table 5.3 urban column shows the percentage of urban poor populations in each region, and the rural columns indicate the percentage of rural poor people across regions.

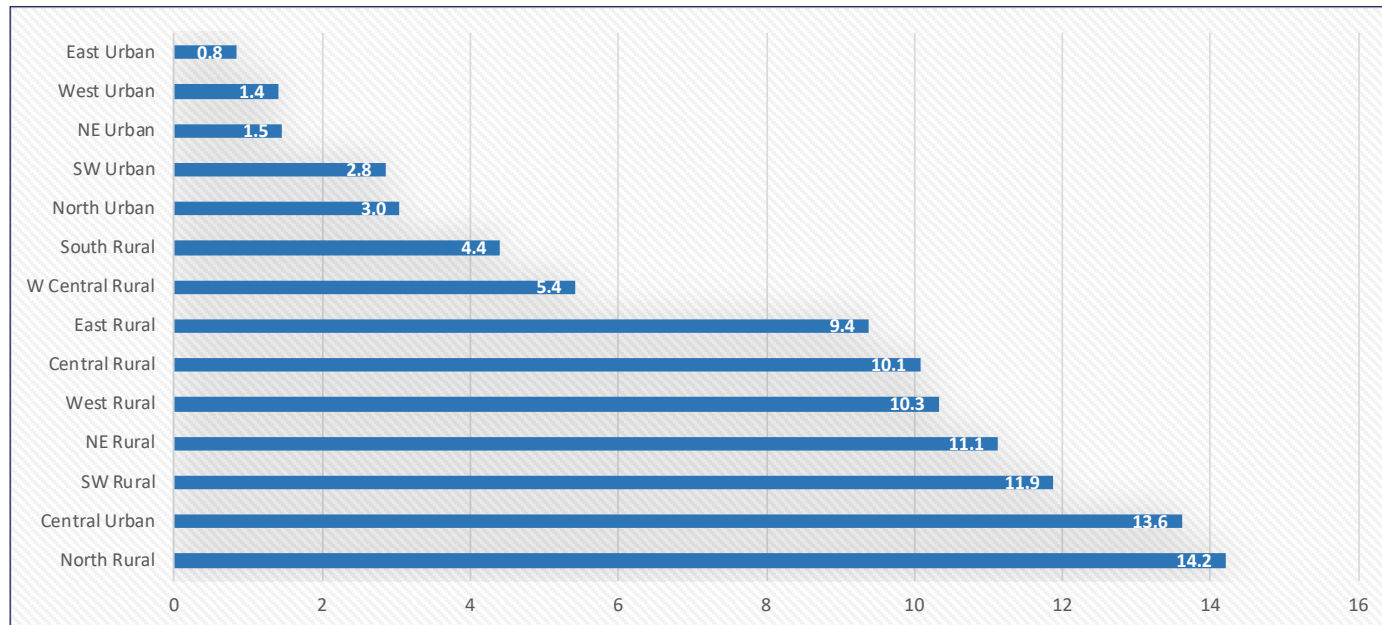
Table 5. 3: Percentage of Afghanistan's poor population by residence and region

Residence	Urban	Rural
Central	58.4	13.1
East	3.6	12.2
North	13.1	18.5
Northeast	6.2	14.5
South	0.3	5.6
Southwest	12.2	15.5
West	6.0	13.5
West-central	0.2	7.0

Note: Rural includes the Kuchi population

Figure 5.9 indicates the percentage of the poor population across the areas. In other words, it shows what percentage of the poor people is located in each area.¹

Figure 5. 9: Distribution of the poor population by area (in percentage)



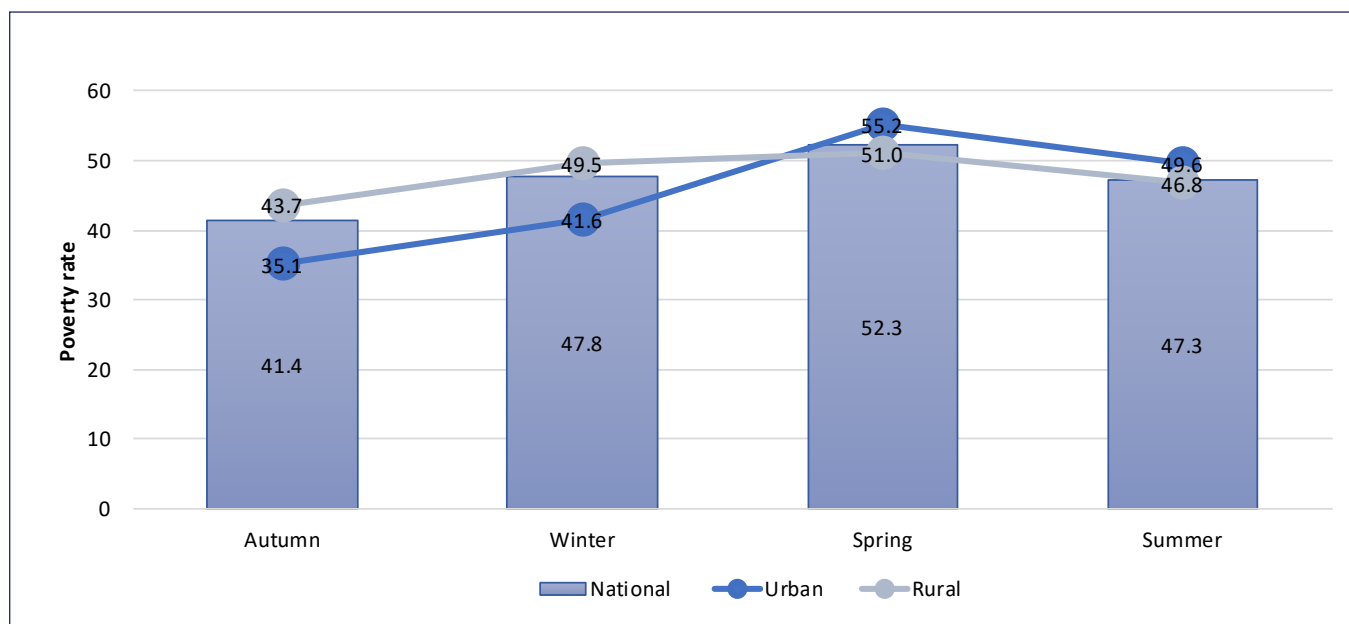
Note: Rural includes Kuchi population.

5.3.2 Seasonal Variation in Welfare

Poverty has a seasonal character in Afghanistan, and although welfare usually deteriorates in winter, the highest poverty rate in the observed IE&LFS 2020 was in spring. NSIA conducted The IE&LFS 2020 between October 2019 and September 2020, hence matching the four seasons of the year (autumn spans from October to December in 2019, winter from January to March in 2020, spring from April to June, and summer from July to September). Usually, welfare deteriorates, and poverty increases during winter, when agricultural income-generating opportunities are fewer and fewer foods are available in local markets. In the IE &LFS 2020, however, the spring season, which coincided with the onset of the impacts of the COVID19 crisis, showed the highest poverty rates in both urban and rural areas. In urban areas, the summer season also reported higher poverty rates than autumn and winter.

¹ All eight regions are divided into urban and rural areas where as south and W Central do not have urban areas so they are incorporated in South-Rural and W Central-rural areas respectively.

Figure 5. 10: Poverty rate by season (in percentage)



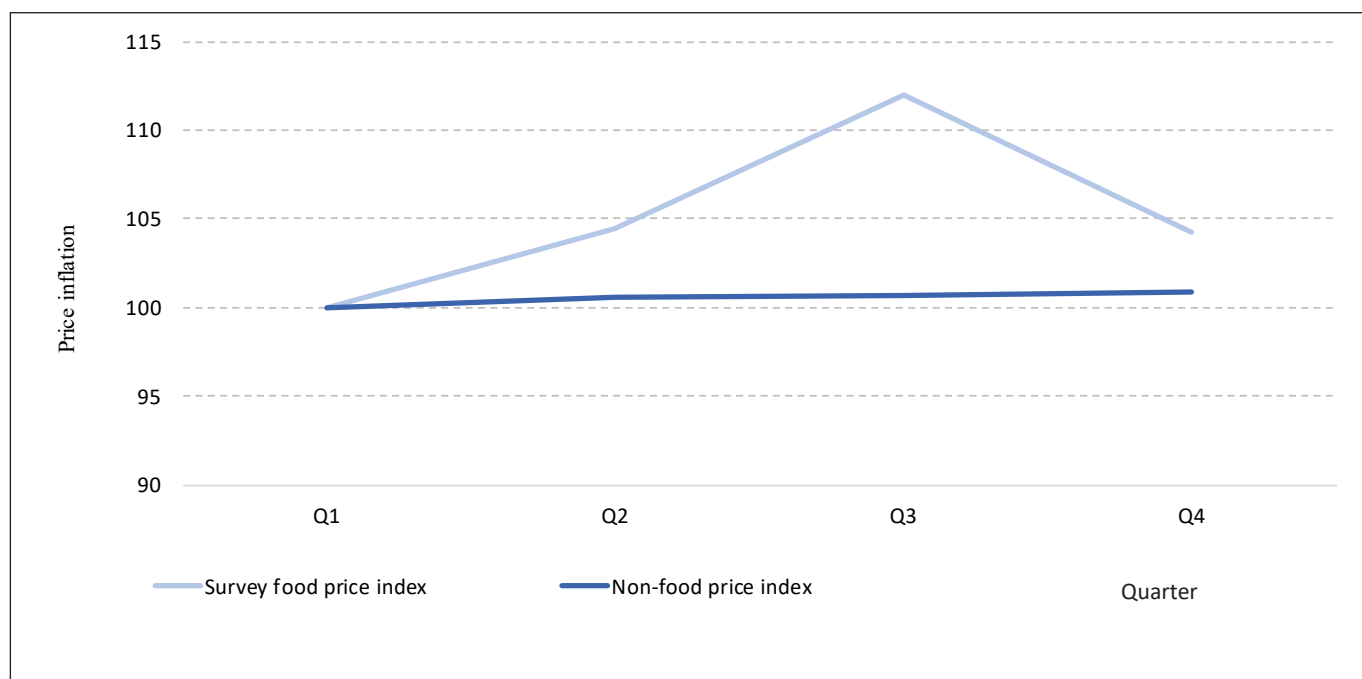
Note: Rural includes Kuchi population

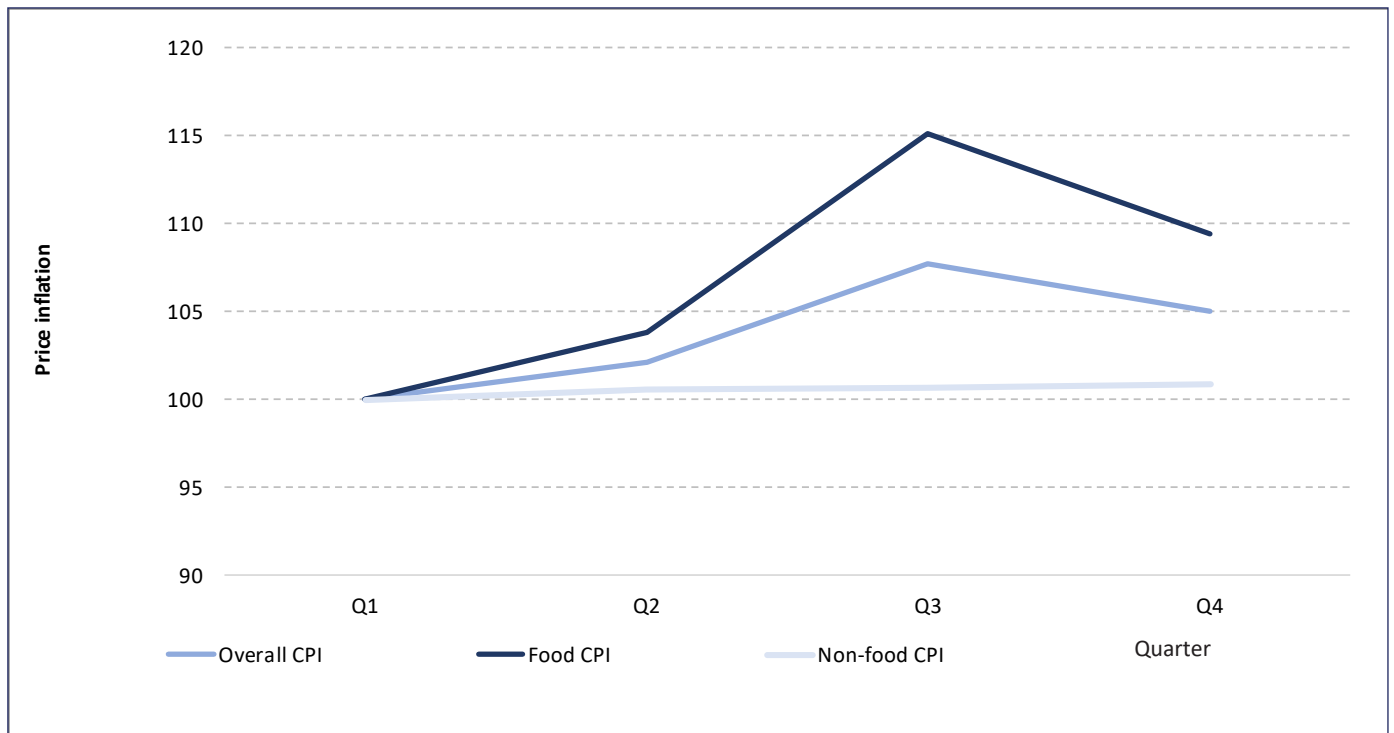
6.3.5 Price Indexes

The index used for adjusting food price differences tracked the national food CPI partly. The methodology for measuring poverty relies on spatial and temporal adjustments in prices. Consumption collected in the survey across regions and quarters is comparable (more detailed information is in Annex V).

Figure 5. 11: Price Indices constructed from IE&LFS 2020 and National CPI, by Quarter

(a) Food and Nonfood Price Indices constructed from IE & LFS 2020



(b) Overall, Food and Non-food CPI**5.4 Demographic characteristics**

Demographic Characteristics show how the poverty rate correlates with the size of a household. It presents the link between poverty rate and total dependency ratio and child dependency ratio of households, educational attainment of household head, household head employment status, and household head employment sectors.

Figure 5. 12: Poverty by household size (in percentage)

Figure 5. 13: Poor population and poor as a share of the total population by household size (in million and percentage)

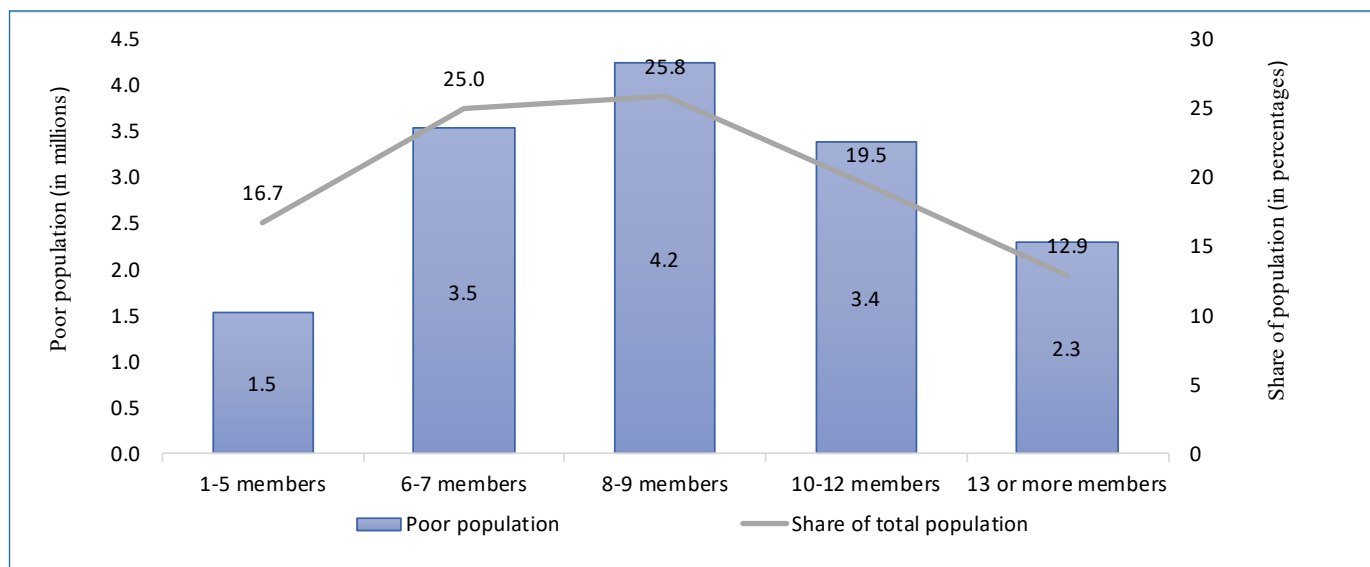


Figure 5. 14: Poverty rate according to total and child dependency ratios by dependency ratio (in percentage)

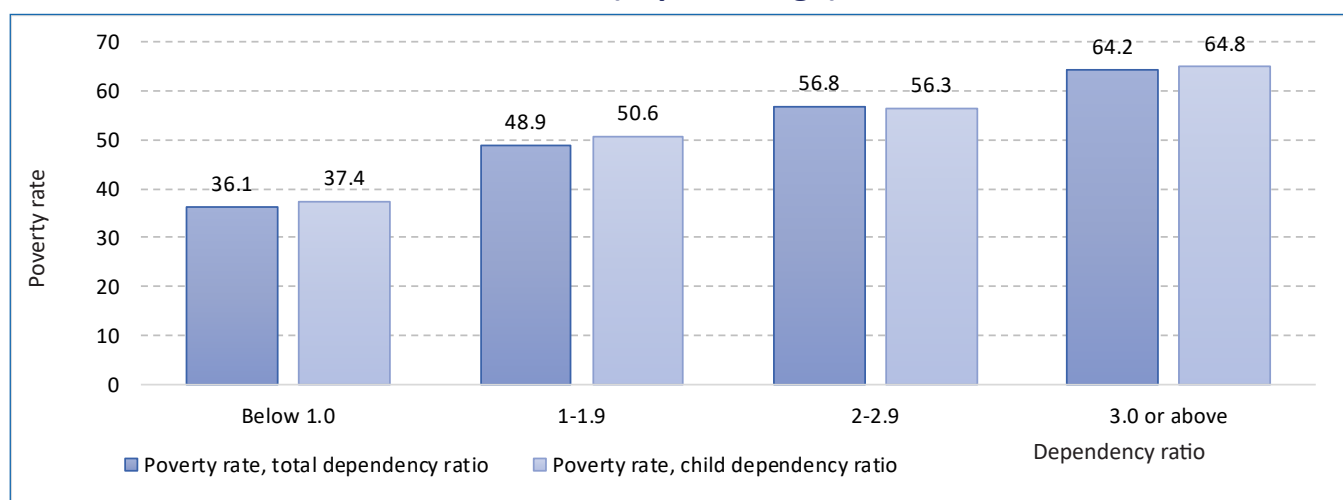


Figure 5. 15: Poverty rate by educational attainment of the household head in the respective group (in percentage)

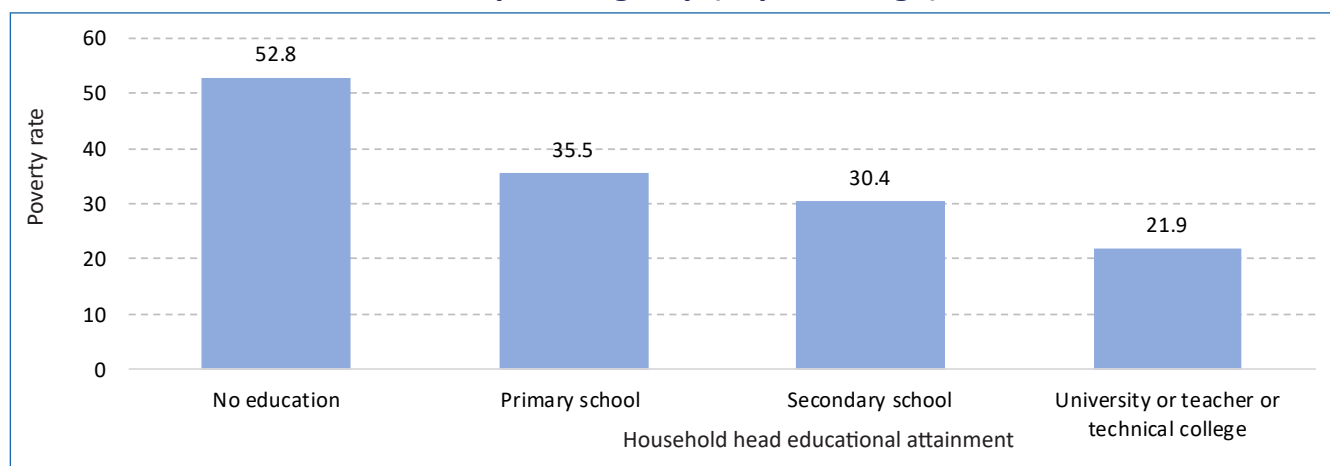


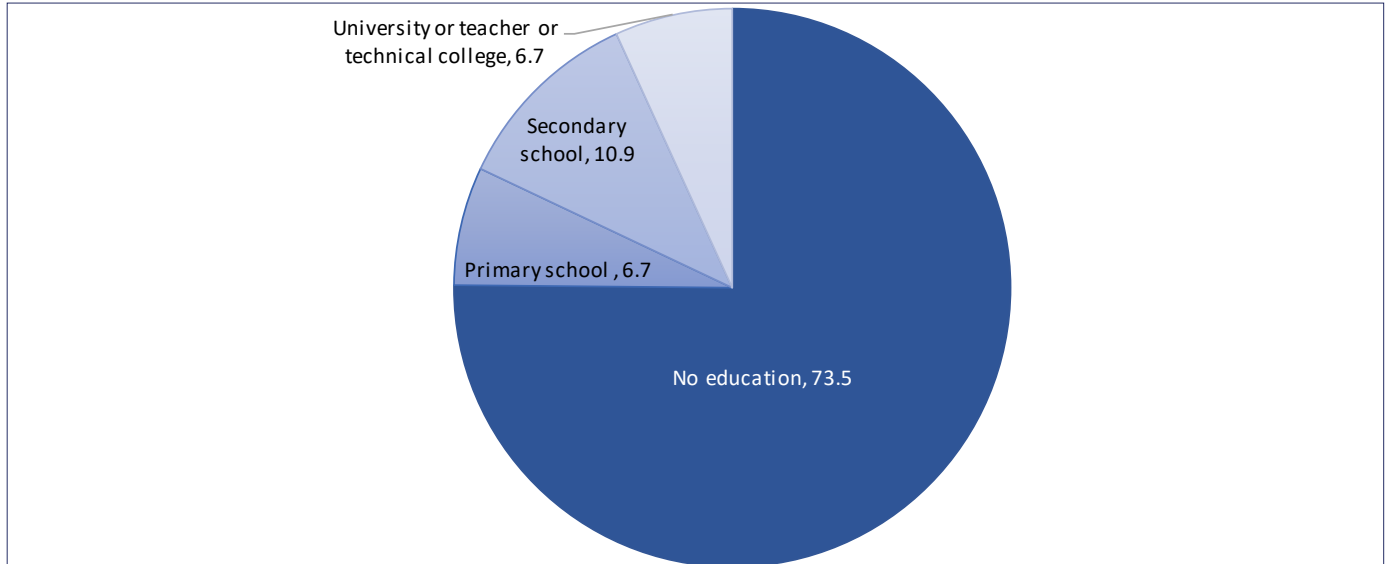
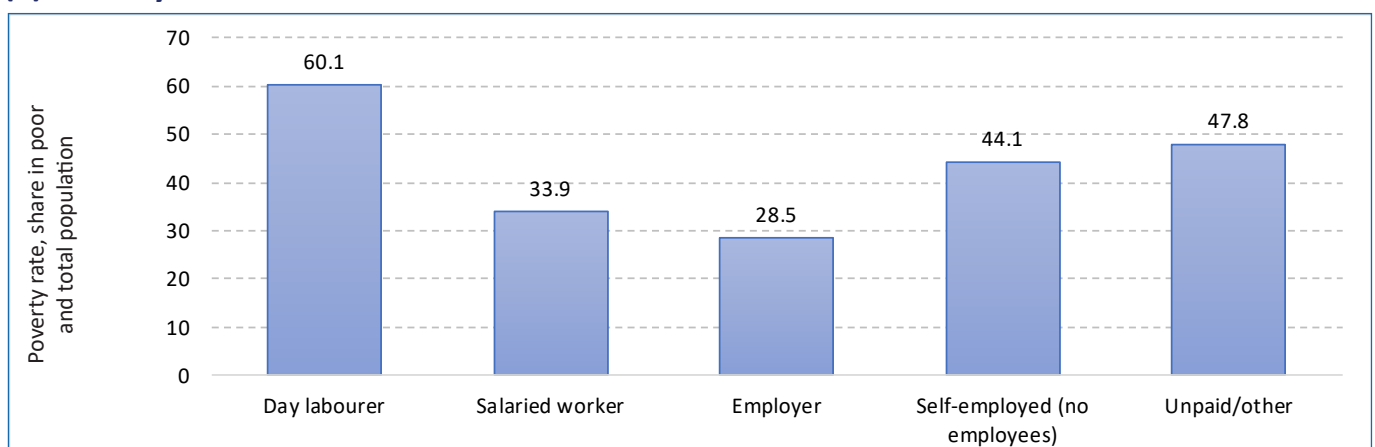
Figure 5.16: Share in total population by Educational attainment of the household head (In percentage)

Table 5.4 consists of three columns. The poverty rate column conveys each category of the household head's economic activity status by respective category. The share of the poor population column shows the poor population's percentage included by each household head's economic activity status. The total population column indicates the portion of the total population in each category of the household head's economic activity status.

Table 5. 4: Poverty rate, share in poor population, and share in total population, by household head economic activity status (in percentage)

Economic activity status of household head	Poverty rate	Share of	
		poor population	total population
Fully Employed	42.8	49.3	54.3
Time-related underemployed	52.3	15.6	14.1
Unemployed	54.3	18.8	16.3
Outside the LABOR force	48.4	12.6	12.3

Figure 5. 17: Poverty rate and share in poor and total population by household head employment status (In percentage)**(a) Poverty rate**

(b) Share in poor and total population

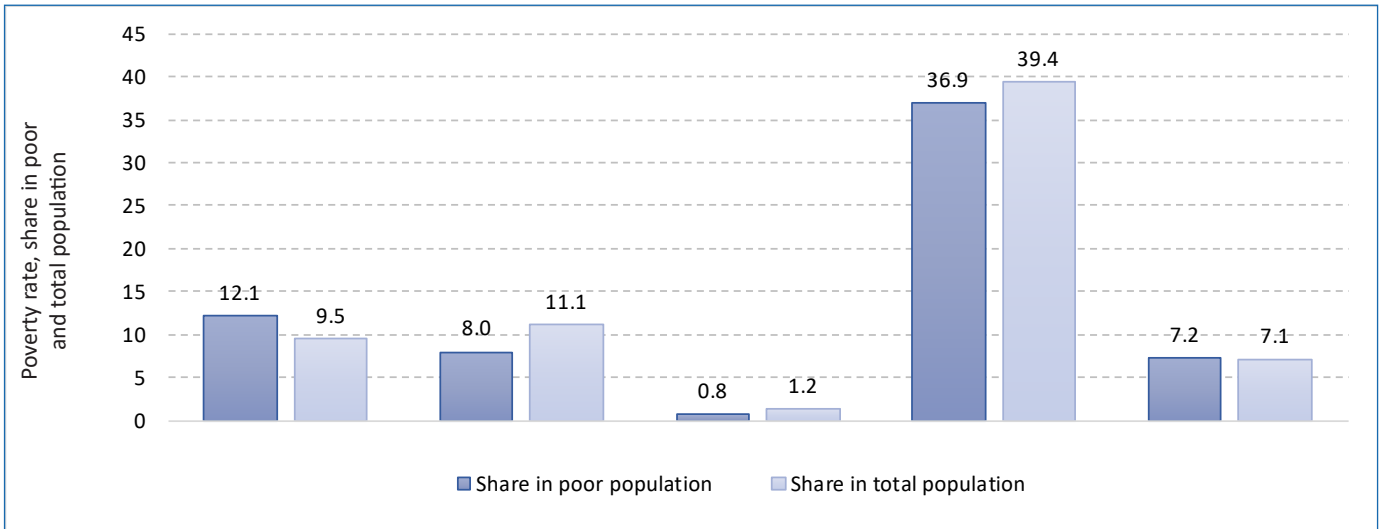
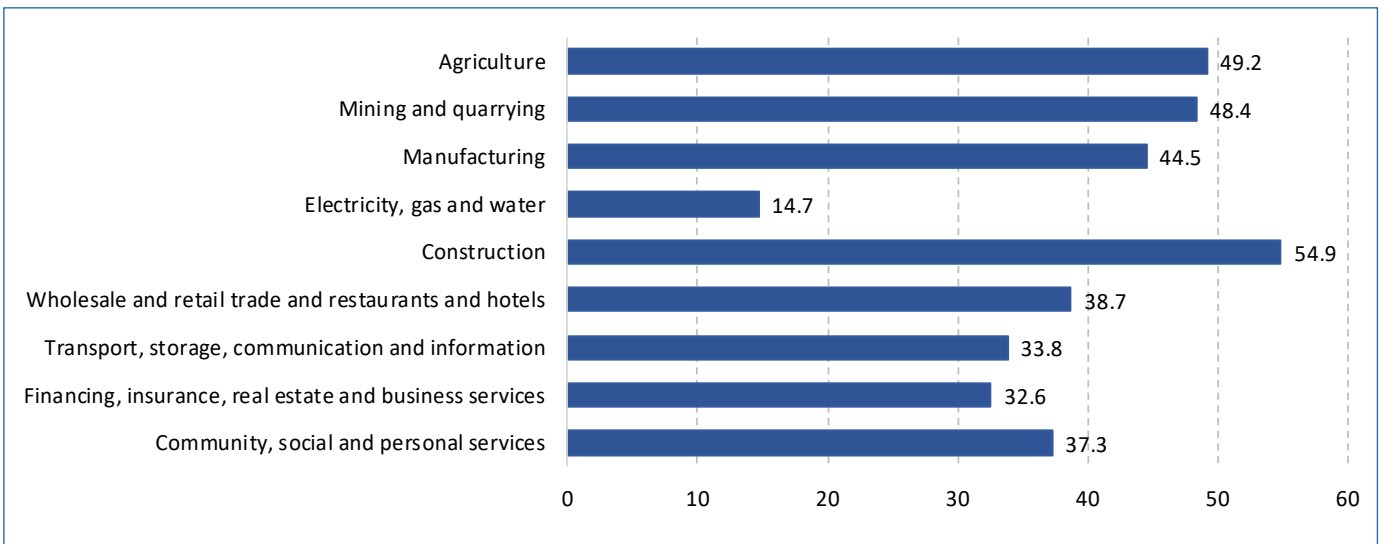
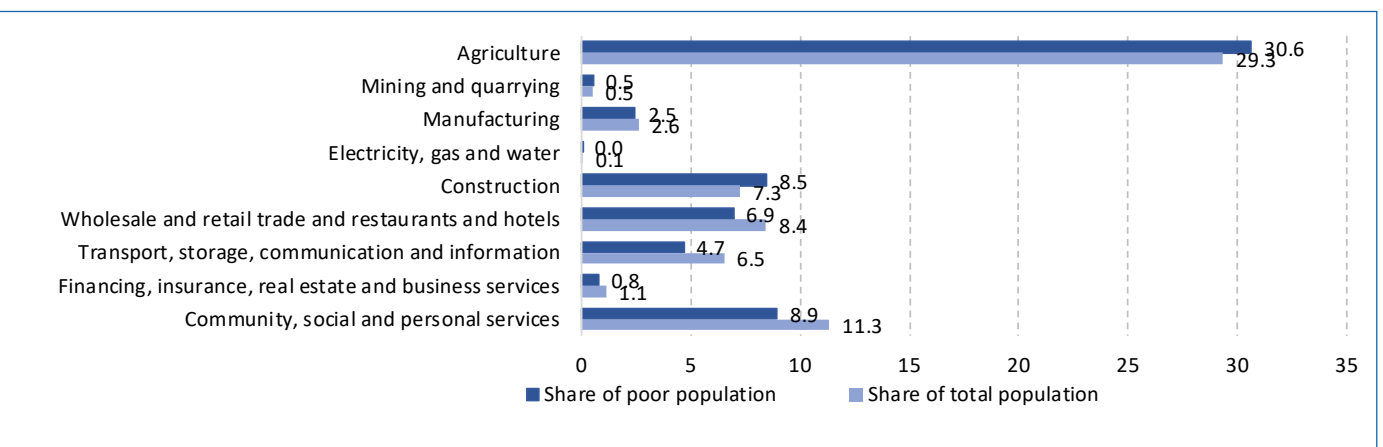


Figure 5. 18: Poverty rate and share in poor and total population by household head employment sector (In percentage)

(a) Poverty rate



(b) Share in poor and total population





Chapter Six

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FOOD SECURITY

6. FOOD SECURITY AND PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT

Summary. More than 5 million people (15.6% of the country's population) are estimated to be undernourished. Around a quarter of the urban population (25.5 percent), which is the highest compared to other areas of residence, cannot meet its minimum dietary energy needs. The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity at the national level is estimated at 59.5%, which includes 15.1% of the population affected by severe food insecurity. Contrary to the PoU, peoples' direct experiences reveal that people who live in Kuchi areas of residence are more food insecure (both at moderate or severe 70.7% and severe 19.3 %) than those who live in the urban areas (58.0 % moderate or severe and 13.2 % severe), and who live in the rural (59.2 moderate or severe and 15.4 % severe).

A very significant proportion of Afghanistan's population faces chronic and transitory food insecurity. Analysis of food insecurity based on calorie consumption in IE&LFS 2020 shows that 36.9 percent or 11.7 million people are food insecure. Of these, an estimated 4.5 million (14 percent) are very severely, 3.1 million (9.8 percent) severely, and 4.2 million (13.1 percent) moderately food insecure. The proportion of food insecurity is lower among the Rural (33.8 percent) than among the Urban and Kuchi populations. Respectively, 46.2 and 35.3 percent are food insecure. The number of food insecure populations in the Urban area is very high than in Rural and Kuchi, which accounted for 3.6 million food insecure out of 7.7 million urban populations.

The Afghan diet is deficient in calories and poor in diversity, and poor in protein content. Overall 9.3 million people (29.5 percent) consume a diet leaving them with protein deficiency. Of them, 1.5 million (4.8 percent) face very severe protein-deficit, 2.6 million (8.4 percent) face severe protein deficit, and 5.1 million (16.3 percent) are moderately protein deficit.

6.1 Introduction

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food for a healthy and active life. In the past, NSIA used the calorie-intake method for estimating food security in the country. This time National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA) of Afghanistan estimates food security and food insecurity using three approaches: (a) Prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) which used to calculate the percentage and number of undernourished population; (b) prevalence of moderate or severe and severe food insecurity among the households and individuals based on FIES; and (c) Calorie intake which used to estimate calorie deficiency and Protein deficiency among the population. The methodological details are in the relevant annex.

Text box 6.1: SDG Indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2

Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment and Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe and severe food insecurity.

Indicator: 2.1.1		Indicator: 2.1.2	
National	15.5	National	59.4
Urban	25.4	Urban	58
Rural	12.3	Rural	59.2
Kuchi	15.2	Kuchi	70.8

6.2 Prevalence of Undernourishment

Undernourishment is the condition in which an individual's habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the amount of dietary energy required to maintain an everyday, active and healthy life and participate in community activities. We obtain the PoU estimates by constructing a statistical model. The model uses probability distribution of habitual dietary energy consumption levels for a hypothetical, average individual representing the entire population in terms of age, sex, body mass, and physical activity level and measuring the cumulative probability that habitual dietary energy consumption levels fall below the Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement, (MDER) which is the lower bound of the range of energy requirements that apply to such hypothetical average individual.

Figure 6.1: Prevalence of Undernourishment by residence (in percentage)

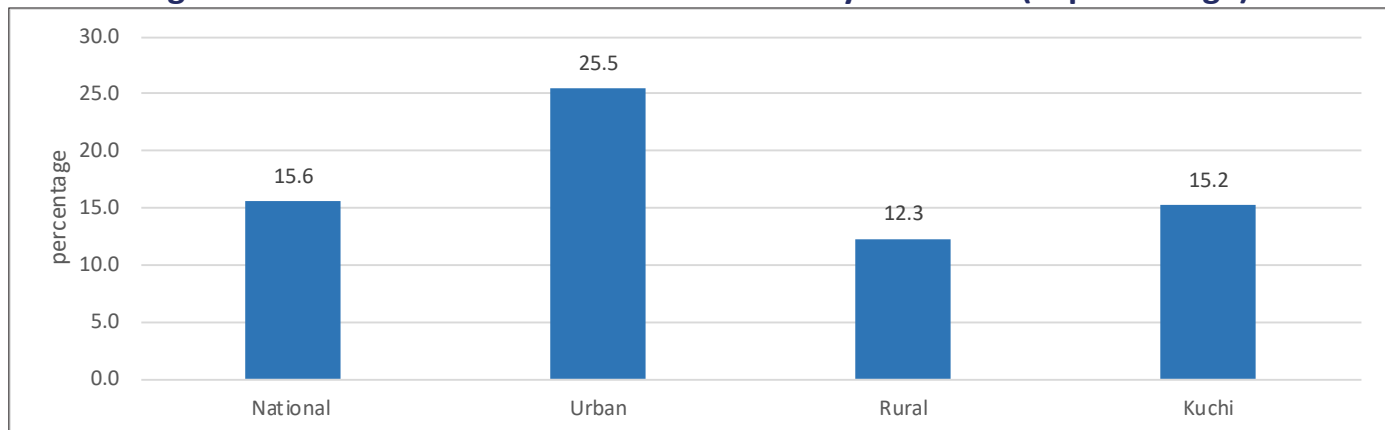


Figure 6.2: Prevalence of Undernourishment by regions (in percentage)

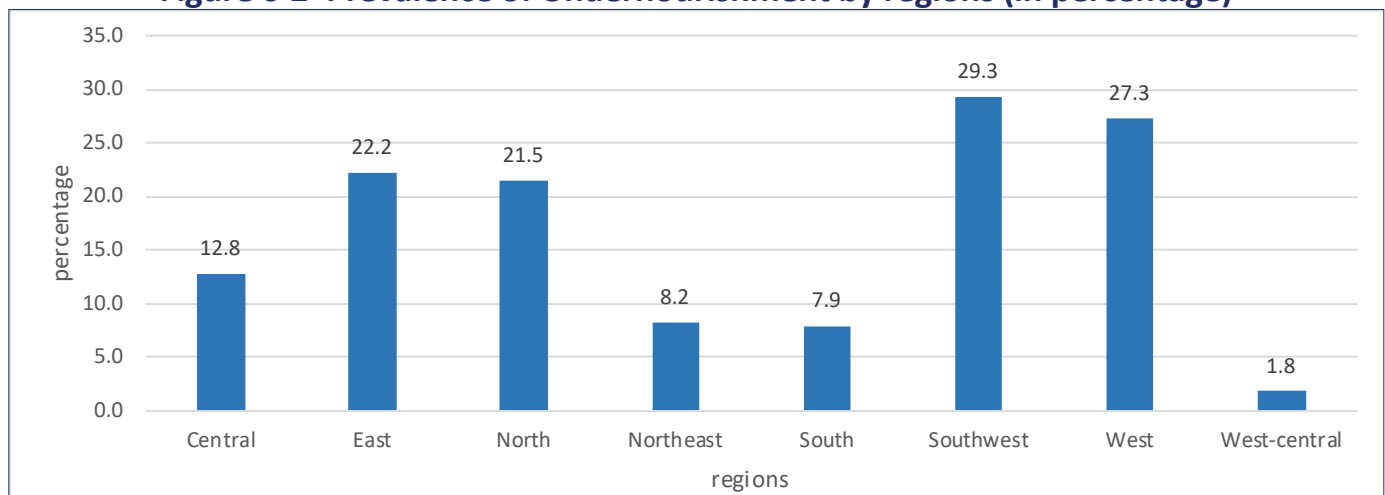


Table 6.1: Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) by provinces (in percentage and number)

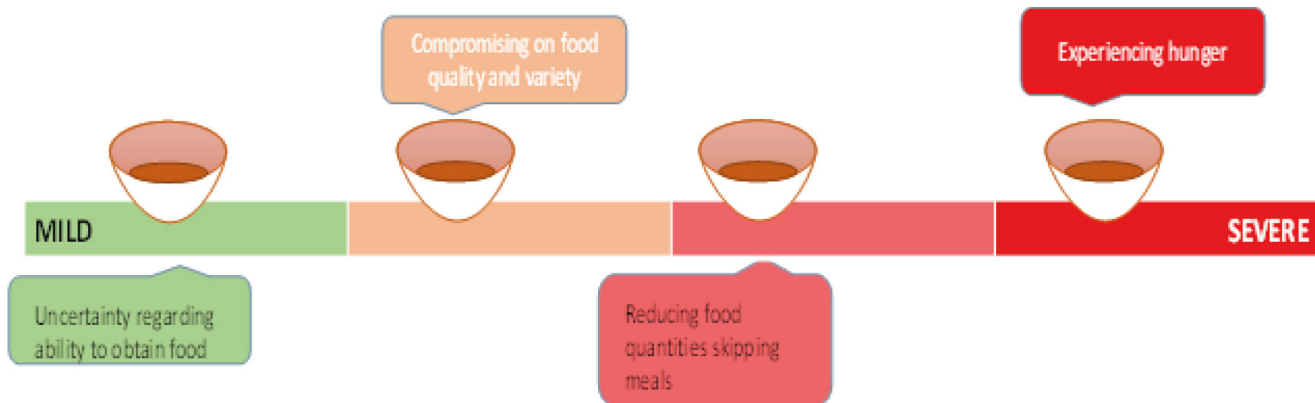
province	PoU	NoU
Kabul	19.2	1005590
Kapisa	6.2	29596
Parwan	1.7	13028
Wardak	2.0	15062
Logar	0.8	5004
Nangarhar	30.2	566363
Laghman	19.8	103688
Panjsher	2.5	4620
Baghlan	0.0	171
Bamyan	5.1	24677
Ghazni	0.4	5808
Paktika	7.0	55288
Paktya	9.3	58601
Khost	21.3	133065
Kunarha	0.0	55
Nooristan	9.0	14535
Badakhshan	31.4	338418
Takhar	0.8	8064
Kunduz	0.4	4844
Samangan	43.6	184397
Balkh	34.3	516195
Sar-e-pul	1.8	11519
Ghor	0.3	2819
Daikundi	0.9	4506
Urozgan	0.0	203
Zabul	44.7	183094
Kandahar	68.3	934433
Jawzjan	3.6	21489
Faryab	18.2	207229
Helmand	0.5	6715
Badghis	15.3	91268
Herat	34.8	752937
Farah	9.1	52640
Nimroz	4.2	7544

6.3 Food Insecurity Experiences Scale (FIES)

FIES indicators introduce three food thresholds: (a) food secure or mild food insecurity; b) moderate or severe food insecurity; and (c) severe food insecurity. It estimates the probability of being moderately or severe and severe food insecure, asking a set of eight questions that start from worrying about future food and ending by spending a whole day without food. The model will receive answers for the FIES questions from the household members to self-report their conditions

and experiences typically associated with limited food access. They are using sophisticated statistical techniques based on the Rasch measurement model to validate internal consistency and produce quantitative measures along a scale of increasing severity.

Text box 6.2: FIES Food thresholds



6.3.1 Prevalence of Moderate or Severe and severe food Insecurity

The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on FIES is a measure of the severity of the constraints that prevent people from accessing food. It allows assessment of people's overall ability to access a quality diet, embedding a food insecurity concept beyond hunger or simply dietary energy inadequacy. This matters for those who may meet their dietary energy needs but are still food insecure. They are forced to consume mainly cheap, low-quality, poorly diversified, and low-energy foods due to lack of money or other resources.

Figure 6.3: Prevalence of Moderate or Severe, Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity, by residence (in percentage)

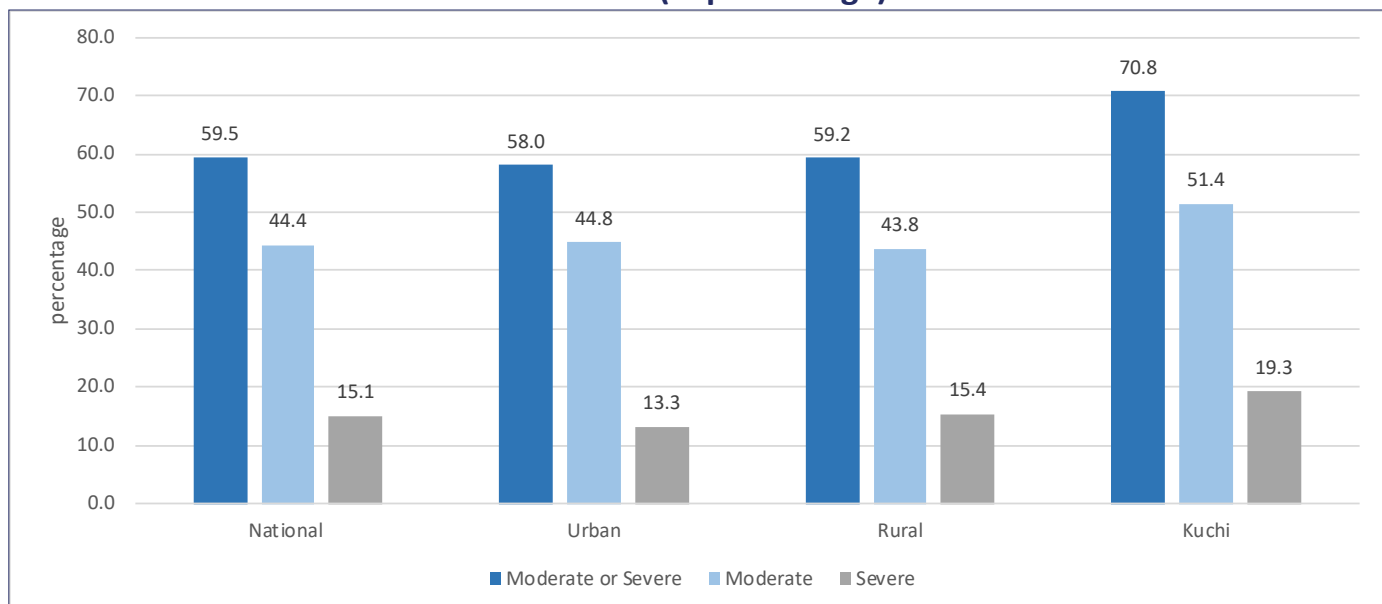
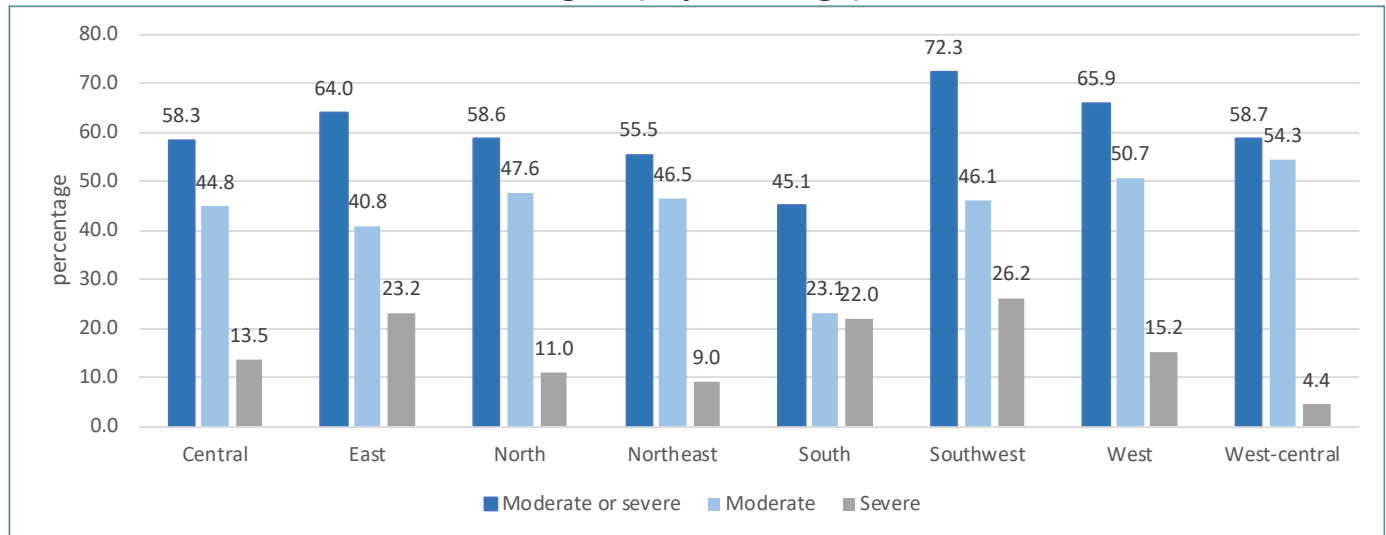


Figure 6.4: Prevalence of Moderate or Severe, Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity, by region (in percentage)**Table 6.2: Prevalence of Moderate or Severe, Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity, by provinces (in percentage)**

Province	Moderate or Severe	Moderate	Severe
Kabul	61.9	48.0	13.9
Kapisa	17.4	15.8	1.7
Parwan	66.5	43.0	23.5
Wardak	35.7	34.4	1.3
Logar	59.3	38.8	20.5
Nangarhar	63.3	32.7	30.7
Laghman	74.3	65.3	9.0
Panjsher	52.6	49.2	3.4
Baghlan	69.8	56.1	13.7
Bamyan	39.4	36.0	3.4
Ghazni	40.4	9.1	31.3
Paktika	51.5	30.2	21.3
Paktya	61.8	47.8	14.0
Khost	33.3	31.6	1.6
Kunarha	78.1	68.0	10.1
Nooristan	9.0	7.5	1.5
Badakhshan	49.9	49.5	0.4
Takhar	27.2	24.2	3.0
Kunduz	78.1	57.9	20.2
Samangan	77.0	59.6	17.4
Balkh	67.1	47.5	19.6
Sar-e-pul	45.6	44.8	0.7
Ghor	66.6	65.8	0.9
Daikundi	62.7	51.8	11.0

Urozgan	74.8	64.0	10.8
Zabul	22.3	22.2	0.1
Kandahar	50.1	44.3	5.8
Jawzjan	68.9	54.8	14.1
Faryab	41.3	40.9	0.4
Helmand	94.1	42.9	51.2
Badghis	81.0	53.2	27.8
Herat	74.2	58.9	15.3
Farah	14.7	14.4	0.3
Nimroz	77.9	34.1	43.9

6.4 Food Security based on Calorie Intake

The IE&LFS 2020 collected data at the household level on the quantity of food consumed and food sources with a seven-day recall period, which allows calculation of household and population food security status, based on Kcal intake method adjusted for additional requirement during the winter period. This section includes calculating calorie and protein deficiency of the Afghan population by levels of deficiency, characteristics of food insecure households, seasonality of food insecurity, source of food items for food insecure households, and coping with shocks to compensate against food insecurity. In the analysis, households, and populations that meet their minimum age, sex, and seasonal-adjusted Kilocalorie (Kcal) requirement are considered food secure.

Text box 6.2: categories of Kcal consumption

The following categories of Kcal consumption within households are used in the analysis:

- Very severely food insecure: in shortfall of 600 or more Kcal per person per day
- Severely food insecure: in shortfall of 300-599 Kcal per person per day
- Moderately food insecure: in shortfall of 1-299 Kcal per person per day
- Borderline food secure: consuming the exact requirement or 1-300 Kcal per person per day
- Adequately food secure: consuming more than 300 Kcal of the requirement per person per day

6.4.1 Current food security situation

Food insecurity is prevalent across population groups of Afghanistan. The current food security situation of the country, according to the IE&LFS 2020, based on calorie intake method is giving in the following tables by residence, regions, and province wise. The analysis shows that food insecurity, including residence, is also widely varied by region and provinces and indicates that Afghanistan's population faces chronic and transitory food insecurity all over the country.

Table 6.3: Food security status of the population, by residence (in million and percentage)

a. In million									
Residence	Food insecure				Food secure			Total	
	Very Severely	Severely	Moderately	Total	Borderline	Adequately	Total		
Urban	1.7	0.8	1.1	3.6	1.1	3.1	4.1	7.7	
Rural	2.6	2.1	2.9	7.7	3.1	11.9	15.0	22.7	
Kuchi	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.4	
National	4.5	3.1	4.2	11.7	4.3	15.8	20.1	31.8	

b. In percentage									
Residence	Food insecure				Food secure			Total	
	Very Severely	Severely	Moderately	Total	Borderline	Adequately	Total		
Urban	21.7	10.5	14.1	46.2	13.8	40.0	53.8	100.0	
Rural	11.5	9.4	12.9	33.8	13.9	52.3	66.2	100.0	
Kuchi	11.6	13.3	10.4	35.3	7.8	57.0	64.7	100.0	
National	14.0	9.8	13.1	36.9	13.6	49.6	63.1	100.0	

Note: The sum of cells may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 6.4: Food security status of the population, by region (in thousand and percentage)

a. In thousand									
Region	Food insecure				Food secure			Total	
	Very-Severely	Severely	Moderately	Total	Borderline	Adequately	Total		
Central	1211.6	593.5	952.4	2757.5	955.8	4353.7	5309.6	8067.1	
West Central	638.8	247.9	366.2	1252.8	372.4	1418.7	1791.1	3044.0	
East	670.0	624.7	873.6	2168.3	740.2	1378.9	2119.1	4287.4	
North	332.4	401.9	401.1	1135.4	591.9	2525.7	3117.6	4253.0	
Northeast	183.3	255.6	404.0	842.8	508.3	2036.4	2544.8	3387.6	
South	773.7	263.5	396.7	1433.9	411.6	1809.7	2221.3	3655.2	
Southwest	576.0	652.8	612.0	1840.9	479.2	1018.1	1497.3	3338.2	
West	64.8	79.0	161.4	305.3	250.3	1229.6	1479.9	1785.2	

b. In percentage									
Region	Food insecure				Food secure			Total	
	VerySeverely	Severely	Moderately	Total	Borderline	Adequately	Total		
Central	15.0	7.4	11.8	34.2	11.9	54.0	65.8	100.0	
East	21.0	8.1	12.0	41.2	12.2	46.6	58.8	100.0	
North	15.6	14.6	20.4	50.6	17.3	32.2	49.4	100.0	
Northeast	7.8	9.5	9.4	26.7	13.9	59.4	73.3	100.0	
South	5.4	7.6	11.9	24.9	15.0	60.1	75.1	100.0	
Southwest	21.2	7.2	10.9	39.2	11.3	49.5	60.8	100.0	
West	17.3	19.6	18.3	55.2	14.4	30.5	44.8	100.0	
West-central	3.6	4.4	9.0	17.1	14.0	68.9	82.9	100.0	

Table 6.5: Food security status of the population, by province (in thousand and percentage)

Province	Food insecure				Food secure		Total
	Very severely	Severely	Moderately	Total	Borderline	Adequately	
Kabul	1109.1	417.1	642.6	2168.7	601.7	2259.1	2860.8
Kapisa	21.2	26.4	56.3	104.0	67.4	308.2	375.6
Parwan	8.7	43.1	95.5	147.3	130.4	447.0	577.5
Wardak	25.8	31.5	57.8	115.1	71.5	449.7	521.1
Logar	6.7	6.8	22.7	36.2	44.4	346.1	390.6
Nangarhar	519.1	148.8	183.8	851.8	165.8	646.9	812.7
Laghman	16.5	41.0	91.6	149.0	127.0	201.6	328.6
Panjsher	4.2	6.3	15.0	25.5	14.0	127.9	141.9
Baghlan	11.6	19.3	37.1	67.9	102.1	825.9	928.0
Bamyan	24.6	44.0	71.5	140.2	89.1	242.6	331.7
Ghazni	18.1	44.9	97.4	160.4	175.0	1003.4	1178.4
Paktika	41.4	72.7	119.0	233.1	136.5	381.9	518.4
Paktya	38.6	36.7	53.3	128.6	67.1	341.1	408.2
Khost	71.9	92.2	124.8	288.9	110.0	227.0	336.9
Kunarha	6.5	2.3	31.0	39.9	40.9	410.0	450.9
Nooristan	24.5	19.9	27.2	71.6	22.6	66.4	89.0
Badakhshan	232.0	272.1	220.9	725.0	177.2	133.4	310.6
Takhar	42.7	58.7	69.6	171.1	135.5	765.5	901.0
Kunduz	33.3	40.5	71.3	145.1	164.3	796.5	960.9
Samangan	129.7	84.7	74.9	289.3	53.3	80.2	133.5
Balkh	407.6	256.9	259.1	923.7	154.8	395.7	550.5
Sar-e-pul	8.3	32.7	58.0	99.0	143.4	366.8	510.1
Ghor	6.4	15.0	55.0	76.3	104.8	556.5	661.4
Daikundi	33.9	17.8	34.9	86.6	48.3	372.7	421.0
Urozgan	10.8	14.0	32.4	57.1	47.5	320.2	367.7
Zabul	104.0	102.2	82.1	288.2	38.4	48.8	87.2
Kandahar	585.3	31.1	108.2	724.5	165.7	369.9	535.7
Jawzjan	28.6	59.3	94.4	182.4	117.7	290.5	408.2
Faryab	88.5	175.3	372.1	635.8	257.9	192.7	450.5
Helmand	48.2	78.1	151.7	278.0	137.1	907.9	1045.0
Badghis	94.1	80.7	94.8	269.5	74.2	196.4	270.7
Herat	377.6	460.2	431.2	1269.0	347.2	478.9	826.1
Farah	85.7	74.3	58.9	218.9	41.7	289.7	331.3
Nimroz	18.2	19.9	20.5	58.6	22.8	98.4	121.3

b. In percentage							
Province	Food insecure				Food secure		Total
	Very severely	Severely	Moderately	Total	Borderline	Adequately	
Kabul	22.1	8.3	12.8	43.1	12.0	44.9	56.9
Kapisa	4.4	5.5	11.7	21.7	14.1	64.3	78.3
Parwan	1.2	6.0	13.2	20.3	18.0	61.7	79.7
Wardak	4.1	5.0	9.1	18.1	11.2	70.7	81.9
Logar	1.6	1.6	5.3	8.5	10.4	81.1	91.5
Nangarhar	31.2	8.9	11.0	51.2	10.0	38.9	48.8
Laghman	3.4	8.6	19.2	31.2	26.6	42.2	68.8
Panjsher	2.5	3.8	9.0	15.3	8.4	76.4	84.8
Baghlan	1.2	1.9	3.7	6.8	10.3	82.9	93.2
Bamyan	5.2	9.3	15.2	29.7	18.9	51.4	70.3
Ghazni	1.4	3.4	7.3	12.0	13.1	75.0	88.0
Paktika	5.5	9.7	15.8	31.0	18.2	50.8	69.0
Paktya	7.2	6.8	9.9	24.0	12.5	63.5	76.0
Khost	11.5	14.7	19.9	46.2	17.6	36.3	53.8
Kunarha	1.3	0.5	6.3	8.1	8.3	83.5	91.9
Nooristan	15.3	12.4	16.9	44.6	14.1	41.4	55.4
Badakhshan	22.4	26.3	21.3	70.0	17.1	12.9	30.0
Takhar	4.0	5.5	6.5	16.0	12.6	71.4	84.0
Kunduz	3.0	3.7	6.4	13.1	14.9	72.0	86.9
Samangan	30.7	20.0	17.7	68.4	12.6	19.0	31.6
Balkh	27.7	17.4	17.6	62.7	10.5	26.8	37.3
Sar-e-pul	1.4	5.4	9.5	16.3	23.5	60.2	83.7
Ghor	0.9	2.0	7.5	10.3	14.2	75.4	89.7
Daikundi	6.7	3.5	6.9	17.1	9.5	73.4	83.0
Urozgan	2.5	3.3	7.6	13.4	11.2	75.4	86.6
Zabul	27.7	27.2	21.9	76.8	10.2	13.0	23.2
Kandahar	46.4	2.5	8.6	57.5	13.2	29.4	42.5
Jawzjan	4.8	10.0	16.0	30.9	19.9	49.2	69.1
Faryab	8.2	16.1	34.3	58.5	23.7	17.7	41.5
Helmand	3.6	5.9	11.5	21.0	10.4	68.6	79.0
Badghis	17.4	14.9	17.6	49.9	13.7	36.4	50.1
Herat	18.0	22.0	20.6	60.6	16.6	22.9	39.4
Farah	15.6	13.5	10.7	39.8	7.6	52.7	60.2
Nimroz	10.1	11.0	11.4	32.6	12.7	54.7	67.4

6.4.2 Protein consumption

The Afghan diet is deficient in calories and lacking in diversity, and poor in protein content. Dietary approaches are needed for promoting healthy and active life. New evidence suggests that the Afghan households' current protein intake is insufficient to achieve this goal. Individuals might benefit by increasing their intake and frequency consumption of high-quality protein. The animal-protein would be a more sustainable alternative protein source for afghan households.

Textbox 6.3: Protein thresholds

The following protein thresholds were applied for calculating protein deficiency:

- Very severe deficit – less than 50 percent of protein requirement (consumption of less than 25 grams per person per day);
- Severe deficit – 25 to 50 percent of protein requirement (consumption of 25 to less than 37.5 grams per person per day);
- Moderate deficit – less than 25 percent of requirement (consumption of 37.5 to less than 50 grams per person per day);
- Acceptable consumption –50 grams or more per person per day

Figure 6.5: Protein deficiency of population, by residence (in percentage)

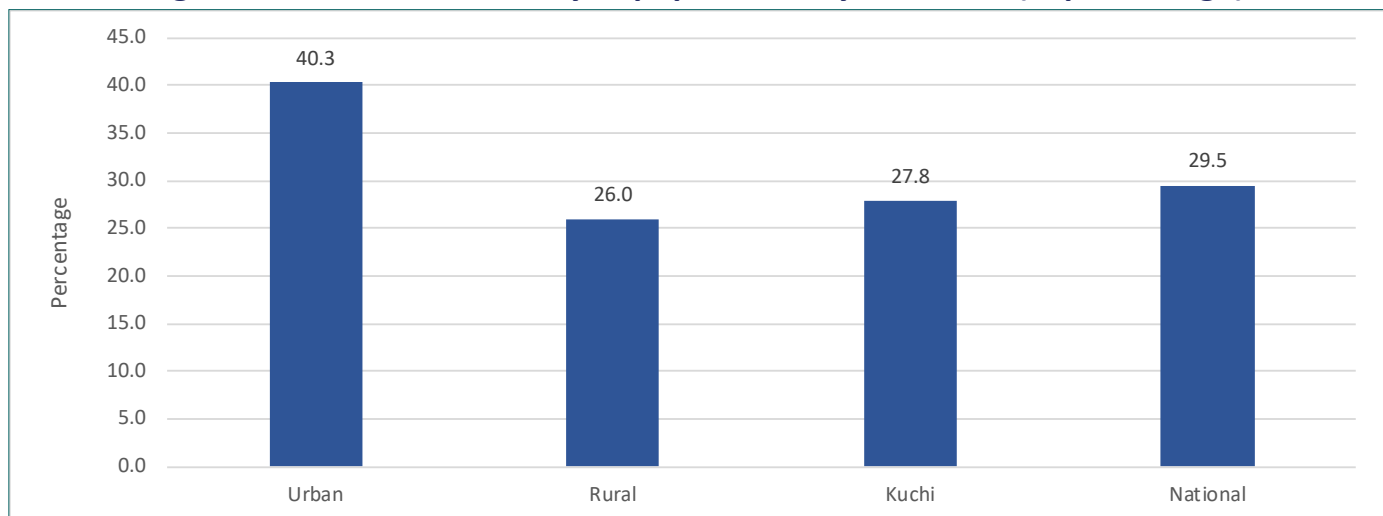


Figure 6.6: Protein deficiency of population, by region (in percentage)

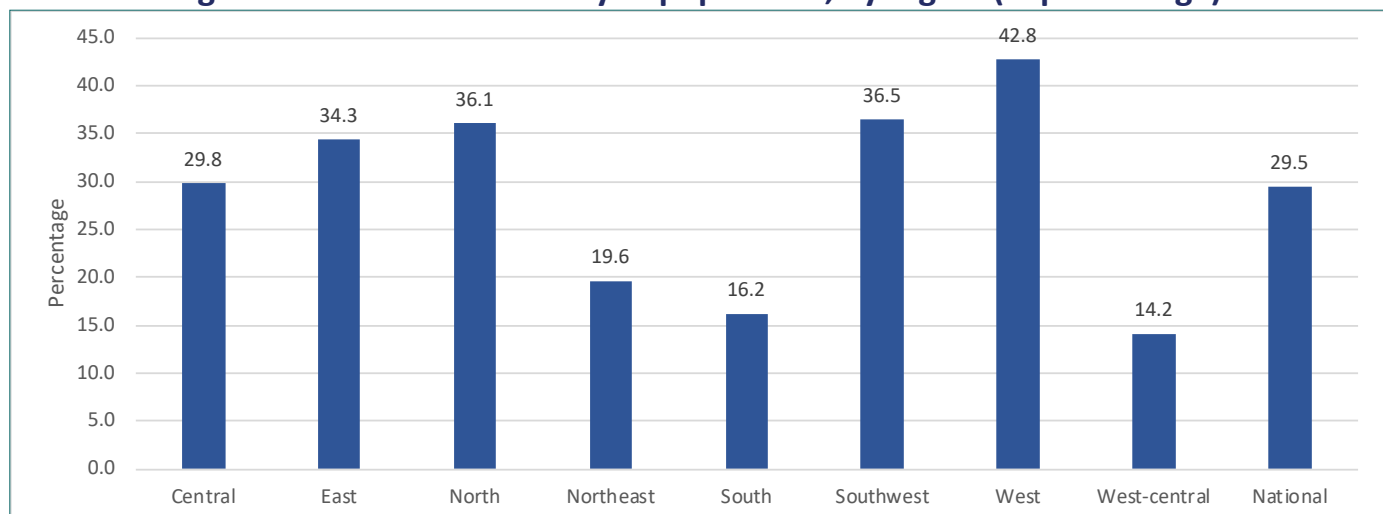
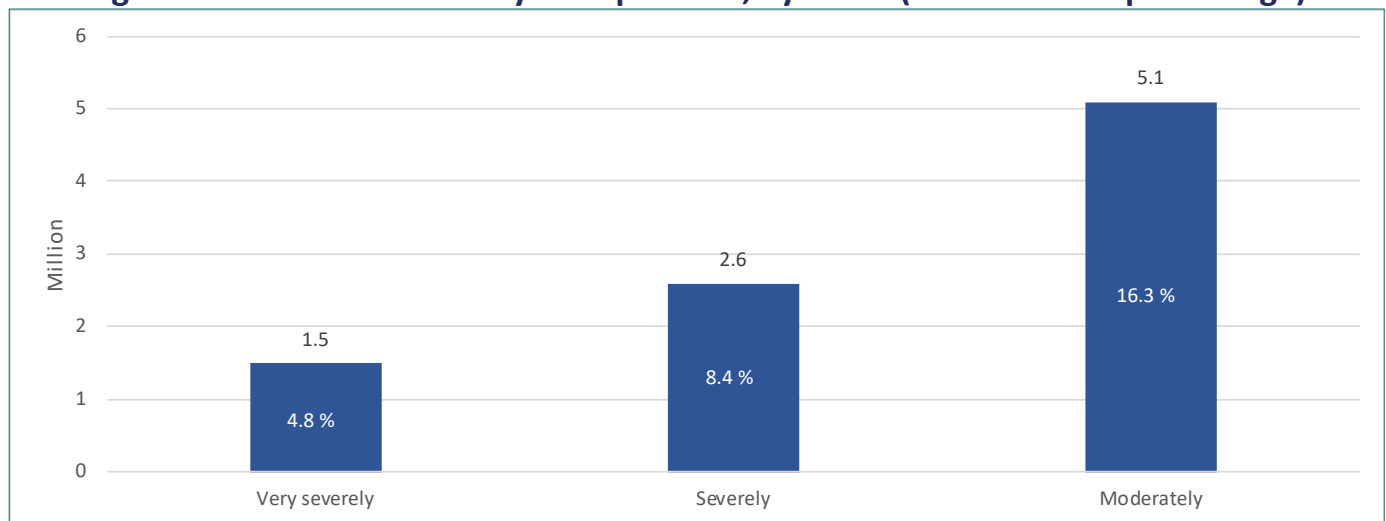


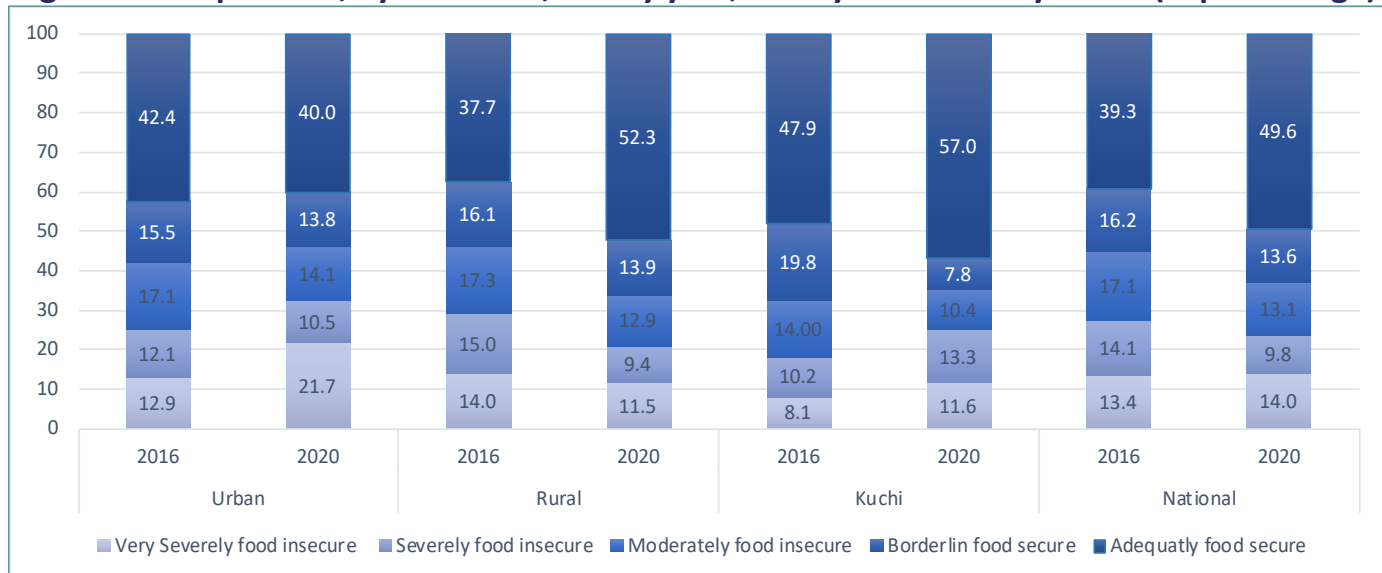
Figure 6.7: Protein Deficiency of Population, by levels (in million and percentage)**Table 6.6: Protein deficiency of population, by province (in thousand and percentage)**

Province	Surplus		Deficit		Total	
	thousand	percentage	thousand	percentage	thousand	Percentage
Kabul	3061.2	60.9	1968.4	39.1	5029.5	100.0
Kapisa	388.5	81.0	91.1	19.0	479.6	100.0
Parwan	628.1	86.7	96.6	13.3	724.8	100.0
Wardak	530.3	83.4	105.9	16.6	636.2	100.0
Logar	412.4	96.6	14.3	3.4	426.8	100.0
Nangarhar	986.1	59.2	678.4	40.8	1664.5	100.0
Laghman	342.6	71.7	135.0	28.3	477.6	100.0
Panjsher	151.6	90.6	15.8	9.5	167.4	100.0
Baghlan	929.7	93.4	66.2	6.7	995.9	100.0
Bamyan	342.0	72.5	129.9	27.5	471.9	100.0
Ghazni	1273.3	95.1	65.5	4.9	1338.8	100.0
Paktika	566.9	75.4	184.6	24.6	751.5	100.0
Paktya	430.0	80.1	106.8	19.9	536.8	100.0
Khost	456.4	72.9	169.4	27.1	625.8	100.0
Kunarha	457.1	93.1	33.8	6.9	490.9	100.0
Nooristan	93.2	58.0	67.4	42.0	160.6	100.0
Badakhshan	586.2	56.6	449.4	43.4	1035.5	100.0
Takhar	907.9	84.7	164.2	15.3	1072.1	100.0
Kunduz	971.8	87.9	134.1	12.1	1106.0	100.0
Samangan	153.2	36.2	269.6	63.8	422.8	100.0
Balkh	727.7	49.4	746.6	50.6	1474.2	100.0
Sar-e-pul	543.0	89.1	66.2	10.9	609.1	100.0
Ghor	681.0	92.3	56.6	7.7	737.7	100.0
Daikundi	444.3	87.5	63.2	12.5	507.6	100.0
Urozgan	403.6	95.0	21.2	5.0	424.8	100.0
Zabul	191.6	51.0	183.9	49.0	375.4	100.0
Kandahar	599.9	47.6	660.3	52.4	1260.1	100.0
Jawzjan	435.8	73.8	154.8	26.2	590.6	100.0
Faryab	788.5	72.6	297.9	27.4	1086.4	100.0
Helmand	920.3	69.6	402.8	30.4	1323.1	100.0
Badghis	307.7	57.0	232.4	43.0	540.1	100.0
Herat	1085.5	51.8	1009.7	48.2	2095.2	100.0
Farah	444.1	80.7	106.1	19.3	550.3	100.0
Nimroz	138.7	77.1	41.2	22.9	179.8	100.0

6.4.3 Trends in food security

Trends in food security evaluate the country's food security situation between the two specific periods and indicate whether the food security increased or decreased within the given periods. If the trends show decreasing food insecurity, food availability and accessibility to food increased among the country's food insecure population.

Figure 6-8: Population, by residence, survey year, and by food security status (in percentage)



6.5 Characteristics of the food insecure population

Food insecurity has a clear relation to the characteristics of the household. Many factors positively or negatively impact food availability and accessibility to food in food insecure households. The factors are economic, demographic, and social characteristics.

6.5.1 Economic characteristics

One of the economic characteristics is employment or unemployment of the head of the food-insecure households. The food insecurity rate would be lower among the households with the employed or underemployed head than the households whose heads are unemployed or outside of the labor force.

Table 6.7: Food security status of the population, by economic activity of the head of household (in percentages)

Status	Food insecure				Food secure			Total
	Very Severely	Severely	Moderately	Total	Borderline	Adequately	Total	
Total	14.0	9.8	13.1	36.9	13.6	49.6	63.1	100.0
Employed	13.3	9.4	12.3	35.0	13.2	51.9	65.0	100.0
Underemployed	10.2	10.5	13.9	34.5	14.2	51.3	65.5	100.0
unemployed	19.2	10.0	12.4	41.5	13.5	45.0	58.5	100.0
Outside labor force	15.5	10.1	14.2	39.8	14.4	45.8	60.2	100.0

6.5.2 Demographic and social characteristics

Several demographic and social characteristics show a clear correlation with food-security. The demographic characteristics indicate that, by increasing household size, the quantity of available food could decrease at the household level, which will increase food insecurity among the household members.

People living in male-headed households seem to be more food-insecure than those living in female-headed households. Household members headed by married would be less food-insecure than people in other marital status categories, except those never married and not engaged. There are negligible differences in food insecurity between people living in households with heads who have completed only primary education and have completed secondary, technical college, and university.

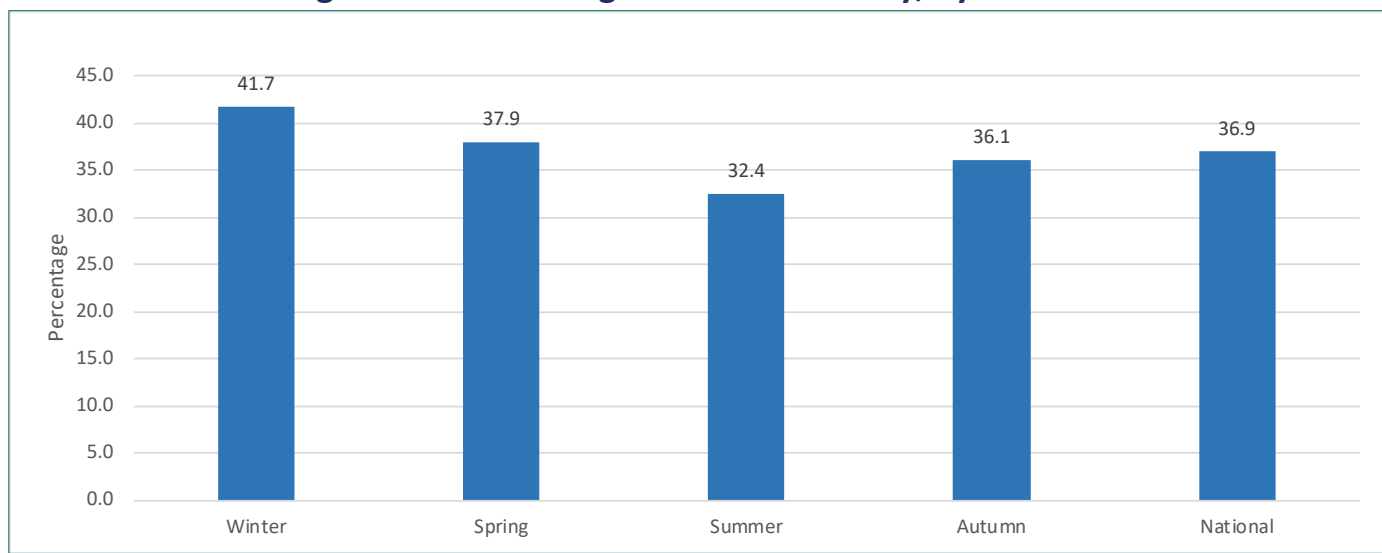
Table 6.8: Percentage of food insecurity, by selected household characteristics and by residence

Household characteristic		Urban	Rural	National
Total		46.2	33.9	36.9
Household size	1-2person	18.7	15.7	16.4
	3-5person	38.7	22.4	26.9
	6-8person	45.6	31.3	34.9
	9-10person	47.2	34.8	37.7
	11-14person	51.5	41.2	43.4
	15 & more	62.7	52.6	54.5
Age of head of household	Less than 20	47.2	35.1	37.9
	20-44	43.2	30.7	33.8
	45-64	47.9	36.7	39.7
	65 and more	55.2	32.3	38.0
Sex of head of household	Male	45.5	34.8	37.38
	Female	47.0	33.0	36.38
Marital status of head of household	Married	45.3	31.8	34.9
	Divorced, Separated	89.6	38.5	47.9
	Widow, Widower	35.1	34.6	34.7
	Engaged	55.1	39.4	42.6
	Never married	46.6	34.8	37.8
Educational attainment of head of household	No education	45.8	33.7	36.0
	Primary school	48.7	37.5	40.8
	Secondary school	48.0	31.0	38.6
	Teacher college	42.4	27.0	30.9
	University/ technical college	37.9	23.4	32.3

6.6 Seasonality of food insecurity

There is wide variability in the seasonal agricultural pattern in Afghanistan¹ that ultimately impacts food availability in the markets and food security, particularly in areas where crop production relies heavily on irrigation. The agriculture harvest period is very different across the country, some areas cultivating two crops (spring and winter). With this seasonal diversity, some areas experience an interval of up to five months between winter and spring harvest of wheat and maize, while in other areas, the gap is less than three months.

Figure 6.9: Percentage of food insecurity, by seasons



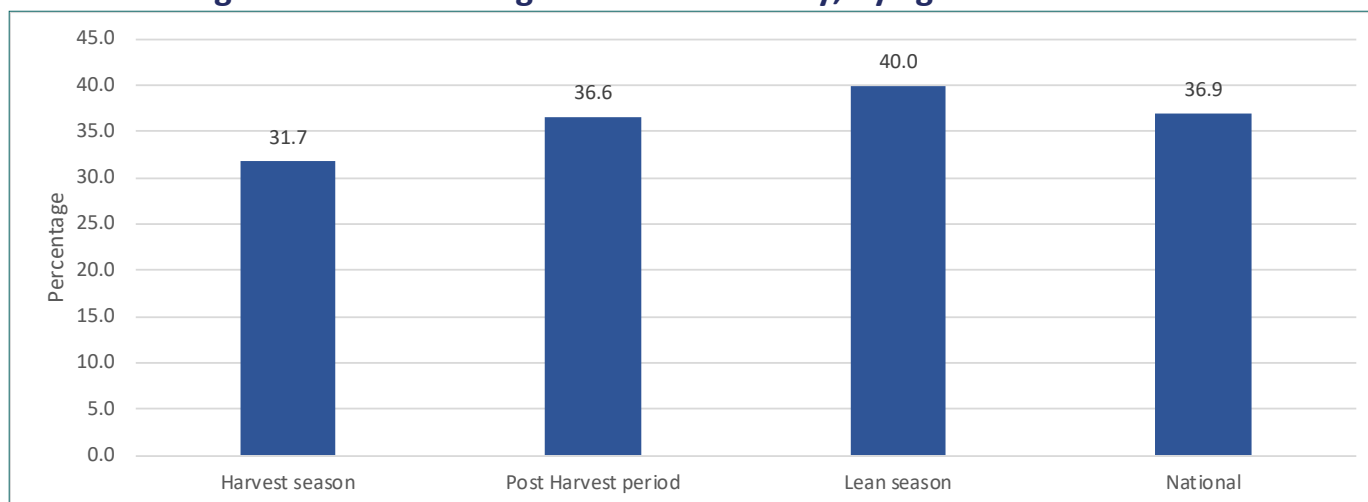
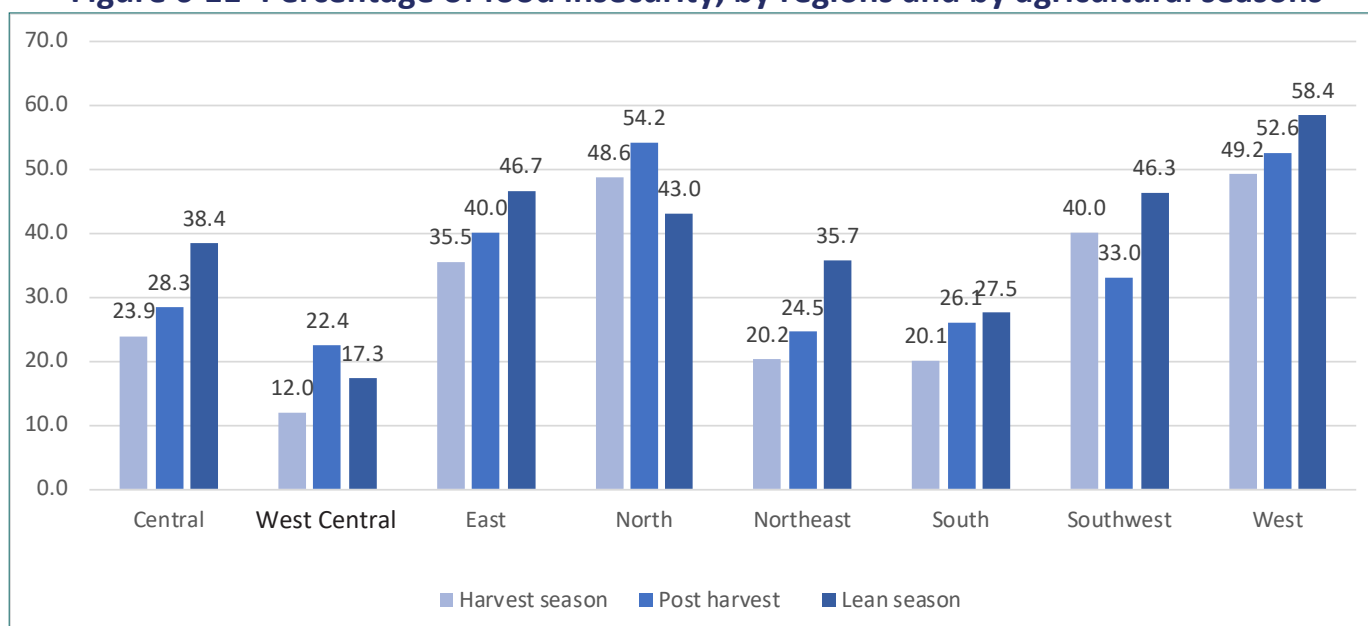
6.7 Food insecurity differences between harvest and lean seasons

There are considerable variations in the harvest, post-harvest, and lean seasons across the country². Food insecurity is generally lowest during the harvest season and gradually increases during the post-harvest season, and peaks in the lean season³. A comparison across population groups shows a similar trend: the largest proportion of people facing food insecurity during the lean season and the lowest during the harvest period.

¹ In the Afghanistan calendar, spring lasts from 21 March to 21 June, summer from 22 June to 22 September, autumn from 23 September to 21 December and winter from 22 December to 20 March.

² In this analysis the harvest, post-harvest and lean seasons are based on local assessments of harvesting periods, harvest lasts and typical lean seasons of a normal year.

³ The main harvest period is generally in the months of June and July for main staples food, the post-harvest period is usually from August to mid-December, the pre-harvest or lean season is generally from mid-December to April

Figure 6.10: Percentage of food insecurity, by agricultural seasons**Figure 6.11: Percentage of food insecurity, by regions and by agricultural seasons**

6.8 Source of food items

Since cereal is the primary staple food across most parts of Afghanistan, sources of cereals are used as a measure of where households mainly obtain their food. In most parts of the country, a large population depends on purchasing as their primary source of cereals, while a small proportion of the people use their products. Other sources include barter, gifts, charity, collecting wild foods, and food aid, which are of minor importance.

Figure 6.12: Population, by residence, and by the source of cereal (in percentage)

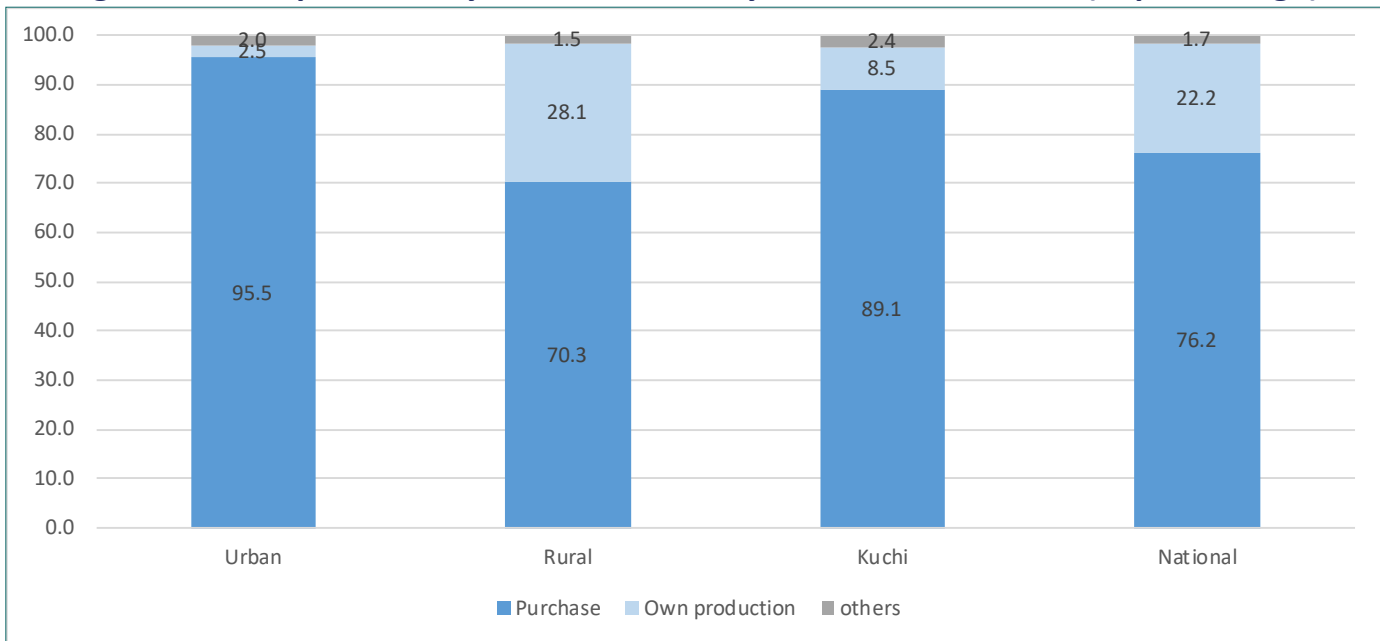
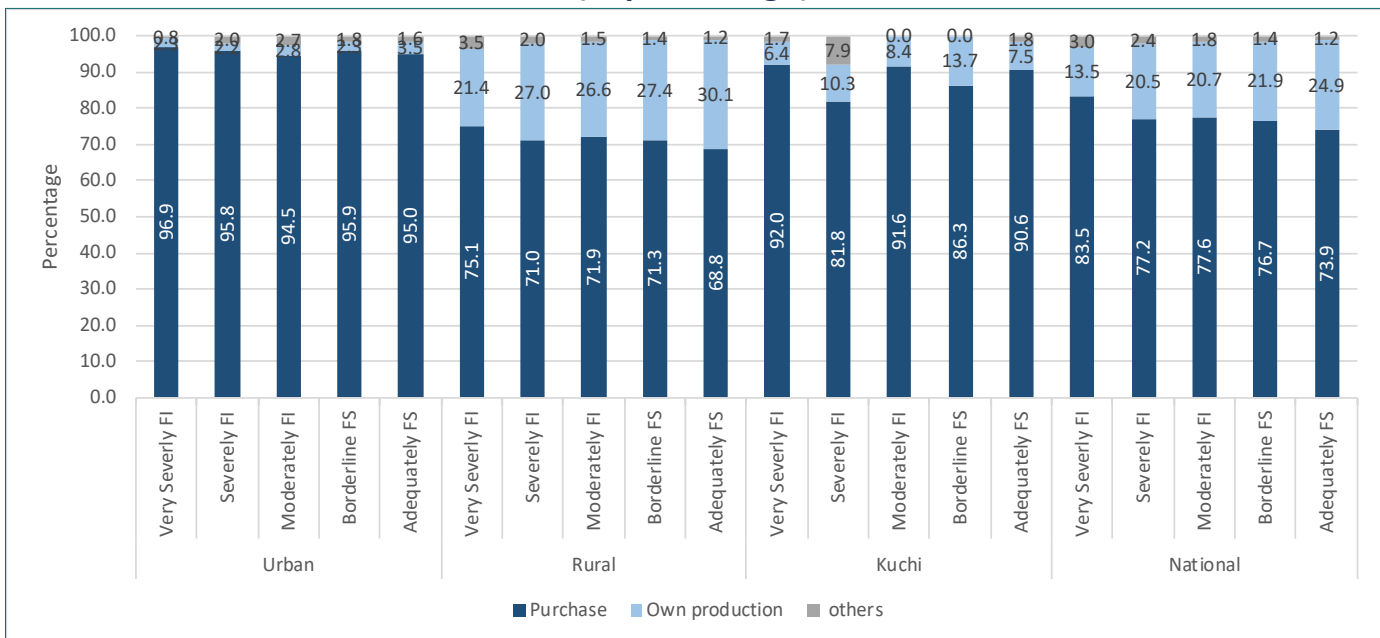


Figure 6.13: Population, by residence, food security levels, and by the source of cereal (in percentage)



6.9 Household shocks

Household shocks are considered those events that have adverse outcomes outside the direct control of households. These outcomes can be temporary and relatively mild. Still, they can also shake the household and its members' very existence, for which no coping strategy can provide an adequate answer. There is a fundamental distinction between generic shocks and idiosyncratic shocks. The first relates to general occurrences that can affect an entire community, like floods, agricultural and livestock diseases, droughts, widespread insecurity. In contrast, the second refers to events affecting specific households or persons, such as household members' death, loss of employment, or burnt-down home.

Text box 6.4: Household shocks

Water: reduced drinking water quantity and quality.

Agricultural: reduced agricultural water quality and quantity, unusually high level of crop pests and diseases, opium eradication, abandoning opium cultivation, unusually high level of livestock agricultural diseases, reduced availability of grazing areas and reduced availability of Kuchi migration routes.

Natural disasters: earthquakes, landslides and avalanches, flooding, late damaging frosts, heavy rains preventing work, severe winter conditions and hailstorms.

Insecurity: insecurity, violence and theft.

Food- and farm gate price: unusually high increases in food prices, unusual decrease in farm gate prices.

Idiosyncratic: bankruptcy of family business, serious illness or accident of working household member, death of a working household member, death or illness of other household member, involuntary loss of house or land, involuntary loss of livestock, loss of employment by a household member, reduced salary of a household member.

6.9.1 Livelihood coping with shocks

In Afghanistan, households may apply some coping strategies to mitigate shocks and compensate against food insecurity that they will face during the year. Almost eighteen coping strategies were recorded in Afghan livelihood may be used in offsetting against food insecurity. It should be emphasized that some unviable (distressed) coping strategies-which negatively impact food security in the future are also adopted by households. If the intensity of food insecurity would be low, households may apply only one coping strategy. Otherwise, they may use more than one coping strategy for accessing food.

Table 6.9: Population, by livelihood coping strategy, and by residence (in percentage)

Coping strategy	Urban	Rural	Kuchi	National
Did not need to do anything to compensate	25.4	45.35	57.09	41.06
Decreased expenditures	18.78	22.06	24.77	21.39
Took loan	2.95	5.68	6.42	5.05
Reduced quality of diet	13.07	15.12	15.47	14.64
Purchased food on credit from traders	6.2	5.97	5.05	5.99
Received help from others in the community	4.36	7.63	10.36	6.97
Sold house, land, or female reproductive livestock	0.64	5.01	14.86	4.4
Reduce the amount of food or skipping meals	2.71	3	6.04	3.07
other strategy	6.48	14.68	17.06	12.81

Text box 6.5: Livelihood coping strategies

Distress strategies - such as selling one's land – affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature than crisis strategies.

Crisis strategies - such as selling productive assets – directly reduce future productivity, which includes human capital formation.

Stress strategies - such as borrowing money or spending savings – indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks as the result of a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.

Sustainable strategies - such as increasing working time or working household members – that do not deplete assets, decrease production, reduce human capital.

The food insecure households used all types of coping strategies all over the residence. This similarity indicates the vulnerability of overall livelihoods across the country.

Table 6.10: Population using coping strategies, by residence, and by type of coping strategy (in percentage)

Residence	Distress strategies	Crisis strategies	Stress strategies	Sustainable strategies	Total
National	8.1	7.0	44.0	40.9	100.0
Urban	3.0	6.7	53.0	37.3	100.0
Rural	8.8	6.6	42.2	42.3	100.0
Kuchi	7.8	14.2	52.4	25.6	100.0



Chapter Seven



Education

7 EDUCATION

Summary. National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA) successive surveys show substantial progress for many education indicators. The IE&LFS 2020 established further improvements for adult and youth literacy rate indicators. However, the current survey shows a significant slowdown in improving the education indicators – net and gross attendance rates. The overall net attendance is 44.2 percent for primary education, 33.3 percent for secondary, and 6.7 percent for tertiary education. The corresponding gross attendance ratios are 54.0, 39.9, and 7.7 percent, respectively. The adult and youth literacy rates found in the survey are 36.0 and 54.0 percent, respectively. The gender equity indicators for net primary, secondary and tertiary attendance rates are 0.72, 0.60, and 0.45, as the same for the gross attendance rates are 0.70, 0.58, and 0.45 at the national level. The international comparison indicates that Afghanistan is still among the poorest performers in providing adequate education to its population.

7.1 Introduction

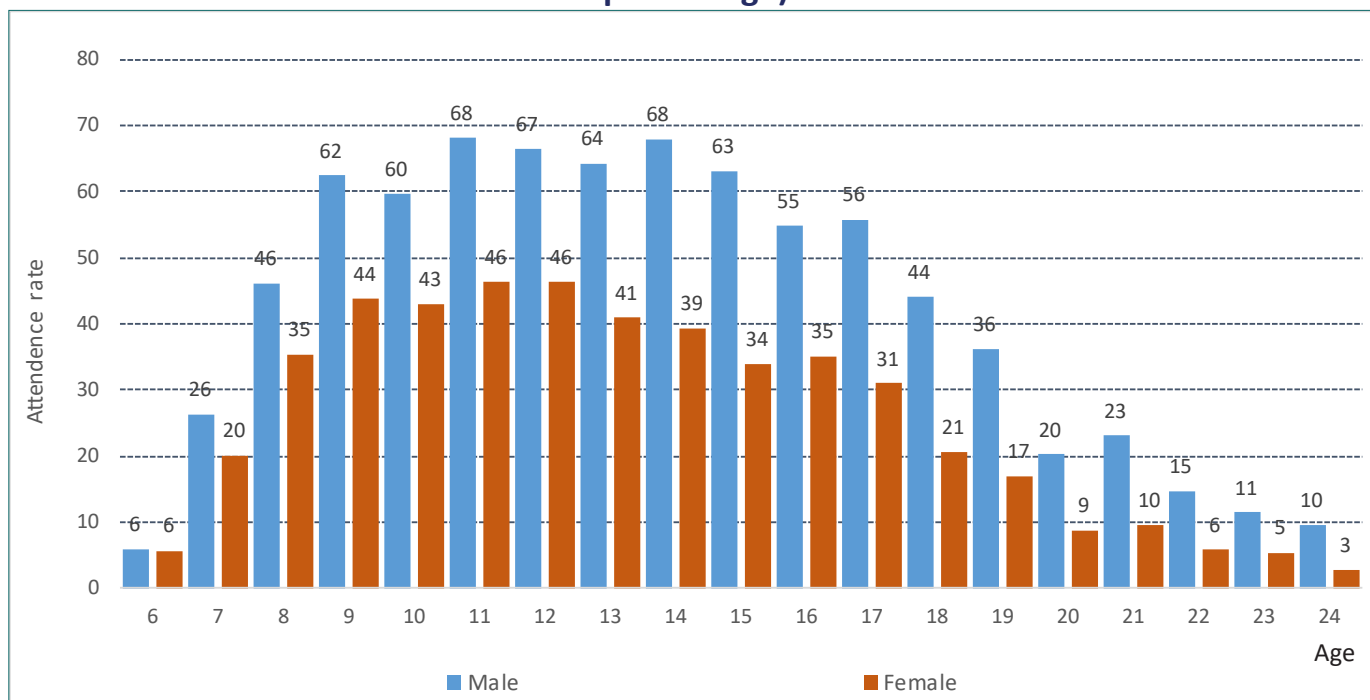
Education is one of the most critical aspects of human development. The Convention on the Rights of the child enshrines all children’s right to a primary education that will give them the skills they need to continue learning throughout life.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes a separate goal for education; SDG 4: “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.” This chapter contains age-specific attendance rate, pre-primary rate, net attendance and gross attendance rates, literacy rates, ICT skills, Educational attainment, and gender parity indicators.

7.2 Attendance in education

The number of students attending in a given level of education at any time during the reference academic year, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. Attendance rates provide indications for the functioning of the education system to serve the school-age population.

Primary education is supposed to start at age six. Previous survey results showed that few children started schooling at this age. Figure 7.1 presents the age-specific attendance rates in education. It indicates that many children enter primary school even at ages beyond seven, and the highest attendance rates are achieved only in the late primary and early secondary school ages.

Figure 7.1: Education attendance rate of the population aged 6-24, by age, and sex (in percentage)

7.2.1 Pre-primary education

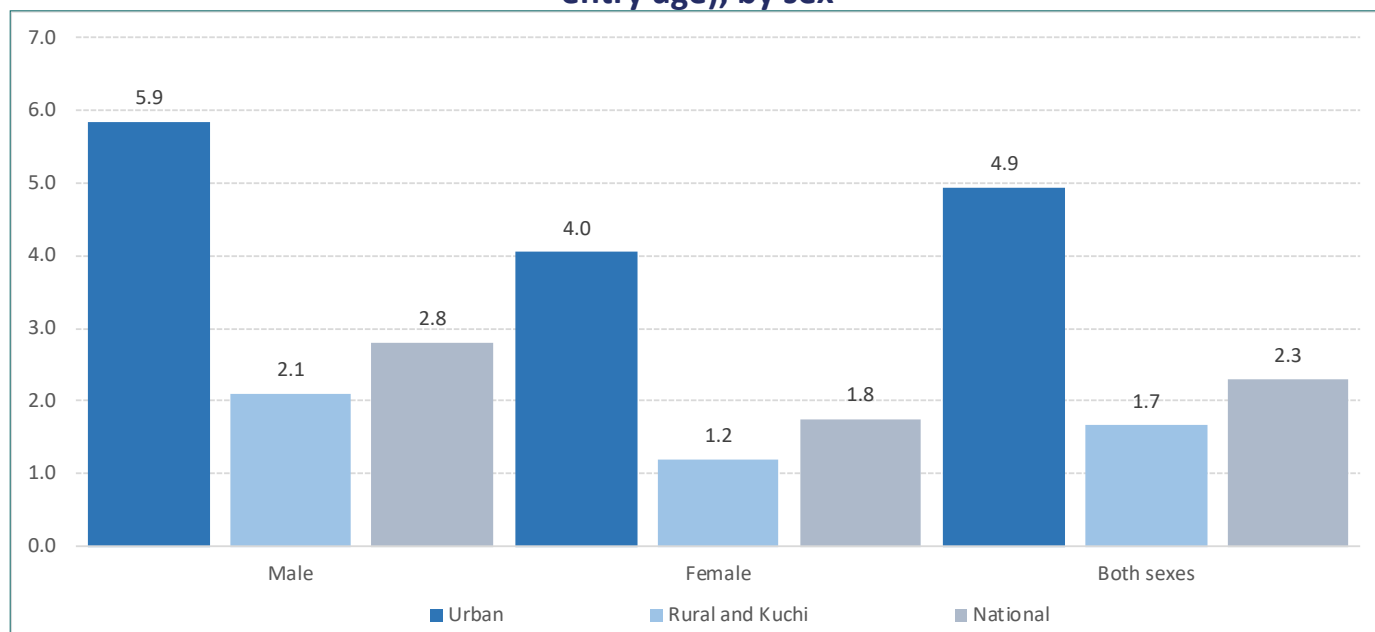
Pre-primary education is typically designed for children from 3 years of age to the start of primary school. The education properties of pre-primary are characterized by interaction with peers and educators. Children improve their use of language and social skills and start to develop logical and reasoning skills. Children are also introduced to alphabetical and mathematical concepts and encouraged to explore their surrounding world and environment.

Text box 7.1: SDG 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex ¹

Percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participants in early childhood education and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education. An organized learning programme is one which consists of a coherent set or sequence of educational activities designed with the intention of achieving pre-determined learning outcomes or the accomplishment of a specific set of educational tasks. Early childhood and primary education programmes are examples of organized learning programmes.

National	2.3%
Urban	4.9%
Rural and Kuchi	1.7%

¹ The number of children in the relevant age group who participate in an organized learning programme is expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age range. This indicator is calculated as the number of students (age 5 or 6 years old) participated in pre-primary education by the population of the same age.

Figure 7.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

7.2.2 Net attendance and gross attendance rates

Net attendance rate is the total number of students of the official age group for a given level of education attending school at any level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. Net attendance includes net primary, secondary and tertiary rates.

The gross attendance is the total number of students attending a given level of education at any time during the reference academic year, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. For the tertiary level, the population used is the 5-year age group starting from the official secondary school graduation age.

Table 7.1: Net attendance rate and gross attendance ratio, by education level, residence, and by sex (in percentages); Gender parity index, by education level, residence

Educational level, residence	Net attendance rate			Gender parity index	Gross attendance rate			Gender parity index
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes	
Primary								
National	51.1	36.6	44.2	0.72	62.9	44.1	54.0	0.70
Urban	63.1	55.9	59.7	0.89	76.1	67.1	71.8	0.88
Rural	50.7	33.0	42.3	0.65	63.0	39.8	52.0	0.63
Kuchi	3.9	0.9	2.5	0.23	5.0	1.2	3.3	0.24
Secondary								
National	41.8	24.9	33.3	0.60	50.4	29.5	39.9	0.59
Urban	54.5	43.6	49.1	0.80	62.3	51.3	56.9	0.82
Rural	39.1	19.0	28.9	0.49	48.5	22.6	35.4	0.47
Kuchi	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.21	3.0	0.4	1.7	0.13
Tertiary								
National	9.5	4.3	6.7	0.45	11.0	4.9	7.7	0.45
Urban	14.5	9.4	11.8	0.65	16.5	10.5	13.3	0.64
Rural	7.9	2.3	4.9	0.29	9.1	2.8	5.8	0.31
Kuchi	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.00	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0

Tax box 7.2 Net attendance and gross primary attendance rates

Net primary attendance: Total number of student of the official age group (7-12) in a given level of education who are attending school expressed a percentage of corresponding population.

Gross primary attendance rate: Total number of students attending a given level of education (primary) at any time during the reference academic year regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education

Primary education lasts six years, from classes 1 through 6, and is for pupils aged 6 to 12. In the first three years of primary education, the curriculum comprises subjects such as art, theology, Dari or Pashtu (depending on the region), mathematics, calligraphy, and physics. Other topics, such as sciences, geography, and history, are added to the curriculum later.

**Table 7.2: Net and gross primary attendance rates, by province
And by sex (in percentage); Gender parity index, by province**

sex, province	Net attendance rate			Gender parity index	Gross attendance rate			Gender parity index
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes	
Kabul	58.8	52.7	55.9	0.90	69.5	62.6	66.3	0.90
Kapisa	70.3	57.5	63.9	0.82	83.5	69.5	76.5	0.83
Parwan	73.9	60.4	67.3	0.82	92.7	71.7	82.4	0.77
Wardak	56.9	19.4	39.4	0.34	67.0	21.8	46.0	0.33
Logar	65.2	27.0	47.7	0.41	73.3	31.0	53.9	0.42
Nangarhar	62.0	31.5	48.0	0.51	75.7	39.1	58.9	0.52
Laghman	71.6	39.1	56.7	0.55	80.9	46.4	65.1	0.57
Panjsher	74.3	71.1	72.7	0.96	97.3	90.8	94.1	0.93
Baghlan	30.3	14.6	22.8	0.48	37.8	16.6	27.7	0.44
Bamyan	63.6	54.2	59.3	0.85	74.5	66.1	70.7	0.89
Ghazni	78.1	57.1	69.1	0.73	90.8	63.4	79.1	0.70
Paktika	59.3	1.9	32.6	0.03	74.1	2.6	40.8	0.04
Paktya	38.6	16.3	28.6	0.42	49.2	23.1	37.5	0.47
Khost	47.2	10.1	29.3	0.21	75.9	13.8	45.9	0.18
Kunarha	58.7	34.9	47.6	0.59	70.6	42.4	57.5	0.60
Nooristan	13.3	5.5	9.6	0.41	17.3	5.5	11.7	0.32
Badakhshan	61.1	53.7	57.3	0.88	77.3	64.4	70.6	0.83
Takhar	47.9	39.6	43.7	0.83	59.7	49.7	54.6	0.83
Kunduz	47.8	36.0	42.0	0.75	63.0	47.9	55.5	0.76
Samangan	55.5	33.7	44.9	0.61	67.4	41.2	54.7	0.61
Balkh	57.7	51.9	54.8	0.90	74.6	65.0	69.9	0.87
Sar-e-Pul	32.2	37.2	34.5	1.16	39.7	41.9	40.7	1.06
Ghor	78.4	40.5	60.1	0.52	88.0	44.6	67.1	0.51
Daykundi	62.7	50.7	56.9	0.81	79.6	66.9	73.5	0.84
Urozgan	3.0	1.5	2.3	0.50	6.6	1.7	4.1	0.26
Zabul	28.2	4.7	18.7	0.17	37.8	5.1	24.6	0.13
Kandahar	24.4	6.7	16.5	0.27	32.5	8.2	21.6	0.25
Jawzjan	37.5	32.9	35.2	0.88	53.9	38.5	46.3	0.71
Faryab	41.6	45.4	43.8	1.09	61.5	53.2	56.8	0.87
Helmand	9.3	2.5	6.0	0.27	11.2	3.1	7.3	0.28
Badghis	25.0	20.2	22.5	0.81	33.7	21.8	27.5	0.65
Herat	71.8	70.1	71.0	0.98	86.7	87.4	87.0	1.01
Farah	46.7	33.4	41.2	0.72	50.2	33.5	43.3	0.67
Nimroz	42.4	29.0	36.5	0.68	50.6	34.9	43.7	0.69

Tax box 7.3 Net attendance and gross secondary attendance rates

Net secondary attendance: Total number of student of the official age group (13-18) in a given level of education who are attending school expressed a percentage of corresponding population.

Gross primary attendance rate: Total number of students attending a given level of education (secondary) at any time during the reference academic year regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education

Lower (or intermediate) secondary education lasts three years, from classes 7 to 9, for pupils aged 12-14 years. The curriculum for lower secondary education comprises mathematics, sciences, biology, physics, chemistry, and foreign languages (English, German, French and Russian). Lower secondary education is a preparation for higher secondary education. Lower secondary education also provides admission to technical and secondary vocational education.

Upper secondary education consists of 3 years of senior secondary education, from classes 10 to 12 for pupils aged 14-17. In upper secondary education, pupils can choose theoretical subjects, such as history, mathematics, Islamic studies, or vocationally-oriented subjects, such as agriculture, education, art and culture, and economics.

**Table 7.3: Net and gross secondary attendance rates, by province and by sex (in percentage);
Gender parity index, by province**

sex, province	Net attendance rate			Gender parity index	Gross attendance rate			Gender parity index
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes	
Kabul	52.3	41.7	47.2	0.80	58.8	48.3	53.7	0.82
Kapisa	71.5	52.3	61.5	0.73	84.3	58.2	70.7	0.69
Parwan	61.9	41.2	51.3	0.67	77.1	50.4	63.5	0.65
wardak	64.0	13.0	39.3	0.20	79.2	15.5	48.3	0.20
Logar	67.0	7.3	35.1	0.11	89.9	10.2	47.3	0.11
Nangarhar	46.5	15.9	30.8	0.34	60.2	19.5	39.4	0.32
Laghman	53.8	12.1	33.4	0.23	64.7	19.6	42.7	0.30
Panjsher	68.5	41.7	55.5	0.61	88.4	51.1	70.4	0.58
Baghlan	30.7	13.3	21.5	0.43	42.3	15.8	28.3	0.37
Bamyan	52.3	42.5	47.3	0.81	69.8	54.3	61.9	0.78
Ghazni	54.9	37.0	47.3	0.67	61.0	42.2	53.0	0.69
Paktika	53.0	1.7	27.1	0.03	66.2	1.7	33.7	0.03
Paktya	36.0	5.4	20.9	0.15	43.5	5.6	24.8	0.13
Khost	35.5	8.6	23.4	0.24	52.2	11.5	33.8	0.22
Kunarha	42.6	18.1	30.4	0.42	51.6	22.2	37.0	0.43
Nooristan	20.0	2.0	11.2	0.10	20.9	3.4	12.3	0.16
Badakhshan	36.6	33.1	34.9	0.91	41.7	39.0	40.3	0.93
Takhar	38.3	23.6	30.5	0.62	48.0	27.1	36.9	0.57
Kunduz	30.8	17.8	23.7	0.58	38.5	21.2	29.0	0.55
Samangan	32.7	18.5	26.3	0.57	36.1	26.3	31.7	0.73
Balkh	49.2	37.1	43.2	0.75	60.7	44.2	52.5	0.73
Sar-e-Pul	26.5	18.5	22.5	0.70	35.4	21.1	28.2	0.60
Ghor	38.2	12.6	24.7	0.33	45.9	16.1	30.2	0.35
Daykundi	49.1	40.5	44.5	0.82	63.8	48.8	55.8	0.76
Urozgan	8.3	0.8	3.6	0.10	10.6	0.9	4.5	0.09
Zabul	16.3	0.4	9.2	0.03	22.2	1.1	12.7	0.05
Kandahar	23.4	1.0	11.9	0.04	30.9	1.4	15.8	0.05
Jawzjan	25.5	22.3	24.2	0.87	29.7	28.8	29.3	0.97
Faryab	35.3	18.4	25.6	0.52	43.0	19.9	29.8	0.46
Helmand	15.2	2.3	8.3	0.15	19.0	2.3	10.1	0.12
Badghis	17.5	7.0	12.2	0.40	20.5	7.0	13.8	0.34
Herat	35.7	36.0	35.8	1.01	40.9	43.8	42.3	1.07
Farah	33.2	21.5	26.6	0.65	37.8	22.7	29.3	0.60
Nimroz	20.8	15.1	17.6	0.73	27.6	17.6	22.0	0.64

Tax box 7.4 Net attendance and gross tertiary attendance rates

Net tertiary: Total number of student of the official age group (19-24) in a given level of education who are attending university/ higher education institution expressed a percentage of corresponding population.

Gross tertiary attendance rate: Total number of students attending a given level of education (tertiary) at any time during the reference academic year regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official university/ higher education institution-age population corresponding to the same level of education.

Public and private higher education institutions provide Higher education in Afghanistan. The Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) draws the higher education curriculum. The universities have some autonomy in contributing to the curriculum. Universities generally only offer bachelor's and master's degree programs, but the number of master's programs is still small. The bachelor's degree programs usually have a nominal duration of 4 years, while master's programs have a nominal period of 2 years.

**Table 7.4: Net and gross tertiary attendance rates, by province and by sex (in percentage);
Gender parity index, by education level, province**

sex, province	Net attendance rate			Gender parity index	Gross attendance rate			Gender parity index
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes	
Kabul	12.6	6.8	9.5	0.54	13.7	7.0	10.2	0.51
Kapisa	15.2	2.4	9.5	0.15	17.5	5.6	11.9	0.32
Parwan	22.6	6.2	13.8	0.27	28.0	8.3	17.4	0.30
Wardak	12.6	2.3	7.2	0.18	13.5	3.3	8.1	0.24
Logar	19.8	1.2	10.0	0.06	19.8	1.2	10.0	0.06
Nangarhar	14.3	1.1	7.1	0.07	17.8	1.5	9.0	0.08
Laghman	11.2	0.0	5.0	0.00	14.1	0.0	6.1	0.00
Panjsher	18.9	4.8	12.1	0.26	21.7	5.7	14.0	0.26
Baghlan	5.2	2.5	3.8	0.48	5.7	2.5	4.1	0.43
Bamyan	17.2	11.2	14.0	0.65	20.8	13.1	16.7	0.63
Ghazni	10.6	6.4	8.6	0.60	14.7	6.4	10.7	0.44
Paktika	3.4	0.0	1.6	0.00	3.4	0.0	1.6	0.00
Paktya	4.6	0.0	2.3	0.00	6.5	0.2	3.2	0.03
Khost	4.8	1.8	3.3	0.38	5.2	2.0	3.6	0.38
Kunarha	8.3	0.4	4.1	0.05	8.8	0.9	4.6	0.10
Nooristan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.00
Badakhshan	13.5	2.6	7.5	0.19	14.9	3.2	8.5	0.21
Takhar	13.6	5.8	9.2	0.43	18.5	7.8	12.3	0.42
Kunduz	4.5	3.0	3.7	0.66	4.8	3.0	3.9	0.62
Samangan	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.19	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.92
Balkh	10.5	12.2	11.4	1.16	11.0	12.7	11.9	1.15
Sar-e-Pul	3.9	3.8	3.9	0.98	3.9	4.9	4.4	1.25
Ghor	10.0	0.1	4.9	0.01	10.7	0.2	5.3	0.02
Daykundi	19.1	4.1	10.8	0.22	20.5	5.6	12.3	0.27
Urozgan	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.06	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.12
Zabul	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.00	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.00
Kandahar	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.18	1.3	2.3	1.9	1.78
Jawzjan	6.1	5.0	5.5	0.82	6.1	7.0	6.5	1.16
Faryab	7.5	6.2	6.6	0.83	8.7	6.6	7.3	0.75
Helmand	2.7	0.3	1.4	0.12	2.8	0.5	1.6	0.18
Badghis	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.98	0.2	0.7	0.5	3.02
Herat	7.6	6.3	6.9	0.83	9.3	7.3	8.3	0.79
Farah	7.4	0.0	3.1	0.00	7.4	0.0	3.1	0.00
Nimroz	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.17	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.72

7.2.4 Trends in educational attendance

Successive rounds of NSA surveys collected an increasing amount of information about educational attendance, producing time series for more education indicators. A trend reflects what seems to be going on around at any time and typically using for comprising progress on education achievement between successive surveys.

Figure 7.3a: Net primary attendance rate, by the survey, and by sex (in percentage)

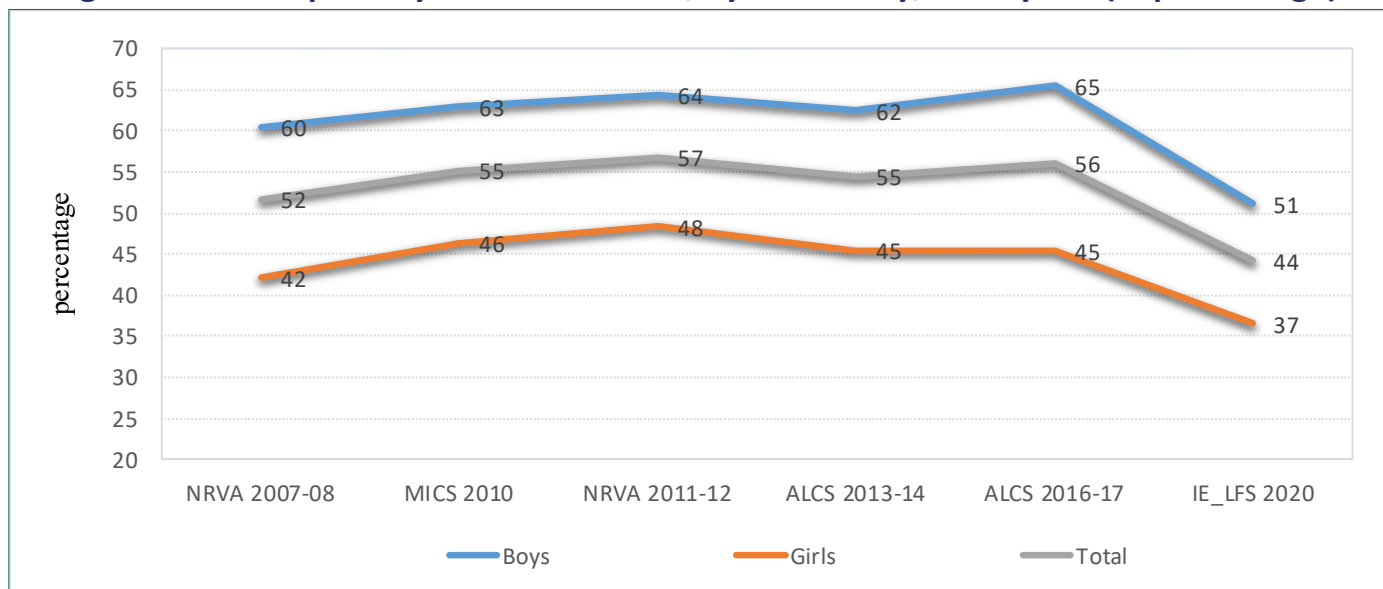


Figure 7.3b: Net secondary attendance rate, by the survey, and by sex (in percentage)

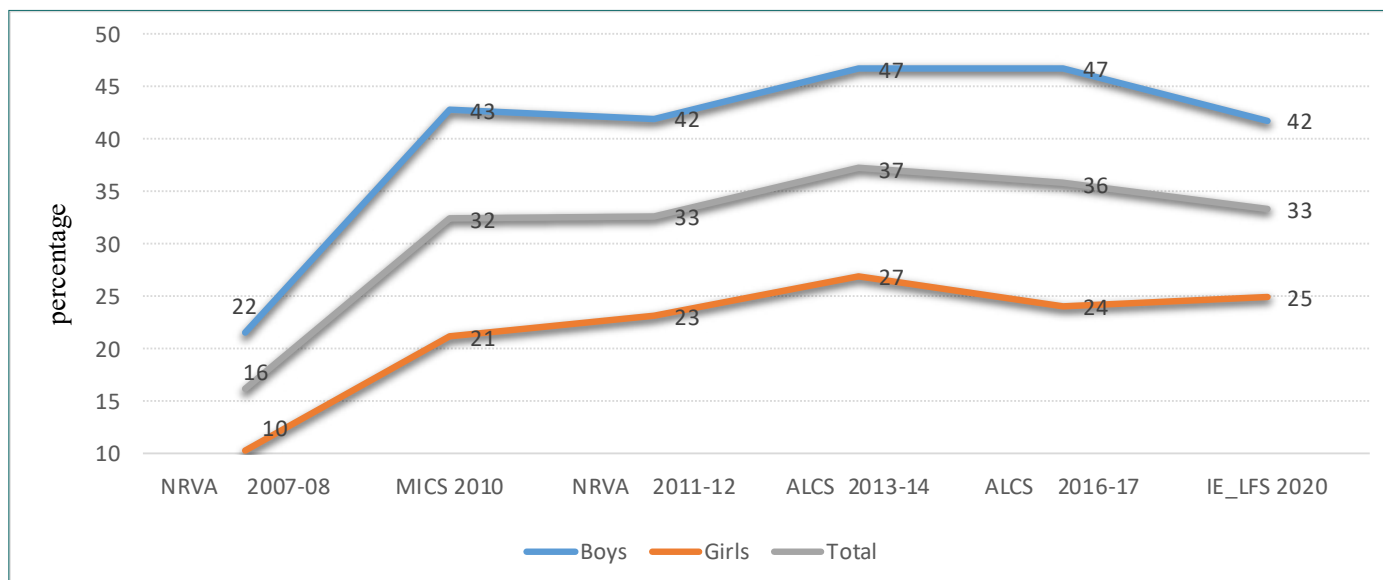
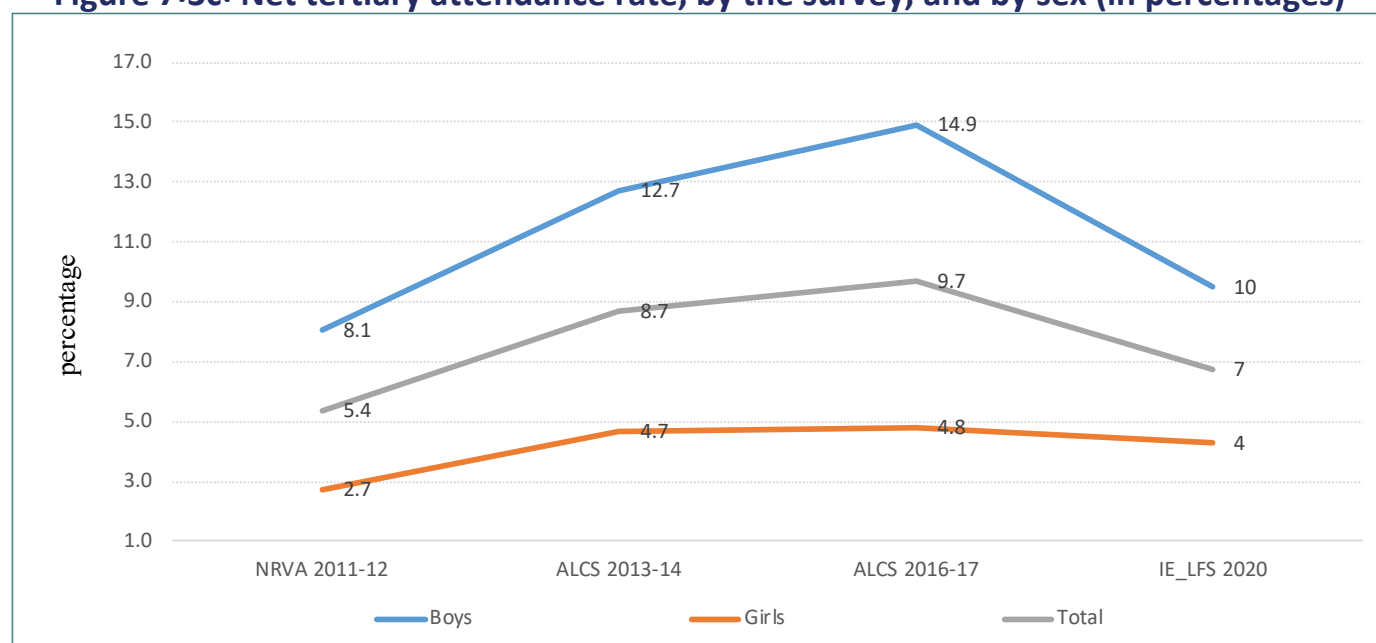


Figure 7.3c: Net tertiary attendance rate, by the survey, and by sex (in percentages)

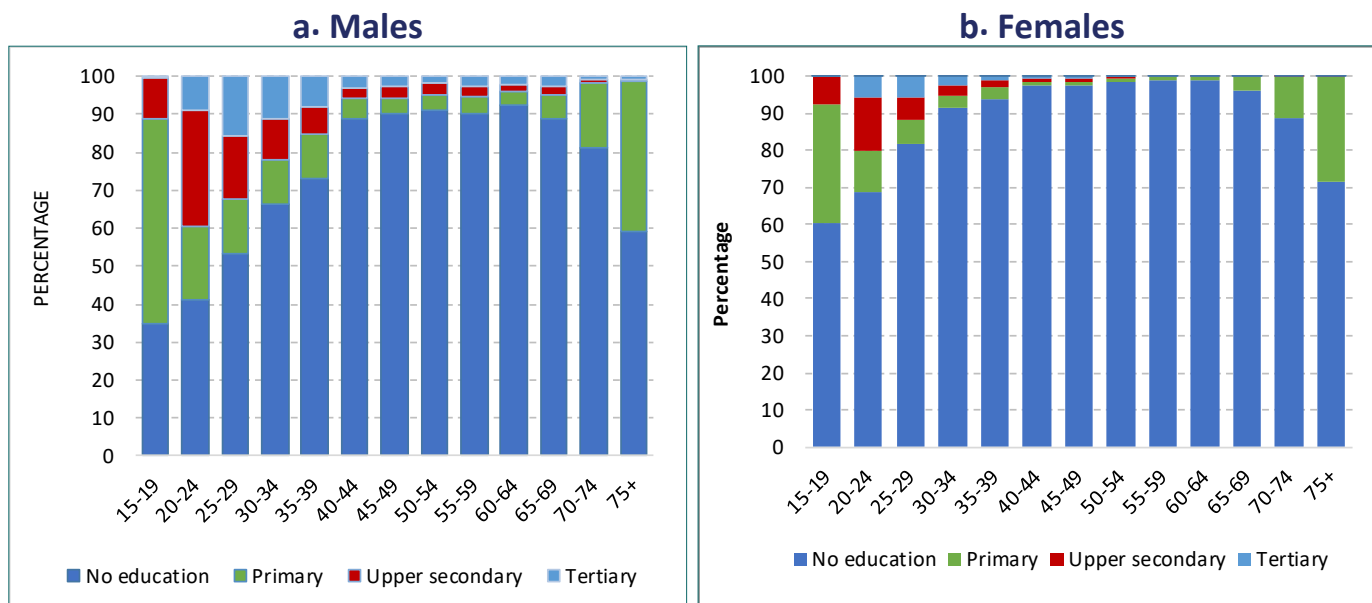
7.3 Educational attainment

Educational attainment of the population can be used as an indicator of the stock and quality of human capital within a country and as a measure to assess the needs and establish policies for upgrading it. It also reflects the education system's structure and performance and its accumulated impact on human capital formation. The internationally recommended indicator measures the percentage distribution of the population 25 and over by the number of years or highest level of schooling completed.

Table 7.5: Population 25 years and over, by educational attainment, and by sex (in thousands and percentage)

Educational attainment	In thousands			In percentages		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	4,796	4,610	9,406	100.0	100.0	100.0
No education	3,469	4,277	7,746	72.3	92.8	82.3
Primary	321	88	410	6.7	1.9	4.4
Lower secondary	181	50	231	3.8	1.1	2.5
Upper secondary	403	98	501	8.4	2.1	5.3
Teacher college	103	45	147	2.1	1.0	1.6
University/Technical college	320	52	371	6.7	1.1	3.9

Figure 7.5: Males and females 15 years and over, by age, and by educational attainment (in percentage)



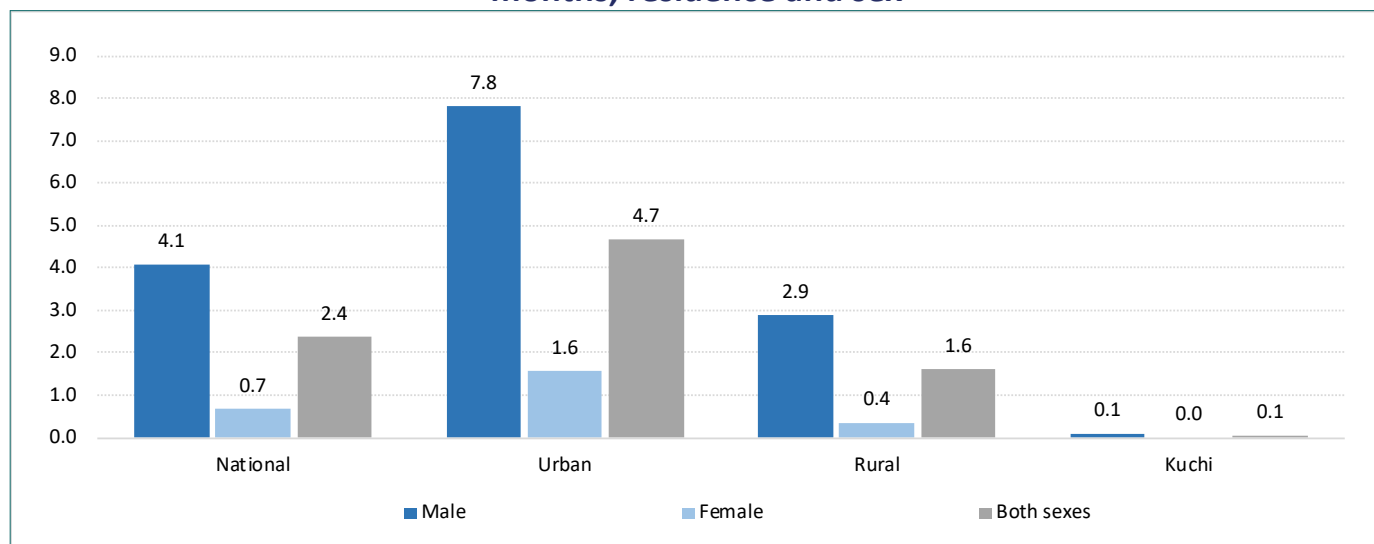
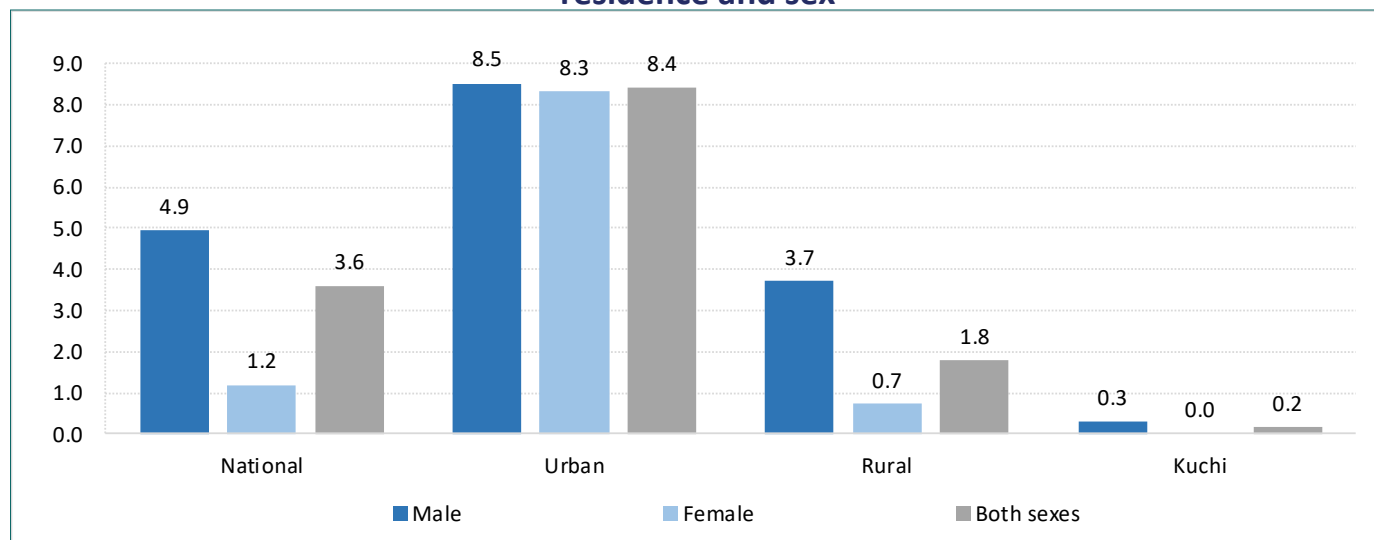
7.4 Proportion of youth/adults with (ICT) skills, by type of skill

The proportion of youth (aged 15 to 24) and adults (15 age and over) with information and communication technology in the past three months is in the indicators for SDG 4: inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Text box 7.5: SDG indicator 4.4.1, ICT skills indicator

The indicator is calculated as the percentage of people in a given population who have responded 'yes' to a selected number of variables e.g. the use of ICT skills in various subject areas or learning domains, the use of ICT skills inside or outside of school and/or workplace, the minimum amount of time spent using ICT skills inside and outside of school and/or workplace, availability of internet access inside or outside of school and/or workplace, etc.

National	2.4%
Urban	4.7%
Rural	1.6%
Kuchi	0.1%

Figure 7.6a: Percentage of adults (aged 15 and above) with ICT skills in three past months, residence and sex**Figure 7.6b: Percentage of youth (aged 15 to 24) with ICT skills in three past months, residence and sex**

7.5 Literacy

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write and to use written words in everyday life is one of the intended outcomes of education, as well as a measure of a person's ability to function in society and his or her potential for further intellectual growth and contribution to the economic and socio-cultural development of society literacy including youth and adult literacy rates.

Table 7.6: Adult literacy and Youth literacy rate, by province (in percentage); Gender parity index

sex, residence	Adult literacy rate			Gender parity index	Youth literacy rate			Gender parity index
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes	
National	50.4	21.7	36.0	0.43	68.8	40.1	54.0	0.58
Urban	76.2	40.1	53.6	0.53	83.7	65.3	74.3	0.78
Rural	46.1	15.8	30.9	0.34	65.9	31.7	48.1	0.48
Kuchi	11.8	0.9	6.5	0.08	9.6	1.3	5.4	0.14

7.5.1 Adult literacy rate

It is the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short, simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy' the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Adult illiteracy is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who cannot both read and write without understanding a short, simple statement on his/her everyday life.

Table 7.7: Adult literacy rate, by province (in percentage); Gender parity index

Sex, Province	Adult literacy rate			Gender parity index
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Kabul	68.2	38.9	53.7	0.57
Kapisa	69.2	35.7	52.4	0.52
Parwan	64.9	27.8	46.3	0.43
Wardak	81.3	19.6	50.7	0.24
Logar	61.5	19.9	40.7	0.32
Nangarhar	49.9	11.7	30.5	0.24
Laghman	55.8	11.2	33.2	0.20
Panjsher	74.3	35.7	55.5	0.48
Baghlan	61.1	15.6	38.7	0.25
Bamyan	54.9	28.0	41.5	0.51
Ghazni	58.9	16.8	38.2	0.29
Paktika	57.6	1.4	30.0	0.02
Paktya	40.0	5.8	22.6	0.14
Khost	45.6	6.6	26.1	0.14
Kunarha	60.3	16.4	38.7	0.27
Nooristan	19.7	2.1	10.9	0.10
Badakhshan	41.8	27.1	34.5	0.65
Takhar	38.8	21.2	29.7	0.55
Kunduz	43.8	19.7	31.7	0.45
Samangan	39.6	15.5	27.7	0.39
Balkh	51.7	33.3	42.4	0.64
Sar-e-Pul	39.6	18.4	28.9	0.46
Ghor	34.7	8.2	21.7	0.23
Daykundi	55.1	27.3	40.7	0.49
Urozgan	29.7	1.6	14.9	0.05
Zabul	46.5	2.1	24.0	0.05
Kandahar	31.2	1.7	16.3	0.05
Jawzjan	33.5	18.3	26.0	0.55
Faryab	36.8	18.1	26.7	0.49
Helmand	24.3	2.0	13.1	0.08
Badghis	26.6	5.3	16.0	0.20
Herat	60.5	41.9	51.1	0.69
Farah	30.9	9.5	20.0	0.31
Nimroz	56.1	30.0	42.4	0.53

7.5.2 Youth literacy rate

The number of persons aged 15 to 24 years can both read and write with understanding a short, simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy,' the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations.

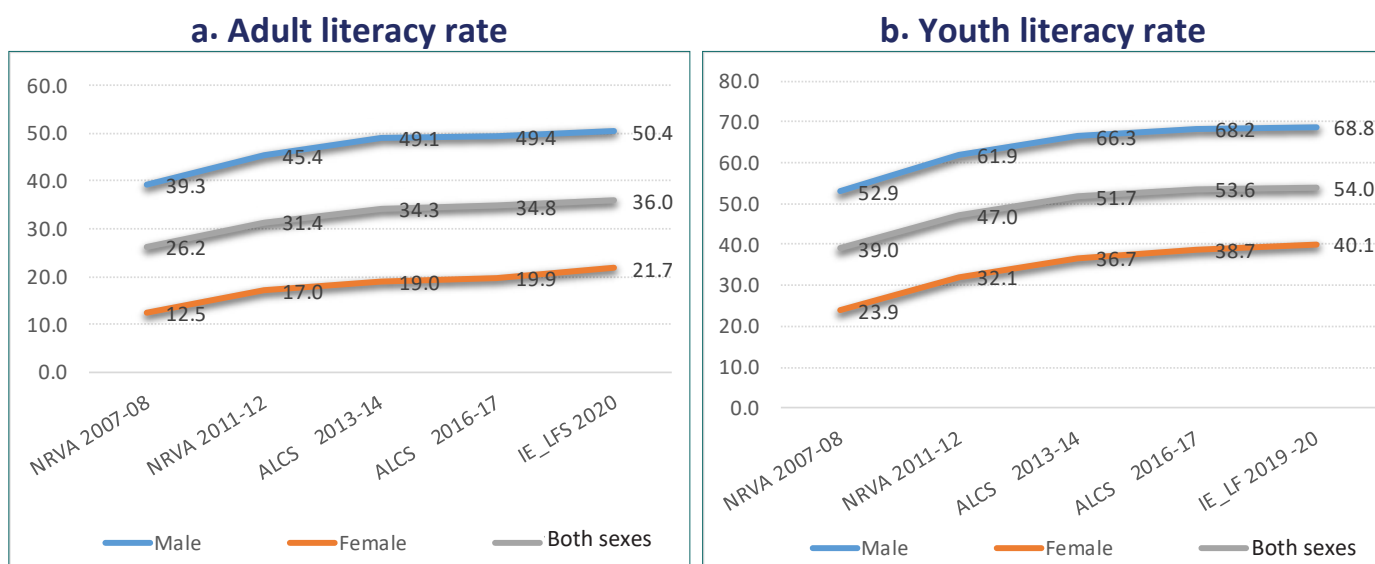
Table 7.8: Youth literacy rate, by province (in percentages); Gender equity indicators

Sex, Province	Youth literacy rate			Gender parity index
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Kabul	85.7	63.0	74.2	0.73
Kapisa	88.0	66.0	77.1	0.75
Parwan	90.9	57.9	73.6	0.64
Wardak	88.5	35.3	61.9	0.40
Logar	75.0	26.1	49.3	0.35
Nangarhar	67.1	22.6	44.3	0.34
Laghman	76.0	21.0	46.4	0.28
Panjsher	92.3	65.2	79.4	0.71
Baghlan	82.7	29.8	56.1	0.36
Bamyan	74.0	55.9	64.7	0.76
Ghazni	82.8	40.3	63.2	0.49
Paktika	84.3	2.3	42.8	0.03
Paktya	58.9	11.8	34.8	0.20
Khost	74.0	16.9	46.1	0.23
Kunarha	75.8	30.2	52.2	0.40
Nooristan	31.9	4.4	16.5	0.14
Badakhshan	56.2	50.9	53.5	0.91
Takhar	59.8	38.6	48.2	0.65
Kunduz	58.1	39.7	48.4	0.68
Samangan	57.5	30.3	43.9	0.53
Balkh	69.5	55.0	62.1	0.79
Sar-e-Pul	59.3	38.2	48.5	0.64
Ghor	48.4	16.2	31.6	0.33
Daykundi	80.2	55.9	66.8	0.70
Urozgan	33.1	2.9	13.2	0.09
Zabul	56.5	3.8	26.8	0.07
Kandahar	43.6	4.3	23.3	0.10
Jawzjan	47.7	40.4	44.3	0.85
Faryab	62.1	34.6	45.8	0.56
Helmand	41.1	5.4	22.8	0.13
Badghis	41.4	9.9	24.9	0.24
Herat	81.4	73.2	77.3	0.90
Farah	53.3	20.1	34.1	0.38
Nimroz	66.9	43.5	53.4	0.65

7.5.3 Trends in literacy levels

A trend is a change or development towards something new or different. So the trend in education means continuously upgrading the education system according to the present necessities. Some of the particularly noticeable trends in educational institutions throughout the world include the use of technology in the classroom, which includes but is not limited to gamification and use of educational apps, inquiry-based education, an industry-based interface for older students via internships, and so on.

Figure 7.7: Adult- and youth literacy rate, by survey year, and by sex (in percentage)





Chapter Eight

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Health

8 HEALTH

Summary. Health services play an essential role in health promotion and maintenance, disease management and prevention, diminishing unnecessary disability and premature death, and realizing health equity for the population. However, if accessibility to such services is hampered, these matters can not be achieved, and the negative repercussions for the population's health may be substantial. The key finding shows that Afghanistan's health system has been steadily progressing over the last 18 years, increasing healthcare coverage throughout the country. 79.4 percent of the Afghanistan population is within a range of two hours away from a public clinic, 66.6 percent of the population lives less than two hours from a district or provincial hospital, and 10.0 percent lives more than six hours away, reported by Shuras. Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth before and after delivery are essential for both the mother and the infant's survival and well-being.

Timely and high-quality ante-natal care is key to bringing down the high levels of neonatal and maternal mortality. The results of IE&LFS 2020 show that overall the use of antenatal care (with four or more visits) has improved, which are recommended by the World Health Organization. The percentage of pregnant women received four or more visit from a skilled health care provider is 27.6 percent. A doctor and a midwife or a nurse assist 8.5 and 53.3 percent of deliveries, meaning that a skilled birth attendant (SDG indicator 3.1.2) assisted 61.8 percent of all births. In Afghanistan, 37.5 percent of all births still occur at home, and considerable differences exist between the three types of residence. In urban areas, only 12.0 percent of all children are born at home, against 40.8 percent in rural areas and 69.2 percent in the Kuchi community. Currently, a total of 42.5 percent of all deliveries take place in public hospitals. Private health facilities and other public health facilities only cover a minority of all births, 5.2 and 14.8 percent of all births, respectively. In total, 62.5 percent of births are institutional deliveries. Again, considerable differences exist between urban (87.8 percent) and rural residence (58.5 percent), and the Kuchi population (26.1 percent).

The IE&LFS 2020 suggests that the prevalence rate for disabilities is 3.1 percent. However, there is evidence that this figure underestimates the actual number of persons with disabilities. One in three persons with disabilities has more than one disability. As can be expected, prevalence is high at older ages. However, the prevalence is higher among young children compared to the adult population. Walking/climbing steps are the activity for which the disability rate is highest (1.1 percent), followed by seeing (0.6 percent). Communication is the activity with the lowest connected disability rate (0.4 percent). Generally, there is little difference in prevalence between both sexes.

Interestingly, a higher proportion of women are disabled because of illness than men (14.4 against 15.7 percent). Among persons with a disability, 25.4 percent indicated they had multiple disabilities. This percentage was slightly higher for males (25.5 percent) than for females (25.3 percent). However, the differences are not statistically significant. Multiple disabilities were only marginally lower in urban areas (23.9 percent), compared to rural areas (28.6 percent) and among Kuchis (9.7 percent).

8.1 Introduction

After many years the health system in Afghanistan is undergoing significant change. The IE&LFS 2020 demonstrated the positive outcome of the recovering health system. Some of the most impressive progress in the health sector has been made in maternal and child health, ante-natal care, and increased deliverance in specialized institutions with skilled birth attendants. This chapter will investigate whether the positive trends in ante-natal care, place of delivery, and delivery by skilled birth attendants have further improved.

Persons with a disability occupy a vulnerable position in Afghan society. In contrast to their difficult situation, recent statistics on the prevalence of persons with a disability are largely missing. In 2005, NSIA organized a National Disability Survey, and the NRVA 2007-08 contained some questions on disability, but since then, there is no comprehensive information about the prevalence of disability. The IE&LFS 2020 included a particular module on disability. The present chapter provides new information about the prevalence of disability in Afghanistan.

8.2 Access to Health Services

Access to comprehensive, quality health care services is vital for promoting and maintaining health, preventing and managing the disease, reducing unnecessary disability and premature death, and achieving health equity for all Afghan people. Access to health primarily measures the required time to travel to reach the nearest health facility. Health facilities can be public or private clinics, hospitals, or drug stores that provide basic health services.

Table 8.1: Accessibility of population to the health facilities, by type of health facility , by travel time by any means of transport and by residence (in percentage)

Health facility, travel time	Urban	Rural	Kuchi	National
Public clinic				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 2 hours	98.2	73.4	64.7	79.4
2 to 6 hours	1.8	25.0	35.3	19.5
6 hours or more than	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.1
District or Provincial hospital				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 2 hours	90.3	39.2	39.2	52.4
2 to 6 hours	9.2	36.6	45.1	29.9
6 hours or more than	0.5	24.3	15.7	17.8
Private doctor's office or private hospital				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 2 hours	99.1	55.7	47.9	66.6
2 to 6 hours	0.8	30.1	50.1	23.4
6 hours or more than	0.1	14.2	2.0	10.0
Private pharmacy				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 2 hours	99.4	75.6	70.6	81.6
2 to 6 hours	0.5	20.9	29.4	16.0
6 hours or more than	0.1	3.5	0.0	2.5

Table 8.2: Mean and median one-way travel costs to health facilities, by residence and by type of health facility (in Af)

Residence		Public clinic	District or Provincial hospital	Private doctor's office or private hospital	Private pharmacy
National	Mean	129.5	274.0	217.2	129.4
	Median	30.0	60.0	50.0	20.0
Urban	Mean	36.1	58.3	32.4	25.0
	Median	10.0	20.0	10.0	0.0
Rural	Mean	162.6	354.5	290.6	160.4
	Median	50.0	100.0	50.0	30.0
Kuchi	Mean	176.5	267.2	182.7	272.0
	Median	50.0	50.0	50.0	20.0

Figure 8.1: Accessibility of population to the health facilities, by type of health facility, by travel time by any means of transport and by survey (in percentage)

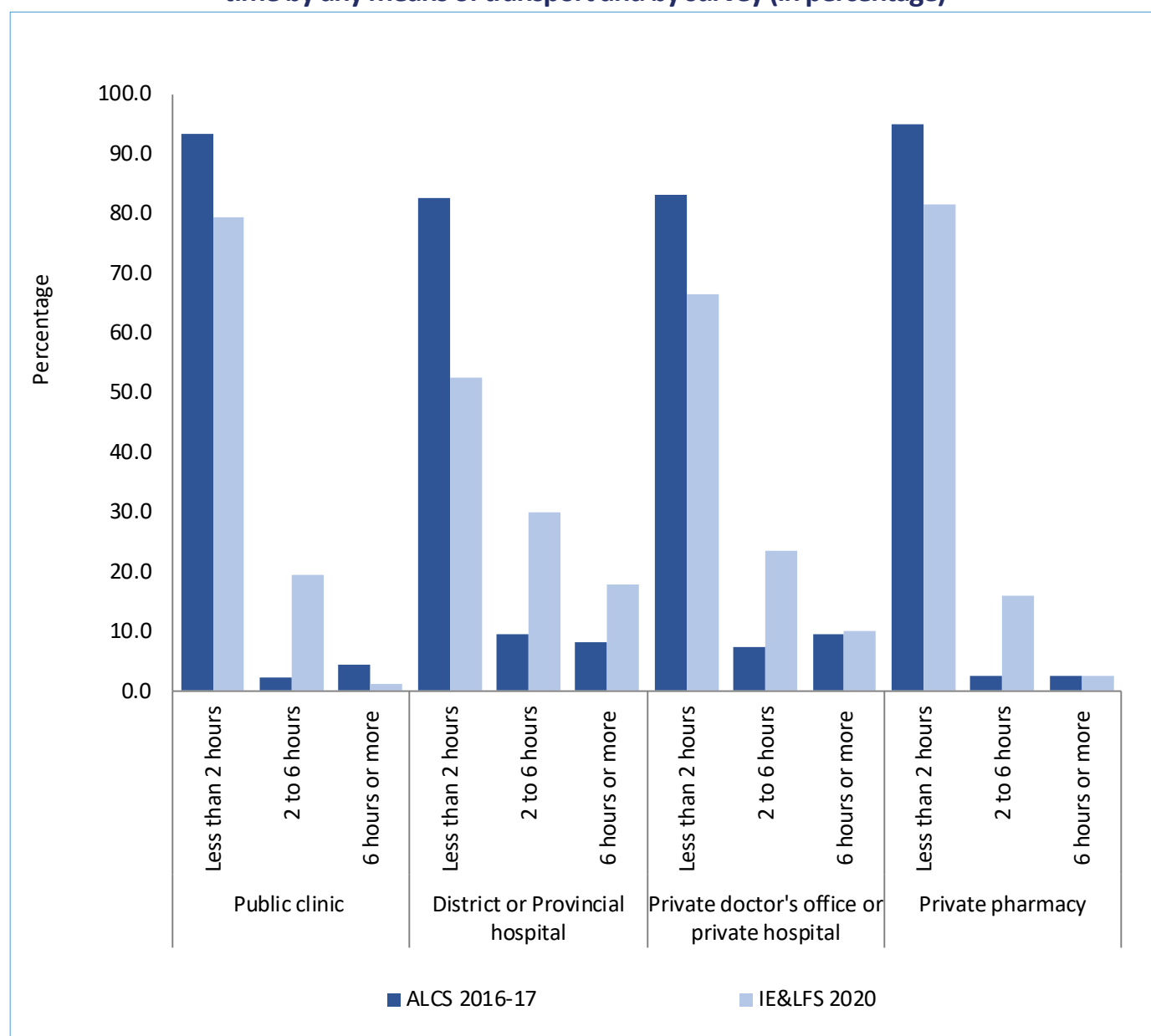


Table 8.3: Accessibility of population to the health facilities, by type of health facility, travel time, by any means of transport and by province (in percentage)

Province	Public clinic			District or provincial hospital			Private doctor's office or private hospital			Private pharmacy		
	< 2 hours	2-6 hours	> 6 hours	< 2 hours	2-6 hours	> 6 hours	< 2 hours	2-6 hours	> 6 hours	< 2 hours	2-6 hours	> 6 hours
Kabul	98.4	1.7	0.0	93.4	6.6	0.0	96.1	3.9	0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0
Kapisa	100.0	0.0	0.0	71.5	28.5	0.0	71.5	28.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Parwan	99.4	0.6	0.0	90.7	9.4	0.0	93.5	6.5	0.0	95.8	4.3	0.0
Wardak	62.5	35.6	1.9	18.3	35.5	46.2	19.0	34.6	46.5	76.5	20.3	3.3
Logar	97.8	2.2	0.0	42.7	57.3	0.0	49.8	48.6	1.7	90.0	10.0	0.0
Nangarhar	77.4	22.6	0.0	60.8	34.5	4.7	83.5	15.0	1.5	100.0	0.0	0.0
Laghman	83.5	16.5	0.0	31.9	40.8	27.3	88.1	11.1	0.9	96.0	4.0	0.0
Panjsher	93.8	6.2	0.0	84.2	8.7	7.1	89.6	5.0	5.5	94.1	4.3	1.6
Baghlan	89.3	10.7	0.0	66.0	27.2	6.7	69.7	26.7	3.7	80.5	18.8	0.8
Banmyan	62.1	37.9	0.0	4.0	26.3	69.7	16.5	31.3	52.2	39.8	26.6	33.6
Ghazni	72.4	26.0	1.6	35.3	40.9	23.8	36.9	37.9	25.2	90.2	9.9	0.0
Paktika	87.6	10.0	2.4	83.0	14.6	2.4	89.6	10.4	0.0	85.7	14.3	0.0
Paktya	94.3	5.7	0.0	88.2	11.8	0.0	72.6	22.9	4.5	90.2	9.8	0.0
Khost	93.7	6.3	0.0	44.3	39.1	16.6	94.3	5.7	0.0	94.3	5.7	0.0
Kunarha	88.6	11.4	0.0	46.8	46.7	6.5	84.0	16.0	0.0	84.0	16.0	0.0
Nooristan	97.9	2.1	0.0	95.6	4.4	0.0	95.6	4.4	0.0	97.9	2.1	0.0
Badakhshan	66.0	34.0	0.0	4.4	19.4	76.3	41.3	42.2	16.4	48.6	41.8	9.7
Takhar	78.7	21.3	0.0	50.2	29.5	20.3	56.0	32.4	11.6	71.3	27.5	1.2
Kunduz	93.3	6.7	0.0	66.9	33.1	0.0	72.4	27.6	0.0	74.0	26.0	0.0
Samangan	55.1	24.8	20.1	25.0	13.2	61.8	29.6	10.5	59.9	47.9	27.0	25.1
Balkh	86.2	10.4	3.5	49.8	30.2	20.0	65.2	15.5	19.3	88.9	6.1	5.0
Sar-E-pul	72.8	27.2	0.0	34.7	23.3	42.0	56.4	20.2	23.4	73.8	18.1	8.2
Ghor	7.5	82.8	9.8	2.7	25.4	71.9	10.8	84.2	5.0	10.8	84.2	5.0
Daykundi	50.9	42.9	6.2	5.4	22.8	71.8	1.0	10.0	89.0	56.9	36.4	6.7
Urozgan	55.9	44.1	0.0	30.5	64.5	5.0	41.5	55.9	2.6	85.8	14.2	0.0
Zabul	65.5	32.6	1.9	18.0	39.7	42.3	22.9	41.6	35.5	28.2	50.6	21.2
Kandahar	89.8	10.2	0.0	43.3	38.8	17.9	90.0	10.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0
Jawzjan	82.8	17.2	0.0	60.9	31.3	7.8	64.2	23.8	12.0	68.4	28.7	2.9
Faryab	88.2	11.8	0.0	41.2	48.6	10.2	60.3	39.7	0.0	88.2	11.8	0.0
Helman	86.2	13.8	0.0	64.1	35.9	0.0	92.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Badghis	65.9	31.1	3.0	20.4	64.0	15.6	57.6	36.9	5.5	57.6	36.9	5.5
Herat	64.0	36.0	0.0	37.2	47.9	14.9	71.8	18.7	9.5	90.8	9.2	0.0
Farah	80.6	19.4	0.0	37.0	63.0	0.0	53.6	44.6	1.8	95.8	4.2	0.0
Nimroz	90.6	9.4	0.0	92.2	7.8	0.0	90.6	9.4	0.0	92.2	7.8	0.0

Figure 8.2: Average for one-way travel to health facilities, by type of health facility and by the survey (in Afs)

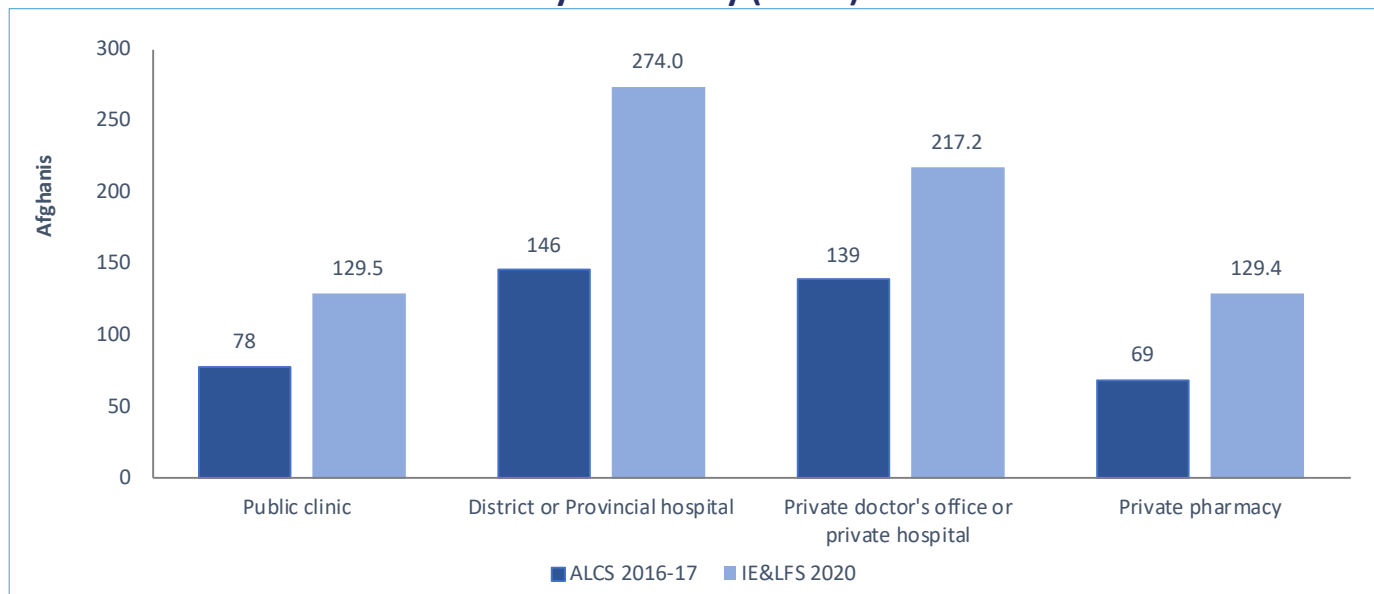


Figure 8.3: Gender parity index for medical personnel, by type of health facility, medical occupation and survey

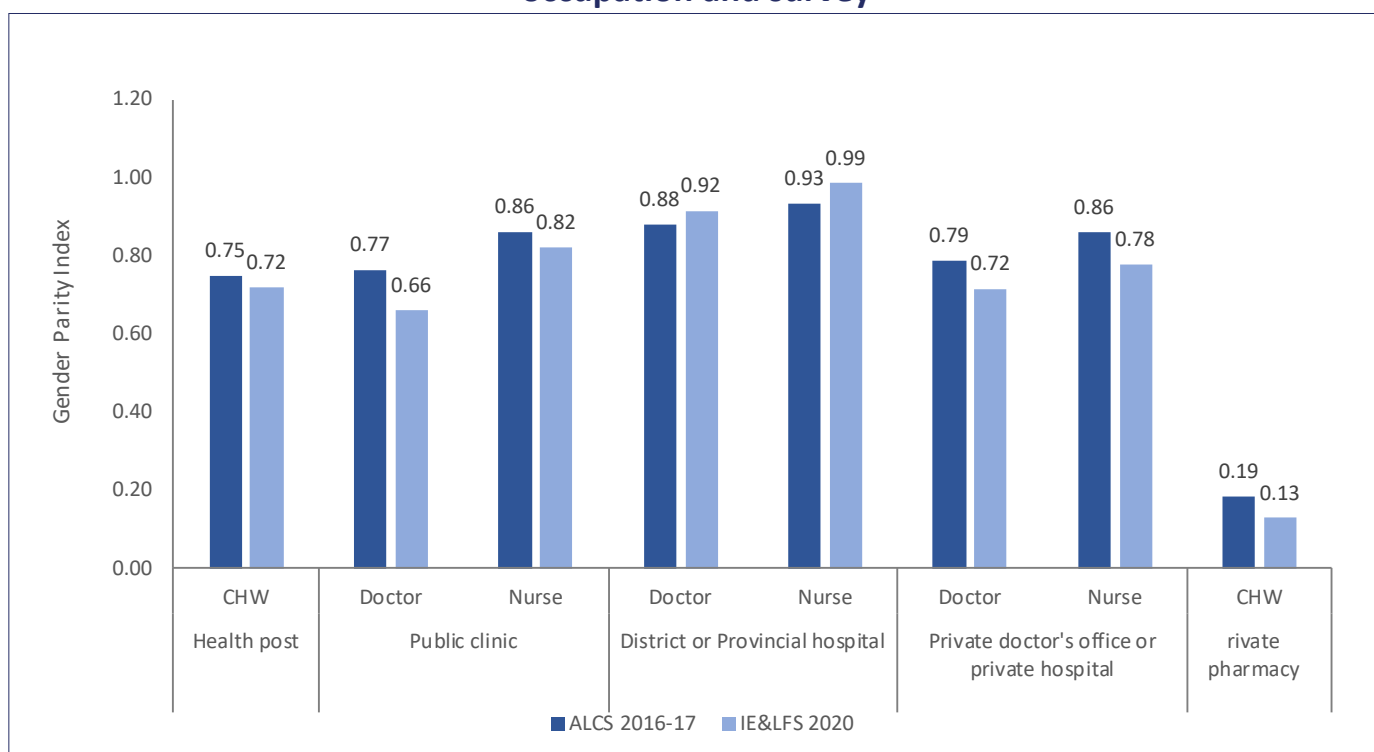


Table 8.4: Gender parity index for medical personnel, by type of health facility, medical occupation and province

Province	Health post	Public clinic		District or provincial hospital		Private doctor's office or private hospital		Private pharmacy
	CHW	Doctor	Nurse	Doctor	Nurse	Doctor	Nurse	CHW
Kabul	0.88	1.05	1.80	0.97	1.09	0.91	1.18	0.38
Kapisa	1.69	0.70	1.12	0.98	1.00	0.95	1.06	0.09
Parwan	0.97	0.70	0.86	0.92	1.00	0.71	1.09	0.22
Wardak	0.08	0.91	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.01	0.03
Logar	0.30	0.22	0.72	0.98	1.00	0.74	1.03	0.00
Nangarhar	0.95	0.75	0.48	1.00	1.00	0.84	0.97	0.36
Laghman	1.00	0.56	0.15	1.00	1.00	0.41	1.89	0.01
Panjsher	0.49	0.39	0.12	0.59	0.63	0.22	9.66	0.00
Baghlan	0.00	0.16	0.51	0.25	0.74	0.25	0.92	0.00
Banmyan	0.96	0.65	0.88	1.00	1.00	0.47	3.16	0.02
Ghazni	0.52	0.40	1.00	0.88	0.96	0.93	1.03	0.07
Paktika	0.11	0.18	0.33	0.47	0.78	0.31	1.46	0.07
Paktya	0.58	0.51	0.71	0.73	0.80	0.60	1.00	0.01
Khost	0.85	0.81	0.38	1.00	1.00	0.51	1.05	0.00
Kunarha	0.92	0.44	0.11	0.94	1.00	0.08	2.68	0.02
Nooristan	0.00	0.36	0.44	0.80	0.82	0.54	3.57	0.00
Badakhshan	0.87	0.68	0.51	1.00	1.00	0.46	1.32	0.03
Takhar	1.24	0.41	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.91	1.00	0.01
Kunduz	0.64	0.67	1.04	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.02	0.03
Samangan	0.82	0.70	0.85	0.98	1.00	0.82	1.03	0.03
Balkh	0.83	0.85	0.92	1.00	1.00	0.90	1.02	0.04
Sar-E-pul	0.72	0.43	0.71	1.00	1.00	0.72	1.04	0.48
Ghor	0.14	0.04	0.15	0.75	0.88	0.03	1.44	0.01
Daykundi	2.00	0.37	1.04	1.00	1.00	0.88	1.00	0.08
Urozgan	0.41	0.33	0.03	0.19	0.86	0.12	1.08	0.00
Zabul	0.30	0.10	0.65	1.00	1.05	0.80	1.33	0.20
Kandahar	0.45	0.77	0.22	0.95	0.95	0.43	1.07	0.00
Jawzjan	0.89	0.60	0.98	1.02	1.00	0.86	1.06	0.06
Faryab	1.00	0.59	0.45	1.00	1.00	0.65	1.09	0.00
Helman	0.00	0.45	0.04	0.89	0.92	0.08	1.71	0.00
Badghis	0.62	0.23	0.49	0.84	1.00	0.40	1.50	0.22
Herat	1.13	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.03	0.97	1.03	0.12
Farah	0.63	0.25	0.47	0.75	0.90	0.45	1.27	0.00
Nimroz	1.03	0.94	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.99	1.00	0.13

Table 8.5: Presence of health staff, by type of health facility, staff type and by residence (in percentage)

Health facility, staff type	Urban	Rural	Kuchi	National
Health post				
Female CHW	83.1	48.9	17.7	52.1
Male CHW	90.3	69.8	76.5	72.5
Public clinic				
Female doctor	86.4	47.5	53.9	57.7
Female nurse	78.3	68.3	44.0	69.8
Female midwife	79.2	89.4	62.8	85.6
Male doctor	86.7	87.5	92.1	87.4
Male nurse	69.3	91.0	80.0	84.9
District or Provincial hospital				
Female doctor	96.6	87.3	95.9	90.1
Female nurse	97.4	94.0	86.0	94.5
Female midwife	95.2	98.0	82.0	96.6
Male doctor	99.0	98.7	88.3	98.3
Male nurse	92.4	97.8	82.0	95.7
Private doctor's office or private hospital				
Female doctor	91.1	59.7	67.3	68.1
Female nurse	86.9	59.4	56.8	66.3
Female midwife	88.6	69.5	58.9	74.0
Male doctor	98.5	93.5	96.0	94.9
Male nurse	87.6	84.6	76.0	85.0
Private pharmacy				
Female CHW	28.4	6.7	2.0	12.0
Male CHW	92.5	93.5	92.2	93.2

8.3 Ante-natal care

A pregnant woman can reduce many of the risks related to the pregnancy and delivery, if she regularly attends the health facility for antenatal care and receives proper care. A minimum number of four check-ups is required to be considered adequate antenatal care.

Table 8.6: Mean number of antenatal care visits by pregnant women with a live birth who received four ante-natal care visits, by residence and survey

ANC indicator, survey	Urban	Rural	Kuchi	National
Mean number of visits				
ALCS 2016-17	3.6	1.7	1.0	2.0
IE&LFS 2020	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.3
Four visits or more				
ALCS 2016-17	33.5	12.	5.4	16.3
IE&LFS 2020	40.8	24.2	13.8	27.6

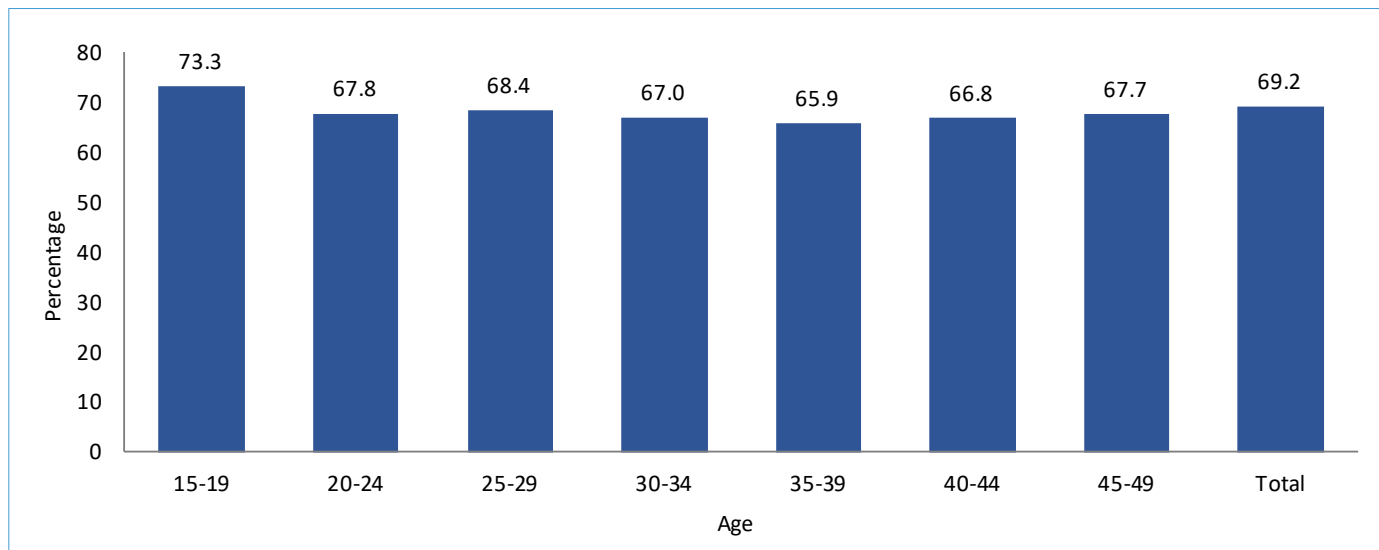
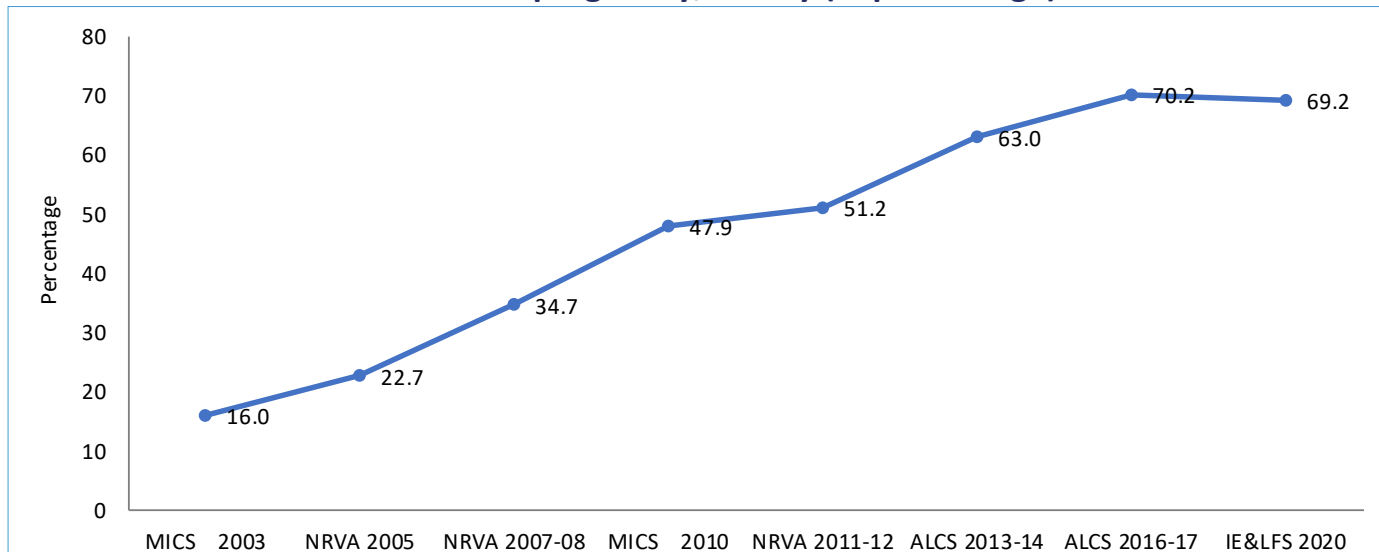
Figure 8.4: Percentage of pregnant women with a live birth who received any ante-natal care (skilled or unskilled) during their last pregnancy, by five-year age group**Figure 8.5: Women with a live birth who reported at least one ante-natal examination for their last pregnancy, survey (in percentage)**

Figure 8.6: Mean number ante-natal care (skilled or unskilled) visits by pregnant women with a live birth and by five-year age group

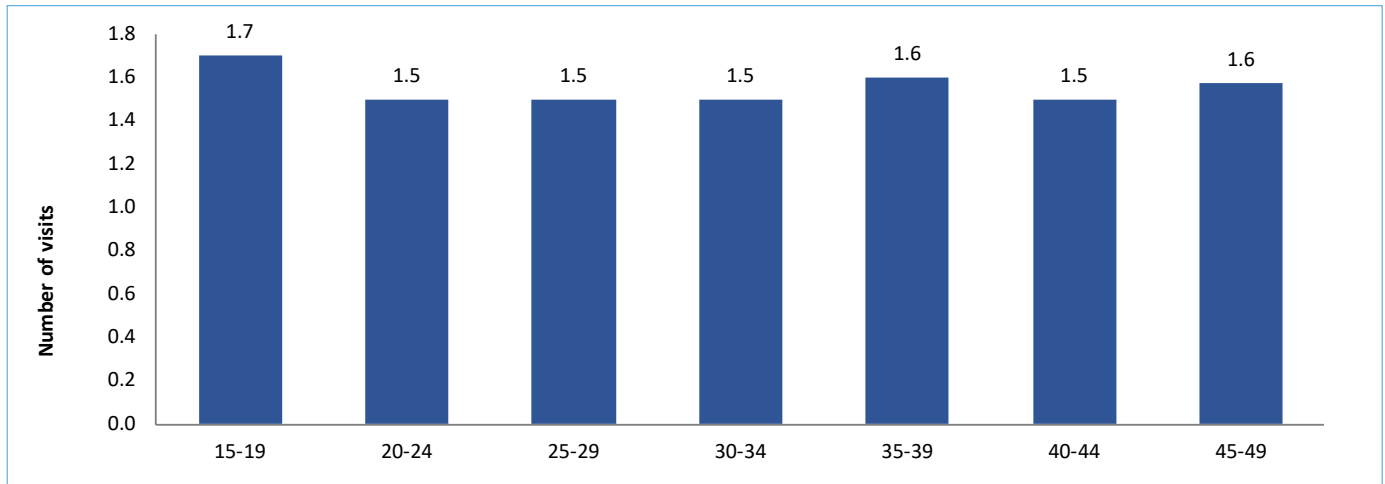


Figure 8.7: Percentage of pregnant women with a live birth who had any skilled antenatal care, by educational attainment

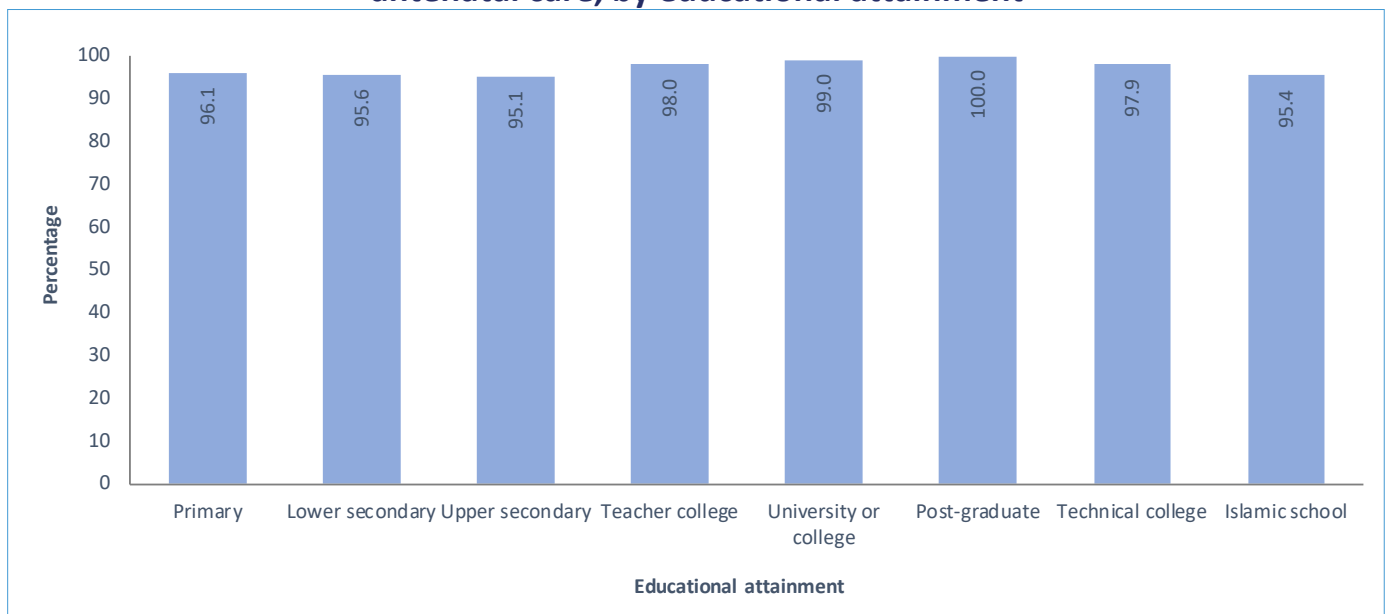


Table 8.7: Percentage of pregnant women with a live birth who reported at least one antenatal care visit during their last pregnancy, by province

Province	ALCS 2016-17	IE&LFS 2020
Kabul	84.7	76.0
Kapisa	85.8	92.4
Parwan	70.3	68.5
Wardak	61.7	78.9
Logar	69.1	44.3
Nangarhar	76.8	50.7
Laghman	59.8	68.8
Panjsher	74.6	76.7
Baghlan	52.2	76.0
Bamyan	84.7	80.1
Ghazni	62.4	87.7
Paktika	41.7	54.3
Paktya	70.4	82.3
Khost	62.8	32.1
Kunarha	64.0	52.5
Nooristan	13.0	26.9
Badakhshan	44.4	64.4
Takhar	68.1	76.6
Kunduz	74.2	90.4
Samangan	63.1	62.8
Balkh	85.0	82.7
Sar-E-pul	67.8	81.0
Ghor	51.8	56.1
Daykundi	49.4	71.5
Urozgan	74.8	20.6
Zabul	69.7	51.4
Kandahar	84.0	43.4
Jawzjan	76.9	67.3
Faryab	77.5	90.2
Helmand	68.6	79.4
Badghis	57.7	47.4
Herat	78.7	86.1
Farah	58.2	80.6
Nimroz	46.8	70.0

8.3.1 Ante-natal care provider

The frequency of antenatal care visits is essential, and the provider's level of expertise does the examination and provides care. In the IE&LFS 2020, the interviewer asked whether the expectant mother saw any of the named providers during the last pregnancy. For each type of provider, the woman then had to answer 'yes' or 'no.' This means that many women who had more than one ANC visit indicated they had also visited more than one type of provider. In some cases, women saw both traditional birth attendants and a doctor.

Text box 8.1: Ante-natal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, that is, doctors, nurses/midwives and auxiliary nurses/midwives.

Figure 8-8: Pregnant women with a live birth who received any ante-natal care during their last pregnancy, by the health care provider and by residence (in percentage)

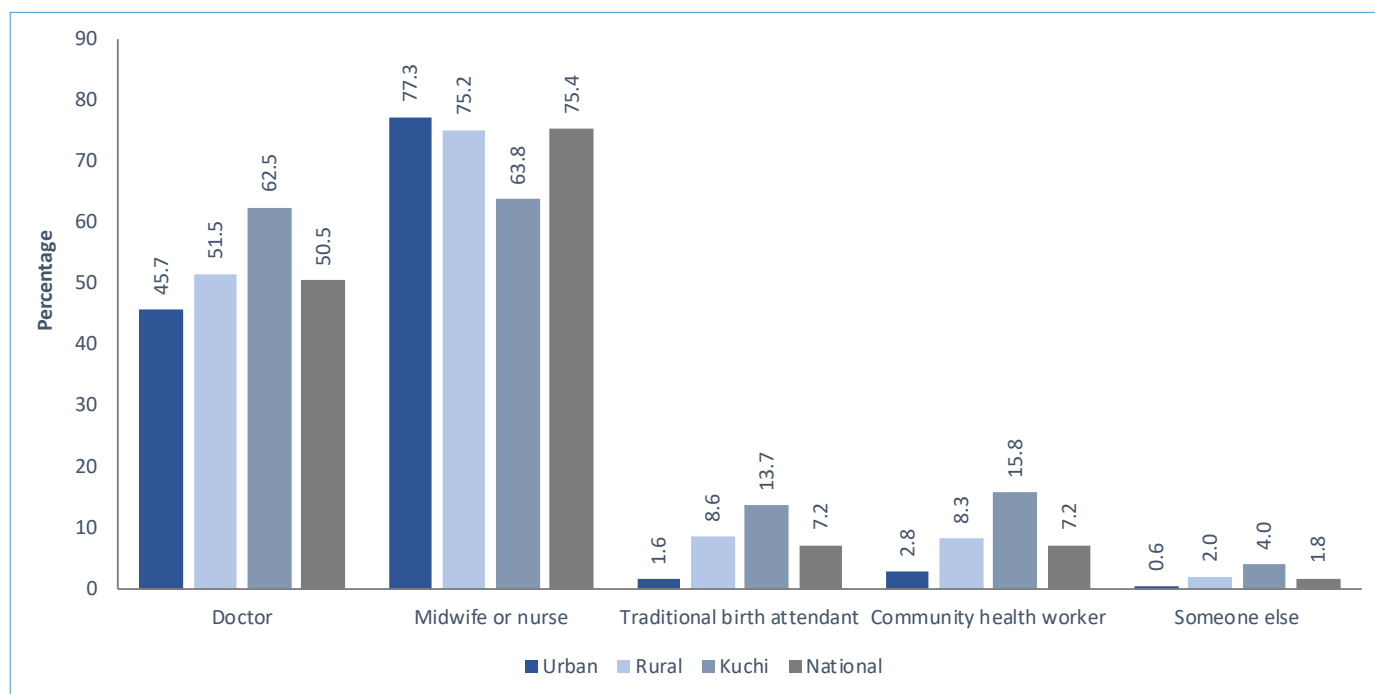


Table 8.8: pregnant women with a live birth who received any ante-natal care during their last pregnancy by the health care provider and province (in percentage)

Province	Antenatal care provider				
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Someone else
Kabul	34.9	83.9	1.8	1.2	0.0
Kapisa	35.7	96.0	0.1	0.6	0.0
Parwan	55.8	71.3	0.0	7.5	0.0
Wardak	81.2	79.4	4.5	36.9	0.6
Logar	38.5	89.9	0.5	0.9	0.0
Nangarhar	83.5	19.6	2.5	2.0	0.0
Laghman	58.0	79.6	0.9	2.4	0.4
Panjsher	43.2	78.6	0.0	3.0	0.6
Baghlan	42.1	85.2	6.1	1.1	3.4
Banmyan	13.6	92.8	8.0	2.0	2.5
Ghazni	92.4	37.1	3.6	7.8	0.6
Paktika	63.2	97.4	11.2	5.9	8.2
Paktya	63.5	78.7	4.9	7.9	0.0
Khost	76.5	43.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Kunarha	56.3	95.2	0.6	1.6	1.1
Nooristan	58.2	56.4	2.9	7.0	0.0
Badakhshan	38.0	83.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Takhar	44.7	80.3	0.6	2.6	3.3
Kunduz	40.1	84.4	1.3	10.9	0.0
Samangan	24.2	52.7	7.1	38.7	6.3
Balkh	11.1	79.0	5.0	20.2	0.0
Sar-E-pul	59.4	71.4	9.7	17.8	8.5
Ghor	93.3	81.6	37.3	3.9	8.4
Daykundi	12.9	90.4	12.7	1.0	0.0
Urozgan	18.2	93.5	14.9	0.0	1.7
Zabul	89.7	79.5	50.3	10.2	0.0
Kandahar	47.1	51.6	4.4	1.2	0.0
Jawzjan	57.2	84.2	5.4	8.2	0.0
Faryab	67.3	84.8	14.3	4.9	0.1
Helman	42.0	82.3	11.2	6.7	4.1
Badghis	46.4	71.4	15.8	10.1	4.1
Herat	46.3	79.3	2.9	2.7	1.2
Farah	74.1	77.1	37.5	28.5	3.5
Nimroz	60.2	46.9	6.3	32.7	4.5

8.4 Skilled birth attendance and place of delivery

A skilled birth attendant is an accredited health professional such as a midwife, doctor, or nurse. S/he has professional education and training in the skills needed to manage normal pregnancies, childbirth, and the immediate postnatal period. In the identification, management, and referral of complications in women and newborns. A skilled birth attendant should assist each delivery in a hygienic, healthy, and safe environment to guarantee the mother and the newborn child's health. Next to competent birth attendants, childbirth should occur in a safe, hygienic environment with emergency obstetric care at hand if serious complications would occur. The absence of an environment with good obstetric care is also closely related to maternal deaths. In this respect, the place of delivery is paramount for safe childbirth.

Text box 8.2: SDG indicator 3.1.2-Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (in percentage)

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel monitors actions that need to be taken to achieve targets 3.1 and 3.2 of SDG-goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages IE&LFS 2020 found that 61.8 percent of all births are attended by skilled attendants. This is an improvement compared the ALCS 2016-17 (53.4 percent).

National 61.8

Urban 87.6

Rural 57.7

Kuchi 26.2

Figure 8-9: Delivery women with a live birth by residence and by type of birth attendant (in percentage)

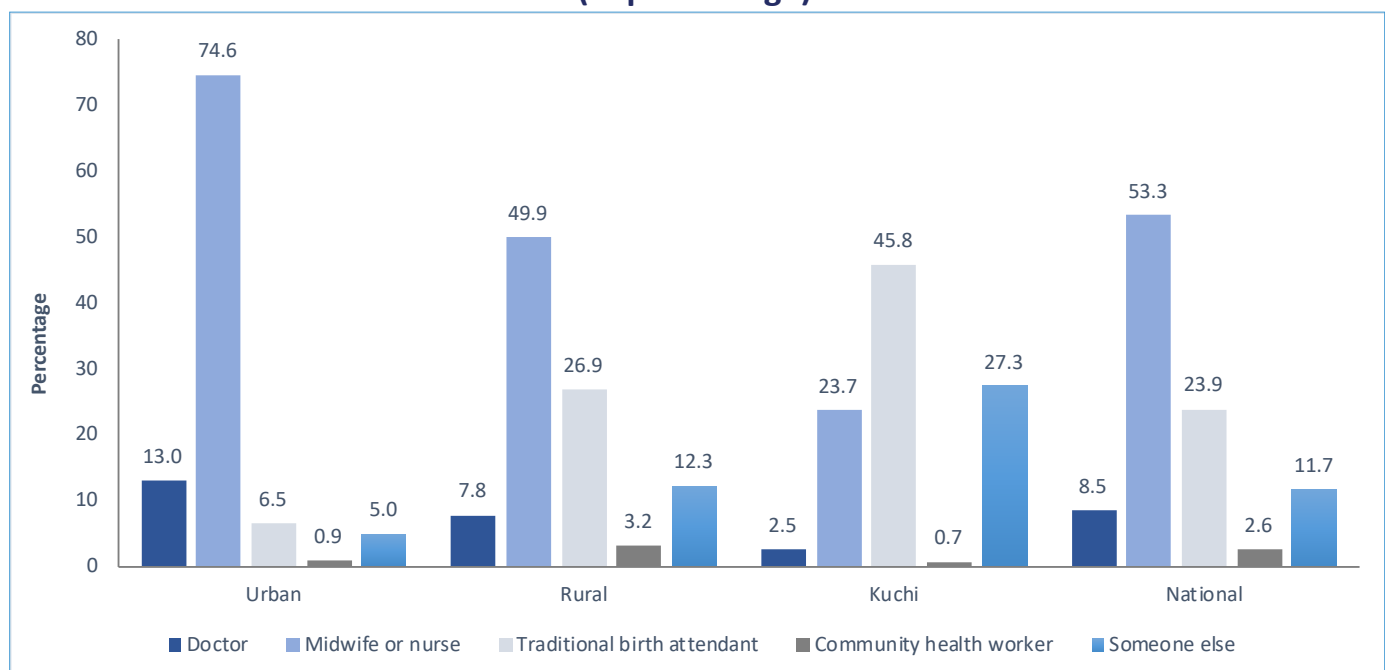


Figure 8.10: Percentage of women delivering with skilled birth attendance, by survey (2005-2020)

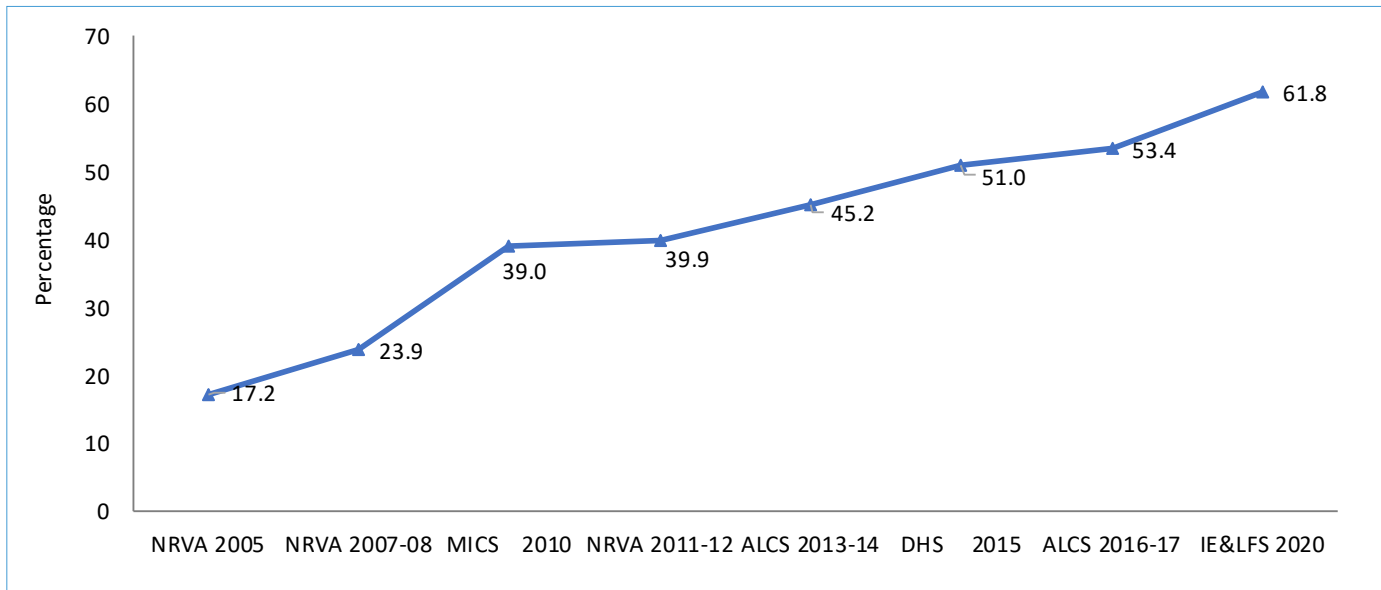


Figure 8.11: Percentage of women with a live birth who were assisted in delivery by a skilled birth attendant, by educational attainment

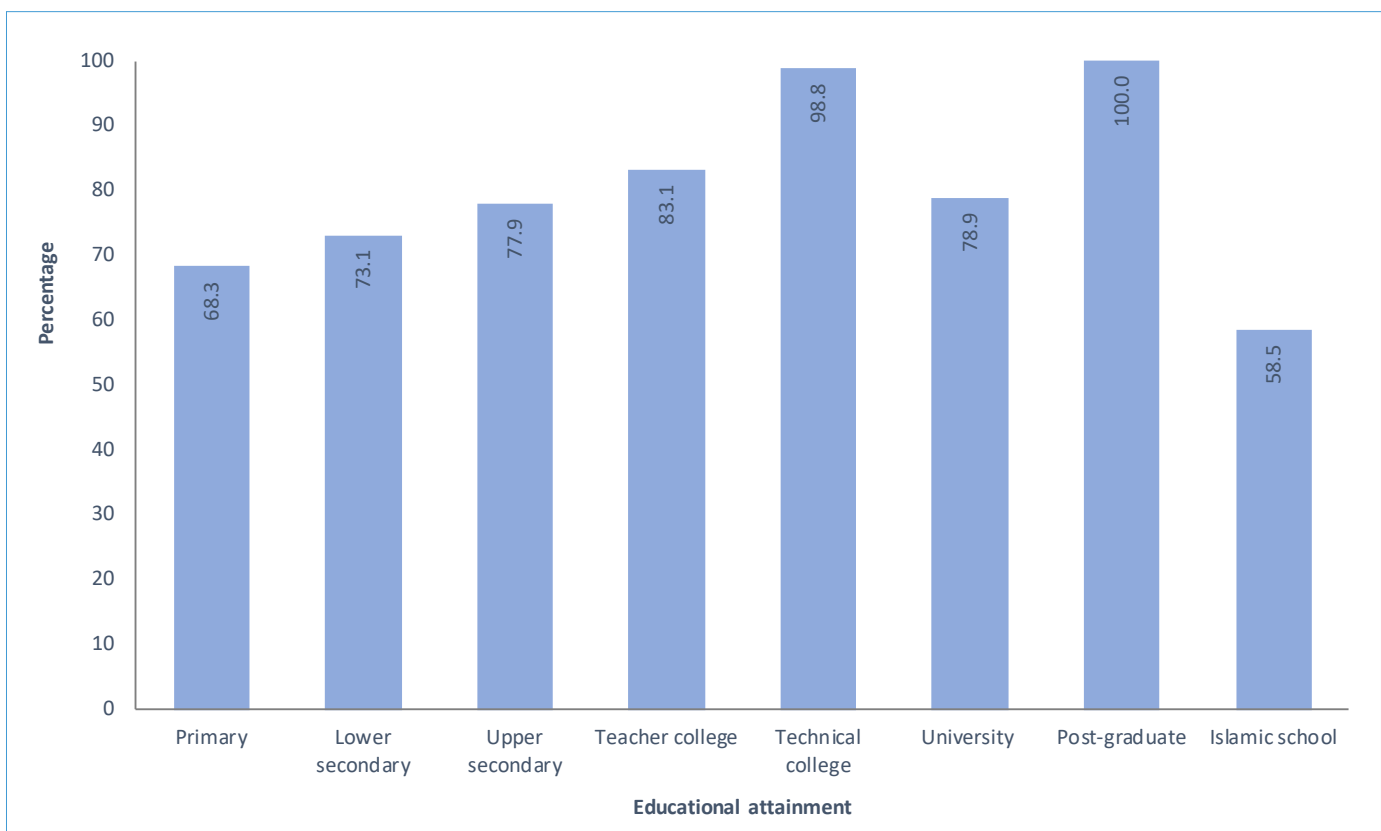


Table 8. 9: Women with a live birth with deliveries assisted by type of birth attendant by Provider and province (in percentage)

Province	The person assisting in the delivery				
	Doctor	Midwife or nurse	Non-professional midwife	Local health worker	Other persons
Kabul	10.7	81.9	2.9	0.0	4.5
Kapisa	0.0	81.3	5.6	0.5	12.7
Parwan	18.5	46.7	2.4	0.0	32.3
Wardak	3.3	71.8	7.9	2.9	14.2
Logar	0.7	60.8	24.6	0.0	13.9
Nangarhar	47.6	19.5	28.7	2.1	2.1
Laghman	9.8	53.1	13.5	0.6	23.0
Panjsher	34.4	39.7	0.8	1.0	24.1
Baghlan	11.7	44.4	41.8	0.0	2.1
Banmyan	0.3	69.6	27.2	1.0	1.8
Ghazni	1.1	81.4	11.7	3.9	2.0
Paktika	1.4	80.2	3.6	1.4	13.3
Paktya	3.8	73.3	3.6	3.3	16.0
Khost	15.7	72.0	2.4	0.9	9.0
Kunarha	0.5	61.8	16.3	1.1	20.4
Nooristan	1.6	20.2	33.8	0.0	44.5
Badakhshan	0.4	43.3	56.0	0.0	0.3
Takhar	4.3	53.5	14.7	0.2	27.4
Kunduz	0.3	69.8	12.5	1.1	16.4
Samangan	0.7	37.3	15.5	30.7	15.8
Balkh	1.2	56.4	26.1	11.0	5.3
Sar-E-pul	2.3	54.0	24.3	8.3	11.2
Ghor	0.4	2.4	93.8	0.0	3.4
Daykundi	1.2	54.7	42.2	0.0	1.9
Urozgan	0.5	14.8	9.1	0.0	75.6
Zabul	1.7	11.7	82.9	1.7	2.0
Kandahar	6.7	52.0	26.4	4.8	10.1
Jawzjan	7.8	54.8	33.4	2.2	1.8
Faryab	4.8	54.0	37.7	2.7	0.8
Helman	14.7	54.1	24.3	2.2	4.7
Badghis	0.1	13.5	41.3	3.1	42.0
Herat	8.1	59.9	11.4	1.1	19.5
Farah	0.0	44.9	27.5	14.0	13.6
Nimroz	1.8	75.9	7.6	7.6	7.2

Table 8.10: Women with a live birth by place of delivery of their last birth, and by residence

Place of delivery	Urban	Rural	Kuchi	National
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
At home	12.0	40.8	69.2	36.7
Public hospital	69.0	37.3	19.7	42.5
Other public health facilities	5.1	17.8	4.7	14.8
Private health facility	13.8	3.3	1.7	5.2
Other	0.2	0.7	4.7	0.8

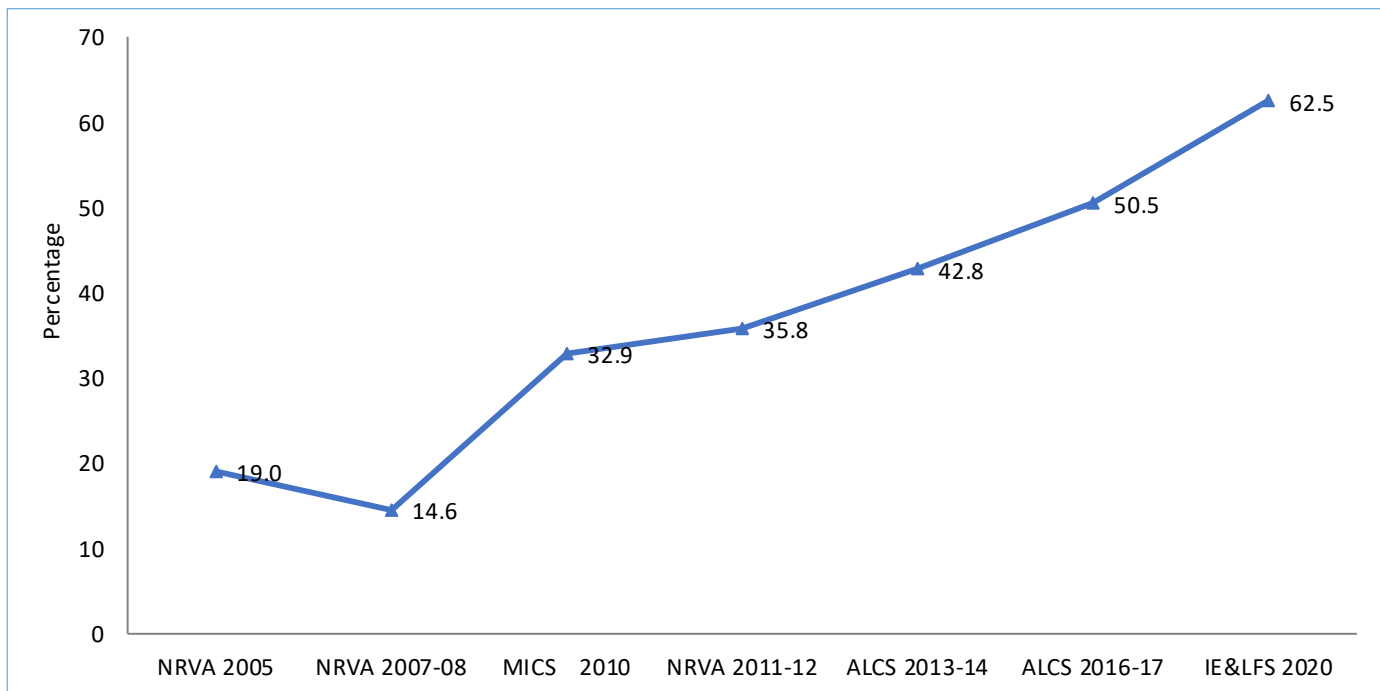
Figure 8.12: Percentage of women having institutional delivery, by survey

Table 8.11: Delivery of women with a live birth, by place of delivery and province (in percentage)

Province	Health facility				
	At home	Public hospital	other public health facility	Private health facility	Other
Kabul	7.4	76.6	3.2	12.2	0.6
Kapisa	19.1	64.6	15.5	0.8	0.1
Parwan	32.7	50.2	14.5	0.5	2.2
Wardak	31.2	19.8	46.5	1.6	0.8
Logar	38.8	60.9	-	0.3	-
Nangarhar	32.9	56.5	6.2	4.4	-
Laghman	38.4	49.9	10.0	1.5	0.2
Panjsher	19.6	56.5	8.8	9.2	5.9
Baghlan	45.2	37.0	9.8	8.1	-
Banmyan	32.0	28.9	38.3	-	0.8
Ghazni	17.6	72.6	6.8	3.0	-
Paktika	18.4	35.8	38.1	3.2	4.6
Paktya	19.5	41.6	37.8	0.8	0.3
Khost	11.1	58.6	22.1	2.1	6.1
Kunarha	38.0	42.4	18.4	1.2	-
Nooristan	60.8	10.9	5.0	-	23.3
Badakhshan	56.0	42.3	1.7	0.1	-
Takhar	42.9	26.0	24.4	6.6	0.1
Kunduz	32.6	32.1	33.1	2.3	-
Samangan	32.6	33.5	33.1	0.9	-
Balkh	33.0	36.0	18.6	12.4	-
Sar-E-pul	37.5	45.5	16.5	0.5	-
Ghor	91.0	4.6	1.9	-	2.5
Daykundi	45.4	18.3	35.2	1.2	-
Urozgan	84.3	6.0	0.8	8.1	0.8
Zabul	84.6	6.9	1.2	3.7	3.5
Kandahar	36.1	42.7	10.3	10.2	0.7
Jawzjan	35.2	50.7	6.7	6.7	0.7
Faryab	39.3	30.4	16.2	13.2	0.9
Helman	39.2	49.8	9.1	1.8	0.2
Badghis	82.7	6.7	9.8	0.1	0.6
Herat	31.1	36.3	24.2	7.9	0.5
Farah	41.6	30.5	26.1	1.9	-
Nimroz	14.9	67.4	15.0	2.3	0.4

8.5 Disability

Over the years, the methodology to measure the prevalence of disability has changed considerably. The current notion is that to define and understand disability and evaluate a person for disabilities, physical and mental conditions should be seen against the overall physical and social functioning backdrop. There is no strict line between persons with a disability and those without a disability (WHO 2011). Under the United Nations Statistical Commission's auspices, the Washington group has come up with a set of six questions to determine a person's disability status principles of equal rights and social participation and equitable access to opportunities for persons with disabilities determine the basis for these questions. The aim is to see to what extent persons with disabilities can participate in daily activities, such as employment, education, housing, and family life, compared to persons without disabilities. The activities chosen were: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care, and communicating. The answer categories for each question are the same and depend on the difficulty the respondent has to perform each activity. The four possible responses are: 'No – no difficulty'; 'Yes – some difficulty'; 'Yes – a lot of difficulties' and 'Cannot do at all.'

The IE&LFS 2020 asked all six of the disability questions. If the person answered 'No – no difficulty,' the interviewer asked the following question on difficulties to perform a particular activity. If the respondent (proxy respondent) answered having some or many difficulties or indicated not to do the activities at all, the interviewer asked an additional question of the cause of the limitation.

The four answer categories to the six questions on disability correspond with four levels on the disability continuum:

- No disability: the person indicated 'No – no difficulty' with all six activities;
- Mild functional limitation: the person indicated that with one or more activities he/she had some difficulty, but reported no activity with lots of difficulties or which the person could not do at all;
- Moderate functional limitation: the person indicated that one or more activities he/she had a lot of difficulties with, but no activity he/she could not do at all;
- Severe functional limitation: the person indicated that one or more activities he/she could not do at all.

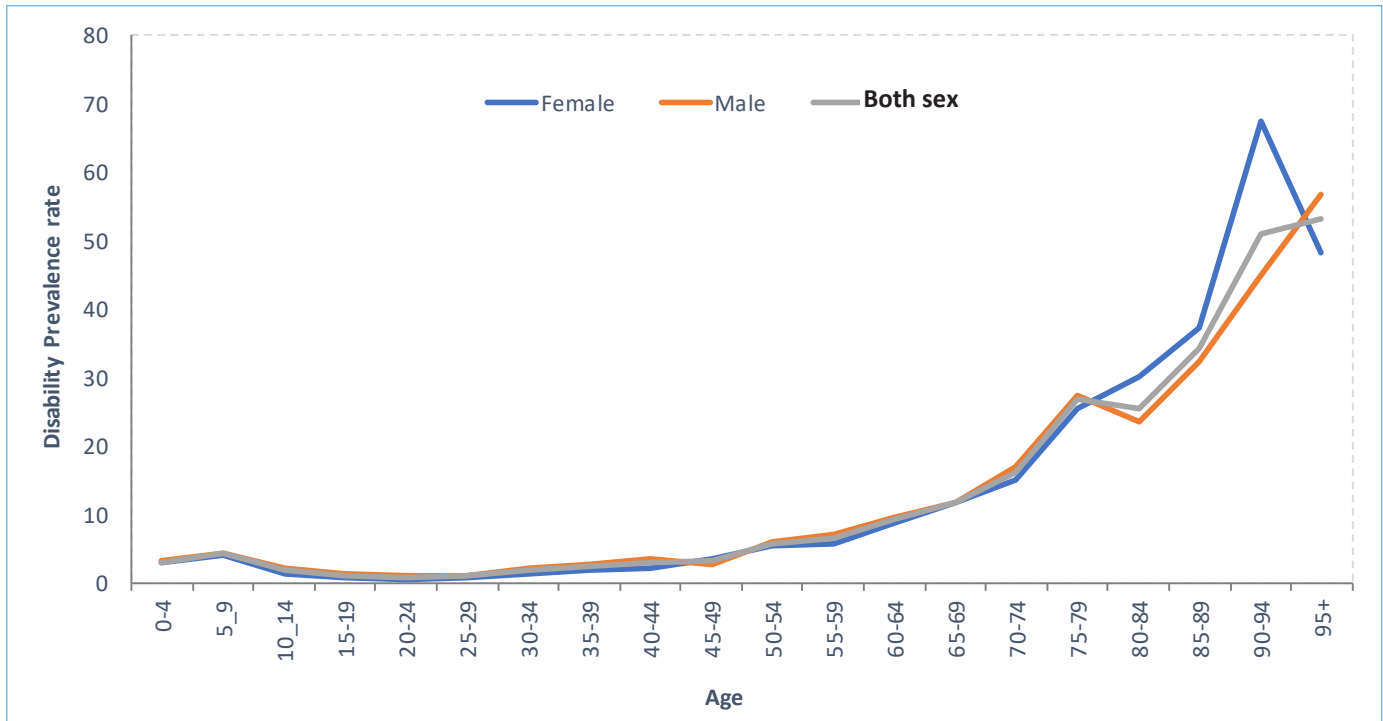
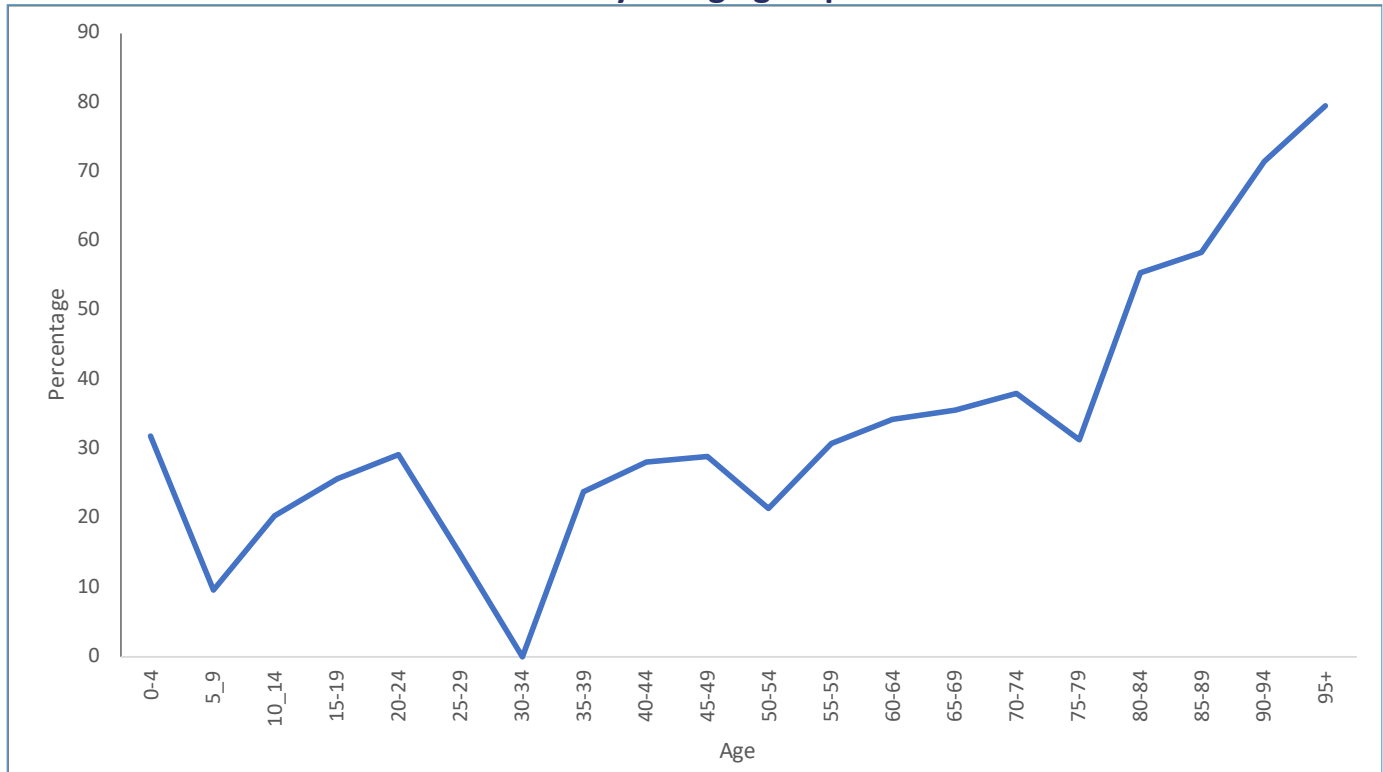
The Washington Group recommended that 'the sub-population disabled includes everyone with at least one domain coded as many difficulties or cannot do at all. In other words, that 'moderate or severe functional limitation' would define persons with disabilities (Washington Group 2010). We use the same division in this report. In the Asian region, efforts to improve persons with disabilities are governed by the Incheon Strategy to 'Make the Right Real.' This strategy also uses the same distinction, as does the World Report on Disability (UN-ESCAP 2012).

8.5.1 Prevalence and pattern of disability

A person has a disability, if he/she has one or more activities to which 'a 'lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all' is responded. Using this internationally accepted criterion, the reporting of disability was so extremely low that it could only be caused by severe underreporting. As is the case in other Asian countries, social and cultural factors may prevent respondents from reporting on the disability conditions of other household members and, in some cases, even interviewers from asking the right questions. The fact that levels of disability in several provinces are so low indicates that the current estimate for the whole may be an underestimation of the actual level. It means that the prevalence presented here is conservative. Handicap International, on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan, undertook the first national disability survey in 2005. The survey preceded the Washington Group's methodology and used a different way to detect persons with disabilities in the household. The prevalence of disability in the population is highly age-dependent.

Table 8.12: Disability prevalence rate, by five-year age group, and by sex (in percent-age); disability gender parity index, by five-year age group

Age	Male	Female	Both sex	Disability GPI
Total	3.5	2.7	3.1	0.8
0-4	3.2	3.0	3.1	0.9
5_9	4.4	4.2	4.3	1.0
10_14	2.3	1.5	1.9	0.7
15-19	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.6
20-24	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6
25-29	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.6
30-34	2.2	1.5	1.8	0.7
35-39	2.7	2.1	2.3	0.8
40-44	3.6	2.3	2.9	0.6
45-49	2.8	3.6	3.2	1.3
50-54	6.2	5.5	5.8	0.9
55-59	7.1	5.8	6.5	0.8
60-64	9.7	8.6	9.2	0.9
65-69	11.9	11.7	11.8	1.0
70-74	17.0	15.1	16.3	0.9
75-79	27.5	25.5	26.9	0.9
80-84	23.6	30.2	25.6	1.3
85-89	32.5	37.4	34.3	1.2
90-94	44.9	67.4	51.0	1.5
95+	56.7	48.3	53.3	0.9

Figure 8.13: Disability prevalence rate, by five-year age group, and by sex (in percentage)**Figure 8.14: Percentage of persons with disabilities who have multiple disabilities, by five-year age group**

8.5.2 Types of disability

The six activities, seeing, hearing, walking/climbing stairs, self-care, remembering, concentrating, communicating, are indicated by the Washington group for both males and females. The percentage of mild limitations is, as expected, much higher than more severe limitations.

Figure 8.15: Persons with specified functional limitations, by type of functional limitation, degree of difficulty in performing specified activities, and by sex (in percentages)

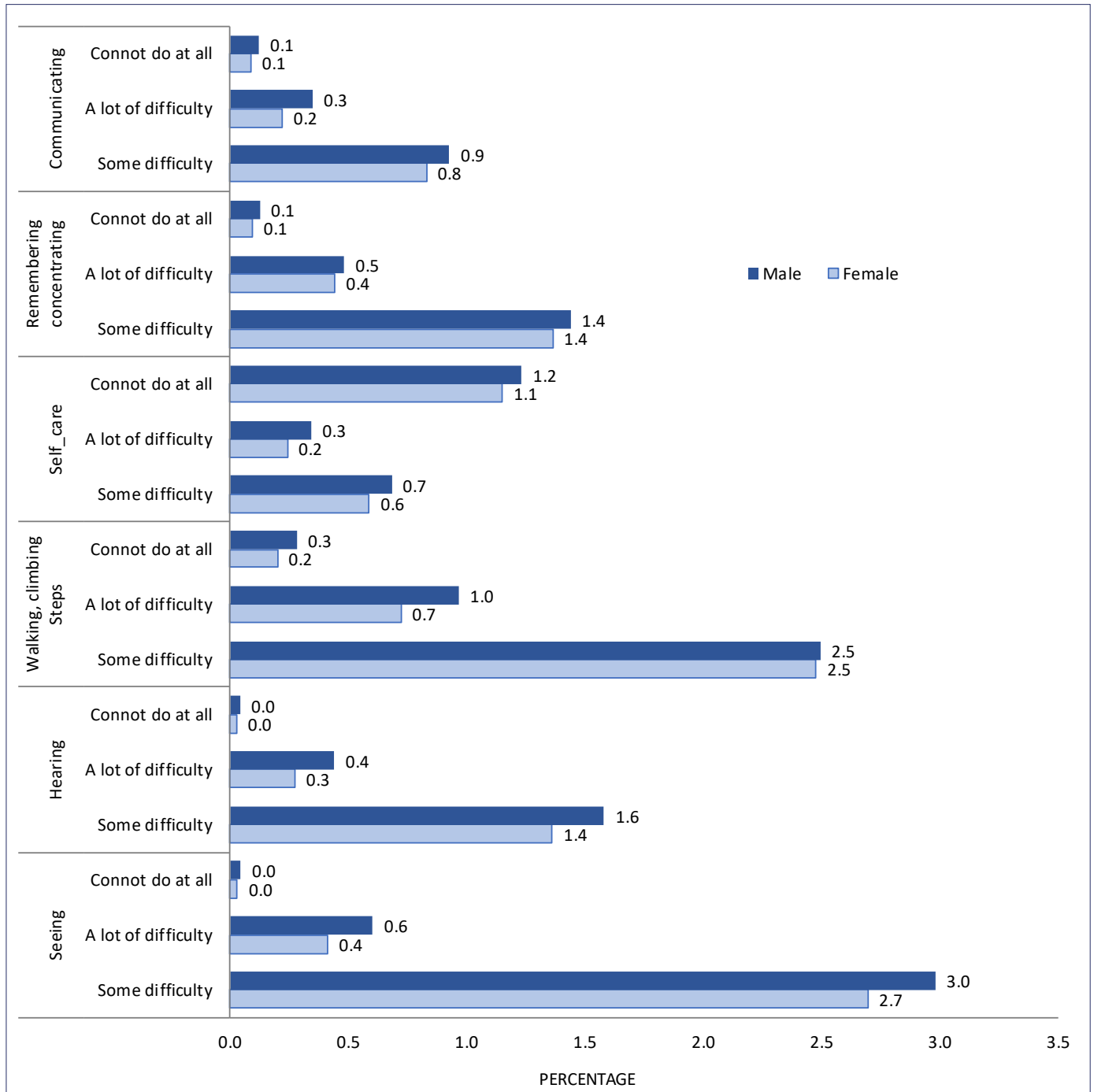


Table 8.13: Activity-specific disability prevalence rates, by sex (in percentage)

Disability	Male	Female	Both Sex
Seeing	0.4	0.7	0.6
Seeing	0.3	0.5	0.4
Hearing	1.0	1.3	1.1
Walking, climbing stairs	1.5	1.7	1.6
Self-care	0.6	0.6	0.6
Remembering concentrating	0.3	0.5	0.4
Communicating/mental			

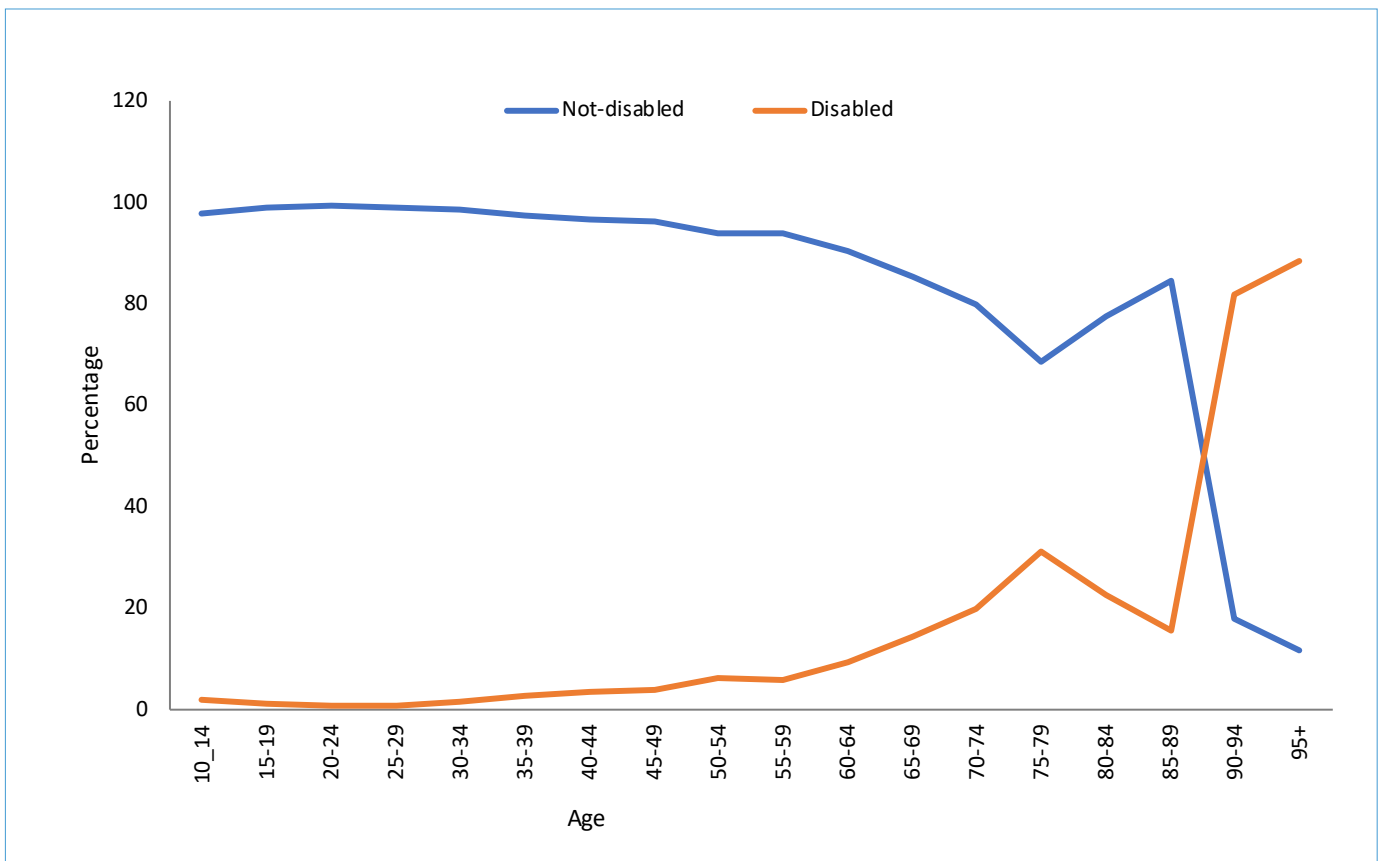
Table 8.14: Cause of moderate or severe limitations, by type of activity and sex (in percentages)

Sex, type of disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking, climbing	Self-care	Remembering, concentrating	Communicating	All disabilities
Both Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.2
Traffic Accident	1.3	1.1	4.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.5
Accident at work	4.2	3.6	4.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	2.2
Mines / Explosives	2.0	2.0	3.8	1.3	4.4	1.4	2.5
War / conflict	2.3	1.9	1.8	0.2	2.5	2.4	1.5
From birth (congenital)	8.7	23.4	11.4	7.3	17.9	33.6	13.5
Illness	33.0	30.4	36.5	7.7	30.8	20.2	0.0
High age	38.9	30.3	14.7	3.5	16.9	7.1	14.9
drugs	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.3
Other events	5.4	3.5	3.9	1.5	8.9	6.5	4.1
Other cases	4.3	3.9	19.4	77.4	15.8	27.4	35.7
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Traffic accident	2.1	1.2	6.4	0.9	1.5	0.0	2.4
Work accident	6.1	4.2	6.4	0.6	1.7	1.1	3.3
Other accident	3.3	2.0	5.7	2.3	3.9	1.2	3.3
Mines/explosives	3.0	2.5	2.2	0.1	2.2	3.0	1.8
Conflict/war	8.8	25.8	11.8	8.1	19.3	36.0	14.8
Congenital (by birth)	29.2	26.2	32.3	7.4	28.3	17.4	21.6
Illness	38.5	30.5	13.1	2.9	14.0	7.5	14.4
Old age	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.0	0.5
Drugs	4.8	3.4	4.1	1.7	10.7	8.2	4.6
Other	4.0	4.2	17.9	75.7	16.4	24.6	33.4
Female	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Traffic accident	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Work accident	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8
Other accident	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.1	5.0	1.7	1.3
Mines/explosives	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	2.8	1.4	1.1
Conflict/war	8.5	19.4	10.7	6.3	16.3	29.9	11.8
Congenital (by birth)	38.6	37.4	42.3	8.0	33.7	24.7	26.7
Illness	39.5	29.9	17.1	4.3	20.3	6.5	15.7
Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drugs	6.3	3.6	3.7	1.2	6.7	3.7	3.5
Other	4.6	3.3	21.4	79.4	15.1	31.9	38.8

8.5.3 Correlates of disability

As in many countries in the world, persons with a disability form a vulnerable group within Afghanistan. For instance, the percentage of children and young persons aged 5-18 who attend school is considerably lower among persons with a disability (94.7 percent) than among persons with no disability (84 percent). Another example is the lower literacy among persons with a disability. Generally, persons with a disability have considerably lower levels of literacy than persons without a disability. It is not the case for some age categories, but this may be due to the small sample variability.

Figure 8-16: Literacy rate, by five-year age group, and by disability status (in percentage)





Chapter Nine



HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

9 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

Summary. This chapter presents the housing and housing amenities condition of the Afghan people. The key findings suggest that most of the houses and housing amenities indicators move upward compared to previous surveys conducted by NSIA over the years. Although some of the housing and housing amenities indicators show significant upgrades in the IE&LFS 2020, other relevant indicators rise with limited progress. Some indicators remain almost the same, and even some indicators move in a downward direction. The housing and household amenities chapter also monitors and analyses progress on the Sustainable Development Goals' seven indicators.

According to IE&LFS 2020, about 98 percent of the population has access to electricity for lighting purposes. The proportion of the people with access to means of communication and technology, 50 percent of the Afghan population age 15 and above use a mobile phone and 10 percent of the people age 15 and above use internet, which shows about 7 percent rise in the use of mobile and almost 6 percent increase in the use of internet in comparison to ALCS 2016-17. The proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing is 71.8. Housing tenure, an essential indicator in the housing sector and characterized by high-levels of owner-occupied dwellings, is about 85 percent. Almost 70 percent of Afghan households live in single-family houses. About 72 percent of the residential places have been constructed after 2000. Clean drinking water is vital for public health and sustaining life. The proportion of people having access to improved drinking sources increased significantly, up from 27 percent in the NRVA 2007-08 to 73 percent in the IE&LFS 2020.

Furthermore, according to the water quality test conducted during the current survey, 33.1 percent of the drinking water source is free from fecal contamination. Only 16.7 percent of households have access to safely managed drinking water services. The proportion of the Afghan population with having access to improved sanitation facilities is 67.2 percent. Overall, almost 39 percent of the Afghan population lives in overcrowded housing (more than three persons per room), 44 percent in ALCS 2016-17. The number of average persons per room is 2.9 (3.2 in ALCS 2016-17). The use of solid fuels for cooking has decreased by five percent compared to ALCS 2016-17, which is now 70 percent. Similarly, for heating, the use of solid fuels is about 96 percent, with no substantial improvements in the last three years.

9.1 Introduction

Housing conditions and household amenities represent an accurate snapshot of the households' living conditions and socio-economic growth. The primary household and housing condition consist of their dwellings' physical structure, age of their dwellings, the type of dwelling, and the dwelling's size. Similarly, other crucial factors that genuinely characterize the housing condition and household facilities are housing tenure, household access to water and sanitation facilities, the use of fuel for cooking, heating and lighting purposes, access to a different source of electricity, and access to the internet and mobile phone.

This chapter presents links to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Whenever possible, indicators are computed according to their official metadata information to ensure international comparison and provide data on seven SDG indicators on the following Goals:

- SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
- SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all;
- SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable
- SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

This chapter presents various housing characteristics, including the tenancy status, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and multiple facilities and services usually related to the housing situation, such as electricity sources, use fuels for cooking, heating, and lighting available means of communication and information.

9.2 Tenancy and dwelling characteristics

9.2.1 Tenure

Tenancy indicates whether the occupant has inherited or purchased the dwelling and covers other related issues like construction arrangements to make a place suitable for living permanently or temporarily. Housing tenure is an essential aspect of the housing sector. It refers to the arrangement under which the household occupies the dwelling where its members live (United Nations 2017, para 4.556). It is often considered a proxy measure for income or wealth.

¹ United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators, metadata repository:
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata>.

Table 9. 1: Households by the residence and by housing tenure of the dwelling (in percentages)

Residence	Inheritance or given	Purchased dwelling	Constructed dwelling	Tenant (renting)	Other temporary arrangements	Other arrangements	Total
Total	47.0	10.7	26.9	8.6	5.1	1.7	100.0
Urban	28.7	19.4	19.9	25.2	6.5	0.3	100.0
Rural	56.0	5.8	29.9	3.0	4.9	0.4	100.0
Kuchi	7.9	39.4	18.3	3.3	0.8	30.4	100.0

Table 9. 2: Households owning their dwelling, by province

Province	In thousands	In Percentages
Kabul	495.1	68.8
Kapisa	65.2	97.3
Parwan	107.1	94.9
Wardak	84.2	95.6
Logar	43.3	95.9
Nangarhar	149.5	77.4
Laghman	62.8	90.1
Panjshir	20.0	97.2
Baghlan	155.8	91.9
Bamyan	65.9	91.8
Ghazni	165.2	88.9
Paktika	90.1	99.6
Paktya	35.8	91.3
Khost	52.6	93.7
Kunarha	50.0	92.3
Nooristan	30.9	97.2
Badakhshan	134.9	98.3
Takhar	161.1	96.2
Kunduz	114.7	86.2
Samangan	64.4	95.9
Balkh	166.7	79.6
Sar-e-Pul	89.8	95.8
Ghor	123.6	99.5
Daikundi	75.8	92.7
Urozgan	47.2	88.9
Zabul	38.1	92.9
Kandahar	117.5	87.3
Jawzjan	80.0	94.3
Faryab	145.2	94.4
Helmand	123.2	83.3
Badghis	71.6	98.5
Herat	289.0	84.5
Farah	72.0	92.1
Nimroz	21.4	67.7

9.2.2 Dwelling characteristics

Dwelling characteristic covers two crucial developmental issues. First, whether a household lives in an independent house (single-family house), part of a shared house, or lives in an apartment or other temporary arrangements like tents and shack. And second, what a dwelling is made of. It might be made of mud, brick, stone, concrete, or other material used to construct dwellings. Construction materials are indicators of the dwelling's durability and housing conditions development for the occupant households.

Table 9. 3: Households by the residence and by type of dwelling (in percentages)

Residence	Single-family house	Part of shared house	Apartment	Tent	Temporary shelter/ shack	Other	Total
National	69.8	21.7	1.0	4.3	1.5	1.8	100.0
Urban	58.9	30.3	3.5	0.4	0.8	6.0	100.0
Rural	77.7	19.8	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.5	100.0
Kuchi	4.6	1.0	0.0	93.7	0.8	0.0	100.0

Table 9. 4: Households type of dwelling by province (in percentages)

Province	Seeing	Hearing	Walking, climbing	Self-care	Remembering, concen-	Communi-cating	All disabilities
Kabul	53.4	34.6	2.7	0.6	0.2	8.5	100.0
Kapisa	70.6	22.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.9	100.0
Parwan	71.3	25.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0
Wardak	87.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	100.0
Logar	96.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	100.0
Nangarhar	69.1	28.4	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.0	100.0
Laghman	38.2	61.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Panjshir	92.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.4	100.0
Baghlan	95.1	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0
Bamyan	87.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.6	100.0
Ghazni	72.0	20.1	0.0	1.3	5.4	1.2	100.0
Paktika	75.1	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Paktya	86.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khost	45.3	54.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kunarha	66.8	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0
Nooristan	79.8	13.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.3	100.0
Badakhshan	82.5	14.6	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.4	100.0
Takhar	91.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	100.0
Kunduz	80.5	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0
Samangan	94.0	4.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	100.0
Balkh	64.7	31.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.8	100.0
Sar-e-Pul	84.4	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Ghor	94.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0
Daikundi	78.6	17.9	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0
Urozgan	98.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Zabul	91.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Kandahar	87.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0
Jawzjan	84.6	14.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Faryab	54.7	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0
Helmand	80.9	18.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Badghis	80.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.4	100.0
Herat	60.8	33.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Farah	89.1	10.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nimroz	69.7	9.9	0.0	0.6	18.9	0.9	100.0

Table 9. 5: Dwellings constructed since 2000, by province

Province	In thousands	In percentages
Kabul	476.6	74.9
Kapisa	39.1	59.8
Parwan	54.9	51.7
Wardak	27.2	47.7
Logar	19.5	46.7
Nangarhar	119.3	75.0
Laghman	34.8	57.4
Panjshir	8.5	45.6
Baghlan	110.1	65.1
Bamyan	34.7	48.5
Ghazni	158.2	87.2
Paktika	77.5	86.6
Paktya	21.1	54.6
Khost	38.1	68.4
Kunarha	29.3	58.4
Nooristan	24.6	85.4
Badakhshan	94.4	69.2
Takhar	124.1	74.2
Kunduz	100.8	84.0
Samangan	49.2	80.5
Balkh	133.3	79.1
Sar-e-Pul	69.7	76.4
Ghor	99.5	82.5
Daikundi	44.8	65.2
Urozgan	32.9	63.1
Zabul	37.0	90.8
Kandahar	103.4	92.3
Jawzjan	37.0	46.5
Faryab	99.2	69.1
Helmand	103.7	70.8
Badghis	51.3	77.9
Herat	213.3	70.0
Farah	56.2	82.7
Nimroz	20.4	80.2

Table 9. 6: Households, by residence, and by main construction material of external walls of dwellings (in percentages)

Residence	Fired brick/stone	Concrete	Mud bricks/mud	Stone/mud	Other	Total	Total
Total	13.9	6.6	57.6	21.0	1.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	35.2	18.4	39.6	5.5	1.4	100.0	100.0
Rural	6.4	2.4	63.9	26.6	0.8	100.0	100.0
Kuchi	2.3	2.3	61.4	13.6	20.5	100.0	100.0

Table 9. 7: Households, by residence, and by main construction material of the roof of dwellings type (in percentages)

Residence	Concrete	Wood/wood with mud	Tin/metal	Girder with fired brick	Mud bricks	Other	Total
Total	8.0	64.5	0.2	14.5	12.1	0.6	100.0
Urban	23.3	39.1	0.1	30.8	5.5	1.1	100.0
Rural	2.6	73.5	0.2	8.8	14.5	0.4	100.0
Kuchi	0.0	76.2	4.8	2.4	0.0	16.7	100.0

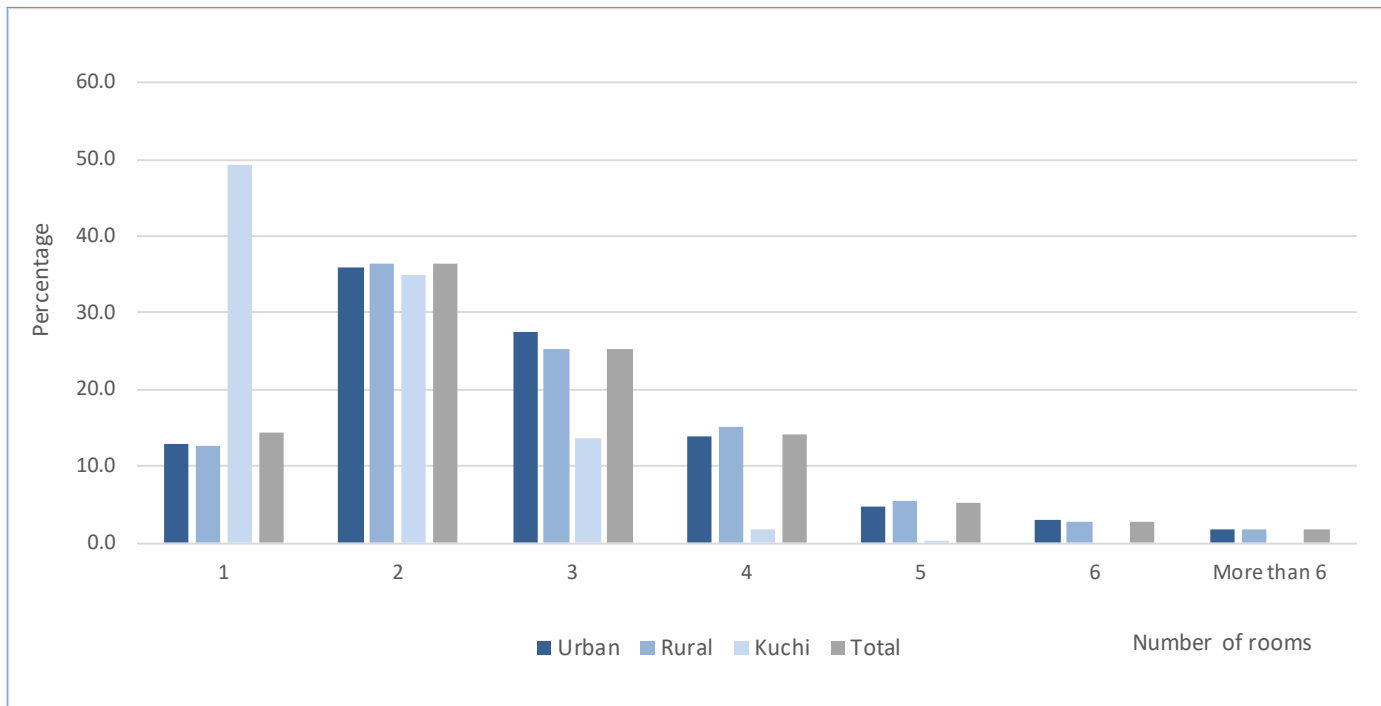
Table 9. 8: Households, by residence, and by main construction material of the floor of dwellings (in percentages)

Residence	Mud/earth	Concrete/tile	Other	Total
Total	78.9	18.4	2.7	100.0
Urban	48.6	45.0	6.4	100.0
Rural	89.7	8.9	1.4	100.0
Kuchi	95.0	2.5	2.5	100.0

IE&LFS 2020 measures dwellings' durability based on structures' permanency: permanent main building materials of walls, roofs, and floors. External walls were considered durable materials if bricks, stones, concrete, or cement was used; roofs when concrete with metal, wood, girder bricks or mud bricks were used; floors when concrete or tiles were used. According to these criteria, almost 83 percent of the Afghan housing units used for residential purposes are non-durable.

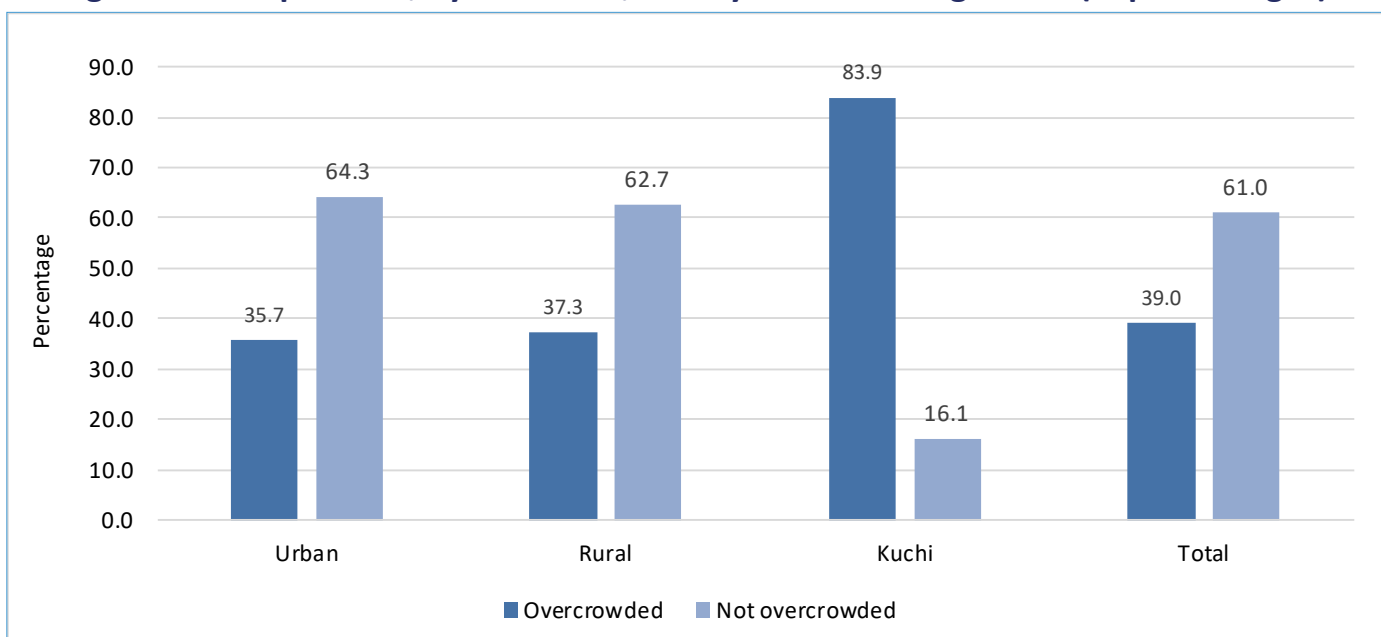
² IE&LFS 2020 does not consider the state of repair of the dwellings in the measure of housing durability, nor the spatial locations, such as hazardous locations, locations near toxic waste, in flood plains, on steep slopes, close to dangerous communication networks (main roads, airports, rails, power lines).

Figure 9. 1: Households, by number of rooms in the dwelling, and by residence type (in percentages)



Due to the large size of households in Afghanistan (7.3 people on average in each household) and limited space in most dwellings, numerous Afghans live in overcrowded situations (more than three persons in a room), shows in the below figure.

Figure 9. 2: Population, by residence, and by overcrowding status (in percentages)



Text box 9.1: Slum household definition

Slum household refers to a situation of deprivation, where household members face at least one of the following situations, as derived from the adequate and inadequate housing definition of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations General Assembly (OHCHR 2013):

- a. Lack of access to improved water source;
- b. Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities;
- c. Lack of sufficient living area;
- d. Lack of housing durability;
- e. Lack of security of tenure.

IE&LFS 2020 provides the opportunity to identify slum households. The actual proportion of people living in urban slums is measured in the IE&LFS 2020, a proxy represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the characteristics listed above to adequate housing, except for the security of tenure characteristics. It is internationally recommended not to include this component in the present stage of development of this SDG indicator. IE&LFS 2020 estimated that the slum population living in urban areas is about 5.5 million people.

Text box 9.2: SDG indicator 11.1.1 – Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing (in percentages)

The proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing aims at documenting the limitations of people to the right to adequate housing. In Afghanistan, this indicator should be considered as a proxy to report on SDG indicators. IE&LFS 2020 recorded:

71.8 percent

9.3 Household amenities

The household amenities are a crucial indicator for studying the socio-economic conditions of the people. The IE&LFS 2020 survey comprises various important household amenities variables like drinking water sources, access to drinking water, toilet facility types, electricity source, and used fuel for cooking, heating, and lighting facilities. The household amenity indicators significantly influence the households' quality of life and health status either directly or indirectly.

9.3.1 water and sanitation

This portion demonstrates sources of drinking water, water quality, and sanitation system of households in Afghanistan. Clean water, basic toilets, and good hygiene practices are essential to Afghan households' survival and development.

9.3.1.1 Drinking water

Drinking water is water that is safe to drink or use for food preparation. The amount of drinking water required to maintain good health varies and depends on physical activity level, age, health-related issues, and environmental conditions. This portion shows sources, quality, and monitoring of drinking water services in the country.

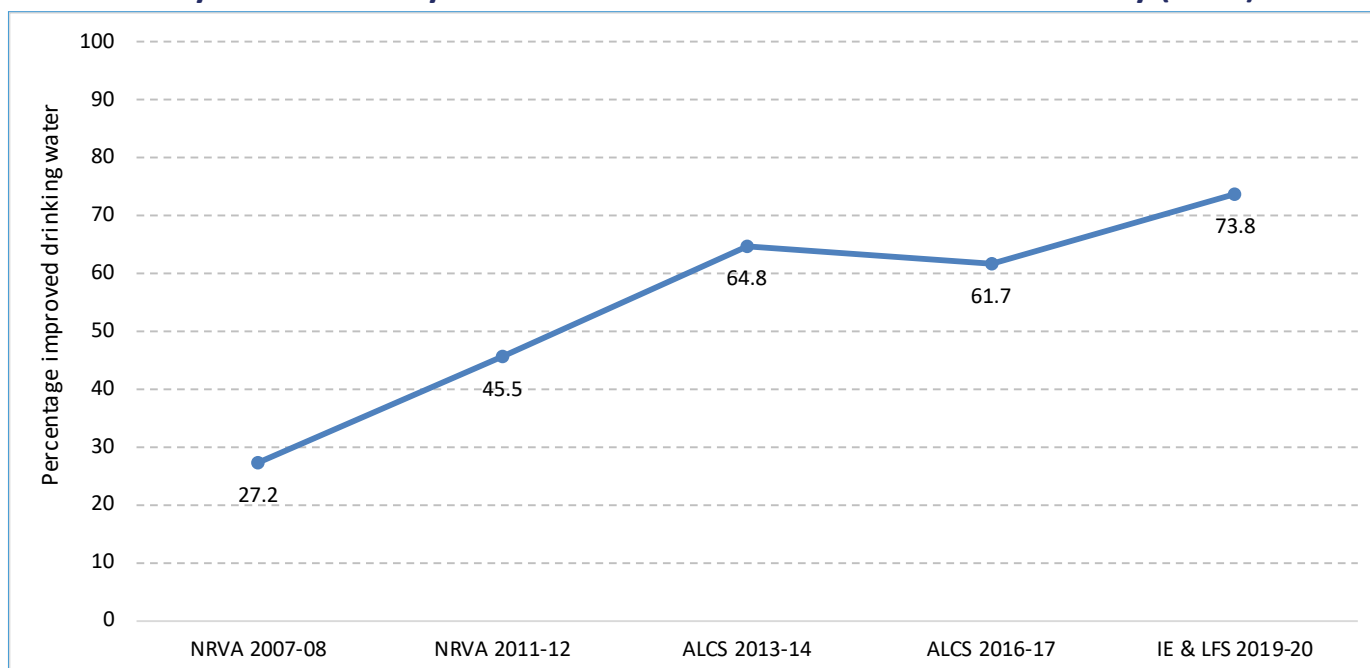
Text box 9.3: Classification of drinking water services

Service Level	Definition
Safely managed	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.
Basic	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.
Limited	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.
Unimproved	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.
No service	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal.

Table 9.9: Population, by residence, and by drinking-water service (in percentages)

Residence	At least basic services ^a	Limited Services	Un-improved	No service	Total
Total	73.1	1.8	14.2	10.9	100.0
Urban	94.3	0.6	2.1	3.0	100.0
Rural	68.2	1.7	17.1	13.0	100.0
Kuchi	35.6	10.8	35.0	18.7	100.0

^a Proportion of the population with at least a basic drinking water service, including safely managed services

Figure 9.3 displays the upward trend in improved drinking water access by different surveys conducted by National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA).³

^a to maintain comparability among different surveys, the definition of access to improved drinking water excludes water from tanker trucks.

³ The figure 9.3: 64.8 percent published in the ALCS 2013-14 analysis report did not include the source 'Tanker trucks', which is now considered an improved drinking water source by the SDG indicator.

Table 9. 10: Population, by residence, and by type of drinking water source (in percentages)

Residence	Piped into		Public tap	Hand pump	Spring or Kariz		Well		Surface water	Tanker truck	Other	Total
	dwelling	compound			Protected	Un-protected	Protected	Un-protected				
Total	6.7	11.0	6.2	36.5	4.1	6.7	8.1	7.5	9.7	2.3	1.1	100.0
Urban	17.2	25.8	3.3	36.2	1.3	0.4	6.3	1.6	0.7	4.8	2.3	100.0
Rural	3.5	6.7	7.3	36.9	5.0	8.1	9.1	9.0	12.4	1.5	0.6	100.0
Kuchi	0.7	0.0	4.9	32.5	4.6	18.8	2.5	16.0	16.7	1.4	1.9	100.0

Table 9. 11: Households, by residence, and by return time to collect drinking water (in percentages)

Residence	0-30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	Total
National	96.1	3.9	100.0
Urban	99.1	0.9	100.0
Rural	96.2	3.8	100.0
Kuchi	77.5	22.5	100.0

Table 9. 12: Population using improved drinking water sources, by province

Province	In thousands	In percentages
Kabul	4,851.9	97.0
Kapisa	195.2	40.7
Parwan	464.0	64.0
Wardak	421.0	65.1
Logar	375.0	88.7
Nangarhar	1,438.8	86.7
Laghman	335.5	69.2
Panjshir	124.8	74.5
Baghlan	412.5	41.4
Bamyan	276.1	56.8
Ghazni	1,044.3	78.0
Paktika	580.6	77.4
Paktya	362.7	95.2
Khost	557.4	89.4
Kunarha	360.9	73.5
Nooristan	54.3	33.9
Badakhshan	963.4	93.0
Takhar	820.0	76.4
Kunduz	592.7	54.1
Samangan	195.8	46.3
Balkh	1,099.3	74.7
Sar-e-Pul	220.8	36.4
Ghor	486.0	66.6
Daikundi	262.2	51.7
Urozgan	136.2	32.0
Zabul	319.7	84.6
Kandahar	1,254.7	95.7
Jawzjan	364.1	61.8
Faryab	660.4	60.6
Helmand	1,195.9	87.2
Badghis	278.0	59.7
Herat	1,733.4	82.7
Farah	461.6	83.4
Nimroz	152.8	86.3

9.3.1.2 Water quality – E. coli

Safe drinking water is a fundamental human right and a requirement for good health. Fecal contamination of drinking water is tested by the presence of Escherichia coli (E. coli) in the households' drinking water. For more information on E. coli testing and risk levels, refer to the below text box.

Text box 9.4: Risk level based on number of Escherichia coli in the drinking water

The water quality testing was carried out at national level with support from Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and UNICEF. Presence of E. coli in drinking water was assessed by filtering 100 mL of water through a 0.45-micron membrane filter (Millipore Microfil®) using a new low-cost filtration apparatus. The membrane filter was then placed on to Compact Dry E. coli growth media plates (Nissui). Incubation was achieved using specially-designed phase-changing incubators (developed by the University of Bristol, UK) to maintain a temperature of $\geq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ even during the night. After 24 hours, the number of blue colonies, signifying the presence of E. coli colony forming units (cfu) were recorded and classified into the following risk categories:

- Low risk (<1 per 100 mL);
- Medium risk (1-10 per 100 mL);
- High risk (11-100 per 100 mL);
- Very high risk (>100 per 100 mL);

More than 100 colonies on the plate and in cases where the plate turned blue/green, this The samples of household drinking water were taken from a glass of water that members of the household usually drink. However, in case of source samples, water was first collected in sterile Whirl-Pak® bags (Enasco). As a quality control measure in a subsample of households, teams also assessed the quality of water which was expected to be free from contamination – 92% of blank tests using boiled water had no detectable E. coli.

Table 9. 13: Households population, by selected background variables, and by the risk level of fecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking water (in percentages)

Background variable	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of households with E. coli in the source of
	Low < 1	Medium 1-10	High 11-100	Very high > 100		
National	33.1	15.4	43.0	8.5	100.0	66.9
Urban	36.2	14.6	43.7	5.4	100.0	63.8
Rural	32.6	16.0	42.4	9.0	100.0	67.4
Kuchi	22.9	10.1	49.7	17.3	100.0	77.1
Type of drinking water source						
Piped	48.0	16.0	31.3	4.7	100.0	52.0
Boreholes	30.8	16.3	46.9	6.0	100.0	69.2
Protected wells and springs	34.0	15.7	43.8	6.5	100.0	66.0
Unprotected wells and springs	31.9	14.0	44.8	9.3	100.0	68.1
Surface water	15.2	12.5	44.7	27.6	100.0	84.8
Other	24.2	6.0	58.1	11.8	100.0	75.8
Drinking water source						
Improved	36.0	15.8	42.2	5.9	100.00	64.0
Unimproved	25.7	13.4	45.0	16.0	100.00	74.4

In many households, water quality deteriorates between collection from the water source and consumption within the home. Figure 9.4 shows that the proportion of households with E. coli detected in their drinking water between the source of drinking water and the glass within the home. The most significant increase was seen in the high level of contamination (11-100 E. coli per 100 mL) and likely reflects contamination during water storage and handling.

Figure 9. 4: Water sources and households, by the level of E. coli in drinking water (in percentages)

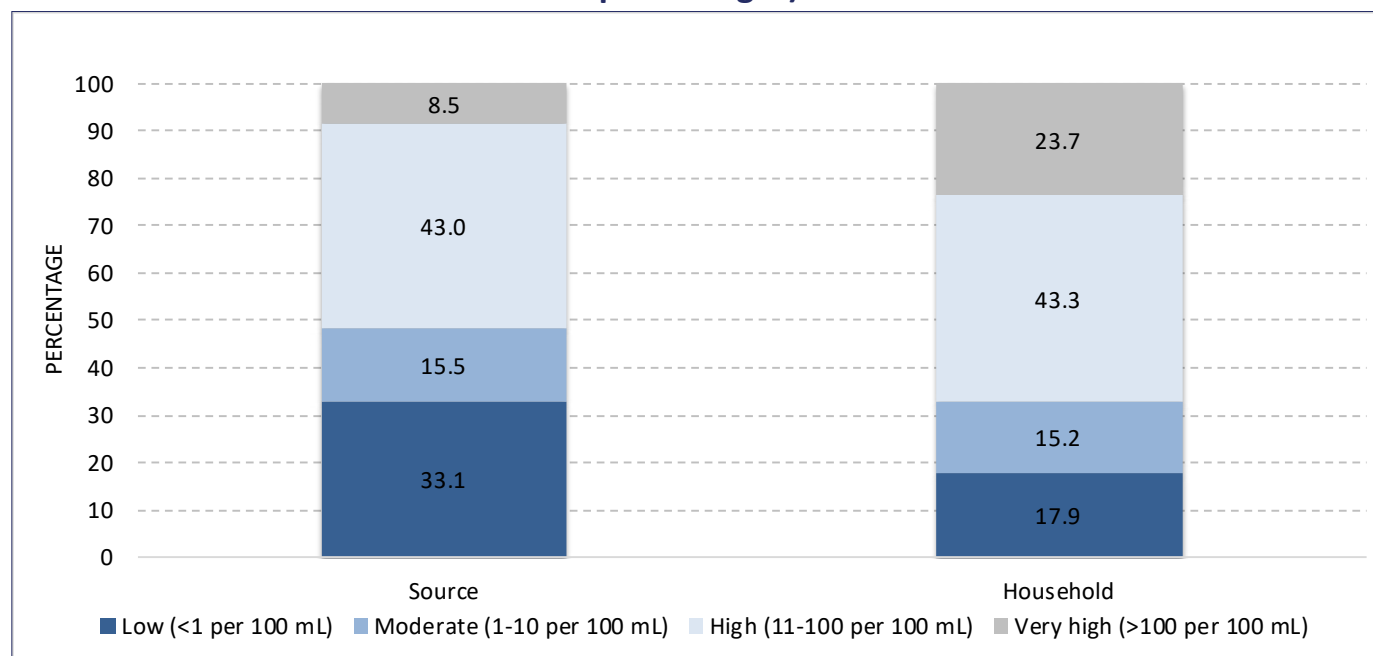


Table 9. 14: Households population, by selected background variables, and by the risk level of fecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in household drinking water (in percentages)^a

Background variable	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of households with E. coli in the source of
	Low < 1	Medium 1-10	High 11-100	Very high > 100		
National	17.9	15.2	43.3	23.7	100.0	82.1
Urban	24.9	18.1	29.5	27.4	100.0	75.1
Rural	16.3	15.0	47.8	20.8	100.0	83.7
Kuchi	3.0	2.0	45.4	49.6	100.0	97.0
Type of drinking water source						
Piped	27.2	18.9	34.4	19.4	100.0	72.8
Boreholes	15.0	15.9	46.8	22.4	100.0	85.0
Protected wells and springs	19.1	14.6	41.2	25.1	100.0	80.9
Unprotected wells and springs	17.6	10.0	46.7	25.6	100.0	82.4
Surface water	6.1	11.1	46.1	36.7	100.0	93.9
Other	15.2	11.6	53.4	19.8	100.0	84.8
Drinking water source						
Improved	19.7	16.4	42.0	21.9	100.0	80.3
Unimproved	13.0	10.7	47.1	29.1	100.0	87.0

^a the sum of cells may not add up to 100.0 percent due to rounding of figures.

9.3.1.3 Water quality – Arsenic

Arsenic is a known human carcinogen, which is in groundwater in parts of Afghanistan. The WHO provisional guideline value for arsenic is ten parts per billion (ppb). Many developing countries, including Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, and some other arsenic-affected countries, use a 50 ppb standard. For more information on arsenic testing, refer to the below text box.

Text box 9.5: Arsenic testing

Arsenic was measured in the IE&LFS 2020 using the Quick Rapid Arsenic Test Kit (Industrial Test Systems, USA), which yields a semi-quantitative measure of arsenic in drinking water. Test chemicals are added to a 100 mL water sample, and after 12 minutes results are recorded as 0, 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500 and >500 ppb arsenic. A total of 7710 valid tests were made at the source and field teams also conducted tests using a 50 ppb arsenic standard provided by MRRD (79% of these results were within 45-55 ppb).

Table 9. 15: Households population, by selected background variables, and by the level of arsenic contamination based on the concentration of arsenic detected in the source of drinking water (in percentages)^a

Background variable	Risk level based on the concentration of arsenic in ppb				Percentage of households with >50 ppb in the source of drinking water
	Low <= 10	Medium 11-50	High >50	Total	
National	80.8	15.3	4.0	100.0	3.9
Urban	84.7	14.7	0.6	100.0	0.6
Rural	79.9	15.8	4.3	100.0	4.3
Kuchi	76.1	8.4	15.5	100.0	15.5

^a the sum of cells may not add up to 100.0 percent due to rounding of figures.

The population's distribution by arsenic level in drinking water sources is in Table 19.15. Overall, 3.9 percent of the people collected drinking water from a source with arsenic above the Afghanistan standard of 50 ppb. People living in Kuchi settings and rural areas were more likely to use drinking water above 50 ppb than people in urban areas.

9.3.1.4 Safely managed drinking water services

IE&LFS 2020 is the first survey to directly assess the quality of drinking water in a nationally representative sample of households in Afghanistan and sets a baseline for SDG 6.1.

Table 9. 16: Percentage of households that meet criteria of drinking water that is (a) improved, (b) accessible on-premises, (c) available when needed, (d) free from contamination, and (e) safely managed by residence

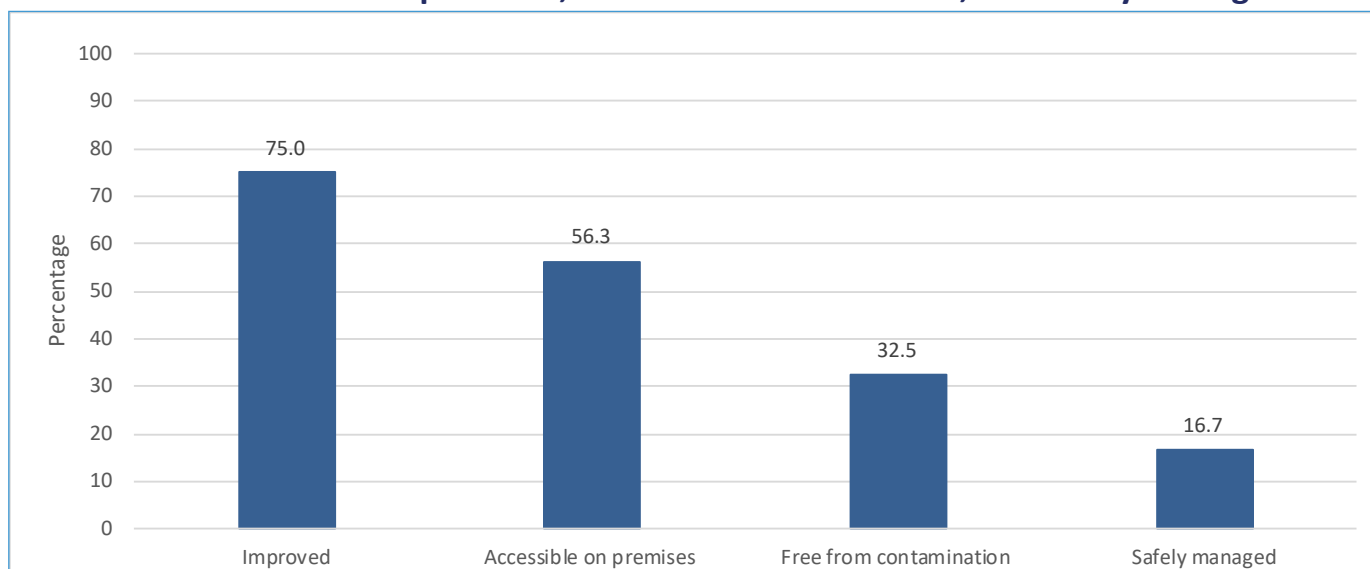
Residence	Improved ^a	Accessible on-premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Safely managed (SDG indicator 6.1.1) ^{b, c}
National	75.0	56.3	no data	32.5	16.7
Urban	94.9	86.1	no data	35.1	29.9
Rural	69.9	49.1	no data	32.2	13.5
Kuchi	46.6	9.4	no data	22.9	2.3

^a Improved includes tanker trucks based on SDG definition.

^b SDG indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water

^c Safely managed drinking water has been calculated based on the national standard for arsenic contamination (≤ 50 ppb)

Figure 9. 5: Percentage of households using improved drinking water sources, with water accessible on-premises, free from contamination, and safely managed



9.3.1.5 Sanitation

Improved sanitation and the elimination of open defecation are among the critical prerequisites for poverty alleviation and sustainable development in developing countries. Safe disposal of human excreta creates the first barrier to excreta-related diseases, reducing transmission directly and indirectly. The below box can find the classification of sanitation services:

Text box 9.6: Classification of sanitation services

Service Level	Definition
Safely managed	Use of an improved sanitation facility, not shared with other households, and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated offsite
Basic	Use of an improved facility not shared with other households
Limited	Use of an improved facility shared between two or more households
Unimproved	Use of an unimproved source that does not protect against contamination
Open defecation	No service; human excreta disposed of in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces or disposed of with solid waste

The IE&LFS 2020 provides information that calculates the population's proportions using improved and unimproved sanitation services and the proportion without services (open defecation). Table 9.17 provides the population's distribution according to levels of sanitation services, and information to calculate the proportion using safely managed sanitation services used in the SDG indicator for sanitation is not available.

Table 9. 17: Proportion of population, by residence, and by the level of sanitation service (in percentages)^a

Residence	Safely managed	Improved	Un-improved	Open defecation	Total
Total	No data	67.2	21.5	11.7	100.0
Urban	No data	83.5	16.3	0.2	100.0
Rural	No data	65.1	23.5	11.4	100.0
Kuchi	No data	12.2	16.8	71.0	100.0

^a the sum of cells may not add up to 100.0 percent due to rounding of figures.

In the absence of information about the management of human excreta and a low response rate for shared sanitation, the proportion of the population that uses improved sanitation facilities is used as a proxy for the SDG indicator 6.2.1 (Text box 9.7).

Text box 9.7: Proxy indicator for SDG indicator 6.2.1 – Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (in percentages)

IE&LFS 2020 provides information on improved sanitation services. The computation of the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation facilities requires data on excreta disposal, which is not covered in this survey. The below data shows the percentage of population having access to improved sanitation facilities.

National	67.2
Urban	83.5
Rural	65.1
Kuchi	12.2

³ In line with JMP definitions, improved types of sanitation facilities in the IE&LFS 2020 include covered pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets connected to a sewer system, to a septic tank or to a pit, and vault latrines. Unimproved sanitation facilities include uncovered pit latrines, open defecation and flush toilets and other facilities that do not ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact.

Table 9. 18: population using improved sanitation facilities either shared or not shared with other households, by province

Province	In thousands	In percentages
Kabul	3,900.5	78.0
Kapisa	316.9	66.1
Parwan	345.1	47.6
Wardak	637.0	98.4
Logar	422.6	100.0
Nangarhar	1,295.6	78.1
Laghman	106.1	21.9
Panjshir	163.2	97.5
Baghlan	632.5	63.5
Bamyan	410.9	84.6
Ghazni	749.6	56.0
Paktika	569.7	76.0
Paktya	354.7	93.1
Khost	341.7	54.8
Kunarha	359.5	73.2
Nooristan	30.0	18.7
Badakhshan	970.2	93.7
Takhar	835.2	77.8
Kunduz	634.1	57.8
Samangan	361.4	85.5
Balkh	1,119.6	76.0
Sar-e-Pul	123.5	20.4
Ghor	446.5	61.2
Daikundi	171.4	33.8
Urozgan	371.0	87.1
Zabul	262.7	69.5
Kandahar	784.0	59.8
Jawzjan	570.7	96.8
Faryab	925.8	85.0
Helmand	797.3	58.1
Badghis	162.3	34.9
Herat	1,404.4	67.0
Farah	332.8	60.2
Nimroz	170.9	96.5

Table 9. 19: Population, by main toilet facility, and by residence (in percentages)

Main toilet facility	Urban	Rural	Kuchi	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pit latrine - with slab / covered pit	27.2	38.6	4.8	34.3
Pit latrine - without slab / open pit	15.2	22.7	14.6	20.5
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	16.0	5.0	0.0	7.4
Flush to piped sewer system	10.0	1.8	0.0	3.7
Flush/pour flush toilet to septic tank	22.6	2.0	0.0	6.9
Flush/pour flush toilet to pit	2.3	0.8	0.0	1.1
Flush/pour flush toilet to elsewhere	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
Single/double vault - with urine diversion	3	7.8	1.8	6.3
Single/double vault - without urine diversion	2.4	9.2	5.6	7.4
No facility - open field, bush	0.3	11.4	71.0	11.4
Other	0.1	0.5	2.2	0.5

9.3.2 Other household amenities

In addition to water and sanitation, other household amenities include electricity, fuel for cooking, heating, and lighting, and information and communication tools. Below tables and charts present them.

9.3.2.1 Sources of electricity

Lack of access to electricity profoundly limits the economic development process, impacts people's lives, and enhances poverty.

Table 9. 20: Population, by residence, and by access to different sources of electricity in the last month (in percentages)

Residence	Any source (SDG indicator 7.1.1a)	Electric grid	Government generator	Private		Community		Solar	Wind	Battery
				generator	dynamo	generator	dynamo			
Total	97.7	33.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	5.7	59.5	0.3	21.0
Urban	98.4	90.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	15.6	0.2	9.3
Rural	98.3	16.1	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.3	7.9	73.5	0.4	24.3
Kuchi	84.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	75.7	0.0	31.6

^a SDG indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity

Figure 9. 6: Percentages of the population with access to different sources of electricity, by residence

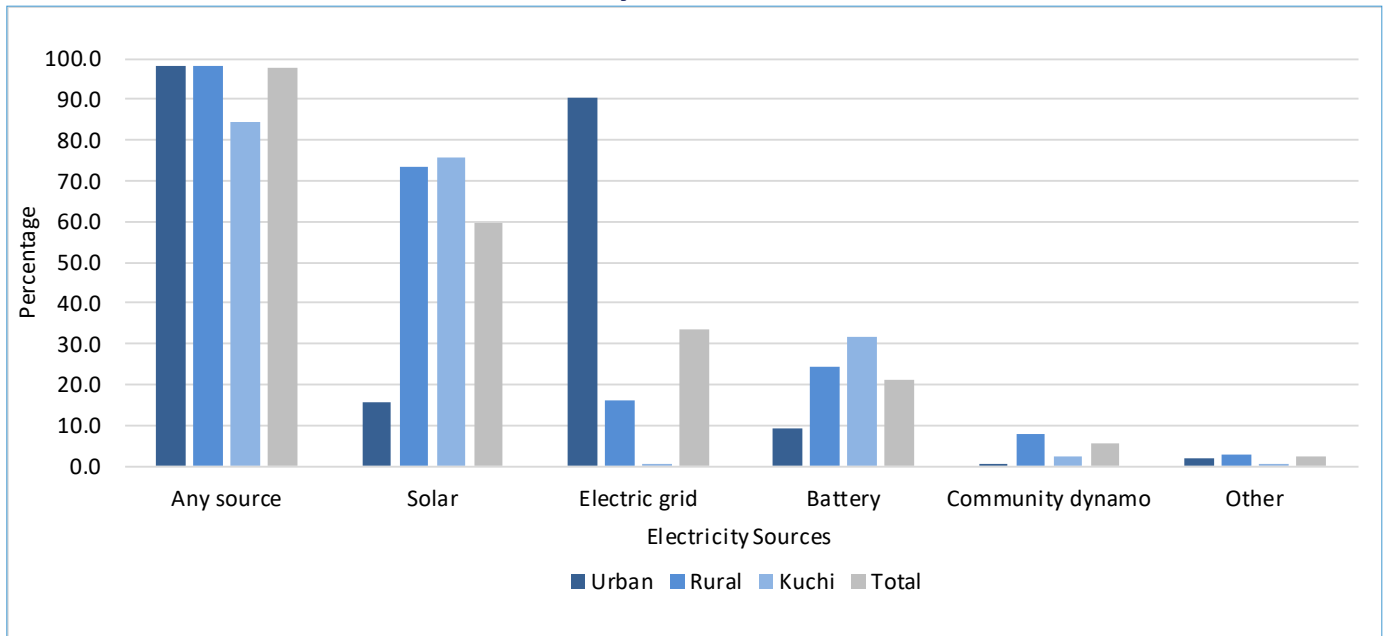


Table 9. 21: Population with access to the electric grid, by province

Province	In thousands	In percentages
Kabul	44,323.5	88.7
Kapisa	857.7	17.9
Parwan	1,569.7	21.7
Wardak	21.8	0.3
Logar	117.4	2.8
Nangarhar	3,536.4	21.3
Laghman	839.6	17.3
Panjshir	7.6	0.5
Baghlan	3,030.0	30.4
Bamyan	160.2	3.3
Ghazni	1,590.0	11.9
Paktika	0.0	0.0
Paktya	321.4	8.4
Khost	0.0	0.0
Kunarha	25.9	0.5
Nooristan	0.0	0.0
Badakhshan	359.1	3.5
Takhar	1,344.7	12.5
Kunduz	6,307.9	57.5
Samangan	974.3	23.0
Balkh	9,098.8	61.8
Sar-e-Pul	1,018.0	16.8
Ghor	30.7	0.4
Daikundi	8.2	0.2
Urozgan	4.5	0.1
Zabul	36.5	1.0
Kandahar	4,309.6	33.1
Jawzjan	2,964.9	50.3
Faryab	6,633.1	60.9
Helmand	497.4	3.6
Badghis	197.0	4.2
Herat	14,439.1	68.9
Farah	208.6	3.8
Nimroz	1,106.6	62.5

9.3.2.2 Fuel for cooking, heating, and lighting

While fuel utilized by the families for lighting purposes is from clean sources, cooking and warming fuels have excited expanding interest over the past twenty-five years since wood harvesting has caused broad deforestation. Wood and charcoal consumption produces greenhouse gases that add to a worldwide temperature alteration. Additionally, cooking with biomass fuels causes substantial health problems. Therefore, the household air contamination brought about by such strong energizes is answerable for a significant number of deaths and inabilities.

Table 9. 22: Population, by residence, and by use of non-solid fuels for cooking, heating in winter, and lighting (in percentages)

Residence	Non-solid fuel (SDG indicator 7.1.2 ^a)			No Heating	No Lighting
	Cooking	Heating	Lighting		
Total	31.1	6.5	97.8	3.6	1.6
Urban	81.7	17.7	99.7	1.7	0.2
Rural	15.7	3.1	97.7	3.5	1.8
Kuchi	2.5	0.3	86.9	15.1	7.7

^a SDG indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

9.3.2.3 Means of communication and information

Information and communication (ICT) affect numerous parts of a nation's development process, such as economic development, human capital, education, health, gender equality, and the environment. It has also related to day to day life of people. Mobiles, computers, and the internet permit individuals to exchange their experiences and gain from one another. They can contribute to promoting women's empowerment and can support progress in education, cultural and economic growth of communities living in the less developed area.

Table 9. 23: Population age 15 and above having mobile with active SIM card by residence, and by sex (in percentages)

Residence	Gender		Both gender
	Male	Female	
Total	71.9	27.3	49.6
Urban	85.3	45.5	65.4
Rural	67.9	21.2	44.6
Kuchi	51.8	9.7	30.7

Text box 9.8: SDG indicator 5.b.1 – Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (in percentages)

The proportion of individuals age 15 and above who own a mobile telephone, by sex Its main objective is to measure and monitor the use of mobile phones among different population groups and to track gender equality since the mobile phone is a personal device that provides women with a degree of independence and autonomy.

National	49.6
Male	71.9
Female	27.3

Table 9. 24: Population age 15 and above having mobile with active SIM cards, by province, and by sex

Province	In thousands			In percentages		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Kabul	1279.0	691.4	1970.4	86.9	48.0	67.7
Kapisa	113.9	38.1	151.9	83.1	27.5	55.1
Parwan	157.4	50.5	207.9	78.5	25.0	51.7
Wardak	141.8	52.5	194.2	82.2	31.0	56.8
Logar	76.0	32.4	108.4	78.5	33.3	55.9
Nangarhar	291.8	109.0	400.7	76.7	27.8	51.9
Laghman	81.5	29.8	111.3	75.1	26.9	50.8
Panjshir	41.5	17.5	59.0	82.3	36.4	59.9
Baghlan	191.6	31.3	222.9	78.7	13.2	46.4
Bamyan	105.8	37.4	143.1	77.2	27.5	52.5
Ghazni	261.5	149.0	410.5	71.2	42.0	56.8
Paktika	98.7	38.6	137.3	66.6	27.0	47.1
Paktya	95.3	11.9	107.2	81.0	9.8	45.0
Khost	97.2	2.9	100.1	70.4	2.1	36.2
Kunarha	85.4	14.7	100.1	75.8	13.5	45.2
Nooristan	7.2	0.6	7.8	16.5	1.3	8.9
Badakhshan	188.6	81.4	270.1	70.1	30.3	50.2
Takhar	192.9	61.0	253.9	70.5	20.7	44.7
Kunduz	202.0	46.5	248.5	72.9	16.5	44.5
Samangan	81.4	20.2	101.6	71.3	18.2	45.1
Balkh	318.4	135.4	453.8	79.7	33.0	56.1
Sar-e-Pul	89.4	33.1	122.4	59.3	21.5	40.2
Ghor	112.1	16.7	128.7	61.8	9.5	36.0
Daikundi	110.2	41.9	152.0	85.2	30.1	56.7
Urozgan	12.7	0.9	13.6	13.0	0.8	6.6
Zabul	27.4	2.6	30.1	38.8	3.6	21.0
Kandahar	185.5	19.1	204.6	58.7	5.9	32.0
Jawzjan	108.0	26.6	134.6	69.2	17.6	43.8
Faryab	202.2	125.4	327.7	80.1	41.6	59.2
Helmand	65.8	3.7	69.5	25.4	1.4	13.4
Badghis	73.6	18.6	92.2	62.1	15.8	39.0
Herat	418.1	191.4	609.5	73.1	32.9	52.8
Farah	77.2	46.8	124.0	65.7	38.2	51.7
Nimroz	29.1	7.9	37.0	71.0	17.4	42.9

Table 9. 25: Population age 15 and above with the use of the internet by the residence and by sex (in percentages)

Residence	Gender		Both gender
	Male	Female	
Total	16.7	3.2	10.0
Urban	30.3	8.1	19.2
Rural	12.3	1.5	6.9
Kuchi	1.5	0.0	0.8

Text box 9.9: SDG indicator 17.8.1 – Proportion of individuals using the internet by sex (in percentages)

The indicator has been defined by the ITU as the proportion of individuals age 15 and above who used the internet from any location in the last three months.

National	10.0
Male	16.7
Female	3.2

Table 9. 26: Population age 15 and above using the internet in the past three months, by province, and by sex

Province	In thousands			In percentages		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Kabul	440.5	102.8	543.3	29.9	7.1	18.7
Kapisa	36.5	3.2	39.8	26.7	2.3	14.4
Parwan	25.0	2.4	27.4	12.5	1.2	6.8
Wardak	38.9	3.1	41.9	22.5	1.8	12.3
Logar	15.6	0.6	16.2	16.1	0.6	8.4
Nangarhar	61.3	1.8	63.0	16.1	0.5	8.2
Laghman	12.6	0.1	12.6	11.6	0.1	5.8
Panjshir	16.2	1.2	17.4	32.1	2.5	17.7
Baghlan	44.2	2.0	46.2	18.1	0.8	9.6
Bamyan	13.1	4.1	17.2	9.6	3.0	6.3
Ghazni	76.6	15.1	91.8	20.9	4.3	12.7
Paktika	34.6	0.0	34.6	23.4	0.0	11.9
Paktya	28.8	0.4	29.2	24.5	0.3	12.2
Khost	17.5	0.0	17.5	12.7	0.0	6.3
Kunarha	12.4	0.1	12.5	11.0	0.1	5.6
Nooristan	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.5
Badakhshan	31.6	4.0	35.6	11.7	1.5	6.6
Takhar	24.9	4.5	29.4	9.1	1.5	5.2
Kunduz	47.9	7.1	55.0	17.3	2.5	9.9
Samangan	12.3	2.4	14.7	10.8	2.2	6.5
Balkh	101.5	29.5	131.1	25.4	7.2	16.2
Sar-e-Pul	19.5	5.9	25.4	12.9	3.8	8.3
Ghor	11.7	1.2	12.9	6.4	0.7	3.6
Daikundi	21.5	3.6	25.0	16.6	2.6	9.3
Urozgan	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3
Zabul	3.2	0.0	3.2	4.5	0.0	2.2
Kandahar	9.7	1.1	10.7	3.1	0.3	1.7
Jawzjan	8.0	1.1	9.1	5.1	0.7	3.0
Faryab	34.8	13.1	47.9	13.8	4.4	8.7
Helmand	7.8	0.3	8.1	3.0	0.1	1.6
Badghis	11.7	0.5	12.2	9.8	0.5	5.2
Herat	102.3	49.5	151.8	17.9	8.5	13.2
Farah	13.9	1.3	15.2	11.9	1.0	6.3
Nimroz	5.7	1.1	6.8	14.0	2.4	7.9



Chapter Ten

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MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

10 MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Summary. This chapter presents the results of the Multidimensional Poverty Index for Afghanistan using the IE & LFS 2020. The key findings suggest that almost 50% of the population in Afghanistan is multidimensionally poor, with an intensity equal to 53.6%, therefore, on average multidimensionally poor individuals face more than 50% of the deprivations. The indicators with the largest percentage of individuals who are deprived and multidimensionally poor are Female Schooling (40.1%), School Attendance (40%), Assisted Delivery (36.4%) and Dependency (35.8%). In addition, School Attendance and Assisted Delivery are the indicators with the largest contribution to the MPI in Afghanistan.

There are important differences between urban, village and Kuchi areas. Indeed, although less than 5% of the population live in Kuchi areas, of those 87.9% are multidimensionally poor. In the case of people living in Villages, 56.5% are multidimensionally poor and urban areas present the lowest percentage of multidimensionally poor individuals, with 21.8%. As expected, the levels of deprivation in each of the indicators are higher for individuals living in Kuchi areas, indeed, in this area 86% of the population were poor and deprived in Female Schooling, 84% were poor and deprived in housing and 79.6% were poor and deprived in Sanitation. By Contrast, people living in urban areas faced the lowest levels of deprivations in all the indicators.

The percentage of multidimensionally poor individuals also vary between provinces, with Urozgan as the province with the highest incidence of multidimensional poverty (93.4%) and Panjsher with the lowest percentage of people living in multidimensional poverty (9.7%). It is important to highlight that higher level of poverty does not mean the highest number of multidimensionally poor individuals, indeed, Nangarhar is the province with the largest number of poor individuals and Panjsher the one with the lowest number. The contribution of each indicator to the MPI by province is very heterogeneous with Food Security as one of the indicators with the largest contribution in some of the provinces and Sanitation and Electricity as the ones with the lowest contribution.

Finally, children ages 0 to 17 are the group with the highest levels of multidimensional poverty in Afghanistan (53.8%). This group also faces higher levels of deprivation in all the indicators included in the MPI for Afghanistan.

10.1 Introduction

This chapter presents details of the Afghanistan national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) estimation results based on the IE&LF 2020. We first present the methodology of the national MPI for Afghanistan, then the national results. We then present disaggregated results by provinces, urban, village, and Kuchi areas, and by age groups. This chapter has the following sections:

- 1- The Alkire-Foster method
- 2- Afghanistan's National MPI – Key Results,
- 3- Disaggregation by Provinces and by Area of Residence, and
- 4- Performance across Age Groups.

10.2 The Alkire-Foster Method

The Afghanistan national MPI is calculated using the Alkire-Foster (AF) method, which consists of counting the simultaneous deprivations that negatively affect a person's life. The AF method allows to construct individual deprivation profiles and use them to identify multidimensionally poor people. The number of people living in this condition and the intensity in which they suffer it are combined in the value of the MPI.

By applying this method, the Afghanistan National MPI reflects simultaneous deprivations in the 18 indicators that were chosen based upon a detailed analysis of relevance as well as data availability. To identify whether or not a person in Afghanistan is deprived with respect to each indicator, a deprivation cut-off was set for each one of them. Once the set of binary variables is calculated, each person is assigned a deprivation score denoted as c , indicating the proportion of deprivations weighted by the relative importance of each indicator in the structure of the MPI, and the deprivation score is compared to a poverty cut-off or the k -value. All people suffering deprivations in a number of weighted deprivations equal or greater to 40% are identified as multidimensionally poor.

Once the poor people in Afghanistan are identified, the MPI is computed as the product of two measures: the multidimensional headcount ratio and the intensity of multidimensional poverty.

- The headcount ratio, H , is the proportion of the population who are multidimensionally poor.
- The intensity of poverty, A , reflects the proportion of the weighted indicators in which, on average, multidimensionally poor people are deprived.

The MPI combines these two aspects of poverty in the following way:

$$\text{MPI} = H \times A.$$

10.3 Dimensions, indicators, and deprivation cut-offs

The Afghanistan national MPI comprises 5 dimensions and 18 indicators and it is presented in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1. Dimensions, Indicators, and Weights of the Afghanistan National MPI

Dimensions of Poverty	Indicator	Household is deprived if...	Weight
Health	Food security	There is no borderline or acceptable food consumption (NSAI definition)	1/10
	Assisted delivery	Any woman who was pregnant in the last 5 years preceding the interview received less than 4 antenatal care OR the delivery did not take place at a health facility OR was not attended by a doctor or a nurse	1/10
Education	School attendance	At least one child aged 7-16 is not attending school or never did	1/10
	Female schooling	No woman aged 10+ has completed primary schooling or knows how to read and write	1/20
	Male schooling	No man aged 10+ has completed primary schooling or know how to read and write	1/20
Living standards	Access to water	They lack access to improved water sources	1/40
	Sanitation	They lack access to improved sanitation facilities	1/40
	Electricity	There is no adequate lighting source (i.e. there is no lighting, or it comes from candles or solid fuel)	1/40
	Cooking fuel	There are no adequate fuel cooking sources (i.e. they use animal dung, crop residue or cooking is done in the dwelling using bushes, twigs, firewood or charcoal)	1/40
	Housing	Dwelling is made of inadequate roof, floor or wall materials	1/40
	Asset ownership and agriculture	They own less than 3 assets (refrigerator, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, gas cylinder, iron, television, mobile, satellite dish, bicycle and motorbike) OR agricultural items (land and livestock)	1/40
Work	Dependency	There is less than one household member who works for every 6 people	1/20
	Unemployment	No one in the household is employed among the LABOR force	1/20
	Underemployment	One or more people in the household are underemployed	1/20
	Youth NEET	There is one or more people aged 17-24 who are not employed, and do not attend school or any training program	1/20
Shock	Production	They have experienced one or more of the following shocks, with a strong negative effect on household members: i) reduced drinking or agriculture water, ii) unusually high crop pest or disease, iii) severe loss of opium production, iv) unusually high livestock disease, v) reduced availability of grazing area or reduced availability of Kuchi migration route.	1/20
	Income	They have experienced one or more of the following shocks, with a strong negative effect on household members: i) increased food prices, ii) a reduction of household income or iii) a decrease of farm food prices.	1/20
	Security	One or more of the following situations apply: i) they have suffered violence or theft, ii) they live in a district rated very insecure, iii) they are displaced or iv) they respond that the government's first priority should be to disarm local militia or to increase local security	1/10

¹ Improved sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction. These include piped supplies and non-piped supplies (such as boreholes, protected wells and springs, rainwater and packaged or delivered water, e.g. by tanker trucks). Unimproved drinking water sources that do not protect against contamination are unprotected springs and wells. The category 'no service' identifies surface water, such as rivers, streams, irrigation channels and lakes.

² An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. These facilities include wet sanitation technologies (flush and pour flush toilets connecting to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines) and dry sanitation technologies (ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets).

³ The use of inadequate (solid) cooking fuels is a direct cause of household air pollution, and thus directly associated to respiratory diseases, disabilities and death.

⁴ Adequacy is related to durability. Housing of which the outer walls, roof and floor are made of durable materials that protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions, such as rain, heat, cold and humidity. Fired brick, concrete, mud bricks and stone are considered durable materials. For roofs, wood is regarded as durable.

⁵ A person is identified as deprived in assets if their household owns less than three of the considered agricultural items.

10.4 Afghanistan National MPI – Key Results

Table 10.2 present the main results related to the Afghanistan’s national MPI for 2020, including its partial indices: the incidence of poverty (or the proportion of people identified as multidimensionally poor, H) and the intensity of poverty (or the average proportion of weighted indicators in which the poor are deprived, A). As can be seen in the table, the incidence of multidimensional poverty is 49.4%. Since this estimate is based on a sample, it has a margin of error. Thus, the 95% confidence interval is also presented in the table. This means that we can say with 95% confidence that the true multidimensional poverty headcount ratio of the population is between 49.1% and 49.8%. The average intensity of poverty, which reflects the share of deprivations each poor person experiences, on average, is 53.6%. That is, each poor person is, on average, deprived in more than half of the weighted indicators. With 95% confidence, the true value of the intensity of poverty lies between 53.5% and 53.7%. The MPI, which is the product of H and A, has the value of 0.265. This means that multidimensionally poor people in Afghanistan experience nearly 26.5% of the total deprivations that would be experienced if all people were poor and deprived in all indicators.

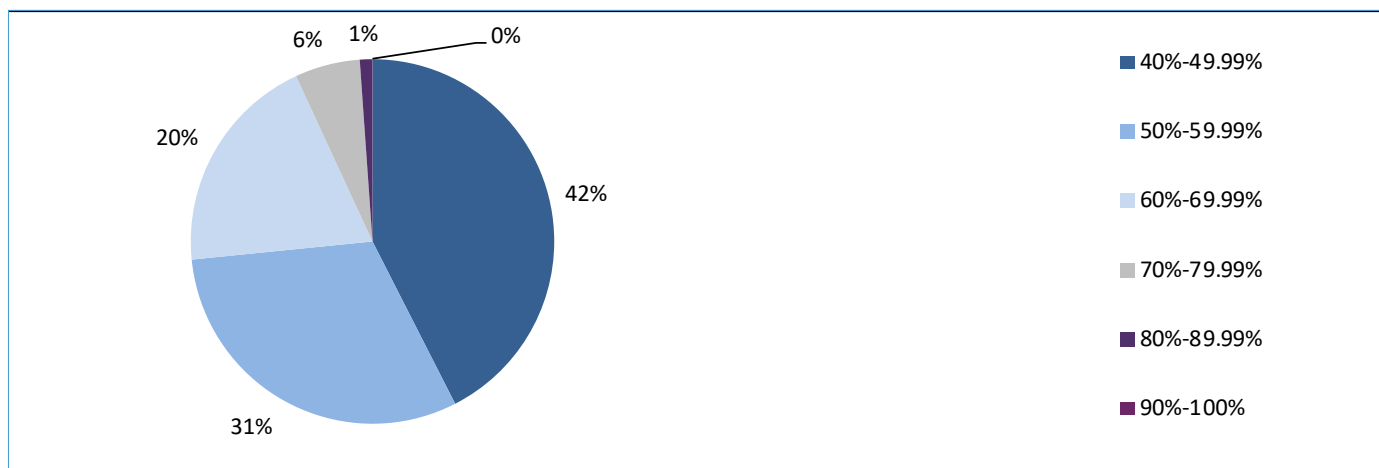
TABLE 10.2. INCIDENCE, INTENSITY AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI), 2020

Poverty Cutoff (k)	Index	Value	Confidence Interval (95%)	
k value=40%	MPI	0.265	0.263	0.267
	Headcount ratio (H, %)	49.4	49.1	49.8
	Intensity (A, %)	53.6	53.5	53.7

Source: Authors’ calculations based on data from IE&LF 2020.

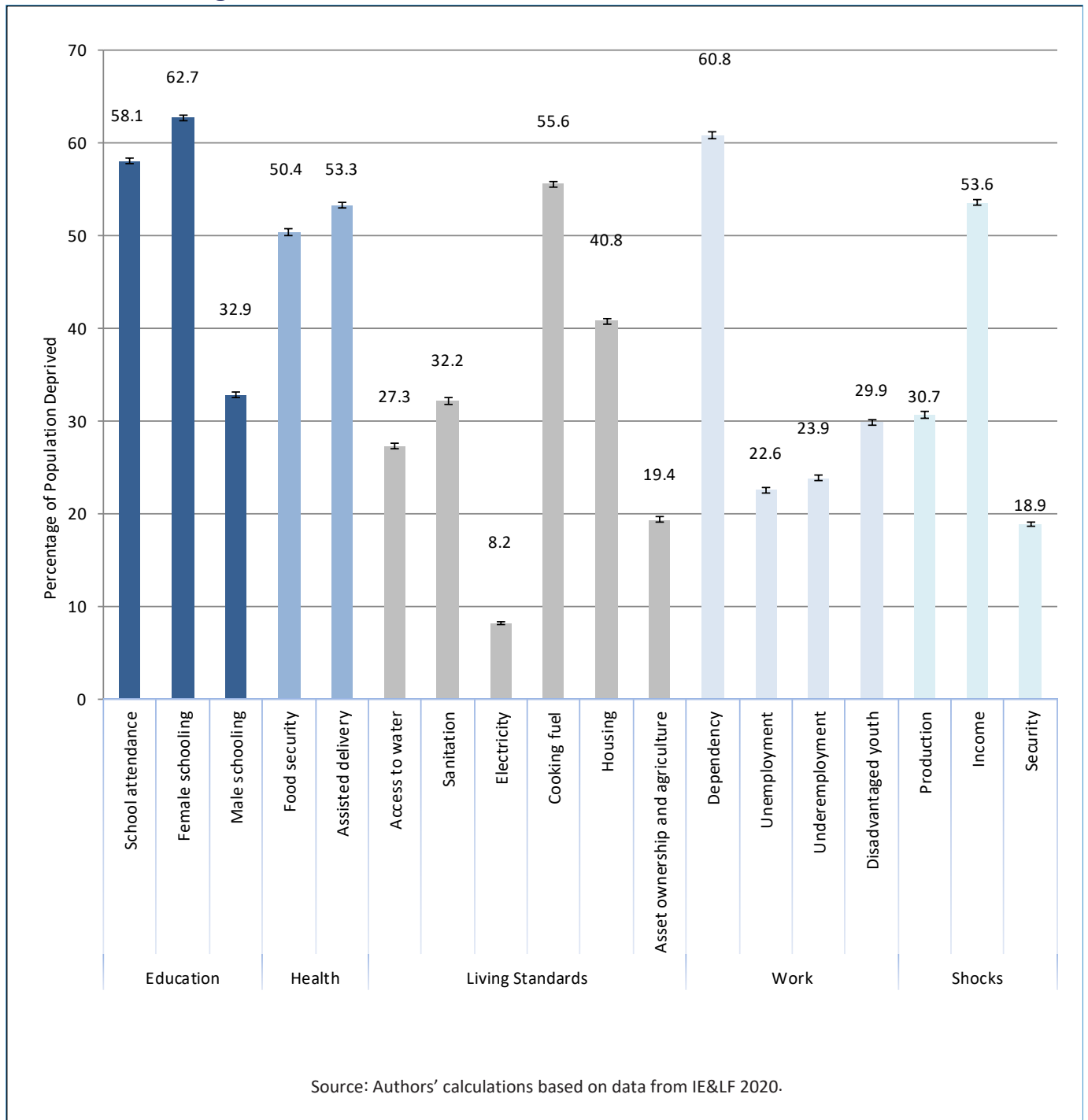
Figure 10.1 depicts the distribution of the intensity of poverty among the poor. It gives an idea of the c-vector schedule for values equal or greater than 40%, thus corresponding to the population that has been identified as multidimensionally poor. Around 43% of all poor people in Afghanistan are in the lowest intensity band, which is between 40% and 49.99%, and three-quarters of the poor overall have deprivation scores less than 60%. This suggests that further progress in MPI is a legitimate policy objective even in the short/medium term, as most of the poor are very near to the multidimensional poverty line. Furthermore, unfortunately, around 7% of the poor experience the highest intensities of poverty, as they are deprived in more that 70% of the weighted indicators.

Figure 10.1: Intensity Gradient among the Poor, 2020



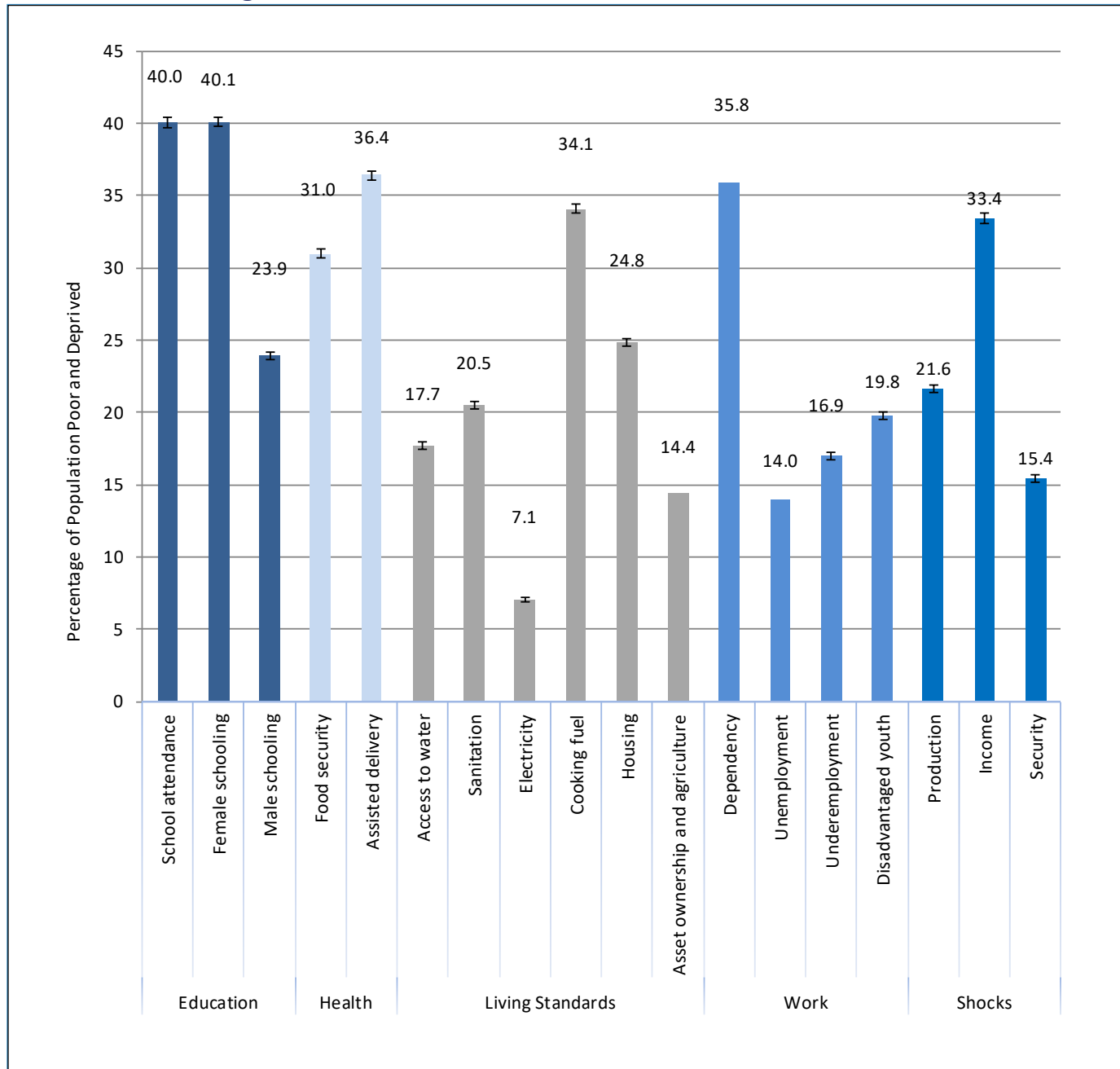
To get a sense of multidimensional poverty in Afghanistan, it is useful to assess the uncensored headcount ratios. These headcounts are estimated for each indicator and they represent the proportion of the population who are deprived in the corresponding indicator, irrespective of their poverty status and without taking into account interconnections between indicators. As Figure 10.2 shows, the highest deprivation headcounts at the national level are found for female schooling (with 62.7% of the population deprived in this indicator), dependency (60.8%), school attendance (58.1%), cooking fuel (55.6%), and income shocks (53.6%). On the other hand, some indicators show much lower rates of deprivation. In particular, deprivations are the lowest for electricity (8.2%), security shocks (18.9%), and asset ownership and agriculture (19.4%).

Figure 10.2. National Uncensored Headcount Ratios, 2020



The censored headcount ratio of an indicator represents the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor and also deprived in that indicator. It is important to recall that the MPI can also be computed as the sum of the weighted censored headcount ratios. Therefore, reducing any of the censored headcount ratios naturally results in a reduction of the MPI. Figure 10.3 presents that the largest censored headcount ratio corresponds to female schooling (with 40% of the population being poor and deprived in this indicator), school attendance (also 40%) and assisted delivery (36%). On the other hand, some indicators show much lower rates of deprivation while being poor. In particular, deprivations are the lowest for electricity (7%) and unemployment (14%).

Figure 10.3. National Censored Headcount Ratios, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from IE&LF 2020.

10.5 Disaggregation by Provinces and by Area of Residence

Turning now to an analysis at the province level, Table 10.3 presents the province level estimates for the MPI, incidence of poverty, and intensity of poverty. The incidence of poverty is above 70% in eight out of the 34 provinces, namely Urozgan (93%), Helmand (86%), Kandahar (80%), Badghis (79%), Nooristan (73%), Faryab (73%), Maydan Wodkag (73%), and Zabul (72%). Although these regions are relatively small in that each of them is home to less than 4% of the population, they deserve particular attention as a very large proportion of their population live in multidimensional poverty.

Conversely, the incidence of poverty is only below 20% in the capital, Kabul (17%), which is home to 16% of the population and thus represents the most densely populated province in the country, and in Panjsher (10%). As a general pattern, people who live in multidimensional poverty suffer this condition with a relatively similar intensity. In all regions, the intensity of poverty is around 50%, but it ranges from 47.9% in Paktika to 59.7% in Urozgan.

Table 10.3. Multidimensional Poverty by Province, 2020

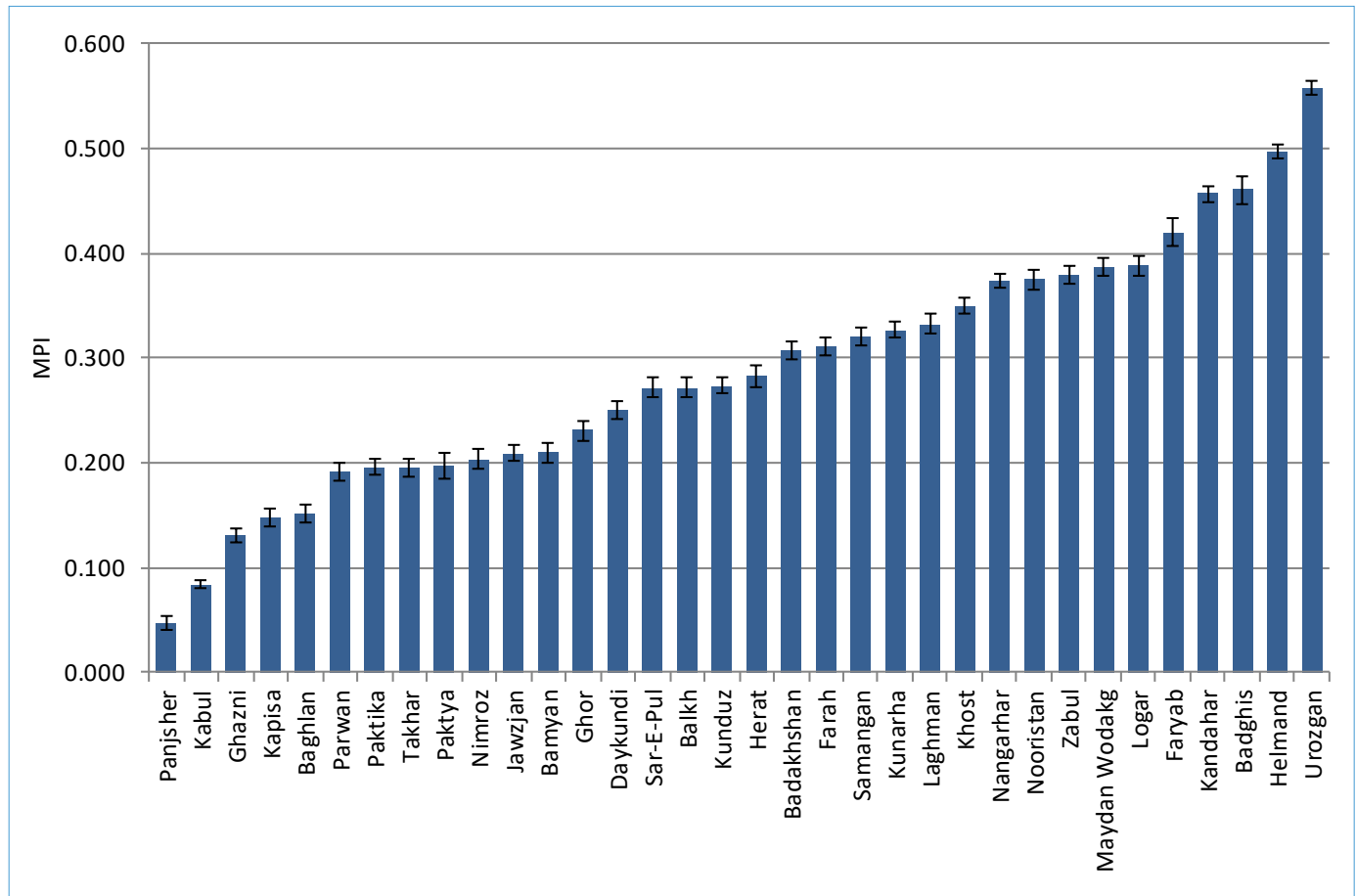
Sub-National Region	Population Share (%)	MPI			Headcount ratio (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)		
		Value	Confidence	Interval (95%)	Value	Confidence	Interval (95%)	Value	Confidence	Interval (95%)
Badakhshan	3.52	0.307	0.298	0.316	58.1	56.5	59.8	52.8	52.5	53.2
Badghis*	1.74	0.460	0.447	0.473	78.5	76.5	80.5	58.6	58.0	59.2
Baghlan*	2.77	0.152	0.142	0.161	30.9	29.1	32.8	49.0	48.5	49.5
Balkh	4.85	0.272	0.263	0.281	49.1	47.5	50.6	55.3	54.9	55.8
Bamyan	1.51	0.210	0.201	0.219	40.8	39.1	42.5	51.5	51.0	51.9
Daykundi	1.66	0.250	0.241	0.259	49.0	47.3	50.7	51.0	50.6	51.4
Farah	1.85	0.311	0.303	0.319	61.4	59.8	63.0	50.7	50.4	51.0
Faryab	3.67	0.420	0.406	0.433	73.1	70.9	75.4	57.4	56.8	57.9
Ghazni	4.59	0.131	0.124	0.138	26.9	25.5	28.3	48.6	48.2	49.0
Ghor	2.53	0.231	0.222	0.240	46.3	44.4	48.1	49.9	49.5	50.3
Helmand*	3.94	0.497	0.490	0.504	86.2	85.1	87.4	57.6	57.3	58.0
Herat	6.99	0.282	0.272	0.292	52.1	50.2	53.9	54.2	53.7	54.7
Jawzjan	1.91	0.209	0.201	0.217	42.8	41.2	44.4	48.9	48.6	49.3
Kabul	16.72	0.084	0.080	0.087	17.0	16.3	17.7	49.4	48.9	49.8
Kandahar*	3.96	0.456	0.449	0.464	79.6	78.4	80.8	57.3	57.0	57.7
Kapisa	1.54	0.148	0.138	0.157	29.4	27.6	31.3	50.1	49.6	50.7
Khost	1.9	0.350	0.343	0.357	66.9	65.6	68.2	52.2	52.0	52.5
Kunarha	1.58	0.326	0.319	0.334	63.0	61.6	64.4	51.8	51.5	52.0
Kunduz	3.46	0.274	0.266	0.281	53.4	51.9	54.9	51.2	50.9	51.6
Laghman	1.64	0.332	0.323	0.342	62.4	60.7	64.0	53.3	52.9	53.7
Logar	2.11	0.388	0.378	0.398	66.1	64.7	67.5	58.7	58.0	59.3
Maydan Wodakg	2.39	0.387	0.379	0.394	72.7	71.4	74.1	53.2	52.8	53.5
Nangarhar	5.91	0.373	0.366	0.380	68.0	66.8	69.3	54.9	54.6	55.2
Nimroz	0.56	0.203	0.194	0.213	39.9	38.1	41.7	50.9	50.4	51.4
Nooristan	0.51	0.375	0.365	0.385	73.2	71.4	75.1	51.2	50.8	51.5
Paktika	2.45	0.195	0.188	0.203	40.8	39.2	42.3	47.9	47.6	48.2
Paktya*	1.05	0.197	0.185	0.208	38.9	36.6	41.2	50.5	50.1	51.0
Panjsher	0.6	0.047	0.040	0.054	9.7	8.2	11.3	48.4	47.6	49.1
Parwan	2.49	0.191	0.182	0.200	37.1	35.4	38.7	51.4	50.9	52.0
Samangan	1.3	0.320	0.311	0.329	61.9	60.2	63.6	51.8	51.5	52.1
Sar-E-Pul	2.03	0.271	0.262	0.281	52.2	50.4	53.9	52.0	51.6	52.4
Takhar	3.46	0.196	0.187	0.204	38.7	37.0	40.3	50.6	50.2	51.0
Urozgan	1.49	0.557	0.552	0.563	93.4	92.6	94.2	59.7	59.3	60.0
Zabul	1.31	0.379	0.370	0.387	71.8	70.3	73.3	52.8	52.4	53.1

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from IE&LF 2020.

*Given the percentage of missing values in these regions (higher than 10%), the results presented in here should be read with precaution.

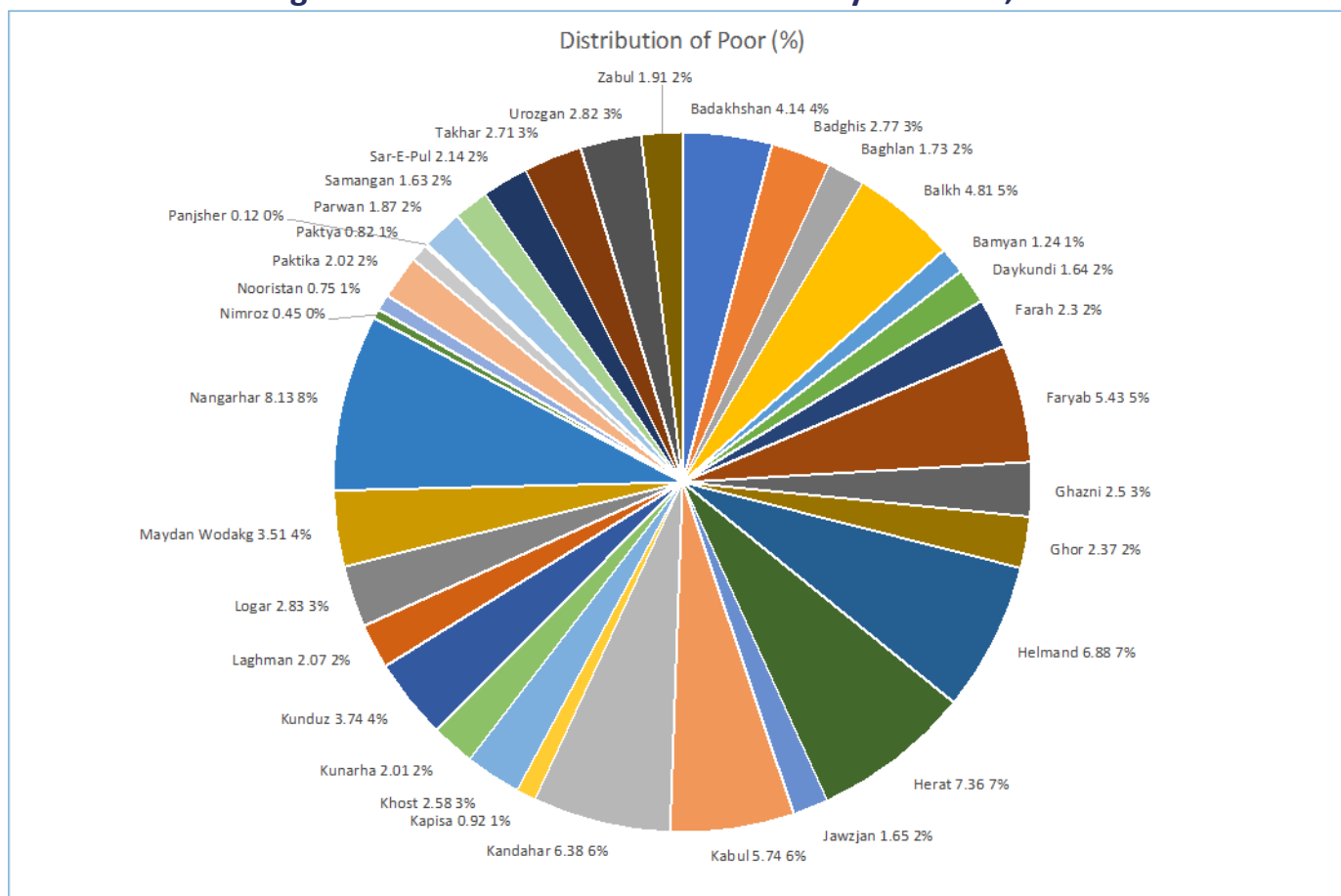
The MPI for each province and its corresponding 95% confidence intervals are depicted in Figure 10.4. It is important to note that one cannot affirm that a province is poorer than another if the confidence intervals for their corresponding MPI values overlap. If these confidence intervals do not overlap, then a significant difference in multidimensional poverty can be concluded. Thus, data show that multidimensional poverty is highest in Urozgan (0.557), followed by Helmand (0.497). The capital, Kabul, has an MPI of 0.084. This value is significantly lower than every other province in country, with Panjsher being the only exception.

Figure 10.4: MPI by Province, 2020



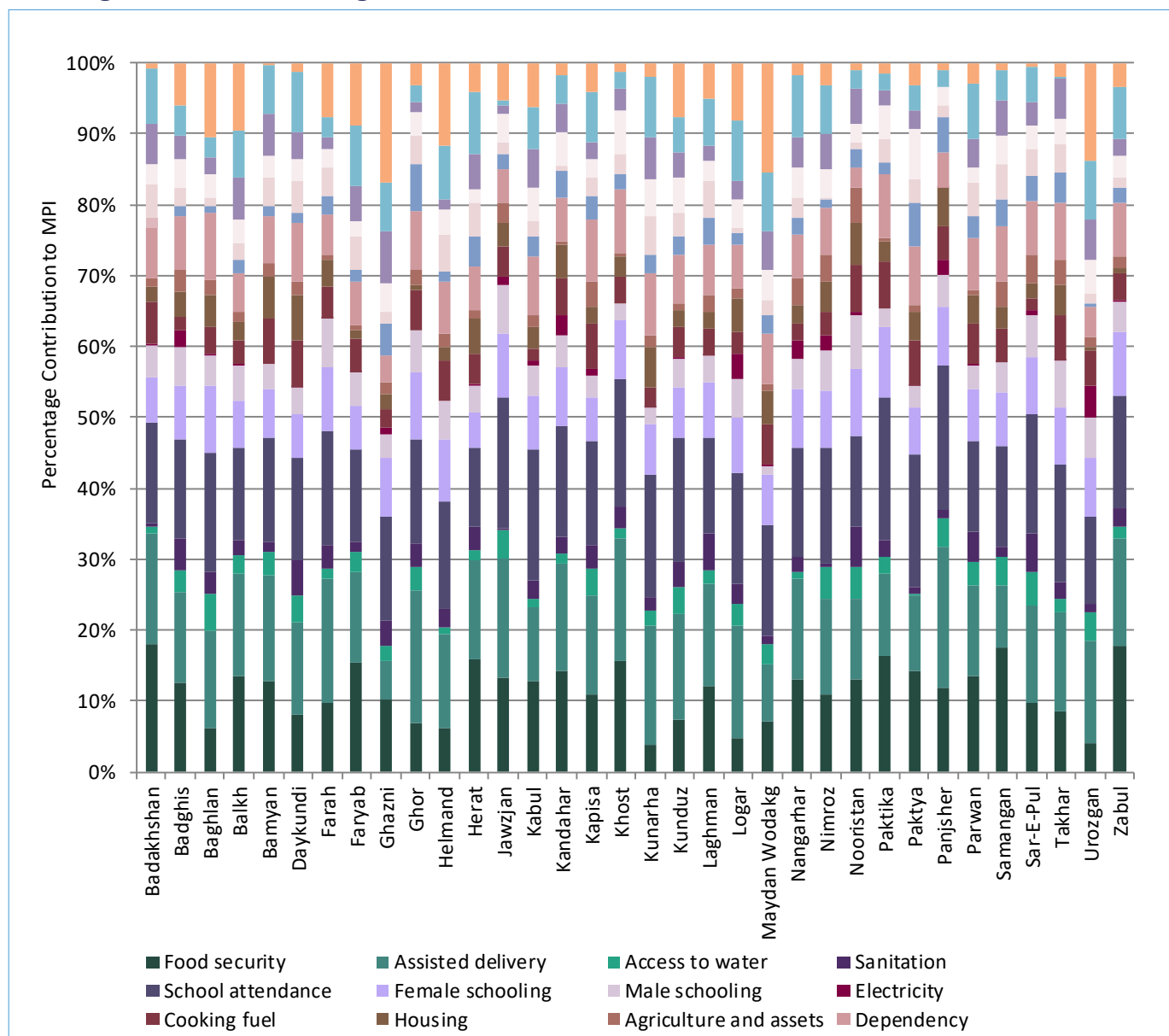
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from IE&LF 2020.

Figure 10.5 depicts where the MPI poor people live, across the different provinces. This graph is particularly important because it combines the size of the province in terms of population with the prevalence of multidimensional poverty. Nangarhar is home to 8% of poor people in the country, followed by Herat (7%), Helmand (7%), and Kandahar (6%). Hence, these four regions are home to more than a quarter of poor people in the country.

Figure 10.5. Distribution of MPI Poor by Province, 2020

Making a deeper analysis of the contributions of each indicator by province, we see that the composition of the MPI is very heterogeneous among provinces (see Fig. 10.6). Limiting to a description of the indicators that show the highest overall contributions to the MPIs, data shows that the contribution of deprivation in food security is above 15% in Badakhshan, Zabul, Samangan, Paktika, Herat, Khost, and Faryab, while it is as low as 3.95% in Kunarha. Deprivation in assisted delivery is above 15% in Panjsher, Ghor, Farah, Khost, Jawzjan, Kunarha, Badakhshan, Logar, Kandahar, Zabul, and Bamyan. Deprivation in school attendance is above 15% for a larger number of provinces: Panjsher, Paktika, Paktia, Kabul, Jawzjan, Khost, Kunduz, Kunarha, Sar-E-Pul, Baghlan, Takhar, Nimroz, Farah, Zabul, Logar, Kandahar, Maydan Wodakg, Nangarhar, and Helmand. In fact, the only province where the contribution is below 12% is Herat. Combined, the contribution of these three indicators is above 50% in Panjsher and Khost, and above 45% in Paktika, Jawzjan, Zabul, Kandahar, and Badakhshan.

Security shocks is a particularly important indicator. The contribution of deprivation in security shocks to the MPI is above 15% in two provinces, namely Ghazni and Maydan Wodakg, and above 10% in an additional three provinces: Urozgan, Helmand, and Baghlan. Meanwhile, in four provinces, the contribution is below 1%: Panjsher, Badakhshan, Sar-E-Pul, and Bamyan. Other than in food security, assisted delivery, school attendance, and security shocks, the contribution of all the other indicators is regularly below 10% in every single region.

Figure 10.6. Percentage Contributions of Each Indicator to Provinces MPI, 2020

Meanwhile, in Table 10.4, the MPI, incidence, and intensity of poverty are shown by urban, rural and Kuchi areas. Let us recall that the nomadic Kuchi population is treated as an area of their own, as they shall not be considered as members of the rural and urban areas in the traditional conception of these terms. Thus, applying the property of subgroup decomposability of the MPI, it is possible to disaggregate the levels of poverty for different areas of Afghanistan – urban, rural and Kuchi areas, as well as provinces. The majority of the population lives in rural areas (71%), which shows particularly high levels of poverty compared to urban areas. More than 56% of the rural population are multidimensionally poor, which greatly contrasts with the 21.8% multidimensional poverty headcount ratio in urban areas. On average, poor people in rural areas experience deprivations in nearly 54% of the weighted indicators, a figure that is slightly lower – 51% – in urban areas. As a result, the MPI is rural areas is 0.302, whereas in urban areas it amounts 0.111. Kuchi people represent 5% of the Afghan population, but the levels of poverty they experience deserve particular attention. The vast majority of this population (88%) live in multidimensional poverty,

and on average, they are deprived in more than 58% of the weighted indicators. The MPI for the Kuchi population (0.514) is higher than that in rural areas, and thus they should be considered as nomadic pockets of poverty in the country.

Table 10.4. Multidimensional Poverty by Rural/Urban Areas, 2020

Index	Urban				Rural				Kuchi			
	Population Share (%)	Value	Confidence	Interval (95%)	Population Share (%)	Value	Confidence	Interval (95%)	Population Share (%)	Value	Confidence	Interval (95%)
MPI		0.111	0.108	0.114		0.302	0.300	0.304		0.514	0.507	0.521
Headcount ratio (H, %)	24.5%	21.8	21.2	22.4	70.9%	56.5	56.1	56.8	4.6%	87.9	86.8	88.9
Intensity (A, %)		50.8	50.5	51.1		53.5	53.4	53.6		58.5	58.1	58.9

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from IE&LF 2020.

Figure 10.7 compares the distribution of the poor and general population by area of residence and for the Kuchi population. Although only 5% of the population belong to the Kuchi population, over 8% of the multidimensionally poor belong to this nomadic part of the population. Similarly, people who live in urban areas comprise nearly 11% of the multidimensionally poor population, even though they comprise nearly 25% of the overall population. Poverty is heavily concentrated in rural areas, as they are home to more than 80% of the poor population, while 71% of the total population live in rural areas.

Figure 10.7. Distribution of Poor and Population by Urban, Rural and Kuchi Areas, 2020

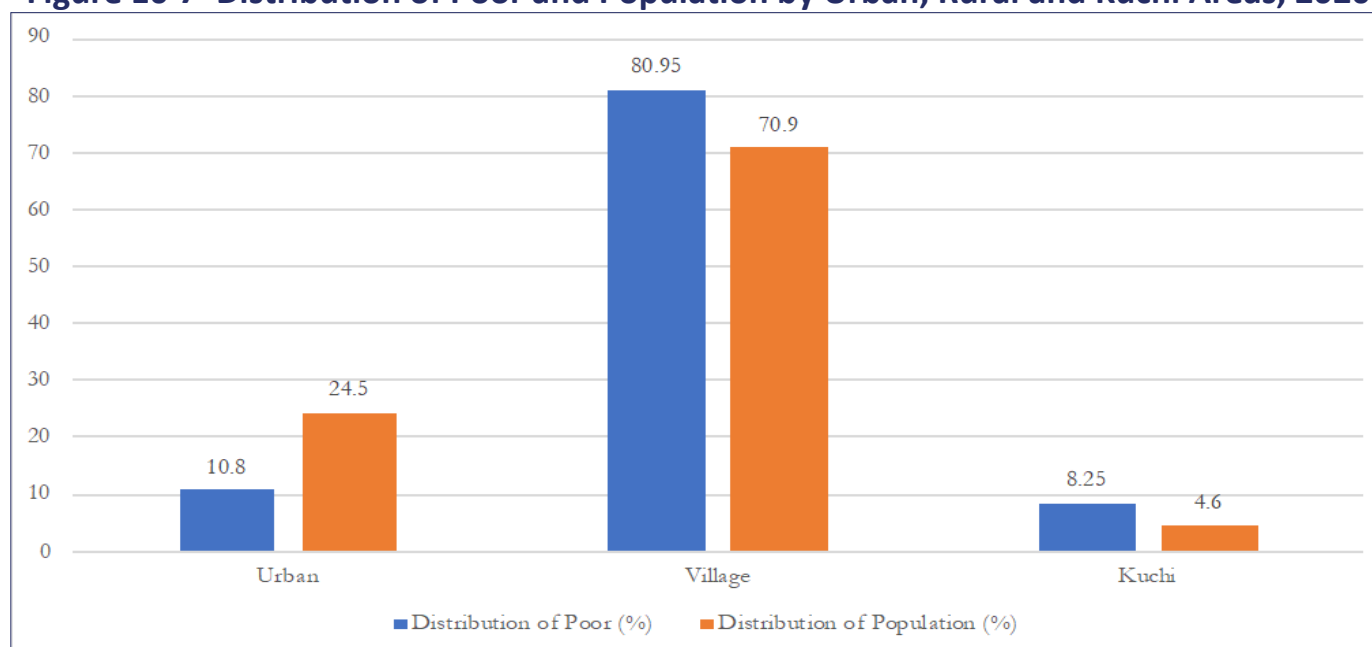
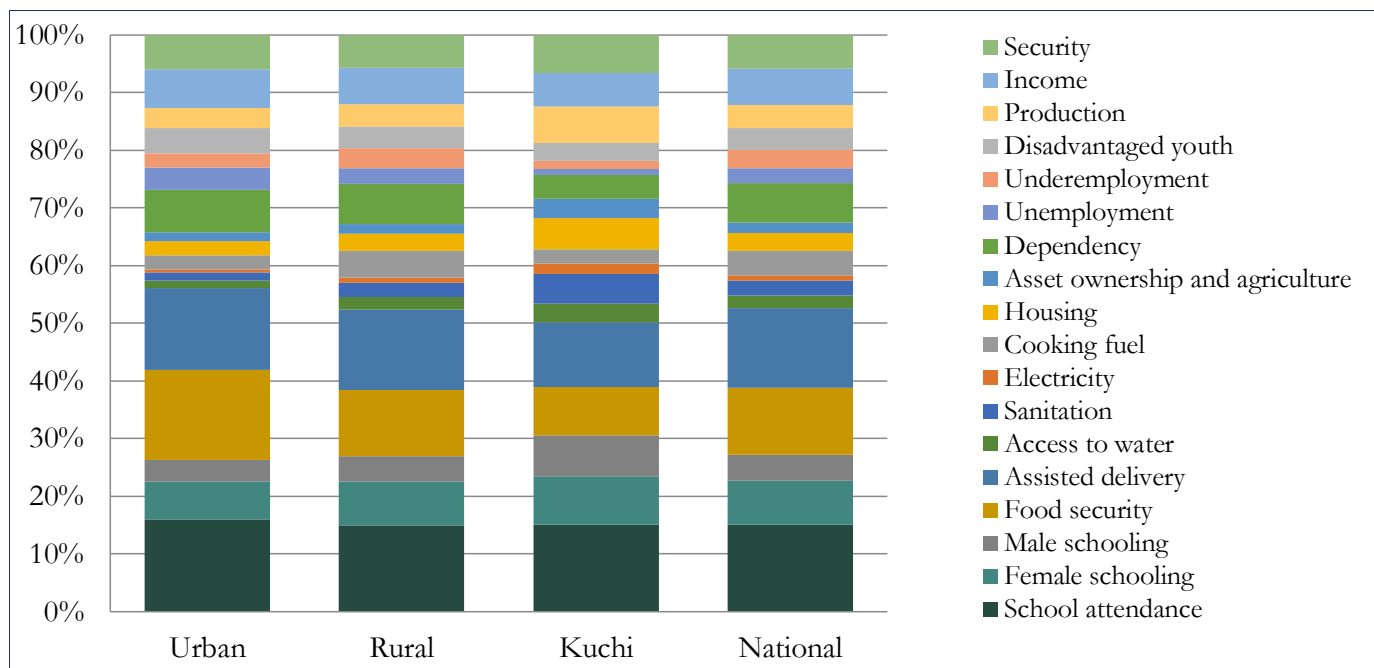


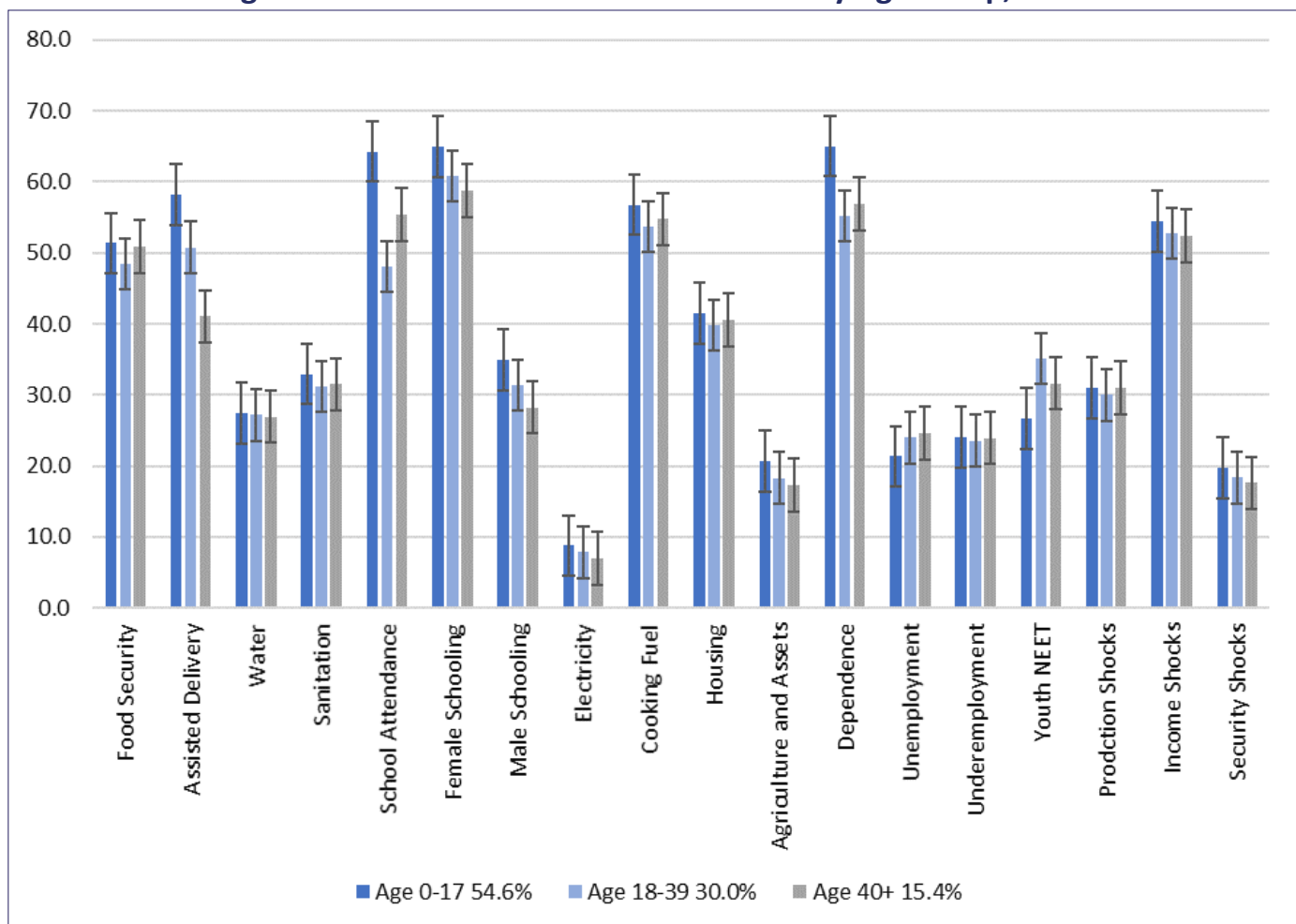
Figure 10.8 shows that the composition of the MPI is quite similar across urban and rural areas, for the Kuchi population and at the national level. This means that policy actions may be similar all across the country and they promise to yield positive effects on multidimensional poverty reduction. Deprivation in school attendance contributes the most to multidimensional poverty in these three areas across the country, followed by either food insecurity or lack of access to assisted delivery. Clearly, these indicators point towards policy priorities in the quest of improving health and education conditions for the Afghan people.

Figure 10.8. Percentage Contribution of Each Indicator to Urban, Rural and Kuchi MPI, 2020

10.6 Performance across Age Groups

This chapter disaggregates the MPI by age cohorts. For that purpose, we compare multidimensional poverty levels across three groups: 0–17 years, 18–39 years and 40+ years. At the same time, we analyse differences across these subgroups in rural and urban areas.

First, we analyse the uncensored headcount ratios by age group. Figure 10.9 shows that the headcount ratios of a large number of indicators are significantly higher for children aged 0-17 compared to the rest of the population. More than half of the children are deprived in school attendance (64.3%), female schooling (65.9%), cooking fuel (56.8%) and the dependency indicator (65%).

Figure 10.9. Uncensored Headcount Ratios by Age Group, 2020

Let us now turn to the MPI and its components indices. In line with the uncensored headcount ratios, multidimensional poverty is highest among children aged 0-17 (see Table 10.5). Considering the confidence intervals of all the relevant figures, the MPI for the youngest Afghan population is higher compared to all the other age groups. This result should draw attention towards increased protection against poverty for these particular groups of the population, as they are clearly identified as a particularly vulnerable population group in the country.

The high MPI value for children is driven by significant differences in the poverty headcounts compared to the rest of the age groups. 53.8% of children aged 0-17 live in multidimensional poverty. As a proportion, this headcount ratio is the highest out of every other age cohort, as well as making up the largest share of the overall population. On average, these groups also experience poverty with the highest intensity compared to other groups in the population.

Table 10.5. Multidimensional Poverty Indices by Age Group, 2020

Age Group	Population share (%)	MPI	Confidence interval (95%)	H (%)	Population share (%)	MPI	Confidence interval (95%)	H (%)
0-17	54.6	0.290	0.287 0.292	53.8	53.3	54.2	53.9 53.7	54.0
18-39	30.0	0.237	0.233 0.240	44.4	43.8	45.0	53.3 53.1	53.5
40+	15.4	0.234	0.229 0.238	43.8	43.0	44.7	53.3 53.0	53.5

The only indicators for which the headcount ratio of deprived children is statistically similar to the rest of the population are unemployment (14.3%) and disadvantaged youth (18.9%). The deprivation headcount ratios for children are particularly high in school attendance (45.2%), female schooling (43.8%), and cooking fuel (37.0%). Sadly, these results clearly show that children are the most unprivileged age group in the country.

Figure 10.10 presents the censored headcount ratios by age group. Overall, the patterns are similar to the uncensored headcount ratios, with children aged 0-17 being the most disadvantaged age group. Around 45% of children in this age range are poor and inhabit households deprived of school attendance, whereas nearly 44% of children under 18 years are poor and inhabit households with deprivations in female schooling, compared to the nearly 27% of children who are poor and live in households with deprivations in male schooling. The proportion of children who are poor and deprived in the dependency indicator is around 40%, which is almost ten percentage points higher compared to the rest of the age groups.

Figure 10.10. Censored Headcount Ratios by Age Group, 2020

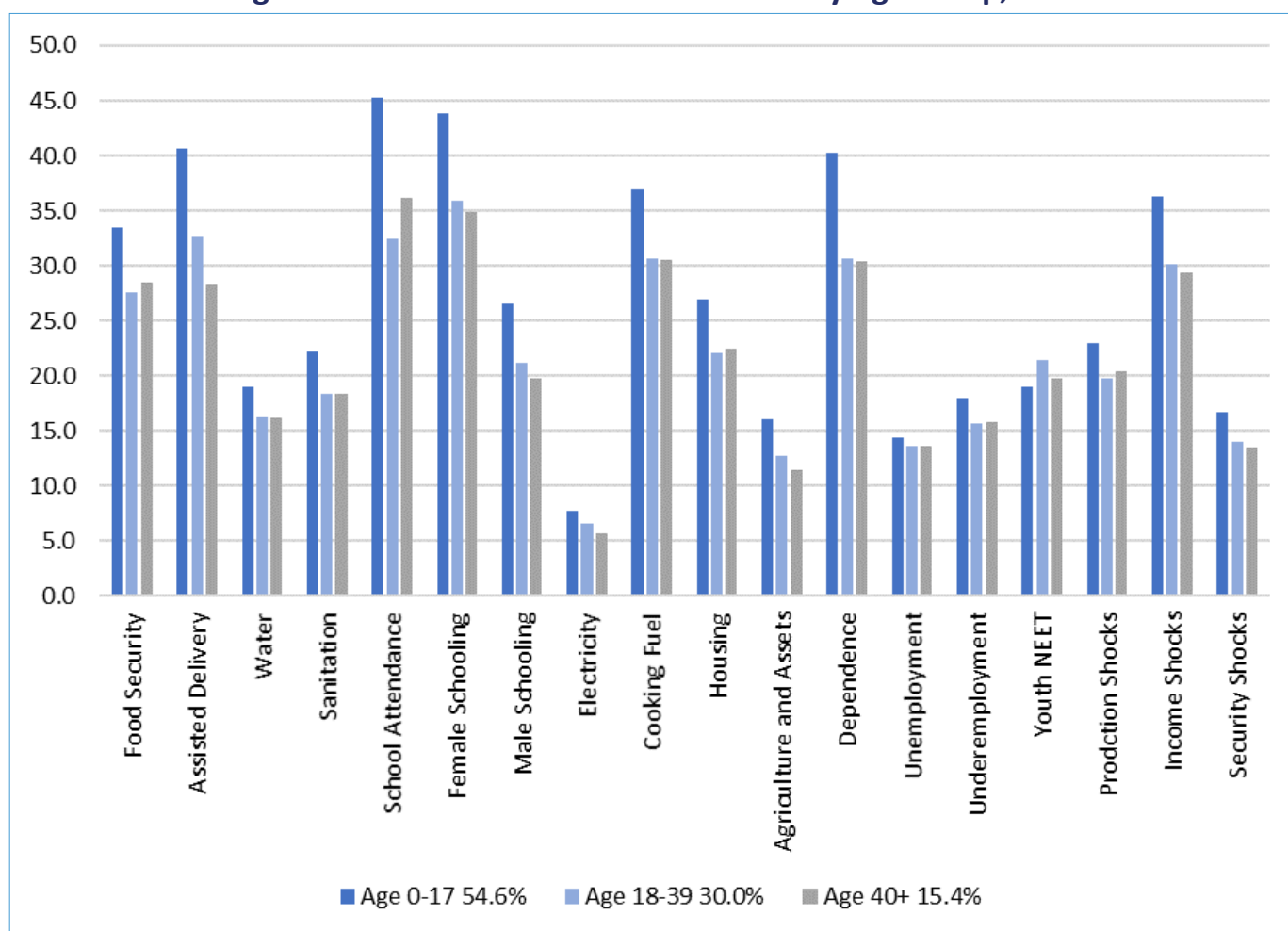
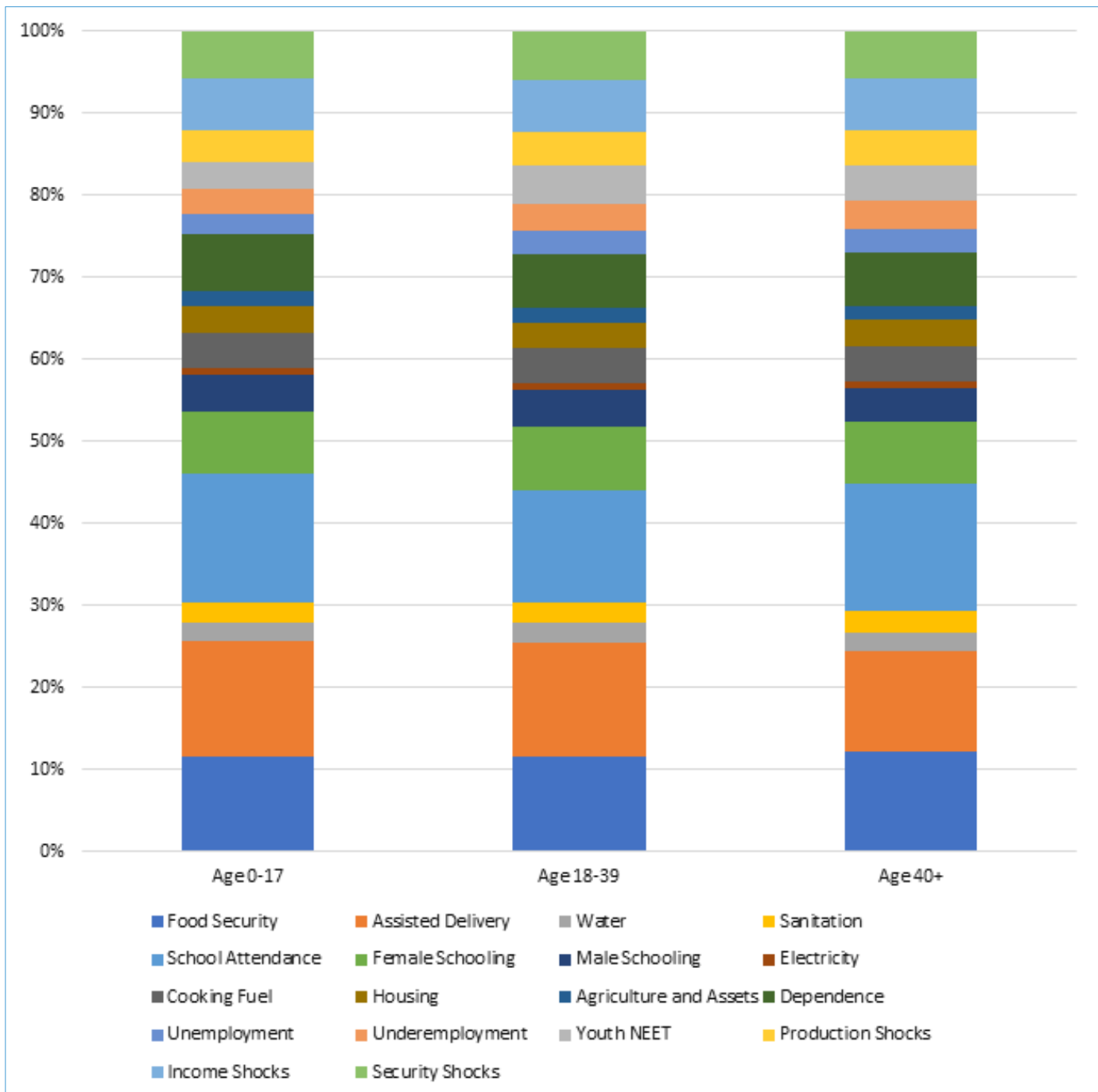


Figure 10.11 illustrates the percentage contribution of each indicator to multidimensional poverty for each age group. The composition of the MPI is similar across all age groups, with school attendance, assisted delivery, and food security as the indicators with the highest contributions. The only contributions above 15% comes from the deprivation in school attendance for children aged 0-17 and adults aged 40 and above. Indeed, across all age groups, the highest contributions come from food security, assisted delivery and school attendance. For all the groups, these three indicators combined account for more than one-third of their corresponding MPI value. Similarly, across all age groups, electricity has the lowest contribution to the corresponding MPI values, and it is always below 1%.

Figure 10.11. Percentage Contributions of Each Indicator to Age Group MPI, 2020



Chapter Eleven

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Annexes

ANNEX I PERSONS INVOLVED IN IE&LF 2020

1.1 Steering Committee

Prof. Hasibullah Mowahed, Statistic Deputy General NSIA
 Lida Sarhadi, Ministry of Finance
 Shakib Sharifi, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
 Muqadar Hashimi, Ministry of Economy
 Attaullah Sayedzai, Ministry of Public Health
 Hamid Akbar, Ministry of Labor and Social Affair
 Abdul Majeed Karimi, Ministry of Labor and Social Affair
 Munir Ahmad Daadzai, Afghanistan Land Authority (ARAZI)
 Mirwais Ahmadzai, Ministry of Education
 Ghezal Jamali, Ministry of Higher Education
 M.Jawad Shahab, Kabul University, Faculty of Economic Department
 Abdul Munir Wakili, Ministry of Rural Rrehabilitation and Development
 Amanullah Assil, World Food Program
 Mona Korsgard, UNICEF
 Nandini Krishnan, World Bank
 Olivia Christophersan, DFID
 Omer Ludin, WEE-NPP

1.2 Technical Advisory Committee

National Statistics and Information Authority
 Ministry of Finance
 Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
 Ministry of Economy
 Ministry of Public Health
 Ministry of Labor and Social Affair
 Ministry of Labor and Social Affair
 Afghanistan Land Authority (ARAZI)
 Ministry of Education
 Ministry of Higher Education
 Kabul University, Faculty of Economic Department
 Ministry of Rural Rrehabilitation and Development
 World Food Program
 UNICEF
 World Bank
 DFID
 WEE-NPP

1.3 Departments Involved in Writing the Report

Department of Field Operations
 Department of Population and Demography
 Department of Research and Training
 Department of Economic Statistics
 Department of Social Statistics

ANNEX II SUBJECT COVERAGE IN NRVA 2013-14 TO IE&LFS 2020

Subject	ALCS 2013-14	ALCS 2016-17	IE&LF 2020
Household Structure	X	X	X
Housing and amenities	X	X	X
Livestock	X	X	X
Agriculture	X	Reduced	Smaller than Reduced
Labor	X	X	Expanded
Child Labor	X	-	X
Poverty	X	X	X
Food Security	X	X	X
Education	X	X	Smaller than Reduced
Migration	X	Reduced	-
Disability	-	X	X
Child Health	-	X	-
Maternal Health	X	X	Smaller than Reduced
Fertility and mortality	X	-	-
Gender	X	-	-
Shocks and Coping	X	X	X

X: NRVA 2007-08 coverage level
 Reduced: Reduced coverage
 Expanded: Expanded coverage
 -: Not included

ANNEX III IE&LFS QUESTIONNAIRES

Income , Expandeture and Labour Force Survey (IE&L) 2019-20			
Household questionnaire			
1. Household identification (Male questionnaire)			
Supervisor-filled information		Interviewer-filled information	
1.1	Province name	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	Code <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
1.2	District name	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	Code <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
1.3	Control and Enumeration Area code	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
1.4	Cluster code	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
1.5	Residence code	Urban 1 >>1.6 Rural 2 >>1.7 Kuchi 3	
1.6	Urban nahia	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	Code <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
1.7	Village name	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	Code <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
1.8	Household number (1-15)	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
1.9	Door number	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
1.1	Name of the HH head	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
1.11	Name of the father of the household head	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
If respondent is not the head of household, fill 1.12 and 1.13			
1.12	Respondent's name	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
1.13	Respondent's line number (from roster)	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
1B. Process monitoring			
All contents of this questionnaire are checked by < Supervisor and PSO > and document is ready for dispatch to NSIA Kabul			
Supervisor		Yes No	
1.20	Checked this questionnaire?	1 2	
Ratification :			
Signature :			
1.22	Supervisor's number	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
PSO		Yes No	
1.21	Checked this questionnaire?	1 2	
Ratification :			
Signature :			
1.23	Regional supervisor's number	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
1.24	Date of interview	a. Day <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	b. Month <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
		c. Year <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	
1.25	Interview start time	Hour <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	Minute <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
		: <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	
1.26	Interview finish time	Hour <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	Minute <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
		: <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	
1.27	Interviewers' numbers	a. Male interviewer <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	b. Female interviewer <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
1.28	Date of office editing	Day <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	Month <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
		Year <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	
1.29	Office editor's code	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	

SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD REGISTER

	2.01		2.02	2.03		2.04		2.05	2.06		2.07	2.08		2.09	2.09a		2.09b		2.09c		2.10		2.11		2.12		
	NAME	CODE		YEARS	CODE	CODE	CODE		LINE NUMBER	CODE		LINE NUMBER	CODE		LINE NUMBER	CODE	LINE NUMBER	CODE	LINE NUMBER	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE
L I I N E M E M B E R S B E F O R E P R O C E E D I N G T O Q 2.04	Name and relationship of all household members to head of household. Put head of household first. ASK Q 2.01, 2.02 AND 2.03 FOR ALL MEMBERS BEFORE PROCEEDING TO Q 2.04	01	How old is [NAME]? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, ENTER "00"	male or female? 1= Male 2= Female	What is the marital or engagement status of [NAME]? 1= Married 2= Divorced, separated >>2.6 3= Widow, widower >>2.6 4= Engaged >>2.6 5= Never married >>2.6	What is the LINE NUMBER of the spouse of [NAME]? IF MORE THAN ONE WIFE, WRITE LINE NUMBER OF FIRST WIFE	Does the father of [NAME] live in this household? 1= Yes 2= No >>2.8	What is the LINE NUMBER of the father of [NAME]?	Does the mother of [NAME] live in this household? 1= Yes 2= No 2.09a	What is the LINE NUMBER of the mother of [NAME]?	Has [NAME] Tazkara? 1= Yes 2= No	Is [NAME] 5 or 6 years old? 1= Yes 2= No >>2.10	Has [NAME] attended any pre-school preparation classes in the past 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No	Is [NAME] 6 years or older? 1= Yes 2= No >>NEXT PERSON	Has [NAME] been absent from the household for one month or more in the last 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No >>2.13	How many months in the last 12 months has [NAME] been absent from this household?											
01		01																									
02																											
03																											
04																											
05																											
06																											
07																											
08																											
09																											
10																											
11																											
12																											

SECTION 3: Labour (cont.)

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER (LEAVE LINES OF PERSONS UNDER 14 BLANK)							
	3.12	3.13	3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.18
L I N E M E M B E R	If 3.08 and 3.10 are 'No' (Person is not working, or temporarily absent from a job)		What is the main reason that you/ [NAME] did not look for work in the past four weeks? 1 = Student/pupil 2 = housewife/ housekeeping 3 = Retired/ too old 4 = Illness/ injury 5 = Handicapped 6 = being apprentice 7 = Military service 8 = Have already found a job 9 = Temporary layoff 10 = Waiting for busy season	Although you/ [NAME] have not worked in the past 7 days, has [NAME] done any work for payment or to help in a family business in the last 12 months , even if only for a few hours or days? 1 = Yes >> 3.23 2 = No >> NEXT PERSON	How were you/ [NAME] working in this second work in the past 7 days, as: 1=Day labourer 2=Salaried worker, private sector 3=Salaried worker, public sector 4=Self-employed without paid employees (e.g. own-account farmer, share cropper, shop owner, street vendor, tailor) INCLUDING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER 5=Self-employed with paid employees, INCLUDING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ANOTHER HO USEHOLD MEMBER 6=Unpaid family worker	How many days did you/ [NAME] work in the last 7 days at this main work?	How many actual hours per day did you/ [NAME] work on average in the last 7 days at this main work?
	Were you/ [NAME] available to start work in the last week if it had been offered?	Did you/ [NAME] try to find work or start a job in the last four weeks?						CODE	NUMBER OF DAYS	HOURS PER DAY
01	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes >> 3.15 2 = No					
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							

SECTION 3: Labour (cont.)

	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER (LEAVE LINES OF PERSONS UNDER 14 BLANK)						3.22b	3.22c
	3.19	3.20	3.21	3.22	3.22a			
L I N E M E M B E R	What were the main products produced or services delivered by the business or organisation in which you/[NAME] worked in this main work in the past 7 days? E.g. producing wheat, raising livestock, retail sale of bread, primary school education, providing health care, police services, construction of buildings, transportation, local government	What were the main tasks and duties performed by <name> in the last week? E.g. farming land, tending chickens, selling shoes in a shop or on the street, teaching at primary school, guarding premises, bookkeeping, laying bricks, managing a sales department	Are you/[NAME] willing to work more hours than presently working?	Do you/[NAME] have time to work more hours in a week, if offered?	Did you/[NAME] do any other work in the last week, even if only for one hour? 1 = Yes 2 = No >>3.23	How were you/[NAME] working in this second work in the past 7 days, as: 1=Day labourer 2=Salaried worker, private sector 3=Salaried worker, public sector 4=Self-employed without paid employees (e.g. own-account farmer, share cropper, shop owner, street vendor, tailor) 5=Self-employed with paid employees, INCLUDING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER 6=Unpaid family worker	How many days did [NAME] work in the last 7 days on this second work?	
	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	Code	CODE	Number of days	
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								

SECTION 3: Labour (cont.)

		Main job																				
	3.27	Did you/ [NAME] receive any payment in kind for your day labour in the past 12 months, such as meals, clothing, gifts at Eid, etc.?	3.28	What do you estimate is the value of the in-kind payments you/ [NAME] received for all daily labour work in the past 12 months?	3.29	In the past 12 months, did you/ [NAME] work as a salaried worker ?	3.30	For how many months did you/ [NAME] work as a salaried worker in the past 12 months?	3.31	What were your usual monthly earnings in your salary during the last 12 months? <i>WRITE ZERO IF NOTHING</i>	3.32	In the last 12 months, were you/ [NAME] self-employed (without employees), that is, working on your own account, EITHER ALONE OR IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER?	3.33	In the last 12 months, how many months did you/ [NAME] work in self-employment?	3.34	What were your [NAME]'S usual average earnings for your self-employment, by day, by week or by month? IF IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, RECORD ONLY WHAT YOU RECEIVED PERSONALLY	3.35	In the past 12 months did you/ [NAME] do any work for pay or unpaid on - household , agriculture , such as cultivating, harvesting crops, land preparing, or tending poultry or livestock?	3.36	In the past 12 months, did you/ [NAME] do any non-agricultural work, in a business owned by the household , or a member of the household, either for pay or unpaid?	3.37	Do you/ [NAME] pay tax from your income in the past 12 months?
	1 = Yes 2 = No >> 3.29	AFGHANIS	1 = Yes 2 = No >> 3.32	NUMBER OF MONTHS	1 IF [NAME] HAD MORE THAN ONE SALARY JOB IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, REFER TO THE MAIN JOB	1 = Yes 2 = No >> 3.35	NUMBER OF MONTHS	AFGHANIS	TIME PERIOD 1 = DAY 2 = WEEK 3 = MONTH	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = I am exempted from tax 97 = I don't know										
01																						
02																						
03																						
04																						
05																						
06																						
07																						
08																						
09																						
10																						
11																						
12																						

SECTION 4: SOURCES OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

ASK HOUSEHOLD HEAD, OR THE MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSON

4.01 RECORD THE LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON PROVIDING THIS INFORMATION:

		4.02		IF ANY YES IN 4.02:		
Did your household receive anything from [SOURCE]...		During the past 12 months?	During the past 30 days?	4.03	4.04	4.05
		1= YES 2=NO >>NEXT SOURCE	1= YES 2=NO	What was the total amount received by the household in the past 12 months from [SOURCE]?	Did you pay tax on this income in the past 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No, I don't pay from tax 3 = I am exempted from tax 97 = I don't know	Through which channel is the money mainly transferred? 1 = Bank 2 = Sarafi 3 = Person
1	Household business 1 (describe _____)					
2	Household business 2 (describe _____)					
3	Pensions					
4	Rental of agricultural land (if paid in-kind, please estimate the value)					
5	Rent from a dwelling, building, or non-agricultural land					
6	Interest on savings/ dividends					
7	Sale of property (land, buildings)					
8	Cash transfers/ cash gifts from inside Afghanistan					
8a	Cash transfer from household members working outside Afghanistan.					
9	Cash transfers/ cash gifts from outside Afghanistan (NOT from household members)					
10	Non-cash gifts (Food is excluded)					
11	Dowries (Mahriya) payments					
12	Zakat/ Sadaga					
13	Begging/ charity from neighbours					
14	Grants from NGOs and UN (cash grants, blankets, tents) - not including food					
15	Other source (specify _____)					

SECTION 5: Household expenditure

I want to ask you a series of questions about expenses made by all household members in the last week and the last month. Other questions will refer to expenses made in the past year. Please carefully consider and include all expenses made by this household.

COICOP CODE		Can you please tell me what the household spent <u>in the last WEEK (7 DAYS)</u> for the following:	Afghanis
01	5.01	Food and drinks consumed outside the home.....	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
01	5.02	Ready made food purchased outside and consumed at home	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
		Can you please tell me what the household spent <u>in the last MONTH</u> for the following:	Afghanis
02	5.03	Smoke (cigarettes, tobacco), snuff	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
02	5.04	Marijuana/ hashish, other intoxicating drinks and/or smoke (opium, ...)	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
04	5.05	Matches.....	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
04	5.06	Laundry powder/detergents, \washing-up liquid, cleaning supplies	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
12	5.07	Soap (hand, toiletry)	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
12	5.08	Shampoo	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
12	5.09	Toothbrushes and toothpaste	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
12	5.10	Personal grooming (haircuts, shaving items, etc.) for males	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
12	5.11	Shoe polish	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
12	5.12	Fee for public bath	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
12	5.13	Laundry charges	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
12	5.14	Fee for baking bread	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
08	5.15	Mobile phone charges (including internet)	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
08	5.16	Internet service/ internet café / wifi modem	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
06	5.17	Transportation fare - bus and taxis	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
06	5.18	Non- prescription medicines and supplies (aspirin, band-aids, ointments ...)	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
06	5.19	Fuel for car/motor bike (do not include business vehicles)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
06	5.20	Monthly payment to Masjid's molvi and servitor (Including food)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
12	5.21	Taxes (formal and informal)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
12	5.22	Other miscellaneous expenses in last month	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>

SECTION 5: Household expenditure (cont.)Can you please tell me what the household spent in the last YEAR for the following:

ALWAYS WRITE '0' IF NOTHING PAID

Afghanis

04	5.23	House construction (materials and labour)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
04	5.24	House repair (materials and labour)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	5.25	Education fees (tuition for school, college, university)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	5.26	School uniforms	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	5.27	Textbooks	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	5.28	Pens, pencils and notebooks (school supplies)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	5.29	Other stationery	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07	5.30	Repair of tyres and repair and maintenance for motor vehicles	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07	5.31	Airfares	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	5.32	Men's clothing (excluding shoes)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	5.33	Women's clothing (excluding shoes)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	5.34	Children's clothing (excluding school uniforms and shoes)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	5.35	Men's shoes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	5.36	Women's shoes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	5.37	Children's shoes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	5.38	Fines or debt payments	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	5.39	Weddings and funerals, hajj	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	5.40	Annual celebrations and charitable donations (khair-o-khairat)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	5.41	Khoms/Ushur/ Zakat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06	5.42	Prescription glasses and other vision products?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06	5.43	Hearing aids, canes and prosthetic devices?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06	5.44	Circumcision of children	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 5: Household expenditure (cont.)

	Now I would like to ask you about how much your household and all its members spend on health services. Expenditures can be monetary, or non-monetary payments, such as gifts. The value of non-monetary payments should be included in the cost.	
5.45	In the last 12 MONTHS , did any member of your household stay in a hospital overnight?	1=YES 2= NO >> 5.50 <input type="checkbox"/>
06	5.45 How much was paid in total by the household for all <u>hospital stays by household members in the past 12 months</u> , including hospital, laboratory, and doctor fees, drugs and medicines, and including food and transportation for anyone who accompanied the patient?	Afghanis <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5.46	Of the total hospital costs for household members in the past 12 months, are you able to provide a breakdown of the costs of the visits if I ask you by categories, such as registration fees, hospital bed fees, doctor fees, costs of medicines and drugs, etc?	1=YES 2= NO >> 5.50 <input type="checkbox"/>
06	5.47 How much was paid for the following services received by all household members for all stays in hospital in the past 12 months?	Afghanis
06	a. Registration fees	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06	b. Hospital bed rent	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06	c. Fees to the doctor / consultation fees	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06	d. Laboratory tests and X-ray	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06	e. Drugs and supplies	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06	f. Surgery, treatments	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06	g. Food and accommodation (for those who accompanied patient)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06	h. Transportation/ travel costs (including those who accompanied patient)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5.48	Other than money, were any gifts or services given during any of these hospital stays?	1=YES 2= NO >> 5.47 <input type="checkbox"/>
06	5.49 What would you estimate was the total value of the contribution in gifts or services for all the household members' hospitalization stays in the last 12 months?	Afghanis <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5.50	Now I would like to ask some questions about household members who consulted a health care provider in the PAST MONTH , but did NOT stay overnight	
	In the PAST MONTH , did any member of your household receive care from a health provider, a pharmacy, or traditional healer without staying overnight?	1=YES 2= NO >> NEXT MODULE <input type="checkbox"/>
06	5.51 What do you estimate was paid in total by the household for all <u>care from a health care provider for household members in the past month</u> , including registration fees, doctor fees, drugs and medicines, laboratory tests, and including food and transportation costs for anyone who accompanied the patient?	Afghanis <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5.52	Of the total costs for household members' care from a health care provider in the past month, are you able to provide a breakdown of the costs of the visits if I ask you by categories, such as registration fees, doctor fees, laboratory fees, costs of drugs and supplies, etc?	1=YES 2= NO >> NEXT MODULE <input type="checkbox"/>
06	5.53 How much was paid for the following services received during all household members' visits in the past 30 days?	Afghanis
06	a. Registration fees	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06	b. Fees to the doctor / consultation fees	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

06	c. Laboratory tests and X-ray	<input type="text"/>
06	d. Treatments/ procedures	<input type="text"/>
06	e. Drugs and supplies (ordered or prescribed during visits)	<input type="text"/>
06	f. Food (including those who accompanied patient)	<input type="text"/>
06	g. Transportation/ travel costs (including those who accompanied patient)	<input type="text"/>
5.54	Other than money, were any gifts or services given for any household member's (out-patient) visits and treatment during the last month?	1=YES 2= NO >>NEXT MODULE <input type="checkbox"/>
5.55	What would you estimate was the total value of the contribution in gifts or services for all the household members' health visits and treatment in the last month?	Afghanis <input type="text"/>

SECTION 6: Housing and amenities

6.01	How would you describe your dwelling, is it <read answer options>?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Single family house</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Part of a shared house</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Apartment (shared or separate)</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Tent</td><td>4 >> 6.06</td></tr> <tr><td>Temporary shelter/shack</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td>6</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Single family house	1	Part of a shared house	2	Apartment (shared or separate)	3	Tent	4 >> 6.06	Temporary shelter/shack	5	Other	6	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Single family house	1																				
Part of a shared house	2																				
Apartment (shared or separate)	3																				
Tent	4 >> 6.06																				
Temporary shelter/shack	5																				
Other	6																				
6.02	What is the main construction material of the exterior walls of the dwelling, in the main living area of the family?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Fired brick/stone</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Concrete/cement</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Mud bricks / mud</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Stone/mud</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td>5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Fired brick/stone	1	Concrete/cement	2	Mud bricks / mud	3	Stone/mud	4	Other	5	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Fired brick/stone	1																				
Concrete/cement	2																				
Mud bricks / mud	3																				
Stone/mud	4																				
Other	5																				
6.03	What is the main construction material of the roof of the dwelling?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Concrete (with metal)</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Wood / wood with mud</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Tin/metal</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Girder with fired brick</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Mud bricks</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td>6</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Concrete (with metal)	1	Wood / wood with mud	2	Tin/metal	3	Girder with fired brick	4	Mud bricks	5	Other	6	<input type="checkbox"/>						
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Tin/metal	3																				
Girder with fired brick	4																				
Mud bricks	5																				
Other	6																				
6.04	What is the main construction material of the floor of this dwelling, in the main living area of the family?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Mud/earth</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Concrete/tile</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Mud/earth	1	Concrete/tile	2	Other	3	<input type="checkbox"/>												
Mud/earth	1																				
Concrete/tile	2																				
Other	3																				
6.05	When was this dwelling constructed?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Less than 2 years ago</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2-4 years ago</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>5-9 years ago</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>10-19 years ago</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>20-29 years ago</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>More than 30 years ago</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Don't know</td><td>9</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Less than 2 years ago	1	2-4 years ago	2	5-9 years ago	3	10-19 years ago	4	20-29 years ago	5	More than 30 years ago	6	Don't know	9	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Less than 2 years ago	1																				
2-4 years ago	2																				
5-9 years ago	3																				
10-19 years ago	4																				
20-29 years ago	5																				
More than 30 years ago	6																				
Don't know	9																				
6.06	What is the arrangement on the basis of which your household currently occupies this dwelling?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Inheritance or from family</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Purchased dwelling</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Constructed dwelling</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Caretaker</td><td>4 >> 6.08</td></tr> <tr><td>Mortgaging</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Being relative or friend of owner</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Own - given free, charity</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>Tenant (renting)</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td>9</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Inheritance or from family	1	Purchased dwelling	2	Constructed dwelling	3	Caretaker	4 >> 6.08	Mortgaging	5	Being relative or friend of owner	6	Own - given free, charity	7	Tenant (renting)	8	Other	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Mortgaging	5																				
Being relative or friend of owner	6																				
Own - given free, charity	7																				
Tenant (renting)	8																				
Other	9																				
6.07	How much money per month does your household pay to live in this dwelling? (If pay in goods or services, estimate the value per month)	Afs. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> >> 6.09																			
6.08	If you were to purchase this dwelling today, how much would it cost? IF DO NOT KNOW WRITE '88,888,888'	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																			
6.09	What kind of kitchen/cooking facilities does this dwelling have?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Kitchen is separate room in dwelling</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Kitchen is part of a room in the dwelling (or part of the tent)</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Kitchen is in a separate room outside the dwelling</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Cooking is done in the open</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td>5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Kitchen is separate room in dwelling	1	Kitchen is part of a room in the dwelling (or part of the tent)	2	Kitchen is in a separate room outside the dwelling	3	Cooking is done in the open	4	Other	5	<input type="checkbox"/>								
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Cooking is done in the open	4																				
Other	5																				
6.10	How many rooms does your household occupy (exclude corridors, balconies)? FOR KUCHI HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN TENTS, RECORD NUMBER OF TENTS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																			

SECTION 6: Housing and amenities (cont.)

6.11	Has your household had electricity at any time in the past month from any of these sources? INTERVIEWER: READ ALL OPTIONS a-i If all no skip to 612	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a. Electric grid</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. Government generator</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. Private generator (engine)</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. Private dynamo (hydro)</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>e. Community generator (engine)</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>f. Community dynamo (hydro)</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>g. Solar</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>h. Wind</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>i. Battery</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	a. Electric grid	1	2	b. Government generator	1	2	c. Private generator (engine)	1	2	d. Private dynamo (hydro)	1	2	e. Community generator (engine)	1	2	f. Community dynamo (hydro)	1	2	g. Solar	1	2	h. Wind	1	2	i. Battery	1	2
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i. Battery	1	2																														
6.11a	In the <u>past week</u> , how many hours per day did your household have electricity on average? a. In 24 hours <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> If a) is 24 >>6.11b IF a) is LESS THAN 24 HOURS, ASK: how many hours on average did you have electricity in nighttime	b. In night time <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>																														
6.11b	Does you household use any of the following?	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a. Vacuum cleaner or Air conditioner</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. Boiller (hot water heater), or Iron</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. TV, Washing Machine or Water pump</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. Radio, Fan or Lighting</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>e. Mobile charging</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	a. Vacuum cleaner or Air conditioner	1	2	b. Boiller (hot water heater), or Iron	1	2	c. TV, Washing Machine or Water pump	1	2	d. Radio, Fan or Lighting	1	2	e. Mobile charging	1	2												
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6.12	What is the main source of energy used for lighting the dwelling?	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>No lighting in the house</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>Electricity</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Gas</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>Candle</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>Fuel (oil, kerosene, etc.)</td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td></tr> <tr><td>Other source</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	No lighting in the house	1	Electricity	2	Gas	3	Candle	4	Fuel (oil, kerosene, etc.)	5	Other source	6																		
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6.13	In the past month, what has been the household's main source of cooking fuel?	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>Animal dung</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>Bushes (ping), twigs/branches</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Firewood</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>Crop residue, trash</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>Charcoal, coal</td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td></tr> <tr><td>Gas</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td></tr> <tr><td>Electricity</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Animal dung	1	Bushes (ping), twigs/branches	2	Firewood	3	Crop residue, trash	4	Charcoal, coal	5	Gas	6	Electricity	7	Other	8														
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6.14	What is the main source of heating for this house in winter?	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>No heating in the house</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>Bushes(ping), twigs/branches, straw</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Firewood</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>Animal dung</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>Crop residue, trash</td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td></tr> <tr><td>Charcoal, coal</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td></tr> <tr><td>Gas</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td></tr> <tr><td>Electricity</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td style="text-align: center;">9</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	No heating in the house	1	Bushes(ping), twigs/branches, straw	2	Firewood	3	Animal dung	4	Crop residue, trash	5	Charcoal, coal	6	Gas	7	Electricity	8	Other	9												
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6.15	How much did this household spend in the last month for each type of fuel used in the household? (in Afghanis) IF HOUSEHOLD DID NOT SPEND ON A SPECIFIC TYPE OF FUEL, WRITE '0'	a. Electricity <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> , <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> b. Gas <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> , <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> c. Fuel, oil <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> , <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> d. Firewood, coal <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> , <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> e. Ping, straw, manure .. <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> , <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>																														

SECTION 6: Housing and amenities (cont.)

6.16	What was the main source of drinking water for members of your household in the past month?	Piped - into dwelling	01	>>6.18	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Piped - into compound	02	>>6.18	
		Public tap / standpipe	03		
		Hand pump, used on bore hole, tube well	04		
		Spring or kariz - protected	05		
		Spring or kariz - unprotected	06		
		Well - protected	07		
		Well - unprotected	08		
		Surface water (river, stream, irrigation channel, lake, pond, lake, kanda)	09		
		Tanker-truck	10		
		Other, specify	11		
6.17	How many minutes does it take to go this main source of water, get water and come back?	Minutes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	IF WATER SOURCE IS IN THE HOUSE OR COMPOUND, WRITE '0' IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW, ASK FOR AN ESTIMATE				
6.18	How much did this household spend in the last month to buy water for the household?		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	IF DID NOT BUY WATER, WRITE '0'				
6.19	What main toilet facility does your household use?	Pit latrine - with slab / covered pit	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Pit latrine - without slab / open pit	02		
		Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	03		
		Flush to piped sewer system	04		
		Flush/pour flush toilet to septic tank	05		
		Flush/pour flush toilet to pit	06		
		Flush/pour flush toilet to elsewhere	07		
		Single/double vault - with urine diversion	08		
		Single/double vault - without urine diversion	09		
		No facility - open field, bush	10 >>NEXT SECTION		
		Other, specify	11		
6.20	Is the toilet facility shared with other households?	Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		No	2		
6.21	Did your household pay fees for safayi (sanitation fees) in the past month?	Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		No	2 >> Next Section		
6.22	How much did your household pay for safayi in the past month?		<input type="text"/>		
			AFS		

SECTION 7: Livestock

7.01	Does any member of your household own any livestock at the present time - not including chickens and poultry?	1. Yes 2. No >> 7.04	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																																																				
7.02	How many of the following animals - including offspring - does your household own today? IF NO ANIMALS OF A SPECIFIC TYPE ARE OWNED, WRITE '0'																																																						
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7.03	Did you have access to pasture land for these animals in the past year?	1. Yes, sufficient 2. Yes, but insufficient 3. No	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																																																				
7.04	Does any member of your household own any chickens or other poultry birds such as turkeys, geese, ducks, quail etc. at the present time?	1. Yes 2. No >> 7.06	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																																																				
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7.06	Did your household sell any live animals, chickens or poultry in the past 12 months?	1. Yes 2. No >> 7.08	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																																																				
7.07	How many of the following live animals did you sell <u>in the last 12 months</u> , and what was the average sale price per animal? RECORD '0' IF NO ANIMAL SOLD	Average sale price per animal																																																					
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7.08	Did your household sell any animal products in the last month, like milk, butter, cheese, meat, poultry, wool, cashmere, hides or eggs?	1. Yes 2. No >> NEXT SECTION	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																																																				
7.09	What quantity of <ITEM> did you produce and sell in the past month, and what was the average sale price? RECORD '0' FOR QUANTITY IF NO PRODUCTION																																																						
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SECTION 8: Farming

INTERVIEWER: Now, I would ask you some questions about land ownership and access to agricultural land in the spring harvesting season of 1398 (last year)		
8.01	Do any of your household members own any irrigated farmland - not including garden plots?	1. Yes 2. No >> 8.03 <input type="checkbox"/>
8.02	How many jeribs of irrigated farmland - without garden plot - did your household own in the spring harvesting season of 1398?	Jeribs <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
8.03	Did any of your household members cultivate or tend any irrigated farmland - not including garden plots - in the spring season in 1398, including land owned or not owned by your household?	1. Yes 2. No >> 8.05 <input type="checkbox"/>
8.04	How many jeribs of irrigated farmland - without garden-plot - were altogether cultivated or tended by members of your household in 1398?	Jeribs <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
8.05	Do any of your household members own any rain-fed farmland - not including garden plots?	1. Yes 2. No >> 8.07 <input type="checkbox"/>
8.06	How many jeribs of rain-fed farmland - without garden - plot did your household own in the spring harvesting season of 1398?	Jeribs <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
8.07	Did any of your household members cultivate or tend any rain fed farmland - not including garden plots - in the spring season in 1398, including land owned or not owned by your household?	1. Yes 2. No >> 8.09 <input type="checkbox"/>
8.08	How many jeribs of rain-fed farmland - without garden-plot - were altogether cultivated or tended by members of your household in 1398?	Jeribs <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
8.09	Did anyone in your household have access (owning or other access) to a garden plot in 1398?	1. Yes 2. No >> 8.11 <input type="checkbox"/>
8.10	How many jeribs of garden plot were tended by members of your household in 1398?	Jeribs <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> IF NONE, WRITE '0.0'
8.11	Did you sell any of the produce you grew or tended in the 1398 agriculture growing season ?	1. Yes 2. No >> NEXT SECTION <input type="checkbox"/>
8.12	Thinking of all the produce you sold in the 1398 agricultural year, how much do you think was the total profit you made (sales minus costs like seeds, fertilizer, etc.)?	Afs. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

SECTION 9: Availability of durable goods and household ownership

9.01		9.02	9.03	9.04	9.05	9.06
Number	Item name	What is the total number of (ITEM) owned by this household? (in usable condition). ASK Q9.02 FOR ALL 9 CATEGORIES BEFORE COMING BACK TO ASK Q9.03-9.06	Commodity order according to most recently acquired	Did you buy this (ITEM) in the past 12 months? 1= YES 2=NO >> 9.06	How much did you pay for this (ITEM)?	What's would be the value of this (ITEM) if you sold it nowadays?
					>> NEXT ITEM	
					Afghanis	Afghanis
1	Refrigerator		1 2 3			
2	TV/ screen		1 2 3			
3	Computer (Desktop, laptop)		1 2 3			
4	Tablet/ I pad		1 2 3			
5	Stove/ Gas Balloon		1 2 3			
6	Sewing machine		1 2 3			
7	Tractor/ thresher		1 2 3			
8	Motorcycle		1 2 3			
9	Private car		1 2 3			

SECTION 9: Availability of durable goods and household ownership (cont.)

ITEM	9.08	9.09	9.10
	Does the household own any [ITEM] in usable condition? 1 YES 2 NO	How many [ITEM's] does the household own (in usable condition)?	According to current prices, how much do you think you could get if you sold all of them?
ASK YES/NO IN Q9.08 FOR ALL ITEMS BEFORE GOING BACK TO ASK Q 9.09 AND 9.10 FOR THE "YESes"			
a. Washing machine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
b. Vacuum cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
c. Meat grinder	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
d. Bread oven (dash)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
e. Heater (gas/ wood / coal/electric)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
f. Iron	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
g. Electric fan (stand)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
h. Radio/ tape recorder	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
i. Satellite dish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
j. VCR/ DVD player	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
k. Bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
l. Mobile phones (without internet capabilities)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
m. "Smart" phones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
n. Carpets (qalin) (hand-woven)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
o. Carpets (qalin) machine made	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
p. Gilim, satrangi, namad, moket	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
q. Blankets or quilts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
r. Solar panels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
s. Mattress/cushions	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
t. Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
u. Kitchen utensils and small appliances (dishes / pots and pans, tea thermos, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
9.11	CHECK QUESTIONS 9.06 l and 9.06 m; IF HOUSEHOLD HAS A MOBILE PHONE, ASK 9.11, OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT SECTION		
	Could we please ask you to give us your phone number? This will only be used to contact you in case we have forgotten something, and will be entirely confidential.		<input type="text"/>

Development priority		10.06	10.07	10.08
INTERVIEWER:	CIRCLE ONE ANSWER FOR FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD PRIORITY EACH	From what government assistance to this community would your household benefit <u>most</u> ?	What would be the <u>second priority</u> for your household for government assistance to this community?	What would be the <u>third priority</u> for your household for government assistance to this community?
a	Improved drinking water quantity	..... 1 .....	..... 1 ...	..... 1
b	Improved drinking water quality	..... 2 .....	..... 2 ...	..... 2
c	Rehabilitation of irrigation system	..... 3 .....	..... 3 ...	..... 3
d	Construction or repair of local roads	..... 4 .....	..... 4 ...	..... 4
e	Bridge construction/rehabilitation	..... 5 .....	..... 5 ...	..... 5
f	New/improved local health facilities	..... 6 .....	..... 6 ...	..... 6
g	New/improved local education facilities for girls	..... 7 .....	..... 7 ...	..... 7
h	New/improved local education facilities for boys	..... 8 .....	..... 8 ...	..... 8
i	New/improved local education facilities for girls&boys	..... 9 .....	..... 9 ...	..... 9
j	New/improved housing in community	..... 10 .....	..... 10 ...	..... 10
k	Improved agricultural services	..... 11 .....	..... 11 ...	..... 11
l	Improved veterinary services	..... 12 .....	..... 12 ...	..... 12
m	New/improved micro-credit schemes	..... 13 .....	..... 13 ...	..... 13
n	Increased employment opportunities for women	..... 14 .....	..... 14 ...	..... 14
o	Increased employment opportunities for men	..... 15 .....	..... 15 ...	..... 15
p	Increased employment opportunities for women&men	..... 16 .....	..... 16 ...	..... 16
q	Literacy training for women	..... 17 .....	..... 17 ...	..... 17
r	Literacy training for men	..... 18 .....	..... 18 ...	..... 18
s	Literacy training for both women&men	..... 19 .....	..... 19 ...	..... 19
t	Vocational skills training for women	..... 20 .....	..... 20 ...	..... 20
u	Vocational skills training for men	..... 21 .....	..... 21 ...	..... 21
v	Vocational skills training for both women&men	..... 22 .....	..... 22 ...	..... 22
w	Electricity provision	..... 23 .....	..... 23 ...	..... 23
x	Reformed/improved local justice systems	..... 24 .....	..... 24 ...	..... 24
y	Increased security	..... 25 .....	..... 25 ...	..... 25
z	Disarmament of local militia/commanders	..... 26 .....	..... 26 ...	..... 26
aa	Local land or housing dispute settlement mechanisms	..... 27 .....	..... 27 ...	..... 27
ab	Other, specify	..... 28 .....	..... 28 ...	..... 28

If second priority is 'Other', specify: _____

If third priority is 'Other', specify: _____

6. Water testing																													
10.09	Have you or any member of your household visited any government institutions in past 12 months?	<table> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2 >>FINISH</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1		No	2 >>FINISH																						
Yes	1																												
No	2 >>FINISH																												
10.10	Have you or any member of your HH been asked for a bribe or you paid a bribe (Cash, Gift, Work without pay, or Unethical behavior) at a government institution in the past 12 months?	<table> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2 >>FINISH</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1		No	2 >>FINISH																						
Yes	1																												
No	2 >>FINISH																												
10.11	In which of the following sectors did you pay a bribe or were asked for a bribe in the past 12 months (Cash, Gift, Work without pay, or Unethical behavior)?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Health</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Security</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Justice and Judiciary</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Education and higher education</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Agriculture</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Economics</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. Transport</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. Other Institutes/Organizations</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	a. Health	1	2	b. Security	1	2	c. Justice and Judiciary	1	2	d. Education and higher education	1	2	e. Agriculture	1	2	f. Economics	1	2	g. Transport	1	2	h. Other Institutes/Organizations	1	2
	Yes	No																											
a. Health	1	2																											
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c. Justice and Judiciary	1	2																											
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f. Economics	1	2																											
g. Transport	1	2																											
h. Other Institutes/Organizations	1	2																											

Income, Expenditure and Labor Force Survey (IE&L) 2019-2020

20. Household identification (Female questionnaire)

INTERVIEWER: COPY INFORMATION FROM MODULE 1 (HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION, MALE QUESTIONNAIRE)

<p>20.1 Province name <input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Code <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>20.2 District name <input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Code <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>20.3 Control and Enumeration Area code <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>20.4 Cluster code <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>20.5 Residence code Urban1 Rural2 Kuchi3</p> <p>20.6 If 1.5 is 1 Urban nahia <input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Code <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>20.7 If 1.5 is 2 Village name <input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Code <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>20.13 Interview start time Hour <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> : Minute <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>20.8 Household number (1-15) <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>20.9 Door number <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>20.10 Name of head of household <input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>20.11 Line number of senior female respondent <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>20.12 Line number of male respondent in case of absence of female household members <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>20.14 Interview finish time Hour <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> : Minute <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>
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MODULES 21 TO 23 SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED TO THE SENIOR FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, WHO IS EITHER THE WIFE OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, THE MOST ACTIVE AND IMPORTANT FEMALE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD OR, IN CASE OF FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

IN CASE OF ABSENCE OF ANY RESPONSIBLE FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OR IF THERE IS NO FEMALE INTERVIEWER A MALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER SHOULD BE ASKED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OF MODULES 20, 22, AND 23 ONLY. IN THESE CASES, THE LINE NUMBER OF THE MALE RESPONDENT SHOULD BE FILLED IN QUESTION 20.12 ABOVE

MODULES 22.B AND 25 SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED TO ELIGIBLE WOMEN INDIVIDUALLY

SECTION 21: General living conditions

MODULES 21 TO 23 SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED TO THE SENIOR FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, WHO IS EITHER THE WIFE OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, THE MOST ACTIVE AND IMPORTANT FEMALE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, OR IN CASE OF FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

IF NO COMPETENT FEMALE MEMBER, THIS SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED TO THE MALE HOUSEHOLD HEAD

21.01	What has the household spent in the last month for:		
	a. Cosmetics and beauty supplies	AFS	<input type="text"/>
	b. Personal grooming (beauty parlours, haircuts, etc.) for women and girls (NOT MALES)		<input type="text"/>
	c. Baby powder milk		<input type="text"/>
	d. Cerilac baby food		<input type="text"/>
	e. Diapers		<input type="text"/>
21.02	How would you compare the overall economic situation of the household with 1 year ago?	..... 1. Much better 2. Slightly better 3. Same 4. Slightly worse 5. Much worse	<input type="text"/>
21.03	How do you rate the security situation in this district?	..... 1. Very secure 2. secure 3. Not secure, not insecure 4. insecure 5. Very insecure	<input type="text"/>
Now I would like to ask you some questions about food. During the last 12 MONTHS, was there a time when:			
21.04	You or others in your household worried about not having enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?	..... 1 Yes 0 No 98 Don't Know 99 Refused	<input type="text"/>
21.05	Still thinking about the last 12 MONTHS, was there a time when you or others in your household were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?	..... 1 Yes 0 No 98 Don't Know 99 Refused	<input type="text"/>
21.06	Was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?	..... 1 Yes 0 No 98 Don't Know 99 Refused	<input type="text"/>
21.07	Was there a time when you or others in your household had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?	..... 1 Yes 0 No 98 Don't Know 99 Refused	<input type="text"/>
21.08	Still thinking about the last 12 MONTHS, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?	..... 1 Yes 0 No 98 Don't Know 99 Refused	<input type="text"/>
21.09	Was there a time when your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?	..... 1 Yes 0 No 98 Don't Know 99 Refused	<input type="text"/>
21.10	Was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?	..... 1 Yes 0 No 98 Don't Know 99 Refused	<input type="text"/>
21.11	Was there a time when you or others in your household went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?	..... 1 Yes 0 No 98 Don't Know 99 Refused	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 22: Meals outside and guests

22.01	How many household members were resident and ate at least dinner regularly in the household during the last 7 days? members <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
22.02	How many meals were eaten by guests from the household cooking pot in the last 7 days? meals <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WRITE '0' IF NO GUESTS ATE IN THE HOUSE IN THE LAST 7 DAYS
22.03	How many meals have household members eaten outside of the home (not from household food) in the last 7 days? meals <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

SECTION 22: Consumption of food and beverages during the 7 days that precede the interview

22.04					22.05		22.06						
Did the household consume any of the following items during the 7 days that precede the interview?					How much did your household consume of this [ITEM] during the 7 days that precede the interview?		What was the main source of the [ITEM] consumed in the past 7 days?						
							1	2	3	4	5	6	97
COIC OP Code	RO W	Item Name	NO	YES	Quantity	Unit	Purchased	Self-Produced	From other HH	Government	Private Sector ¹ NGOs	Payment in kind	Other (specify)
01.1.1 Bread and cereals													
01.1.1	001	Rice, high quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.1	002	Rice, low quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.1	003	Wheat flour - not self produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.1	004	Wheat flour, self-produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.1	005	Purchased nan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Piece							
01.1.1	006	Purchased jora-ee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Piece							
01.1.1	007	Barley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.1	008	Pasta, macaroni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.1	009	Corn flour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.1	010	corn starch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.1	011	Maize (corn)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.1	012	Other bread and cereals (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.7 Beans and pulses													
01.1.7	013	Beans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.7	014	Mung beans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.7	015	Chick peas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.7	016	Lentils	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.1	017	Other beans and pulses (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.2 Meat and Fish													
01.1.2	018	Beef	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.2	019	Veal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.2	020	Mutton	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.2	021	Goat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.2	022	Chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.2	023	Liver	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.2	024	Dried meat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.3	025	Fish (fresh)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.3	026	Fish (canned)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.2	027	Other meat (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							

SECTION 22: Consumption of food and beverages during the 7 days that precede the interview (cont.)

22.04					22.05		22.06						
Did the household consume any of the following items during the 7 days that precede the interview?					How much did your household consume of this [ITEM] during the 7 days that precede the interview?		What was the main source of the [ITEM] consumed in the past 7 days? MARK THE NUMBER IN THE APPROPRIATE COLUMN						
							1	2	3	4	5	6	97
COIC OP Code	RO W	Item Name	NO	YES	Quantity	Unit	Purchased	Self-Produced	From other HH	Government	Private Sector\ NGOs	Payment in kind	Other (specify)
01.1.4		Milk, Cheese and Eggs											
01.1.4	028	Milk (fresh)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	litres							
01.1.4	029	Milk (powdered)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.4	030	Yogurt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.4	031	Curd (chaka)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.4	032	Krut (dried)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.4	033	Dogh	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	litres							
01.1.4	034	Ghee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.4	035	Butter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.4	036	Cheese	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.4	037	Eggs (number)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ _	Number							
01.1.4	038	Other dairy products (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.5		Oils and fats											
01.1.5	039	Vegetable oil, cotton oil or sesame oil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.5	040	Animal fat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.5	041	Other oils and fat (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6		Fruits and Nuts											
01.1.6	042	Apple	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6	043	Grapes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6	044	Melon, watermelon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6	045	Peach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6	046	Fresh apricots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6	047	Dried apricots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6	048	Orange, citrus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6	049	Lemon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6	050	Pomegranate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6	051	Plum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6	052	Pear	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6	053	Banana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _	dozen							
01.1.6	054	Raisins	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							
01.1.6	055	Fresh mulberries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_ _ _ . _	Kgs							

If the answer of question 22.04 is yes continue

SECTION 22: Consumption of food and beverages during the 7 days that precede the interview (cont.)

22.04				22.05		22.06							
Did the household consume any of the following items during the 7 days that precede the interview?				How much did your household consume of this [ITEM] during the 7 days that precede the interview?		What was the main source of the [ITEM] consumed in the past 7 days?							
COIC OP Code	RO W	Item Name	NO	YES	Quantity	Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	97
							Purchased	Self-Produced	From other HH	Government	Private Sector\ NGOs	Payment in kind	Other (specify)
01.1.6		Fruits and Nuts (cont.)											
01.1.6	056	Dried mulberries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.6	057	Mangoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	____	Unit							
01.1.6	058	Cherries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.6	059	Kiwi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.6	060	Persimmon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.6	061	Dates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.6	062	Figs (fresh)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.6	063	Figs (dried)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.6	064	Peanuts (With Shells)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.6	065	Walnuts (without shells)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	____	grams							
01.1.6	066	Walnuts (with shells)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.6	067	Pistachio (without shells)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	____	grams							
01.1.6	068	Pistachio (with shells)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.6	069	Almonds (without shells)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	____	grams							
01.1.6	070	Almonds (with shells)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.6	071	Other fruit and nuts (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7		Vegetables											
01.1.7	072	Potato	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	073	Sweet potato	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	074	Onion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	075	Tomato	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	076	Okra	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	077	Spinach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	078	Cauliflower	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	____	Piece							
01.1.7	079	Eggplant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	080	Carrots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	081	Pumpkin, squash	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	082	Cucumber	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	083	Radish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	084	Turnip	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	085	Cabbage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	086	Leek	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	087	Green beans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							
01.1.7	088	Fresh pepper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	___. __	Kgs							

If the answer of question 22.04 is yes continue

SECTION 22: Consumption of food and beverages during the 7 days that precede the interview (cont.)

22.04					22.05		22.06						
Did the household consume any of the following items during the 7 days that precede the interview?					How much did your household consume of this [ITEM] during the 7 days that precede the interview?		What was the main source of the [ITEM] consumed in the past 7 days?						
COIC OP Code	RO W	Item Name			Quantity	Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			NO	YES			Purchased	Self-Produced	From other HH	Government	Private Sector/ NGOs	Payment in kind	Other (specify)
01.1.7		Vegetables (cont.)											
01.1.7	089	Hot pepper (chilli)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.7	090	Wild leafy vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.7	091	Coriander	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Grams							
01.1.7	092	Mint	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Grams							
01.1.7	093	Dried tomatoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.7	094	Dried vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.7	095	Pickled vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.7	096	Other vegetables (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.8		Sweets and sugar products											
01.1.8	097	White sugar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.8	098	Brown sugar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.8	099	Honey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.8	100	Chocolates, candy, sherinigack	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.1	101	Cookies, cakes, roat from shops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.8	102	Other sugar products (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Kgs							
01.1.9		Spices											
01.1.9	103	Salt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Grams							
01.1.9	104	Black pepper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Grams							
01.1.9	105	Ginger	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Grams							
01.1.7	106	Garlic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Grams							
01.1.9	107	Tomato sauce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Grams							
01.1.9	108	Mixed spices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Grams							
01.1.9	109	Other spices (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Grams							
01.2		Beverages											
01.2	110	Black tea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Grams							
01.2	111	Green tea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Grams							
01.2	112	Bottled/canned beverages, mineral water (litres)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Litres							
01.2	113	Other beverages (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.	Litres							

If the answer of question 22.04 is yes continue

SECTION 22B: DISABILITY (TO BE ASKED FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS)

	22.07	22.08	22.09	22.10	22.11	22.12	22.13	22.14	22.15	22.16	22.17	22.18
L	Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	What was the cause of this problem?	Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	What was the cause of this problem?	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	What was the cause of this problem?	Does [NAME] have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over, or dressing?	What was the cause of this problem?	Does [NAME] have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	What was the cause of this problem?	Because of a physical, mental or emotional health condition, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating, for example understanding others, or others understanding him/her?	What was the cause of this problem?
I		1= TRAFFIC ACCIDENT 2= WORK ACCIDENT 3= OTHER ACCIDENT										
N		4= MINES, EXPLOSIVES 5= CONFLICTS/WAR 6= CONGENITAL (AT BIRTH) 7= ILLNESS 8= OLD AGE 9= DRUGS 10= OTHER										
U	1= NO DIFFICULTY>>23.09		1= NO DIFFICULTY>>22.11	SEE CODDS IN 22.08	1= NO DIFFICULTY>>22.13	SEE CODDS IN 22.08	1= NO DIFFICULTY>>22.15	SEE CODDS IN 22.08	1= NO DIFFICULTY>>22.17	SEE CODDS IN 22.08	1= NO DIFFICULTY>> NEXT PERSON DIFFICULTY	SEE CODDS IN 22.08
M	2= YES, SOME DIFFICULTY		2= YES, SOME DIFFICULTY		2= YES, SOME DIFFICULTY		2= YES, SOME DIFFICULTY		2= YES, SOME DIFFICULTY		2= YES, SOME DIFFICULTY	
B												
E	3= YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY		3= YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY		3= YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY		3= YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY		3= YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY		3= YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY	
R	4= CANNOT DO AT ALL		4= CANNOT DO AT ALL		4= CANNOT DO AT ALL		4= CANNOT DO AT ALL		4= CANNOT DO AT ALL		4= CANNOT DO AT ALL	
	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												
11												
12												

SECTION 23: Child Labour

L I N E N U M B E R	23.01	23.02				23.03	23.04	23.05	23.06	23.07	23.08	23.09	23.10			23.11	23.12
	IS [NAME] BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS OLD?	In the last 7 days, did [NAME] do any of the following activities, even for one hour?				Help in family business or relative's business, with or without pay, or run his/his own business?	Produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?	Any other work for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	Are there ANY YES answers for Q23.02 to Q23.05?	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] do this work in total?	Does this activity/ any of these activities require carrying heavy loads?	Does this activity/ any of these activities require working with dangerous tools (e.g. knives) or operating heavy machinery?	In any environment where [NAME] works, is he/she exposed to ...			Dust, fumes or gas?	Extreme cold, heat or humidity?	Loud noise or vibration?
		1	2	3	4							1	2	3			
		Any work for his/herself or on the household's farm or garden plot, or looking after animals?															
		1 = YES 2 = NO	1 = YES 2 = NO	1 = YES 2 = NO	1 = YES 2 = NO							1 = YES 2 = NO	1 = YES 2 = NO	1 = YES 2 = NO			
	CODE							CODE	HOURS	CODE	CODE						
01																	
02																	
03																	
04																	
05																	
06																	
07																	
08																	
09																	
10																	
11																	
12																	

SECTION 23: Child Labour

L I N E N U M B E R	23.13 In any environment where [NAME] works, is he/ she ...			23.14	23.15	23.16	23.17	23.18	In the last 7 days did [NAME] do any of the following household tasks?															
	1 Required to work at heights?	2 Required to work with explosives or chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)?	3 Exposed to other conditions that are bad for his/her health or safety?	Has [NAME] ever been injured or fallen ill because of the work he/she was doing?	In the last 7 days did [NAME] fetch water or collect firewood for the household, even for only one hour?	In total, how many hours did [NAME] spend fetching water or collecting firewood in the last 7 days?	CODE	CODE	HOURS	23.19 Shopping for the household?	23.20 How many hours did [NAME] spend on these household tasks in the last 7 days?	23.21 Repair any household equipment?	23.22 How many hours did [NAME] spend on these household tasks in the last 7 days?	23.23 Cleaning the house or utensils or cooking?	23.24 How many hours did [NAME] spend on these household tasks in the last 7 days?	23.25 Washing clothes?	23.26 How many hours did [NAME] spend on these household tasks in the last 7 days?	23.27 Caring for children?	23.28 How many hours did [NAME] spend on these household tasks in the last 7 days?	23.29 Caring for the sick or old?	23.30 How many hours did [NAME] spend on these household tasks in the last 7 days?	23.31 Other household tasks?	23.32 How many hours did [NAME] spend on these household tasks in the last 7 days?	
01	1=YES 2=NO	1=YES 2=NO	1=YES 2=NO	1= YES 2= NO	1= YES 2= NO >> 23.19	IF LESS THAN ONE HOUR WRITE '00'			1= YES 2= NO >> 23.21		1= YES 2= NO >> 23.23		1= YES 2= NO >> 23.25		1= YES 2= NO >> 23.27		1= YES 2= NO >> 23.29		1= YES 2= NO >> 23.31		CHILD NEXT			
02																								
03																								
04																								
05																								
06																								
07																								
08																								
09																								
10																								
11																								
12																								

L I N E N U M B E R	24.01	24.02	24.03	24.04	24.05	24.06	24.07	24.08			24.09	24.10	24.11					24.12	24.13
	ISTHIS A WOMAN aged 49 YEARS OR LESS, AND EVER MARRIED?	ISTHIS WOMAN AVAILABLE TO INTERVIEW THIS SECTION?	WHY ARE YOU NOT INTERVIEWED THIS WOMAN?	Are you married or have you ever been married?	What is the name of your husband?	Have you ever given birth? I mean, even a child that cried or showed any signs of life, but lived only hours or minutes?	Did you give birth in the last 5 years?	What was the month and year of the last (most recent) birth you had? (even if the child died)?			Did you see anyone for ante-natal care during your last pregnancy?	How many times did you receive ante-natal care during your last pregnancy?	How many times did you see any of the following persons for ante-natal care during your last pregnancy?					Who assisted with the delivery of your last child?	Where did this delivery take place?
	DO Q 24.01 FOR ALL MEMBERS BEFORE PROCEEDING TO 24.02				COPY LINE NUMBER OF HUSBAND FROM ROSTER		CHECK ROSTER FOR ANY CHILDREN UNDER 5 FOR THIS WOMAN	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR IN SHAMS CALENDAR			Times	Times	Times	Times	Times	Times	Times		
01																			
02																			
03																			
04																			
05																			
06																			
07																			
08																			
09																			
10																			
11																			
12																			



Income , Expenditure and Labour Force Survey (IE&L) 2019-20



Market price questionnaire

1. Identification - market location

1.1	Cluster code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1.4	Enumeration Area	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.2	Province name	<input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1.5	Urban Nahia	<input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
1.3	District name	<input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1.6	Village name	<input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

2. Process monitoring

2.1	Date of interview	Day	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Month	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Year	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2.2	Person number (Supervisor or Interviewer number)	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>					
2.4	Date of office editing	Day	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Month	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Year	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2.5	Office editor's code	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>					

3. Prices

	Item	Unit	Cost per unit
Bread and cereals			
3.01	Rice, high quality	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.02	Rice, low quality	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.03	Wheat - local (farm gate)	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.04	Wheat local - (market)	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.05	Wheat (imported)	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.06	Wheat flour (imported)	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.07	Wheat flour local - (market)	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.08	Purchased nan	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.09	Barley	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.10	Pasta, macaroni	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.11	Maize (corn)	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Beans and Pulses			
3.12	Beans	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.13	Mung beans	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.14	Chick peas	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.15	Lentils	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Meat and fish			
3.16	Beef	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.17	Veal	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.18	Mutton	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.19	Goat	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.20	Chicken	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.21	Liver	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.22	Dried meat	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.23	Fish (fresh)	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.24	Fish (canned)	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

	Item	Unit	Cost per unit
Milk, cheese and eggs			
3.26	Milk (fresh)	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.26	Milk (powdered)	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.27	Yogurt	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.28	Curd (chaka)	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.29	Krut (dried)	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.30	Dogh	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.31	Ghee	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.32	Butter	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.33	Cheese	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.34	Egg	One	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Spices			
3.35	Salt	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.36	Black pepper	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.37	Ginger	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.38	Garlic	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.39	Tomato sauce	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.40	Mixed spices	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Sugar and sweets			
3.41	White sugar	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.42	Brown sugar	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.43	Honey	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.44	Candy, chocolates, sheringack	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.45	Cookies, cakes, roat	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Oils and fat			
3.46	Animal fat	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.47	Vegetable/cotton/sesame oil	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.48	Other oil and fat	Kg.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

	Item	Unit	Cost per unit
Vegetables			
3.49	Potato	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.50	Sweet potato	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.51	Onion	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.52	Tomato	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.53	Okra	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.54	Spinach	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.55	Cauliflower	Pieces	<input type="text"/>
3.56	Eggplant	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.57	Carrots	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.58	Pumpkin / squash	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.59	Cucumber	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.60	Radish	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.61	Turnip	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.62	Cabbage	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.63	Leek	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.64	Green beans	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.65	Fresh pepper	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.66	Bell pepper	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.67	Wild leaves	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.68	Coriander	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.69	Mint	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.70	Dried tomatoes	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.71	Dried vegetables	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.72	Pickled vegetables	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
Drinks			
3.73	Black tea	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.74	Green tea	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.75	Bottled/canned beverages, mineral water	Liter	<input type="text"/>

	Item	Unit	Cost per unit
Fruit and nuts			
3.76	Apple	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.77	Grapes	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.78	Melon / watermelon	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.79	Peach	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.80	Fresh apricots	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.81	Dried apricots	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.82	Orange/ citrus	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.83	Pomegranate	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.84	Plum	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.85	Pear	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.86	Banana	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.87	Raisins	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.88	Fresh mulberries	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.89	Dried mulberries	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.90	Mangoes	Pieces	<input type="text"/>
3.91	Walnuts (with shells)	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.92	Walnuts (without shells)	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.93	Pistachio (with shells)	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.94	Pistachio (without shells)	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.95	Almonds (with shells)	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.96	Almonds (without shells)	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
Other commodities			
3.97	Liquid gas	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
3.98	Kerosene	Liter	<input type="text"/>
3.99	Diesel	Liter	<input type="text"/>
4.00	Gasoline/ petrol	Liter	<input type="text"/>

q3.11a	corn starch	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
q3.11b	cornflour	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
q3.96a	Cherries	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
q3.96b	Kiwi	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
q3.96c	Persimmon	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
q3.96d	Dates	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
q3.96e	Figs (fresh)	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
q3.96f	Figs (dried)	Kg.	<input type="text"/>
q3.96g	Peanuts (With Shells)	Kg.	<input type="text"/>

4. Geographic information			
4.1	Latitude (Range: 29.35 to 38.40 N)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4.2	Longitude (Range: 60.31 to 75.00 E)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



Income , Expenditure and Labour Force Survey

(IE&L) 2019-20



Male Shura questionnaire

1. Community and Respondent identification

1.1	Province name	<input type="text"/>	Code	<input type="text"/>	1.5	Residence code	1= Urban >>1.6 2= Rural >>1.7 3= Kuchi >>1.8	<input type="text"/>
1.2	District name	<input type="text"/>	Code	<input type="text"/>	1.6	If 1.5 is 1 Urban nahia	<input type="text"/>	Code <input type="text"/>
1.3	Enumeration Area code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1.7	If 1.5 is 2 Village name	<input type="text"/>	Code <input type="text"/>
1.4	Cluster code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>				

	1.8	1.9
	Name of the respondent (LIST AT LEAST THREE PERSON)	What is this person's position in the community? 1= Mullah 2= Wakil, Rais or Shura member 3= Malek/ Arbab 4= Teacher 5= Health Provider 6= Elder 7= Other (Specify _____)
a)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Process monitoring

2.1	Date of interview	Day <input type="text"/>	Month <input type="text"/>	Year <input type="text"/>
2.2	Person number (Supervisor or Interviewer number)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.3	Date of office editing	Day <input type="text"/>	Month <input type="text"/>	Year <input type="text"/>
2.4	Office editor's code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

3a. Health Facility Access

	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITY	How long did it take to reach the nearest [FACILITY] on foot or on animal in the last month? (one way travel) 1= Less than 1 hour 2= 1 hour to less than 2 hours 3 = 2 hours or more, but less than 4 hours 4 = 4 hours or more, but less than 6 hours 5 = 6 hours or more, but less than 12 hours 6 = 12 hours or more	How long did it take to reach the nearest [FACILITY] by car/ vehicle in the last month? (one way travel) 1= Less than 1 hour 2= 1 hour to less than 2 hours 3 = 2 hours or more, but less than 4 hours 4 = 4 hours or more, but less than 6 hours 5 = 6 hours or more, but less than 12 hours 6 = 12 hours or more 7 = Cars cannot reach health facility (e.g. no road to health facility) >> 3.3	What was the cost of one way transportation from this [FACILITY] in the last month (cost for one person)	Are the following types of staff present in the nearest <health facility>? 1=Yes 2=No 3=Don't know (CHW= Community Health Worker)
Health post (house of community health worker (CHW))	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Afghanis <input type="checkbox"/> , <input type="checkbox"/> , <input type="checkbox"/>	Female CHW <input type="checkbox"/> Male CHW <input type="checkbox"/>
Public clinic (Basic or Comprehensive health centre)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Afghanis <input type="checkbox"/> , <input type="checkbox"/> , <input type="checkbox"/>	Female doctor <input type="checkbox"/> Female nurse <input type="checkbox"/> Female midwife <input type="checkbox"/> Male doctor <input type="checkbox"/> Male nurse <input type="checkbox"/>
District or Provincial hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Afghanis <input type="checkbox"/> , <input type="checkbox"/> , <input type="checkbox"/>	Female doctor <input type="checkbox"/> Female nurse <input type="checkbox"/> Female midwife <input type="checkbox"/> Male doctor <input type="checkbox"/> Male nurse <input type="checkbox"/>
Private doctor's office or private hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Afghanis <input type="checkbox"/> , <input type="checkbox"/> , <input type="checkbox"/>	Female doctor <input type="checkbox"/> Female nurse <input type="checkbox"/> Female midwife <input type="checkbox"/> Male doctor <input type="checkbox"/> Male nurse <input type="checkbox"/>
Private pharmacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Afghanis <input type="checkbox"/> , <input type="checkbox"/> , <input type="checkbox"/>	Female CHW <input type="checkbox"/> Male CHW <input type="checkbox"/>

3b. Education Access

	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
EDUCATION TYPE	Is a <EDUCATION TYPE> present in or near the community? 1=Yes 2=No	How many of these <EDUCATION TYPE> facilities are public or government schools?	How many of these <EDUCATION TYPE> facilities are private or NGO schools?	What is the one-way distance in km. to the nearest <EDUCATION TYPE> facility either in or outside the community? IF NOT REACHABLE, WRITE '98'
Primary education, mixed/ shift boys-girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Primary education, girls only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Primary education, boys only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Lower secondary education, mixed / shift boys-girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Lower secondary education, girls only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Lower secondary education, boys only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

3c. Market

3.9	What is the name of the place where this community generally bought their foodstuffs in the last month?	<input type="text"/>
3.10	Where is this place located?	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.11	What is the name of that province?	Province name <input type="text"/>
3.12	What is the name of that district?	District name <input type="text"/>

ANNEX IV POPULATION DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGIES

Sex ratio: The sex ratio measures the balance between the sexes in a population and is calculated as the number of men per 100 women. Sex ratio at birth is the number of male births per 100 female births.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{M_p}{F_p} * 100$$

Dependency ratio: The dependency ratio is a demographic measure of the number of population in the unproductive ages (0-14 and 65 and over) to the number of population in the most productive ages (aged 15-64), expressed as a percentage. We have three different measures of the dependency ratio:

1. Child dependency ratio: The ratio of the number of children (aged 0-14) to the number of the working-age population (aged 15 to 64).

$$\text{Child dependency ratio} = \frac{P_{(0-14)}}{P_{(15-64)}} * 100$$

2. Old-age dependency ratio: The ratio of the number of elderly (aged 65 and over) to the number of the working-age population (aged 15 to 64).

$$\text{Elder dependency ratio} = \frac{P_{(65+)}}{P_{(15-64)}} * 100$$

3. Total dependency ratio: The ratio of the number of dependents population (age 0-14 and over of the age 64) to the total working-age population (aged 15 to 64) in a country or region.

$$\text{Total dependency ratio} = \frac{P_{(0-14)} + P_{(65+)}}{P_{(15-64)}} * 100$$

Mostly the dependency ratio is presented per 100 persons in the working-age population.

Potential support ratio: The potential support ratio (PSR) is the number of people age 15-64 per one older person aged 65 or older. This ratio describes the burden placed on the working population (unemployment and children are not considered in this measure) by the non-working elderly population.

$$\text{Potential support ratio} = \frac{P_{(15-64)}}{P_{(65+)}}$$

Mean age at first marriage: The mean age at first marriage is the mean age of men or women at first marriage if subject throughout their lives to the age-specific marriage rates of first marriages only in a given year. Unfortunately in IE&LF 2020, we did not have any direct question about these issues for this we use the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) for the calculation of the mean age at the first marriage. The singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50. It is a synthetic indicator calculated from marital status categories of men and women aged 15 to 54 at the census or survey date.

$$SMAM = \frac{\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^7 S_i * 5 \right) + 1500 \right] - \left[\left(\frac{S_7 + S_8}{2} \right) * 50 \right]}{100 - \left(\frac{S_7 + S_8}{2} \right)}$$

Where S_i equals the proportion of single men and women in age group i .

Age reporting quality assessment methodology: The quality of age reporting can be measured by means of age heaping indices to detect the degree of preference or avoidance for certain ages. Among standard indices (Bachi's, Myers', Whipple's, Zelnik's), Whipple's index is the simplest to calculate and the most widely applied. It is a summary measure of age heaping on ages ending in 0 or 5 used to determine variability in the quality of age reporting between regions or countries and its evolution over time. In this report, we use Whipple's index for the assessment of age heaping.

Age heaping: age heaping is the tendency of innumerate people to round their age to the nearest 5 or 10 (ending in 0 or 5), presumably because they can't subtract to infer their current age from their birth year and the current year. Sometimes respondents to a census or survey report their age or date of birth to make it seem more culturally favorable, for example, to appear younger, or to be born on a date that is considered luckier than their actual date of birth. Whipple index is a method to measure the tendency for individuals to inaccurately report their actual age or date of birth.

Whipple's index: The Whipple's index is highly sensitive to age heaping on ages ending in 0 and 5. This index applies to single years of age returns between ages 23 and 62 inclusive. It is obtained by summing the number of persons in this age range and calculating the ratio of reported ages ending in 0 or 5 to one-fifth of the total sample. It varies between 100 (indicating no preference for ages ending by 0 and 5) and 500 (indicative, all people report ages ending by 0 and 5).

$$WI = \frac{5 * (P_{25} + P_{30} + P_{35} + \dots + P_{60})}{P_{23} + P_{24} + \dots + P_{62}}$$

¹ Developed by Hajnal (1953) and its indirect approach for calculating the mean age at first marriage.

² For the methods used to calculate these different age heaping indices, see, for example, Shyrock and Siegel (1976, pp. 115-119) and the original references given therein (pp. 142-143).

The UN recommends a standard for measuring the age heaping using Whipple's Index as follows:

Whipple's index	Quality of data	Deviation from perfect
< 105	Highly accurate	< 5%
105–109.9	Fairly accurate	5–9.99%
110–124.9	Approximate	10–24.99%
125–174.9	Rough	25–74.99%
> 175	Very rough	≥ 75%

Household: A group of people, either related or unrelated, who live together as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements, that is, they share or are supported by a common budget. They live together, pool their money, and eat at least one meal together each day.

Head of household: The person commonly regarded by the household members as their head. Usually, it is the main income earner and decision-maker for the household.

Nuclear household: A household that consists entirely of a single-family. Or a couple without children, a couple with single children, and one parent with unmarried children are called Nuclear households.

Extended household: A non-nuclear household consisting of persons who are all related through blood, marriage, or adoption.

An extended household is defined as a household consisting of any of the following:

- a single-family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus, for example, a father with child(ren) and another relative (s) or a married couple with another relative (s) only;
- two or more family nuclei related to each other without any other persons, for example, two or more married couples with child(ren) only;
- two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons related to at least one of the nuclei, for example, two or more married couples with another relative (s) only;
- two or more persons related to each other, none of whom constitute a family nucleus.

Note: A polygamous union, with or without children, were coded as extended households.

Composite household: A household where at least one household member was not related to one or more other members of the household.

Pyramid (population– or –age): Graphical illustration showing the distribution of the population by age group. The shape of the illustration is similar to a pyramid when the population is growing.
Median: The value that divides a sorted list of numbers into two equal parts.

ANNEX V POVERTY MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGY USING IE&LFS 2020

5.1 Introduction

The measurement of poverty based on the IE&LFS 2020 follows the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) methodology. This methodology has been consistently used to measure poverty in Afghanistan since the NRVA 2007-08, allowing for comparisons among the four survey years for which data on household consumption is available (NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2016-17, and IE&LFS 2020). The CBN methodology uses information about the typical patterns of consumption in each country, hence reflecting the local customs and traditions. It is also based on a single monetary measure (i.e. household consumption), which does not intend to capture every single aspect of households' welfare (e.g. health status, freedom, levels of education), but that it is central to any assessment of households' welfare.

The first step to calculate poverty following the CBN methodology is to obtain a measure of the welfare of the households in the country. Following international best practices for developing economies, household welfare is approximated by using household consumption¹. For this, two measures of consumption are created, one for food consumption, and another for all other items consumed (non-food) that improve household welfare. These components are consolidated into a total household consumption aggregate that is used as an approximation of household welfare. After appropriate price adjustments to remove price differences and conversion to per capita terms, the resulting welfare aggregate allows a ranking all population in the survey based on their welfare.

The second step is to set the poverty line. In the IE&LFS 2020, this is done by updating the poverty line originally constructed in 2007-08 using the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) following the CBN methodology. This poverty line, whose value was 1261 Afs in 2007 (per person, per month), was set based on a consumption bundle adequate for meeting basic consumption needs. The food component of this consumption bundle is anchored to a recommended caloric intake of 2,100 calories per day for maintaining the body weight and sustaining activity levels. The remaining non-food component reflects the typical spending patterns needed to satisfy a minimum standard of living in the country. Together they provide a value for the absolute poverty line – explicitly fixed at a specific level of welfare – allowing for poverty comparisons across individuals. The poverty line value was Afs. 2268 (per person, per month) in 2020 prices.

The next two sections of this Annex present in more detail how the welfare aggregate was constructed for the IE&LFS 2020 and how the poverty line was updated as well as how to estimate the headcount ratio.

¹ Deaton, Angus; Zaidi, Salman. 2002. Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates for Welfare Analysis. LSMS Working Paper; No. 135. World Bank.

Figure 5-1: Changes in the Methodology for Measuring Poverty in Afghanistan, 2007–20

2007-08 NRVA	2011-12 NRVA	2013-14 ALCS	2016-17 ALCS	2020 IE&LFS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption aggregates for food and non-food defined • Food poverty line defined as typical food bundle consumed by those between the 2nd and 5th decile, at 2007–08 prices. • Non-food consumption threshold for poverty line defined as typical non-food expenses of those with food consumption very close to the food poverty line. • Poverty estimated for all 34 provinces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption aggregates for food and non-food created following 2007–08 definitions • Food poverty line updated using 2007-08 food bundle but 2011–12 prices • Non-food consumption threshold for poverty line defined as typical non-food expenses of those with food consumption very close to the 2011–2012 food poverty line • Poverty estimated only for 32 provinces (Helmand and Khost dropped). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imputations: Because survey did not collect expenditure information needed to estimate consumption and poverty, survey-to-survey imputation methods were used to estimate poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption aggregates for food and non-food created following 2007–08, minor changes due to questionnaire improvements • Food poverty line updated using 2007–08 food bundle but 2016–17 prices • Non-food consumption threshold for poverty line defined as 2007 non-food threshold updated to 2016–17 using CPI non-food inflation. • Poverty estimated for all 34 provinces, with data quality assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption aggregates for food and non-food created following 2016–17, minor changes due to questionnaire improvements • Food poverty line updated using 2007–08 food bundle but 2020 prices • Non-food consumption threshold for poverty line defined as 2007 non-food threshold updated to 2020 using CPI non-food inflation. • Poverty estimated for all 34 provinces, with data quality assessments.

5.2 Building the consumption aggregate using IE&LFS 2020

The consumption aggregate captures the level of welfare of each household in the survey. The process of constructing the consumption aggregate follows the same methodology applied for the previous rounds and includes the following four sub-components:

- i. Food component;
- ii. Non-food component;
- iii. Durable goods user value; and
- iv. Dwelling user value

5.2.1 Food component

Like in previous rounds, the IE&LFS 2019-20 includes a very detailed food consumption module in which female respondents are asked about household consumption (quantities/units consumed) of 113 food items, over the past seven days. These items are divided into ten food groups. Items, such as cherries, kiwi, etc., are newly added. For the sake of consistency with the items in the food basket (see section 5.3.1), only 89 food items are used so that the underlying foods that support both the construction of the food poverty threshold and the calculations of the food consumption aggregate stay the same. However, it is worth noting that IE&LFS 2020 splits the item fish into canned fish and fresh fish, the single combined item ginger-garlic into two items ginger and garlic, and the item maize into maize, corn starch, and corn flour. This explains the inclusion of 89 items in food consumption calculations, although there are only 85 items in the food basket. Food consumption data includes food that was bought, home produced or acquired by means of non-monetary transactions, such as gifts and food aid. The nominal expenditures on food consumption were obtained through combining food items' consumption (quantities) with their respective prices, which come from the District Price Survey (DPS) questionnaire that was administered in conjunction with the IE&LFS 2020 survey. The DPS questionnaire covers the prices of all food items in the consumption module and a few other items, such as grains and fuels. The identification of the relevant market to be surveyed and its location – whether it would be in the district headquarters, provincial capital or in a neighboring district – were guided by key informant interviews within each community. Price information was matched to household-level food consumption by location and month of the interview.

The consumption modules of NRVA, ALCS series and IE&LFS 2020 were designed to:

- account for seasonal products, hence adapting instruments to the year-round nature of the survey;
- include a great variety of products consumed by households; and
- cover food items that do not contribute meaningfully to the caloric intake of Afghans but were nevertheless consumed by households such as water and spices.

For each of the ten food categories, a residual (or “other”) food category item was included. Lacking a price for these residual categories, proxy prices were defined for each “other” category to be the median by month and district of the prices for items in each food group, as was done in the consumption aggregate in 2007-08. Since not every food item was available in all districts and markets at all times of the year from the DPS, missing prices were imputed from available prices that could most resemble real prices, such as the median price of 20 neighboring districts and of that month when the market was visited. If prices are still missing, the imputation moves to the next disaggregated areas: province median prices of that month and national medians of that month. If once the loop over geographic area is through, prices are still missing, the iterations are repeated but using the median of the quarter instead of the month for each geographical area. As a result, a price matrix comprised of both survey-based and imputed prices is constructed to value the food consumption at 2020 prices.

Finally, the total value of meals consumed or purchased outside home is also added to the food consumption aggregate. This includes food and drinks consumed in restaurants or prepared food

purchased from the marketplace. The IE&LFS 2020 collected this information in module five of the male household questionnaire by asking “What did the household spend in the last month for food and drinks consumed outside the home as well as ready-made food purchased outside and consumed at home”, and accordingly, the total value of food away from home was included in the estimation of total food consumption.

5.2.2 Non-food component

Total expenditure on non-food items was constructed by aggregating expenditures on goods and services from different sections of the IE&LFS survey. The non-food aggregate covers a wide range of items such as expenditures on energy, education, transportation and clothing. The non-food aggregate does not include certain expenditures that do not contribute to increasing the level of welfare of the household, or that are very unlikely to be sustained in time. These expenditures excluded are either (i) lumpy in nature (for instance, expenditures on weddings, celebrations, funerals and Haj); (ii) used for investment purposes (such as expenditures on the construction of dwellings, fines and debt payments); or (iii) unrelated to household welfare (for instance, donations to other people). Expenditures on health have traditionally been excluded from the non-food consumption aggregate due to lack of comparable health-expenditure-related questions in the NRVA 2007-08 survey round. Finally, all spending on non-food items were converted to monthly values.

5.2.3 Durable goods user value

Following the baseline methodology, purchases of durable goods² are considered lumpy expenditures and are therefore converted to a user value (also called “rental equivalent” or “user cost”), which reflects the opportunity cost of money tied up in durable goods. To estimate the durable goods user value, we assume each asset has an average lifetime of ten years (with a flat-line depreciation of ten percent per year), and an annual interest rate of four percent, thereby applying an effective annual discount rate of fourteen percent to the asset value. An average Afghan household shows a user value of 815 Afghanis per month for durable goods, which accounts for about 4.4 percent of total nominal household expenditures in 2020.

5.2.4 Dwelling user value

As in the case of durable goods, the contribution of housing to household welfare is captured in the consumption aggregate by estimating the dwelling user value, approximated by its monthly rental value. Following the same approach adopted for the baseline in 2007-08, the rental value of housing is either captured by urban households’ reported rent or – if a household does not report rent or does not live in urban areas– estimated by fitting a hedonic pricing model, i.e. by regressing housing values on housing characteristics.

² Durable goods included in the questionnaire were refrigerator, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, meat grinder, bread oven, stove/gas balloon, gas heater, sewing machine, iron, electric fan, radio/tape recorder, TV, VCR/DVD, computer, tablet/iPad, bicycle, motorcycle, car, tractor/thresher, mobile phones (without internet capabilities), smart phones, carpets (khalin), gilim, blankets, satellite dishes, solar panels, mattress/cushion, furniture, and kitchen utensils. Tablet/iPad, smart phones, mattress/cushion, and furniture were added, compared to 2016-17.

The majority of households did not report values on paid rent, but about 60% of all surveyed households in the 2020 survey reported the value of their dwelling since 92% of surveyed households were owners rather than renters. For these households, a hedonic housing model is estimated, through which missing dwelling values are predicted based on their housing characteristics. A hedonic housing model relates the housing price to factors such as size, location, construction materials or number of rooms. To account for potential heterogeneity in the underlying pricing model, separate regressions are estimated for urban, rural, and tent dwellings (prevalent among Kuchi population), respectively.

The actual or predicted housing values are converted to the monthly rental cost using appropriate interest and depreciation rates. Different alternatives were considered, but the annual discount rate of 2.5 percent provides the best approximation to the actual rent values reported by the sub-sample of households renting their dwelling in urban areas (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Mean of reported and predicted housing value, by residential dwelling type (in Afghanis)

Dwelling type	Housing value	
	Reported	Predicted
Urban dwelling	2,212,375	2,268,123
Rural dwelling	525,122	552,318
Tent	13,374	14,947

5.2.5 Adjusting for price differences

Given that households face different price levels depending on where they live and when they are surveyed, a price adjustment is applied to the welfare aggregate. As an illustration, prices levels in urban Kabul are different from price levels in rural Farah, and prices in spring are different than prices in winter, which means that households consuming the same quantities and hence with an identical level of welfare, may report different consumption levels purely driven by differences in prices. To correct for these distortions, price adjustments have been applied to the welfare aggregate. As in recent years food prices have risen faster than non-food prices, different indexes are used for food and non-food expenditures.

Using food price information from the District Price Survey, we follow the Laspeyres formulation to construct the food price index. To account for differences in food prices among different regions of the country, 14 areas were defined, each corresponding to the combination of a region and a residence type (urban or rural). The regions are defined by assigning the 34 provinces to one of 8 groups (Figure 5.2). As two of the eight regions only have rural areas (South and West-Central), the combination with residence type yields 14 areas. The index, which takes the Central Urban area in the first quarter as the reference baseline, measures the price level of each quarter-and-area combination compared to that of the baseline. In formal terms, the Laspeyres index (denoted as P_{LS}) is used to adjust the nominal per capita food expenditure of a household i from area r and quarter q (denoted as $FE_i^{q,r}$) to quarter 1 urban central region prices according to the following formula:

$$FE_i^{q,r} / P_{LS}$$

The areas with the highest average food prices were WestCentral – Rural, Central – Rural, and Southwest – Urban; while the areas with the lowest average food prices were Northeast (Rural and Urban) and West (Rural and Urban).

Figure 5.2: Regions defined for poverty estimation



Table 5.2: Non-food price index based on national non-food CPI

Survey Quarter	Non-food Price Index
I	100.00
II	100.58
III	100.65
IV	100.87

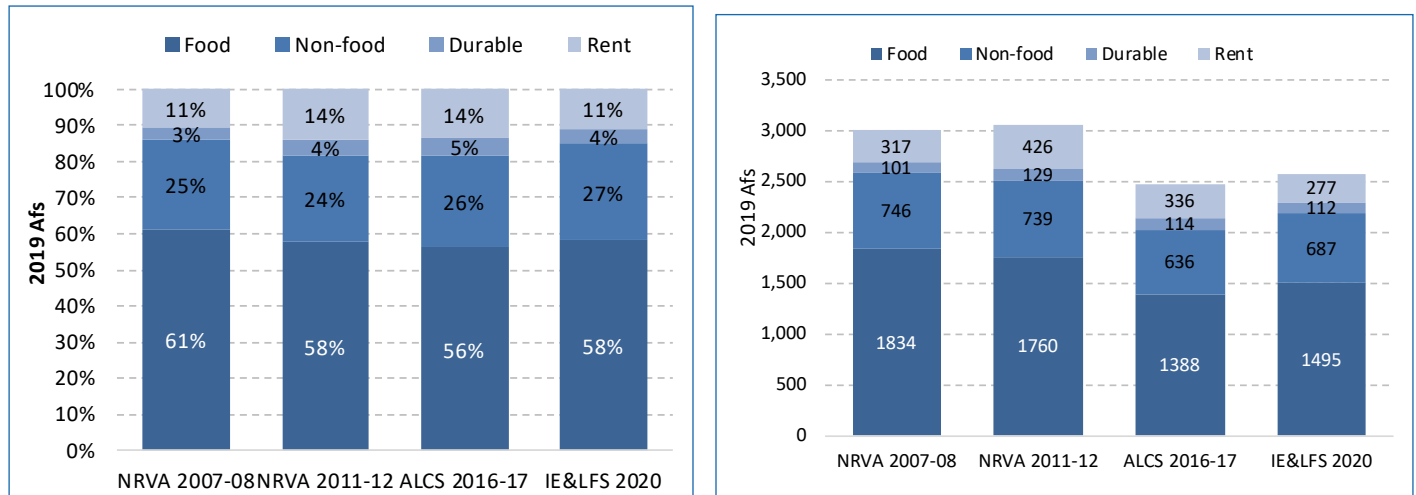
For non-food items, without non-food price data collected in the survey, it is not possible to construct a Laspeyres index. Therefore, a different approach is applied, which is to use the national non-food CPI to adjust for price differences in the non-food consumption aggregate. Since the non-food CPI is not available for all the provinces of Afghanistan, only adjustment in prices across quarters are possible, resulting in the first quarter of the survey being treated as the baseline period (Table 5.2). In formal terms, the nominal per capita non-food expenditure of a household i from quarter q (denoted as NFE_i^q) is adjusted by the nonfood price index (denoted as RBQ^q) to quarter 1 prices of each of the 14 areas according to the following formula:

$$NFE_i^q / RBQ^q$$

5.2.6 Analysis of the consumption aggregate

The consumption aggregate based on the IE&LFS 2020 survey is the sum of the food and non-food expenditures that also include durable goods and dwelling user value. Although the consumption aggregate is constructed at the household level, welfare is assessed at the individual level, as the objective is to identify the percentage of the population below a certain poverty threshold. Absent data on individual consumption, household expenditure are converted to per person expenditure using the household size as a deflator to account for differences in the size of a household, although this approach does not take into account economies of scale within the household and assumes equal distribution of household consumption among all members. The relative share of each component to the total varies across survey years (Figure 5.3). In 2020, we see the food share return to levels closer to those seen in 2007-08 and 2011-12.

Figure 5.3: Per capita real consumption aggregate, by survey, and by consumption component
(a) Percentages **(b) 2019 Afs (per person, per month)**



5.3 The poverty line

The poverty line represents the benchmark for assessing whether an individual can attain the minimum level of welfare required to satisfy basic needs in terms of food and non-food consumption. The poverty line consists of two components: the food poverty line and a non-food threshold. The food poverty line is the cost of satisfying basic food needs in 2019 prices. The basic food needs have been consistently defined in a basket of items since the 2007-08 survey. The non-food threshold in 2020 is updated using the non-food component of the national CPI from the non-food thresholds defined in NRVA 2007-08.

5.3.1 Food poverty line

According to the CBN methodology, the food poverty line reflects the cost of consuming a food bundle corresponding to a minimum caloric requirement. In the case of Afghanistan, the food poverty corresponds to the cost of attaining 2,100 kilocalories based on a typical consumption pattern. This typical consumption pattern was defined as the average food consumption of the population between the second and the fifth consumption deciles in the NRVA 2007-08. As in most developing countries, grains and bread represent a large share of the typical food consumption in Afghanistan, with vegetables and dairy also representing significant shares (Table 5.3). These quantities consumed were converted into kilocalories following calorie information provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Table 5.3: NRVA 2007-08 basic needs basket, by main food category

Food category	Kilograms	Kilocalories
Grains and bread	0.432	1,535
Meat	0.018	33
Dairy	0.103	96
Oil	0.028	247
Vegetable	0.157	77
Fruits	0.041	25
Sweets and sugar	0.024	85
Beverages	0.006	0
Spices	0.019	2
Total	0.827	2,100

Note: The basic need basket is composed of 85 food items, which were grouped into main food categories in this table. Units expressed in daily per-capita consumption.

To estimate the food poverty line for the 2020 survey year, the food basket estimated in 2007-08 reflecting basic food needs was priced using price information in the price matrix as defined in section 5.2.1. Specifically, the kilogram of each item in the basket was priced using the prices of the Central urban area during the first quarter of the survey (all food consumption in the survey has already been converted to these units using the Laspeyres food price index. See Section 5.2.5). As a result, the cost of obtaining the basic food needs equivalent to 2,100 Kcal is estimated at 1,330 Afghani per capita, per month.

5.3.2 Non-food threshold

In order to fully reflect basic needs, the poverty line also includes a threshold for non-food basic needs essential to sustain a minimum living standard. Given that spatial price differences in non-food consumption cannot be harmonized using the non-food national CPI due to its lack of the spatial component, it was decided in 2007-08 to create a non-food threshold for each of the 14 areas of the country, in order to have equitable price comparisons between the poverty line and the welfare aggregate. By doing this, the non-food threshold aligns with the non-food welfare aggregate.

To estimate the non-food threshold, the NRVA 2007-08 analysis anchored it to the non-food consumption of those in each of the 14 areas whose per capita real food expenditures revolved around the food poverty line (defined in 5.3.1). The intuition for this estimation approach is that people who can barely meet their basic food needs should be able to just barely meet their basic non-food needs. More concretely about the estimation, the non-food threshold was calculated as the median non-food consumption of the two deciles of the population in each area whose food expenditures are immediately above and below the food poverty line. The purpose of selecting this sample is twofold (i) it guarantees a sufficient sample size for each of the 14 areas, and (ii) it obtains an equal representation of households whose food expenditure were just above and just below the food poverty line. The 14 food thresholds defined in 2007-08 were then updated to 2020 using the national non-food CPI so that it is expressed in the price levels of the first quarter (October-December 2019) of the 2020 survey.

Table 5.4: IE&LFS 2020 non-food thresholds (in Afghanis)

Region-Residence Type	Non-food Threshold
Central-Urban	1,960
Central-Rural	787
South-Rural	649
East-Urban	1,398
East-Rural	486
NE-Urban	1,019
NE-Rural	481
North-Urban	1,307
North-Rural	601
West-Urban	1,115
West-Rural	485
SW-Urban	1,423
SW-Rural	978
WestCentral-Rural	431

5.3.3 Setting the national poverty line and estimate the poverty rate

As a final step, the poverty line for each of the fourteen areas was estimated as the sum of the food poverty line and the non-food thresholds. Updating the components of the 2007-08 original poverty lines, as opposed to setting new ones, preserves the comparability of poverty estimates over time, thereby allowing an analysis of changes in poverty. This ensures that the updated poverty lines capture the same level of welfare identified by the original poverty lines, but it is evaluated at the prices obtained from the current survey.

The national average poverty line based on IE&LFS 2020 survey data is calculated as the simple average of the poverty lines defined for each of the 14 areas. Its value is 2,268 Afghanis per person, per month, in 2019 Afs (more precisely, in October 2019-December 2019 prices).

Table 5.5: IE&LFS 2020 poverty lines (in Afghanis)

Region-Residence Type	Poverty Line
Central-Urban	3,290
Central-Rural	2,117
South-Rural	1,980
East-Urban	2,728
East-Rural	1,817
NE-Urban	2,350
NE-Rural	1,811
North-Urban	2,637
North-Rural	1,931
West-Urban	2,445
West-Rural	1,816
SW-Urban	2,754
SW-Rural	2,309
WestCentral-Rural	1,762
National Average	2268

An individual is considered poor if the total value of the per-capita consumption falls below the value of the poverty line defined for the area where the individual was surveyed. In 2020, 47.1 percent of Afghanistan's population was considered poor, which corresponds to approximately 15.0 million Afghans (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Poverty indicators in Afghanistan (in Percentages)

Poverty indicator	Value	Standard error	Relative error	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
Poverty headcount rate	47.1	0.8	1.5	45.5	48.7
Poverty gap	13.5	0.4	2.4	12.7	14.2
Poverty gap squared	5.7	0.2	3.5	5.2	6.2
Gini index	30.1	0.4	1.23	29.3	30.8

ANNEX VI FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Prevalence of Undernourishment (POU)

PoU is an estimate of the percentage of individuals in the total population that are in a condition of undernourishment. To compute it, the probability distribution of habitual dietary energy intake levels (expressed in kcal per person per day) for the average individual is modelled as a parametric probability density function (pdf), $f(x)$. The indicator is obtained as the cumulative probability that the habitual dietary energy intake (x) is below the Minimum Dietary Energy Requirements (MDER) (i.e., the lowest limit of the range of energy requirements for the population's representative average individual that is consistent with an active and healthy life, as in the formula below:

Where θ is a vector of parameters that characterizes the pdf. Typically, the distribution is assumed to be lognormal, so that it can be fully characterized by only two parameters: the mean dietary energy consumption (DEC), and its coefficient of variation (CV). Estimating the PoU therefore requires estimating three different parameters: MDER, DEC and CV.

Minimum dietary energy requirement (MDER): Human energy requirements for an individual in a given sex/age class are determined on the basis of normative requirements for basic metabolic rate (BMR) per kilogram of body mass, multiplied by the ideal weights that a healthy person of that class may have, given his or her height, and then multiplied by a coefficient of physical activity level (PAL) to take into account physical activity. Given that both healthy BMIs and PALs vary among active and healthy individuals of the same sex and age, a range of energy requirements applies to each sex and age group of the population. The MDER for the population as a whole, that is the parameter used in the PoU formula, is obtained as the weighted average of the lower bounds of the energy requirement ranges for each sex and age group, using the shares of the population in each sex and age group as weights.

Dietary energy consumption (DEC): The average, per capita daily dietary energy consumption in a population can be estimated either from the total food available for human consumption, derived from national food supply and utilization accounts used in compiling the so-called national Food balance Sheets (FBS), or from the data on food consumption as reported in a nationally representative survey of the population. While, in principle, the estimates obtained from the two alternative sources for a given population in a given year should converge, they may differ due to different data problems. The DEC used in this report is estimated using the income, expenditure and labor force 2020.

Coefficient of Variation (CV): The variability in the distribution of habitual, daily per capita DEC, is the most difficult parameter to estimate for two reasons. First, when food consumption data are only available at the household level, the observed variability across households will largely underestimate the variability due to differences in sex, age, body mass, physiological status (e.g., sickness, pregnancy, lactation, etc.) and physical activity levels in the population. Second, the average consumption measured from survey data, be it at the household or at the individual level, is notoriously affected by non-negligible measurement errors. While these errors may not be relevant to estimate the average DEC in the population, they will almost certainly inflate estimates of the variance of DEC across individuals, as the variance of measurement errors will add to the

variance of true DEC. To reduce the impact of measurement errors on estimates of the CV, the variance of DEC for the average individual in the population is decomposed into two components, and the two components (which are assumed to be independent from each other) are estimated separately.

$$CV_{Usual\ DEC} \cong \sqrt{(CV|y)^2 + (CV|r)^2}$$

The first component, $CV|r$, reflects variation in DEC due to differences in sex, age, body mass, physiological status and physical activity levels in the population. As these are essentially the same factors that determine the variability in dietary energy requirements, the $CV|r$ is estimated from the same information used to estimate the MDER. The second component, $CV|y$, represents the variation in DEC resulting from differences in access to food induced by socio-economic characteristics of individuals and households, geographic location, and other relevant factors that are independent from the sex-age, body mass and physical activity levels of the households' members.

In estimating $CV|y$ from household survey data, one needs to control for the variability induced by seasonality and by measurement error. This is achieved by referring to the mean and standard deviation of the predicted values of the seasonality adjusted DEC obtained from a regression like the following one:

$$DEC_h = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times Ln(inc_h) + \beta_2 \times Ln(inc_h)^2 + \beta_3 \times Province_h + \beta_4 \times Urban_h + \beta_5 \times (Province_h \times Urban_h) + \beta_6 \times (Ln(inc_h) \times Urban_h) + \beta_7 \times (Ln(inc_h)^2 \times Urban_h)$$

where 'h' refers to the household; DEC is the daily dietary energy consumption per capita in household h; Income is seasonality adjusted in household h; urban and province is a set of dummy variables indicating the region or province in which the household h is located.

All parameters needed to estimate the PoU in this report are based on the household survey data of Income, Expenditure and Labor Force Survey 2020

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES):

The official SDG indicator 2.1.2 is defined as the “prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population based on the FIES” and is used, together with the PoU, to monitor progress towards target 2.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals. Food insecurity as captured by this indicator refers to limited access to food, at the level of households, due to lack of money or other resources. The severity of food insecurity is measured using data collected with the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) survey module, which is a set of eight questions asking members of the households to self-report conditions and experiences typically associated with limited access to food. Using sophisticated statistical techniques based on the Rasch measurement model, the information obtained in a survey is validated for internal consistency and used to produce quantitative measures along a scale of increasing severity. Based on their responses to the FIES items and two conventional, globally set severity levels used as thresholds, households are assigned a probability to be in one of three classes: food secure or only marginally insecure; moderately food

insecure; and severely food insecure. SDG Indicator 2.1.2 is obtained as the cumulated probability to be in the two classes of moderate and severe food insecurity. A separate indicator (FIsev) is computed by considering only the severe food insecurity class.

Methodology: The data consisting of yes/no responses to the FIES questions are validated and used to construct a scale of food-insecurity severity using the Rasch model (Rasch, 1960; Bond and Fox, 2015; Nord, 2016). The model postulates that the probability of observing an affirmative answer by respondent i to question j is a logistic function of the distance, between the position of the respondent, a_i , and that of the item, b_j , on an underlying scale of severity:

$$Prob(X_{i,j} = Yes) = \frac{\exp(a_i - b_j)}{1 + \exp(a_i - b_j)}$$

By applying the Rasch model to the FIES data, it is possible to estimate the probability of being food insecure ($P_{i,L}$) at any given level of severity of food insecurity L , with $0 < P_{i,L} < 1$, for each respondent i . Given a representative sample of N respondents, the prevalence of food insecurity in a population is then computed as the weighted sum of the probability of being severely food insecure for all households in a sample:

$$FI_L = \sum_{i=1}^N p_{i,L} W_i$$

Where W_i are population weights that indicate the proportion of individuals in the national population represented by each household in the sample.

To produce cross-country comparable estimates, FAO established a global reference scale and set two thresholds that separate “mild” from “moderate”, and “moderate” from “severe” levels of food insecurity. (Cafiero et al., 2016). As estimates of the Rasch model parameters obtained from a given dataset are defined on a local scale, before a procedure for calibrating them against the FIES global standard, and vice versa, referred to as equating, is needed to make sure that the globally set thresholds are used when the objective is to estimate the SDG indicator.

In practice, the analysis of FIES data involves the following steps:

- Parameter estimation: calculation of the severity of food insecurity associated with each FIES question and each household.
- Statistical validation: The assessment of whether, depending on the quality of the data collected, the measure is valid.

Calculation of measures of food insecurity: For each household, the probability of the household experiencing food insecurity above, a given level of severity is calculated, based on their responses to the FIES questions. The probabilities are used to estimate the prevalence of food insecurity at moderate and severe levels in the population.

FOOD SECURITY BY CALORIE INTAKE

The available calories per household and per person are calculated, based on the caloric content

of all the food commodities reported consumed by the household over a period of seven days. Given that some of the food was consumed by visitors and that some members of the household were away during the recall period, an effective household size is calculated that is then used to determine the calories consumed per household and per person per day. The household caloric requirement is determined on the basis of the household sex- and age composition. The calories of food consumed per person per day are calculated to determine whether individuals within the household consumed sufficient calories for a normal and healthy life. The calorie requirement adjusted for sex and age of household members also takes into consideration the additional requirements during the severe winter cold season across the country – 300 Kcal per person per day for adults, 100 Kcal per person per day for children 5 to 9 years old, 150 Kcal per person per day for children 10 to 14 years old and zero additional calories for children under five years of age. In considering the winter months, upon consultation with FEWS NET Afghanistan, the calorie requirement in seven provinces – Badakhshan, Nooristan, Panjsher, Bamyan, Ghor, Ghazni and Daykundi – is adjusted for five winter months (November-March), for Badghis four months, four provinces – Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar and Khost – for two months, while in the remaining provinces it is adjusted for three winter months (January-March). The Kcal thresholds used in food security are then triangulated with other indicators such as demographics, livelihoods, food consumption and expenditure levels to identify variations of food security and key characteristics of food-insecure households. The protein deficit analysis, based on the food quantity consumed and the protein requirement by age and sex of the household members, is also included in the analysis.

Calculation of calories available	Calculation of calories required
a) $K_h = \sum n \{ (QF1) \times F1c + (QF1) \times F1c + \dots \}$	c) $K_r = \sum N \{ (Ha1) \times A1r + (Ha2) \times A2r + \dots \}$
b) $K_{pc} = (K_h / HHsize) / T$	d) $K_{rpc} = (K_r / N_h)$
Where: K _h = Kilo calories available per household over specific period. QF1 = Food quantity consumed per household over a specific period n = Number of food items F1c = Calorie content of the food item K _{pc} = Calories available per person per day HHsize = Number of persons per household T = Period food was consumed	where: K _r = Kilo calories required per household per day, by age group and gender Ha1 = Number of persons in age category in the household N = Number of age-group categories, by sex A1r = Calories required by the age group and sex K _{rpc} = Calories required per person per day N _h = Number of persons per household
Deficit/Surplus e) $K_{sp} = K_{pc} - K_{rpc}$	$K_{sp} = \text{Calories per person per day surplus or deficit}$

ANNEX VII POPULATION TABLES

Table 7. 1: Population, by residence, sex, and five year age groups (in percentages)

Age group	Urban			Rural			Kuchi			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	14.4	14.1	14.2	18.6	17.8	18.2	19.9	18.7	19.3	17.6	16.9	17.3
5-9	15.3	14.7	15.0	18.3	17.3	17.8	20.9	19.4	20.2	17.7	16.8	17.3
10-14	14.3	13.3	13.8	14.3	13.8	14.0	14.8	14.2	14.6	14.3	13.7	14.0
15-19	12.7	12.9	12.8	9.7	10.3	10.0	9.1	10.0	9.5	10.4	10.9	10.7
20-24	8.7	10.1	9.4	7.2	8.6	7.9	6.3	7.2	6.7	7.5	8.9	8.2
25-29	7.0	8.5	7.8	6.9	7.5	7.2	6.0	7.7	6.8	6.9	7.7	7.3
30-34	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.4	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
35-39	4.6	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.7	3.6	4.7	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.7
40-44	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
45-49	3.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.0
50-54	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.5
55-59	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
60-64	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.6
65-69	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
70-74	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8
75-79	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
80-84	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
85-89	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
90-94	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
95+	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7. 2: Population by residence, province and sex

Residence, province	In thousands			In percentages		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Total
National	16,397.8	15,783.3	32,181.1	51.0	49.1	100.0
Urban	3,925.3	3,831.5	7,756.8	50.6	49.4	100.0
Rural	11,701.0	11,263.3	22,964.3	51.0	49.1	100.0
Kuchi	771.5	688.4	1,460.0	52.9	47.2	100.0
Province						
Kabul	2,687.8	2,541.6	5,229.4	51.4	48.6	100.0
Kapisa	239.5	240.2	479.7	49.9	50.1	100.0
Parwan	387.7	378.1	765.8	50.6	49.4	100.0
Wardak	386.0	372.0	758.0	50.9	49.1	100.0
Logar	342.9	319.2	662.1	51.8	48.2	100.0
Nangarhar	952.6	926.2	1,878.7	50.7	49.3	100.0
Laghman	270.3	254.5	524.9	51.5	48.5	100.0
Panjshir	96.0	88.7	184.6	52.0	48.0	100.0
Baghlan	497.4	498.5	995.9	50.0	50.1	100.0
Bamyan	249.4	237.3	486.7	51.3	48.8	100.0
Ghazni	757.7	664.6	1,422.3	53.3	46.7	100.0
Paktika	421.4	370.1	791.5	53.2	46.8	100.0
Paktya	329.6	298.9	628.5	52.5	47.6	100.0
Khost	320.4	305.4	625.8	51.2	48.8	100.0
Kunarha	254.2	236.7	490.9	51.8	48.2	100.0
Nooristan	81.8	79.2	161.0	50.8	49.2	100.0
Badakhshan	538.2	540.9	1,079.1	49.9	50.1	100.0
Takhar	533.4	539.6	1,073.1	49.7	50.3	100.0
Kunduz	553.1	560.9	1,114.0	49.7	50.4	100.0
Samangan	218.0	204.8	422.8	51.6	48.4	100.0
Balkh	749.9	753.8	1,503.7	49.9	50.1	100.0
Sar-e-Pul	332.0	302.7	634.7	52.3	47.7	100.0
Ghor	410.1	410.5	820.7	50.0	50.0	100.0
Daikundi	254.5	253.1	507.6	50.1	49.9	100.0
Urozgan	223.3	264.9	488.1	45.7	54.3	100.0
Zabul	230.3	179.8	410.1	56.2	43.8	100.0
Kandahar	708.4	659.7	1,368.0	51.8	48.2	100.0
Jawzjan	308.5	282.1	590.6	52.2	47.8	100.0
Faryab	526.4	614.4	1,140.7	46.1	53.9	100.0
Helmand	719.1	701.8	1,420.9	50.6	49.4	100.0
Badghis	301.3	297.0	598.3	50.4	49.6	100.0
Herat	1,121.6	1,040.9	2,162.5	51.9	48.1	100.0
Farah	304.8	275.5	580.3	52.5	47.5	100.0
Nimroz	90.4	89.9	180.2	50.1	49.9	100.0

Table 7. 3: Population, by residence, province, and major age groups (in thousands)

Residence, province	0-14	15-24	25-39	40-64	65+	Total
National	15,623.1	6,069.4	5,552.5	4,106.7	829.5	32,181.1
Urban	3,339.9	1,721.0	1,393.7	1,084.1	218.0	7,756.8
Rural	11,493.7	4,111.2	3,926.0	2,853.5	580.1	22,964.3
Kuchi	789.5	237.2	232.8	169.1	31.5	1,460.0
Province						
Kabul	2,094.9	1,150.5	899.2	739.3	145.6	5,029.5
Kapisa	203.1	108.8	87.3	65.0	15.4	479.7
Parwan	321.0	146.7	125.8	109.3	22.1	724.8
Wardak	303.4	131.7	108.5	90.7	14.2	648.6
Logar	229.9	69.7	70.6	48.0	8.6	426.8
Nangarhar	872.8	329.6	259.7	181.4	24.8	1,668.3
Laghman	263.4	79.2	84.2	48.4	9.9	485.0
Panjshir	68.8	42.1	25.8	25.3	5.5	167.4
Baghlan	448.0	186.3	187.8	146.1	27.7	995.9
Bamyan	211.3	110.5	81.0	71.6	12.3	486.7
Ghazni	615.2	220.3	274.9	192.2	36.2	1,338.8
Paktika	456.6	101.3	124.6	71.3	3.4	757.1
Paktya	306.5	109.9	96.5	72.2	16.3	601.4
Khost	325.6	113.3	98.3	77.2	11.4	625.8
Kunarha	267.0	89.5	72.7	57.1	4.5	490.9
Nooristan	73.3	29.5	34.4	19.0	4.7	161.0
Badakhshan	497.5	205.3	162.9	134.5	35.4	1,035.5
Takhar	501.7	210.4	170.8	153.9	36.3	1,073.1
Kunduz	540.1	227.6	178.2	135.2	32.8	1,114.0
Samangan	191.7	78.4	73.2	64.8	14.8	422.8
Balkh	660.7	317.7	245.6	203.6	47.8	1,475.5
Sar-e-Pul	301.0	92.3	110.4	89.0	17.5	610.2
Ghor	392.0	110.6	167.8	67.5	13.2	751.1
Daikundi	239.0	102.1	82.8	68.7	15.0	507.6
Urozgan	222.8	69.5	87.2	42.8	6.2	428.5
Zabul	231.9	40.5	63.2	38.8	3.4	377.9
Kandahar	723.2	221.4	236.8	152.4	34.2	1,368.0
Jawzjan	282.6	106.0	98.7	85.1	18.3	590.6
Faryab	533.9	193.5	177.5	139.9	44.3	1,089.1
Helmand	857.3	175.8	227.1	135.9	24.8	1,420.9
Badghis	260.9	100.4	101.4	66.1	11.3	540.1
Herat	935.1	449.2	370.7	270.5	69.6	2,095.2
Farah	311.9	76.3	99.8	57.2	8.0	553.2
Nimroz	89.6	36.3	34.2	17.6	2.5	180.2

Table 7. 4: Population, by residence, province and major age groups (in percentages)

Residence, province	0-14	15-24	25-39	40-64	65+	Total
National	48.6	18.9	17.3	12.8	2.6	100.0
Urban	43.1	22.2	18.0	14.0	2.8	100.0
Rural	50.1	17.9	17.1	12.4	2.5	100.0
Kuchi	54.1	16.2	15.9	11.6	2.2	100.0
Province						
Kabul	41.7	22.9	17.9	14.7	2.9	100.0
Kapisa	42.3	22.7	18.2	13.6	3.2	100.0
Parwan	44.3	20.2	17.4	15.1	3.1	100.0
Wardak	46.8	20.3	16.7	14.0	2.2	100.0
Logar	53.9	16.3	16.5	11.3	2.0	100.0
Nangarhar	52.3	19.8	15.6	10.9	1.5	100.0
Laghman	54.3	16.3	17.4	10.0	2.0	100.0
Panjshir	41.1	25.1	15.4	15.1	3.3	100.0
Baghlan	45.0	18.7	18.9	14.7	2.8	100.0
Bamyan	43.4	22.7	16.7	14.7	2.5	100.0
Ghazni	46.0	16.5	20.5	14.4	2.7	100.0
Paktika	60.3	13.4	16.5	9.4	0.4	100.0
Paktya	51.0	18.3	16.1	12.0	2.7	100.0
Khost	52.0	18.1	15.7	12.3	1.8	100.0
Kunarha	54.4	18.2	14.8	11.6	0.9	100.0
Nooristan	45.6	18.3	21.4	11.8	2.9	100.0
Badakhshan	48.0	19.8	15.7	13.0	3.4	100.0
Takhar	46.8	19.6	15.9	14.4	3.4	100.0
Kunduz	48.5	20.4	16.0	12.1	3.0	100.0
Samangan	45.3	18.5	17.3	15.3	3.5	100.0
Balkh	44.8	21.5	16.7	13.8	3.2	100.0
Sar-e-Pul	49.3	15.1	18.1	14.6	2.9	100.0
Ghor	52.2	14.7	22.4	9.0	1.8	100.0
Daikundi	47.1	20.1	16.3	13.5	3.0	100.0
Urozgan	52.0	16.2	20.4	10.0	1.5	100.0
Zabul	61.4	10.7	16.7	10.3	0.9	100.0
Kandahar	52.9	16.2	17.3	11.1	2.5	100.0
Jawzjan	47.8	17.9	16.7	14.4	3.1	100.0
Faryab	49.0	17.8	16.3	12.9	4.1	100.0
Helmand	60.3	12.4	16.0	9.6	1.7	100.0
Badghis	48.3	18.6	18.8	12.2	2.1	100.0
Herat	44.6	21.4	17.7	12.9	3.3	100.0
Farah	56.4	13.8	18.0	10.3	1.5	100.0
Nimroz	49.7	20.2	19.0	9.8	1.4	100.0

Table 7. 5: Female population, by residence, province and major age groups (in percentages)

Residence, province	0-14	15-24	25-39	40-64	65+	Total
National	47.4	19.9	17.9	12.9	2.0	100.0
Urban	42.1	23.0	18.8	14.1	2.1	100.0
Rural	48.9	18.9	17.7	12.5	2.0	100.0
Kuchi	52.3	17.2	17.0	11.9	1.7	100.0
Province						
Kabul	40.7	23.8	18.5	15.0	2.1	100.0
Kapisa	42.1	22.5	18.7	14.0	2.7	100.0
Parwan	43.5	21.4	17.5	15.3	2.3	100.0
Wardak	46.2	20.7	17.0	14.7	1.5	100.0
Logar	53.0	17.5	16.9	11.1	1.5	100.0
Nangarhar	50.8	20.8	16.0	11.0	1.5	100.0
Laghman	52.9	17.7	17.6	10.5	1.3	100.0
Panjshir	41.1	24.5	16.6	15.5	2.3	100.0
Baghlan	45.8	18.9	18.8	14.7	1.8	100.0
Bamyan	42.2	24.1	17.3	14.4	2.1	100.0
Ghazni	43.3	16.2	22.3	15.7	2.5	100.0
Paktika	58.2	14.6	17.9	8.9	0.4	100.0
Paktya	49.2	19.3	17.0	12.2	2.3	100.0
Khost	50.4	18.3	16.9	12.8	1.5	100.0
Kunarha	53.5	19.5	15.5	10.8	0.7	100.0
Nooristan	44.7	21.0	19.9	12.7	1.8	100.0
Badakhshan	48.5	20.6	15.6	13.1	2.3	100.0
Takhar	45.2	21.3	17.0	14.5	2.1	100.0
Kunduz	48.4	21.6	15.8	12.2	1.9	100.0
Samangan	44.4	19.1	18.4	15.5	2.7	100.0
Balkh	44.1	21.9	16.9	14.0	3.1	100.0
Sar-e-Pul	46.4	16.2	20.3	15.0	2.1	100.0
Ghor	53.1	15.3	21.4	8.9	1.3	100.0
Daikundi	45.0	22.2	16.9	13.4	2.5	100.0
Urozgan	53.4	19.7	17.6	9.1	0.3	100.0
Zabul	55.0	13.9	19.3	10.6	1.3	100.0
Kandahar	50.7	17.4	18.7	11.0	2.3	100.0
Jawzjan	46.3	17.4	18.4	15.1	2.9	100.0
Faryab	49.2	19.4	16.6	11.7	3.2	100.0
Helmand	59.5	13.1	16.1	9.8	1.4	100.0
Badghis	48.7	19.2	18.8	11.8	1.5	100.0
Herat	42.4	22.3	19.6	12.7	3.0	100.0
Farah	53.2	16.7	20.1	9.1	0.9	100.0
Nimroz	47.1	23.3	18.4	10.3	0.9	100.0

Table 7. 6: Male population, by residence, province and major age groups (in percentages)

Residence, province	0-14	15-24	25-39	40-64	65+	Total
National	49.7	17.9	16.6	12.7	3.1	100.0
Urban	44.0	21.4	17.2	13.9	3.5	100.0
Rural	51.2	16.9	16.5	12.4	3.0	100.0
Kuchi	55.7	15.4	15.0	11.3	2.6	100.0
Province						
Kabul	42.6	22.0	17.3	14.5	3.7	100.0
Kapisa	42.6	22.9	17.7	13.1	3.8	100.0
Parwan	45.1	19.1	17.2	14.9	3.8	100.0
Wardak	47.4	19.9	16.5	13.4	2.9	100.0
Logar	54.7	15.2	16.2	11.4	2.5	100.0
Nangarhar	53.8	18.8	15.1	10.8	1.5	100.0
Laghman	55.7	15.1	17.1	9.5	2.7	100.0
Panjshir	41.1	25.7	14.3	14.7	4.2	100.0
Baghlan	44.2	18.5	18.9	14.6	3.8	100.0
Bamyan	44.6	21.4	16.1	15.0	3.0	100.0
Ghazni	48.3	16.6	19.0	13.2	2.9	100.0
Paktika	62.2	12.3	15.2	9.9	0.5	100.0
Paktya	52.5	17.4	15.2	11.8	3.1	100.0
Khost	53.6	17.9	14.5	11.9	2.1	100.0
Kunarha	55.2	17.1	14.1	12.4	1.2	100.0
Nooristan	46.4	15.7	22.8	11.0	4.1	100.0
Badakhshan	47.6	19.0	15.9	12.9	4.6	100.0
Takhar	48.4	17.9	14.9	14.2	4.7	100.0
Kunduz	48.5	19.2	16.2	12.1	4.0	100.0
Samangan	46.3	18.1	16.3	15.2	4.2	100.0
Balkh	45.4	21.2	16.4	13.6	3.4	100.0
Sar-e-Pul	52.0	14.2	16.1	14.2	3.5	100.0
Ghor	51.3	14.1	23.3	9.1	2.2	100.0
Daikundi	49.2	18.0	15.8	13.7	3.4	100.0
Urozgan	50.3	12.1	23.7	11.1	2.9	100.0
Zabul	66.3	8.3	14.8	10.0	0.6	100.0
Kandahar	54.9	15.1	16.0	11.3	2.7	100.0
Jawzjan	49.3	18.4	15.2	13.8	3.3	100.0
Faryab	48.9	15.9	15.9	14.2	5.2	100.0
Helmand	61.2	11.7	15.8	9.3	2.1	100.0
Badghis	47.9	18.0	18.8	12.6	2.7	100.0
Herat	46.7	20.7	15.9	13.1	3.6	100.0
Farah	59.2	11.2	16.2	11.4	2.0	100.0
Nimroz	52.3	17.0	19.6	9.2	1.9	100.0

Table 7. 7: Population indicators and ratios by residence and province

Residence, province	Sex ratio	Dependency ratio			Potential support ratio	Dependent population %
		Child	Elder	Total		
National	103.9	99.3	5.3	104.6	19.0	51.1
Urban	102.4	79.5	5.2	84.7	19.3	45.9
Rural	103.9	105.5	5.3	110.9	18.8	52.6
Kuchi	112.1	123.5	4.9	128.5	20.3	56.2
Province						
Kabul	105.8	75.1	5.2	80.3	19.2	44.5
Kapisa	99.7	77.8	5.9	83.7	16.9	45.6
Parwan	102.5	84.1	5.8	89.9	17.3	47.3
Wardak	103.8	91.7	4.3	96.0	23.3	49.0
Logar	107.4	122.1	4.6	126.7	21.9	55.9
Nangarhar	102.9	113.2	3.2	116.5	31.1	53.8
Laghman	106.2	124.4	4.7	129.0	21.5	56.3
Panjshir	108.3	73.8	5.9	79.6	17.1	44.3
Baghlan	99.8	86.1	5.3	91.4	18.8	47.8
Bamyan	105.1	80.3	4.7	85.0	21.5	45.9
Ghazni	114.0	89.5	5.3	94.8	19.0	48.7
Paktika	113.8	153.6	1.1	154.8	88.2	60.8
Paktya	110.3	110.0	5.9	115.8	17.1	53.7
Khost	104.9	112.8	4.0	116.7	25.2	53.9
Kunarha	107.4	121.7	2.1	123.8	48.6	55.3
Nooristan	103.3	88.4	5.7	94.1	17.5	48.5
Badakhshan	99.5	99.0	7.0	106.0	14.2	51.5
Takhar	98.8	93.8	6.8	100.5	14.8	50.1
Kunduz	98.6	99.8	6.1	105.9	16.5	51.4
Samangan	106.5	88.6	6.8	95.5	14.6	48.8
Balkh	99.5	86.1	6.2	92.4	16.0	48.0
Sar-e-Pul	109.6	103.2	6.0	109.2	16.7	52.2
Ghor	99.9	113.3	3.8	117.1	26.2	53.9
Daikundi	100.6	94.3	5.9	100.2	16.9	50.0
Urozgan	84.3	111.7	3.1	114.8	32.0	53.5
Zabul	128.1	162.7	2.4	165.1	41.5	62.3
Kandahar	107.4	118.4	5.6	124.0	17.8	55.4
Jawzjan	109.4	97.5	6.3	103.8	15.8	50.9
Faryab	85.7	104.5	8.7	113.2	11.5	53.1
Helmand	102.5	159.1	4.6	163.7	21.7	62.1
Badghis	101.5	97.4	4.2	101.6	23.7	50.4
Herat	107.8	85.8	6.4	92.2	15.7	48.0
Farah	110.6	133.7	3.4	137.1	29.0	57.8
Nimroz	100.5	101.6	2.8	104.4	35.7	51.1

Table 7. 8: Mean and median age of population by sex, residence and province

Residence, province	Mean age			Median age		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
National	20.2	20.1	20.2	15.0	16.0	15.0
Urban	21.8	21.3	21.6	17.0	18.0	17.0
Rural	19.8	19.7	19.8	14.0	15.0	14.0
Kuchi	18.4	18.7	18.5	12.0	14.0	13.0
Province						
Kabul	22.2	21.7	22.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Kapisa	21.7	21.5	21.6	17.0	17.0	17.0
Parwan	22.1	21.6	21.9	17.0	17.0	17.0
Wardak	20.8	20.3	20.6	16.0	16.0	16.0
Logar	18.9	18.3	18.6	12.0	13.0	13.0
Nangarhar	17.9	18.5	18.2	13.0	14.0	14.0
Laghman	18.2	18.1	18.2	12.0	13.0	13.0
Panjshir	22.4	21.9	22.1	18.0	18.0	18.0
Baghlan	21.9	20.6	21.2	18.0	17.0	17.0
Bamyan	21.6	21.1	21.4	16.0	18.0	17.0
Ghazni	21.2	22.6	21.9	15.0	18.0	17.0
Paktika	15.7	16.4	16.1	10.0	11.0	10.0
Paktya	19.4	19.6	19.5	13.0	15.0	14.0
Khost	18.8	19.5	19.1	13.0	14.0	14.0
Kunarha	18.0	17.6	17.8	13.0	13.0	13.0
Nooristan	21.2	19.7	20.5	17.0	17.0	17.0
Badakhshan	21.1	19.9	20.5	15.0	15.0	15.0
Takhar	21.5	20.5	21.0	15.0	16.0	16.0
Kunduz	20.4	19.6	20.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Samangan	21.9	22.0	22.0	16.0	18.0	17.0
Balkh	21.3	21.4	21.4	16.0	17.0	16.0
Sar-e-Pul	20.7	21.3	20.9	13.0	17.0	15.0
Ghor	18.9	17.6	18.3	13.0	13.0	13.0
Daikundi	20.8	20.7	20.8	15.0	16.0	16.0
Urozgan	19.7	16.8	18.1	14.0	12.0	13.0
Zabul	15.0	17.6	16.1	8.0	12.0	9.0
Kandahar	18.8	19.4	19.0	12.0	14.0	13.0
Jawzjan	20.9	21.8	21.3	15.0	17.0	16.0
Faryab	22.0	20.4	21.1	15.0	15.0	15.0
Helmand	16.9	16.8	16.9	10.0	11.0	10.0
Badghis	20.1	19.2	19.7	16.0	16.0	16.0
Herat	21.2	21.5	21.4	16.0	18.0	17.0
Farah	17.8	18.0	17.9	11.0	13.0	12.0
Nimroz	18.6	18.5	18.6	14.0	16.0	15.0

Table 7. 9: Under five year and above 17-year population by sex, residence, and province (in percentages)

Residence, province	Under 5 year			Above 17 year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
National	17.6	16.9	17.3	44.0	46.2	45.1
Urban	14.4	14.1	14.2	48.6	50.5	49.5
Rural	18.6	17.8	18.2	42.9	45.0	43.9
Kuchi	19.9	18.7	19.3	38.4	42.2	40.2
Province						
Kabul	13.7	13.1	13.4	50.0	51.7	50.8
Kapisa	15.8	15.3	15.5	49.8	50.0	49.9
Parwan	14.0	13.3	13.6	47.8	48.9	48.3
Wardak	16.2	16.2	16.2	45.3	47.7	46.5
Logar	21.7	22.4	22.0	40.5	41.0	40.7
Nangarhar	19.9	18.3	19.1	39.7	42.3	41.0
Laghman	22.8	20.8	21.8	39.7	42.1	40.9
Panjshir	13.7	13.5	13.6	50.6	51.0	50.8
Baghlan	16.7	17.9	17.3	50.0	48.2	49.1
Bamyan	12.8	13.7	13.3	48.2	50.1	49.1
Ghazni	14.9	15.3	15.1	46.3	51.5	48.7
Paktika	25.1	21.5	23.4	33.2	36.4	34.7
Paktya	17.8	17.9	17.8	40.9	44.5	42.6
Khost	18.3	16.6	17.4	40.3	43.9	42.1
Kunarha	18.7	17.4	18.1	38.7	40.1	39.4
Nooristan	19.7	22.6	21.2	49.2	49.9	49.5
Badakhshan	16.1	15.6	15.9	44.8	44.2	44.5
Takhar	18.5	15.0	16.7	44.8	48.3	46.6
Kunduz	16.4	16.0	16.2	44.7	43.5	44.1
Samangan	16.8	14.3	15.6	47.1	50.3	48.6
Balkh	16.5	15.1	15.8	46.8	48.6	47.7
Sar-e-Pul	18.5	15.2	16.9	43.1	48.3	45.6
Ghor	21.1	24.2	22.6	45.0	43.4	44.2
Daikundi	14.9	13.9	14.4	44.1	47.3	45.7
Urozgan	22.5	26.4	24.6	46.9	42.8	44.7
Zabul	31.8	26.8	29.6	30.9	41.6	35.5
Kandahar	19.3	20.0	19.6	38.8	43.3	41.0
Jawzjan	15.4	14.0	14.7	44.6	49.3	46.8
Faryab	18.7	17.9	18.2	43.7	43.9	43.8
Helmand	23.4	22.5	23.0	35.0	36.1	35.5
Badghis	19.0	17.8	18.4	47.0	46.4	46.7
Herat	15.7	14.9	15.3	46.1	50.6	48.3
Farah	20.6	20.3	20.5	37.0	41.2	39.0
Nimroz	16.1	15.3	15.7	42.6	46.2	44.4

Table 7. 10: Household by residence, province, and head of household

Residence, province	In thousands			In percentages		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
National	4356.2	68.6	4424.9	98.5	1.6	100.0
Urban	1081.7	24.8	1106.5	97.8	2.2	100.0
Rural	3080.9	43.4	3124.4	98.6	1.4	100.0
Kuchi	193.6	0.4	194.0	99.8	0.2	100.0
Province						
Kabul	709.3	14.5	723.8	98.0	2.0	100.0
Kapisa	65.1	1.9	67.0	97.2	2.8	100.0
Parwan	111.9	1.0	112.8	99.2	0.9	100.0
Wardak	86.7	1.5	88.2	98.3	1.7	100.0
Logar	45.0	0.6	45.6	98.8	1.2	100.0
Nangarhar	194.4	0.0	194.4	100.0	0.0	100.0
Laghman	69.2	0.5	69.7	99.3	0.7	100.0
Panjshir	20.3	0.2	20.6	98.9	1.1	100.0
Baghlan	167.6	2.0	169.6	98.8	1.2	100.0
Bamyan	70.6	1.4	71.9	98.1	1.9	100.0
Ghazni	185.6	0.3	185.9	99.8	0.2	100.0
Paktika	91.0	0.2	91.2	99.8	0.2	100.0
Paktya	62.8	0.0	62.8	100.0	0.1	100.0
Khost	56.3	0.0	56.3	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kunarha	54.0	0.1	54.1	99.8	0.3	100.0
Nooristan	31.2	0.7	32.0	97.7	2.3	100.0
Badakhshan	134.9	2.4	137.3	98.3	1.7	100.0
Takhar	161.7	5.8	167.5	96.5	3.5	100.0
Kunduz	132.2	2.5	134.7	98.1	1.9	100.0
Samangan	66.4	0.8	67.2	98.8	1.2	100.0
Balkh	205.6	4.5	210.1	97.9	2.2	100.0
Sar-e-Pul	93.8	0.6	94.4	99.3	0.7	100.0
Ghor	127.7	0.6	128.3	99.5	0.5	100.0
Daikundi	78.8	2.9	81.7	96.4	3.6	100.0
Urozgan	53.5	0.0	53.5	100.0	0.0	100.0
Zabul	40.9	0.0	40.9	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kandahar	140.7	0.0	140.7	100.0	0.0	100.0
Jawzjan	82.3	2.7	85.0	96.9	3.2	100.0
Faryab	144.0	9.8	153.9	93.6	6.4	100.0
Helmand	152.5	0.1	152.6	99.9	0.1	100.0
Badghis	83.5	1.6	85.1	98.1	1.9	100.0
Herat	334.1	7.8	341.9	97.7	2.3	100.0
Farah	78.0	0.3	78.2	99.7	0.3	100.0
Nimroz	31.2	0.9	32.1	97.3	2.7	100.0

Table 7. 11: Population, by marital status, residence, and province (in percentages)

Residence, province	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Engaged	Single	Total
National	34.0	0.3	1.8	2.1	61.7	100.0
Urban	33.6	0.2	2.3	1.5	62.4	100.0
Rural	34.2	0.4	1.7	2.3	61.4	100.0
Kuchi	33.6	0.2	0.8	2.1	63.3	100.0
Province						
Kabul	33.9	0.0	2.3	1.0	62.8	100.0
Kapisa	33.2	0.1	2.6	2.0	62.2	100.0
Parwan	34.2	0.0	1.9	1.2	62.7	100.0
Wardak	34.3	0.1	2.0	1.3	62.3	100.0
Logar	32.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	65.4	100.0
Nangarhar	31.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	66.4	100.0
Laghman	31.7	0.2	1.5	2.5	64.1	100.0
Panjshir	31.9	0.1	1.9	1.6	64.6	100.0
Baghlan	36.6	0.0	2.0	2.2	59.2	100.0
Bamyan	34.4	0.1	2.6	1.1	61.8	100.0
Ghazni	38.8	0.1	3.0	2.1	55.9	100.0
Paktika	31.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	67.6	100.0
Paktya	34.1	1.3	0.2	2.0	62.4	100.0
Khost	32.9	1.5	0.1	1.5	64.2	100.0
Kunarha	31.8	0.9	0.0	3.4	63.9	100.0
Nooristan	41.3	0.3	2.0	1.0	55.4	100.0
Badakhshan	33.5	0.0	2.7	1.7	62.1	100.0
Takhar	34.9	0.1	2.2	1.5	61.3	100.0
Kunduz	32.0	0.1	2.4	2.5	63.0	100.0
Samangan	37.7	0.0	2.8	2.7	56.8	100.0
Balkh	33.8	0.1	2.8	2.0	61.3	100.0
Sar-e-Pul	37.6	0.1	2.0	3.1	57.1	100.0
Ghor	38.0	0.1	1.4	2.7	57.9	100.0
Daikundi	35.7	0.1	2.8	0.3	61.2	100.0
Urozgan	34.9	0.4	0.7	7.1	57.0	100.0
Zabul	32.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	65.4	100.0
Kandahar	32.0	1.5	0.7	2.4	63.4	100.0
Jawzjan	34.0	0.1	2.9	2.1	61.0	100.0
Faryab	33.8	0.1	3.2	3.2	59.7	100.0
Helmand	30.1	1.2	0.3	2.7	65.7	100.0
Badghis	38.0	0.1	2.5	5.4	54.0	100.0
Herat	36.1	0.2	2.5	3.7	57.6	100.0
Farah	32.8	0.0	1.5	2.6	63.1	100.0
Nimroz	36.5	0.3	2.6	3.1	57.6	100.0

Table 7. 12: Household, by residence, province, and type of household

Residence, province	In thousands Households	Household size	Type of household (in percentages)				Total
			One person	Nucleus	Extended	Composite	
National	4,424.9	7.3	0.2	65.0	34.7	0.1	100.0
Urban	1,106.5	7.0	0.2	66.6	33.1	0.1	100.0
Rural	3,124.4	7.3	0.2	64.1	35.7	0.0	100.0
Kuchi	194.0	7.5	0.0	70.6	29.4	0.0	100.0
Province							
Kabul	723.8	6.9	0.1	68.3	31.5	0.0	100.0
Kapisa	67.0	7.2	0.5	63.2	36.3	0.0	100.0
Parwan	112.8	6.4	0.6	75.9	23.5	0.0	100.0
Wardak	88.2	7.3	0.6	64.6	34.8	0.0	100.0
Logar	45.6	9.4	0.3	59.1	40.2	0.5	100.0
Nangarhar	194.4	8.6	0.0	65.9	34.2	0.0	100.0
Laghman	69.7	7.0	0.2	77.9	22.0	0.0	100.0
Panjshir	20.6	8.1	0.4	57.4	41.9	0.3	100.0
Baghlan	169.6	5.9	0.0	78.6	21.4	0.1	100.0
Bamyan	71.9	6.8	0.8	64.7	34.2	0.2	100.0
Ghazni	185.9	7.2	0.0	44.5	55.4	0.1	100.0
Paktika	91.2	8.3	0.0	74.0	25.9	0.1	100.0
Paktya	62.8	9.5	0.4	51.1	48.4	0.1	100.0
Khost	56.3	11.1	0.0	40.8	59.2	0.0	100.0
Kunarha	54.1	9.1	0.0	61.5	38.5	0.0	100.0
Nooristan	32.0	5.0	0.7	82.0	17.2	0.0	100.0
Badakhshan	137.3	7.5	0.3	57.4	42.3	0.0	100.0
Takhar	167.5	6.4	0.1	69.9	30.0	0.0	100.0
Kunduz	134.7	8.3	0.2	55.3	44.4	0.1	100.0
Samangan	67.2	6.3	0.1	64.6	34.8	0.5	100.0
Balkh	210.1	7.0	0.3	62.7	36.7	0.3	100.0
Sar-e-Pul	94.4	6.5	0.5	67.3	32.0	0.2	100.0
Ghor	128.3	5.9	0.2	76.5	23.3	0.0	100.0
Daikundi	81.7	6.2	0.2	67.3	32.5	0.0	100.0
Urozgan	53.5	8.0	0.0	58.9	41.1	0.0	100.0
Zabul	40.9	9.2	0.0	59.0	41.0	0.0	100.0
Kandahar	140.7	9.7	0.0	43.7	56.3	0.0	100.0
Jawzjan	85.0	6.9	0.9	62.8	36.3	0.0	100.0
Faryab	153.9	7.1	0.9	57.7	41.5	0.0	100.0
Helmand	152.6	9.3	0.0	59.7	40.3	0.0	100.0
Badghis	85.1	6.3	0.0	65.3	34.7	0.0	100.0
Herat	341.9	6.1	0.0	70.8	29.1	0.1	100.0
Farah	78.2	7.1	0.0	75.8	24.2	0.0	100.0
Nimroz	32.1	5.6	0.3	80.0	19.7	0.0	100.0

Table 7. 13: Spouse age difference and women marriage type, by residence and province

Residence, province	Spouse age difference (year)		Type of marriages (in percentages)		
	Mean age	Median age	Monogamy	Polygamy	Total
National	5.4	4.0	95.6	4.4	100.0
Urban	6.3	5.0	95.9	4.1	100.0
Rural	5.2	4.0	95.5	4.5	100.0
Kuchi	4.4	3.0	95.0	5.0	100.0
Province					
Kabul	6.1	5.0	97.2	2.8	100.0
Kapisa	5.4	4.0	97.7	2.3	100.0
Parwan	5.3	4.0	97.4	2.6	100.0
Wardak	5.0	4.0	95.9	4.1	100.0
Logar	4.5	3.0	94.6	5.4	100.0
Nangarhar	3.6	3.0	94.7	5.4	100.0
Laghman	5.2	4.0	94.1	5.9	100.0
Panjshir	5.8	5.0	96.9	3.1	100.0
Baghlan	5.0	4.0	97.1	2.9	100.0
Bamyan	6.4	5.0	97.2	2.9	100.0
Ghazni	2.5	2.0	99.5	0.6	100.0
Paktika	2.0	2.0	99.0	1.0	100.0
Paktya	4.1	3.0	96.2	3.8	100.0
Khost	3.2	2.0	95.1	4.9	100.0
Kunarha	4.4	3.0	95.2	4.8	100.0
Nooristan	5.9	5.0	93.1	6.9	100.0
Badakhshan	8.5	6.0	92.9	7.1	100.0
Takhar	8.8	7.0	94.4	5.6	100.0
Kunduz	6.9	5.0	94.2	5.8	100.0
Samangan	6.4	5.0	93.2	6.8	100.0
Balkh	6.3	5.0	95.7	4.3	100.0
Sar-e-Pul	7.0	5.0	91.9	8.1	100.0
Ghor	3.2	2.0	98.2	1.8	100.0
Daikundi	6.1	5.0	98.3	1.7	100.0
Urozgan	5.1	4.0	93.0	7.0	100.0
Zabul	3.3	3.0	97.1	2.9	100.0
Kandahar	5.0	4.0	92.2	7.9	100.0
Jawzjan	6.0	4.0	95.3	4.7	100.0
Faryab	6.8	5.0	92.7	7.3	100.0
Helmand	3.3	3.0	96.9	3.1	100.0
Badghis	4.6	4.0	96.6	3.4	100.0
Herat	7.0	5.0	92.8	7.2	100.0
Farah	5.3	5.0	96.1	3.9	100.0
Nimroz	5.7	5.0	93.2	6.8	100.0

ANNEX VIII SAMPLING ERROR AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL TABLES

8.1 LABOR market indicators

Indicator	Base population	Indicator	Value	Standard error	Relative error	95% Confidence limits	
						Lower	Upper
LABOR force participation rate	Working-age population (14+)		41.9	0.3	0.8	41.2	42.6
Unemployment rate	LABOR force, 14+	SDG 8.5.2	18.6	0.5	2.9	17.5	19.6
Youth unemployment rate	LABOR force, 15-24		23.7	0.8	3.5	22.1	25.3
Employment to population ratio	Working-age population (14+)		34.1	0.4	1.1	33.4	34.9
Time related underemployment as percentage of the LABOR force	LABOR force, 14+		17.7	0.5	2.8	16.8	18.7
Time related underemployment as percentage of the employed	Employed population, 14+		21.8	0.6	2.7	20.6	22.9
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Employed population, 14+	SDG 9.2.2	8.2	0.4	4.7	7.4	8.9
Proportion of women in managerial positions	Senior managers	SDG 5.5.2	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Share of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Youth, aged 15-24	SDG 8.6.1	34.4	0.6	1.9	33.1	35.6
Child LABOR based on economic activity	Children, aged 5-17	SDG 8.7.1	9.0	0.3	3.4	8.4	9.6
Child LABOR based on economic activity and household chores	Children, aged 5-17	SDG 8.7.1	13.0	0.4	2.7	12.3	13.7

8.2 Food security and Poverty indicators

Statistic	Base population	SDG/ MDG Indicator	Value	Standard error	Relative error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower	Upper
Percentage of poor populatio	Total population	SDG 1.2	47.1	0.7	1.5	45.7	48.5
Poverty gap	Total population		13.5	0.3	2.4	12.9	14.1
Poverty gap squared			5.7	0.2	3.5	5.3	6.1
Gini index			0.3	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.3
Percentage of Undernourished population	Total population	SDG 2.1.1	15.5	0.04	0.2	15.42	15.58
Percentage of Moderate or Severe and severe food insecure population based on FIES	Total population	SDG 2.1.2	59.5	0.8	1.2	58.0	61.0
Proportion of food insecure population based on Kcal	Total population		36.9	0.8	2.2	35.2	38.5
Proportion of protein deficient population	Total population		29.5	0.7	2.5	28.0	30.9

8.3 Farming and livestock indicators

Statistic	Base population	SDG indicator	Value	Standard error	Relative error	95% Confidence limits	
						Lower	Upper
Percentage of households owning irrigated land	All households		35.6	1.0	2.9	33.6	37.6
Percentage of households owning rain-fed land	All households		18.7	0.9	4.8	17.0	20.6
Percentage of households owning and access to garden plot land	All households		12.9	0.6	4.9	11.7	14.2
Percentage of households with access to irrigated land	All households		32.7	1.0	3.1	30.7	34.7
Percentage of households with access to rain-fed land	All households		14.0	0.8	5.7	12.5	15.7
Percentage of households with cattle	All households		34.6	0.9	2.6	32.8	36.3
Percentage of households with goats	All households		25.0	0.8	3.4	23.4	26.7
Percentage of households with sheep	All households		24.9	0.9	3.5	23.2	26.7

8.4 Provincial poverty rate

Province	Value	Standard error	Relative error	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
Kabul	44.5	2.2	4.9	40.2	48.9
Kapisa	38.7	3.8	9.8	31.2	46.1
Parwan	51.5	3.0	5.8	45.6	57.3
Wardak	41.8	4.0	0.9	34.0	49.6
Logar	44.4	4.9	1.1	34.8	54.0
Nangarhar	51.3	2.9	5.6	45.7	57.0
Laghman	61.6	3.6	5.8	54.6	68.7
Panjsher	18.5	2.1	1.1	14.4	22.7
Baghlan	37.2	3.3	8.8	30.7	43.6
Bamyan	46.5	3.7	8.0	39.1	53.8
Ghazni	9.1	1.9	2.0	5.4	12.8
Paktika	14.2	2.9	2.0	8.6	19.9
Paktya	31.1	4.9	1.6	21.5	40.7
Khost	39.4	3.1	7.9	33.3	45.6
Kunarha	38.5	3.4	0.9	31.9	45.1
Nooristan	37.6	4.1	1.1	29.5	45.6
Badakhshan	75.8	3.3	4.3	69.4	82.2
Takhar	36.7	3.6	9.9	29.6	43.8
Kunduz	27.5	2.9	1.1	21.8	33.1
Samangan	74.2	3.4	4.6	67.5	80.9
Balkh	53.5	3.8	0.7	46.0	61.0
Sar-e-Pul	56.6	3.9	6.9	49.0	64.3
Ghor	45.6	2.9	6.4	39.8	51.3
Daykundi	44.3	3.1	7.0	38.3	50.4
Urozgan	44.3	4.3	1.0	35.8	52.8
Zabul	89.7	2.1	2.4	85.6	93.9
Kandahar	74.6	3.7	4.9	67.5	81.8
Jawzjan	68.8	3.0	4.3	63.0	74.6
Faryab	61.7	3.9	6.3	54.0	69.3
Helmand	43.9	3.8	8.7	36.4	51.5
Badghis	79.1	3.2	4.0	72.9	85.3
Herat	49.6	3.9	7.8	41.9	57.2
Farah	36.8	2.5	6.9	31.8	41.7
Nimroz	58.4	3.5	6.1	51.4	65.3

8.5 Provincial food insecurity rate, based on Kcal

Province	Value	Standard error	Relative error	95%Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
Kabul	43.0	2.1	4.9	38.9	47.2
Kapisa	21.7	4.4	20.5	13.0	30.4
Parwan	19.2	2.2	11.4	14.9	23.5
Wardak	20.8	2.8	13.7	15.2	26.4
Logar	11.3	2.0	17.6	7.4	15.2
Nangarhar	52.7	2.3	4.3	48.2	57.2
Laghman	29.6	3.2	10.7	23.3	35.8
Panjsher	13.8	2.2	16.1	9.4	18.2
Baghlan	6.8	1.4	20.2	4.1	9.5
Bamyan	29.7	2.9	9.8	24.0	35.4
Ghazni	11.6	2.0	17.2	7.7	15.6
Paktika	33.1	3.4	10.2	26.4	39.7
Paktya	23.2	3.5	15.2	16.3	30.1
Khost	46.2	3.6	7.8	39.1	53.2
Kunarha	8.1	3.0	37.0	2.2	14.0
Nooristan	44.6	4.5	10.2	35.7	53.5
Badakhshan	69.6	3.5	5.0	62.8	76.4
Takhar	16.0	2.6	16.3	10.9	21.0
Kunduz	13.1	2.3	17.4	8.6	17.6
Samangan	68.4	3.9	5.6	60.8	76.0
Balkh	62.3	2.3	3.7	57.8	66.7
Sar-e-Pul	15.9	2.6	16.5	10.7	21.0
Ghor	9.7	1.7	17.7	6.4	13.1
Daykundi	17.1	2.8	16.4	11.6	22.5
Urozgan	12.3	2.9	23.5	6.6	18.0
Zabul	76.8	3.1	4.1	70.7	83.0
Kandahar	57.5	2.8	4.8	52.1	62.9
Jawzjan	30.9	3.6	11.6	23.9	37.9
Faryab	58.0	4.8	8.3	48.5	67.5
Helmand	21.0	2.7	12.8	15.8	26.3
Badghis	49.4	4.5	9.1	40.6	58.2
Herat	60.7	3.0	5.0	54.8	66.6
Farah	40.3	2.6	6.4	35.3	45.4
Nimroz	32.6	3.3	10.2	26.0	39.1

8.4 Provincial protein deficiency rate

Province	Value	Standard error	Relative error	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
Kabul	38.9	2.0	5.3	34.8	42.9
Kapisa	19.0	3.3	17.3	12.5	25.5
Parwan	12.6	1.8	14.0	9.2	16.1
Wardak	19.4	2.9	15.0	13.7	25.1
Logar	3.2	1.1	35.2	1.0	5.4
Nangarhar	42.8	2.3	5.4	38.2	47.4
Laghman	27.4	3.6	13.0	20.4	34.4
Panjsher	10.4	1.7	16.7	7.0	13.8
Baghlan	6.6	1.9	28.1	3.0	10.3
Bamyan	27.5	3.3	11.9	21.1	34.0
Ghazni	4.8	1.1	22.8	2.7	7.0
Paktika	25.9	2.7	10.3	20.6	31.1
Paktya	19.3	3.9	20.0	11.7	26.9
Khost	27.1	3.1	11.5	21.0	33.2
Kunarha	6.9	2.2	31.6	2.6	11.1
Nooristan	42.0	4.2	10.1	33.7	50.3
Badakhshan	43.6	3.5	8.1	36.7	50.5
Takhar	15.3	1.8	11.8	11.8	18.9
Kunduz	12.1	2.6	21.6	7.0	17.3
Samangan	63.8	3.2	5.0	57.6	70.0
Balkh	50.2	2.7	5.3	45.0	55.4
Sar-e-Pul	10.4	2.0	19.1	6.5	14.4
Ghor	7.4	1.3	17.9	4.8	10.0
Daykundi	12.5	2.6	21.1	7.3	17.6
Urozgan	4.9	1.5	29.9	2.0	7.8
Zabul	50.1	3.4	6.9	43.4	56.9
Kandahar	52.4	2.4	4.5	47.7	57.1
Jawzjan	26.2	3.1	11.7	20.2	32.2
Faryab	26.7	3.9	14.6	19.0	34.3
Helmand	30.4	3.1	10.1	24.4	36.5
Badghis	42.2	3.9	9.2	34.5	49.8
Herat	48.8	2.7	5.5	43.5	54.1
Farah	20.8	3.1	14.9	14.7	26.9
Nimroz	22.9	3.0	13.1	17.0	28.8

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Adult Literacy Rate: Definition: The percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Adult illiteracy is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who cannot both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.

Ante-Natal Care: workers/attendants which are accredited health professionals- such as midwife, doctor or nurse who have been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate post-natal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complication in women and newborns. Both trained and untrained traditional birth attendants (TBA) are excluded.

Calorie Deficiency: A daily caloric intake of less than 2,100 Kcal per person.

Child: Person below age 18.

Child LABOR: Child LABOR is work that children should not be doing because (a) they are too young or (b) is likely to harm their health, safety or morals, due to its nature or the conditions in which it is carried out.

Indicator 1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities at or above age specific hourly thresholds.

Child LABOR for the 5 to 11 age range: children working at least 1 hour per week in economic activity;

Child LABOR for the 12 to 14 age range: children working for at least 14 hours per week in economic activity;

Child LABOR for the 15 to 17 age range: children working for more than 43 hours per week in economic activity.

Indicator 2: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities and household chores at or above age-specific hourly thresholds (general production boundary basis):

Child LABOR for the 5 to 11 age range: children working at least 1 hour per week in economic activity and/or involved in unpaid household services for more than 21 hours per week;

Child LABOR for the 12 to 14 age range: children working for at least 14 hours per week in economic activity and/or involved in unpaid household services for more than 21 hours per week;

Child LABOR for the 15 to 17 age range: children working for more than 43 hours per week in economic activity

Contributing family workers: Those workers who hold a 'self-employment' job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, who cannot be

regarded as partners, because their degree of commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of working time or other factors to be determined by national circumstances, is not at a level comparable to that of the head of the establishment.

Disability: in the international classification of functioning, disability and health (ICF), disability is used as an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restriction, denoting the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and individual's contextual factors (environmental and personnel factors).

Economic sector: A group of establishments engaged on the same, or similar, kinds of production activity.

Educational Attainment: Definition: Percentage distribution of population aged 25 years and above according to the highest level of education attained or completed with reference to ISCED.

Employed: All persons aged 14 and over who, during the reference period of one week, were in paid employment or self-employed and who worked at least eight hours. The employed include military and apprentices, as well as persons who were temporarily absent from work.

Employers: Those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of job defined as a self-employed job, and in this capacity, on a continuous basis have engaged one or more persons to work for them in their business as employees.

Employees: Persons who enter an agreement, which may be formal or informal, with an enterprise to work for the enterprise in return for remuneration in cash or in kind.

Employment-to-population ratio.: The proportion of the working-age population that is employed.

Food Security: Food security exists when all people, at all times have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for a healthy and active life.

Food Insecurity Experiences Scale (FIES): The indicator classifies food insecure population in the two Categories moderate or severe and severe, also refers to limited access to food, at the level of individuals or households, due to lack of money or other resources.

Gender Parity Index: The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socioeconomic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. In its simplest form, it is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given stage of education (primary, secondary, etc).

Gender Parity Index: the ratio of female to male values of a given indicators. A gender parity index equal to 1 indicates parity between female and male.

Gross Attendance Rate: The gross attendance ratio is calculated as the number of pupils in a given level (primary, secondary and tertiary) of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population corresponding to the same level of education.

Hazardous work: Refers to work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is performed,

is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children (ILO 2008).

Health Post: A community health survives provided by community health workers from their home, delivering basic health care services.

LABOR Force: The economically active population – encompassing the (under)employed and unemployed – in the working age (14 and over).

LABOR force participation rate: The ratio of the LABOR force to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage.

LABOR underutilization 2: The combination of time related underemployment and unemployment as a proportion of the LABOR force.

LABOR underutilization 3: The composite rate of unemployment and potential LABOR force.

Occupation. A set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterised by a high degree of similarity. Persons are classified by occupation through their relationship to a past, present or future job.

Literacy Rate: Literacy is the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written (and visual) materials associated with varying contexts.

Median: The value that divides a sorted list of numbers in to equal parts.

Moderate Food Insecurity: People experiencing moderate food insecurity face uncertainties about their ability to obtain food, and have been forced to compromise on the quality and/ or quantity of the food they consume.

Net Attendance Rates: Total number of students of the official age group for a given level of education who are attending school at any level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

Own-account workers: Workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of job defined as a self-employed job, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period.

Persons outside LABOR force (inactive population): All persons aged 14 and over who were not employed or unemployed during the reference period of one week.

Potential LABOR force: Refers to persons in the working age who during the one-week reference period were neither in employment nor in unemployment, but looked for employment and were not currently available (unavailable job seekers), or did not seek employment but were currently available (available potential job seekers).

Prevalence: All the new and old cases of an event, diseases, or disability in given population time.

Prevalence of Undernourishment: Undernourishment is defined as the condition in which an

individual's habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the amount of dietary energy required to maintain a normal, active and healthy life.

Pre-primary Education: Pre-primary education (ISCED 0) is defined as the initial stage of organized instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment, that is, to provide a bridge between home and a school-based atmosphere

Proportion of youth/adults with (ICT) skills, by type of skill: the percentage of people in a given population who have responded 'yes' to a selected number of variables e.g. the use of ICT skills in various subject areas or learning domains, the use of ICT skills inside or outside of school and/or workplace, the minimum amount of time spent using ICT skills inside and outside of school and/or workplace, availability of internet access inside or outside of school and/or workplace, etc.

Protein Deficiency: A daily protein intake of less than 50 grams per person.

Reproductive Age: Women in age 15-49 years.

Severe Food Insecurity: People experiencing severe food insecurity have typically run out of food and, at worst, gone a day (or days) without eating.

Skilled Birth Attendant: Health personnel trained in providing life-saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for new-born. Traditional birth attendants, even if they received a short training course, are not included.

Status in employment: The status of economically active person with regards to his or her employment, or the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other person or organization that the person has in his/her job.

Tourist industry: The sub-sectors of the economy that are included in the tourist industry are ISIC Rev.2 Major groups 628 – Retail sale on markets and streets of food and beverages, 631 – Restaurants, cafés and other eating and drinking places, 632 – Hotels, guest houses, camps and other lodging places, 711 – Land transport if the related occupation is ISCO-08 code 832 (Car, taxi, van and motorcycle drivers), 941 – Movie and other entertainment services, 942 – Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, and other cultural services not elsewhere classified, and 949 – Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified.

Underemployed: Persons working hours of work that are insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage (time-related underemployment). The Afghanistan national time-criterion is working less than 40 hours.

Unemployed. All persons aged 14 and over who during the reference period of one week were:

without any work or working less than eight hours, and

seeking work.

Unemployment rate (LABOR Underutilization 1): The number of unemployed as a percentage of

the LABOR force.

Vulnerable employment: Employment characterised by relatively precarious circumstances such as a lack of formal work arrangements and access to benefits or social protection programmes, as well as low remuneration. Own-account workers and contributing family workers are the statuses in employment that are considered vulnerable employment. In IE&LFS 2019-20 day LABORers are included as well.

Working age: Age 14 and over.

Working child: Children who participate in work that does not affect their health and personal development.

Youth Literacy Rate: The youth literacy rate is defined by the percentage of the population age 15 to 24 years that read and write. It is typically measured according to the ability to comprehend a short simple statement on everyday life generally, literacy also encompasses numeracy, and measurement may incorporate a simple assessment of arithmetic ability.

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