

SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT OF

AFGHANISTAN 2022 - 23

MICS

Afghanistan MICS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

AFGHANISTAN MICS 2022-23

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2022-23

SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT

MAY, 2023

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SUMMARY

The Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022-23 by UNICEF Afghanistan Country Office in collaboration with National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA), as part of the Global MICS Programme. The survey was funded by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Afghanistan country office and World Bank Group.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The Afghanistan MICS 2022-23 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Afghanistan;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Afghanistan MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and most of the standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

Suggested citation:
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2022-23. Survey Findings Report. Kabul, Afghanistan: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame - Updated	2019 NSIA Sampling Frame (Satellite Imagery) September-November, 2022	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17
Interviewer training	August - September 2022	**Fieldwork**	September 2022 - February 2023
Survey sample			
Households		Women (age 15-49)	
- Sampled	23,338	- Eligible for interviews	44,874
- Occupied	23,251	- Interviewed	44,341
- Interviewed	23,213	Response rate (Per cent)	98.8
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.8		
Children under five		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible	33,398	- Number in interviewed households	75,614
- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	32,989	- Eligible	20,222
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.8	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	20,068
		- Response rate (Per cent)	98.8

Survey population			
Average household size	8.3	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	28.2
Percentage of population under:		**Percentage of population living in**	
- Age 5	16.5	- Urban areas	25.4
- Age 18	54.5	- Rural areas	74.6
Percentage of population living in			
- Kabul	12.8	- Takhar	3.3
- Kapisa	1.3	- Kunduz	3.4
- Parwan	2.2	- Samangan	1.5
- Maidan Wardak	1.8	- Balkh	5.0
- Logar	1.3	- Sar-e-Pul	1.8
- Nangarhar	6.6	- Ghor	2.5
- Laghman	1.9	- Daykundi	2.2
- Panjsher	0.3	- Urozgan	1.5
- Baghlan	2.6	- Zabul	1.3
- Bamyan	1.0	- Kandahar	4.7
- Ghazni	3.0	- Jawzjan	2.3
- Paktika	1.6	- Faryab	3.8
- Paktya	1.9	- Helmand	7.1
- Khost	2.7	- Badghis	2.2
- Kunarha	1.5	- Herat	8.2
- Nooristan	0.5	- Farah	1.8
- Badakhshan	3.5	- Nimroz	1.0

1The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

MICS

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DIRC	Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (Workshop)
DK	Don't Know
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPTp-SP	Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine)
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (Laboratorio ... Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme

MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
NSIA	National Statistics and Information Authority
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse ... des Systèmes Educatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Afghanistan 2022-2023 (MICS) is designed to collect statistically robust and internationally comparable estimates of key indicators that are used to assess the situation of children and women in the areas of health, education and child protection. It is also used as a tool to generate data for monitoring the progress towards national goals and global commitments which aimed at promoting the welfare of children and women such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Apart from MICS being a major source of data for indicators related to development and improvement of well-being of children, women and men in Afghanistan, it also helps to improve the statistical systems through capacity building that comes with the survey.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Afghanistan 2022-2023 is a collaborative effort between UNICEF and the National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA). This survey was conducted to bridge the data gap in both the humanitarian and development response as well as to monitor progress on 23 SDGs indicators. Data collection began in September 2022 and concluded in February 2023.

We greatly appreciate the financial contribution from the World Bank Group, UNICEF values partnership in improving the welfare of women and children in Afghanistan.

The MICS Team of UNICEF defined the MICS protocols and methodology, and in consultation with the NSIA staff, the survey tools were customized to Afghanistan context. We are grateful to the NSIA for providing the sampling frame which was indispensable for carrying out the survey and data analysis.

The MICS Afghanistan 2022-23 has been a great success due to the tireless efforts of both the UNICEF and NSIA technical teams. Sincere gratitude to the enumerators particularly female enumerators who worked tirelessly as front-line staff in a challenging context.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2022-23 by the National Statistics and Information Authority. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

> *"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children …. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development…"*

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

> *"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research"* ***(A World Fit for Children,*** *paragraph 60)*

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

> "…We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assem bly and as a basis for further action."

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, **"Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"** stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

> *"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48); recognizes that "…baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..." and calls for "…strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States..."*

The MICS Afghanistan 2022-23 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 22 global SDG indicators.

The MICS Afghanistan 2022-23 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Afghanistan;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the MICS Afghanistan 2022-23. Following Chapter 2 on survey organisation and methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents". From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, "Survive", includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, "Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health", which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care.

The following chapter, "Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development" presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, and foundational learning skills are covered.

The next chapter, "Protected from violence and exploitation", includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour and child marriage.

Chapter 10, "Live In a safe and clean environment", covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled "Equitable chance in life", the chapter presents findings on equity related topics, such as child functioning.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2 SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION

The MICS Afghanistan 2022-23 was implemented by UNICEF in collaboration with the National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA). Oversight was provided by a technical Committee consisting of MICS HQ team, MICS team from Regional Office and SPEAR section staff from Afghanistan country office. Technical decisions and processes were guided and supported by the technical Committee[1]. During the data collection phase, regular meetings were held to review and monitor survey progress.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the MICS Afghanistan 2022-23 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for 34 provinces: Kabul, Kapisa, Parwan, Maidan Wardak, Logar, Nangarhar, Laghman, Panjsher, Baghlan, Bamyan, Ghazni, Paktika, Paktya, Khost, Kunarha, Nooristan, Badakhshan, Takhar, Kunduz, Samangan, Balkh, Sar-e-Pul, Ghor, Daykundi, Urozgan, Zabul, Kandahar, Jawzjan, Faryab, Helmand, Badghis, Herat, Farah and Nimroz. The urban and rural areas within each province were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. The sampling frame was based on the 2019 Satellite Imagery based frame. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 24 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. The overall sample size was 23,568 households in 982 sample enumeration areas. Only 10 of the selected enumeration areas were not visited because they were inaccessible due to security issues during the fieldwork period. As the sample is not self-weighting sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 3) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 4) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.[2] The questionnaires included the following modules:

[1] Membership of the Survey Management Team is listed in Appendix B.

[2] Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

Household Questionnaire
List of Household Members
Education
Household Characteristics
Water and Sanitation
Handwashing
MICS Plus

Questionnaire for Individual Women 15-49 years
Woman's Background
Mass Media and ICT
Marriage
Fertility/Birth History
Maternal and Newborn Health
Post-natal Health Checks
Menstrual Hygiene

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 years
Child's Background
Child Labour
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Foundational Learning Skills

Questionnaire for Children Under 5 years
Under-Five's Background
Birth Registration
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Immunisation
Care of Illness
Anthropometry

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams observed the place for handwashing, captured the image of observed vaccination cards, and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.[3] From the MICS6 model English, version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Dari and Pashto and were pre-tested in various areas of Kabul during August 2022. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the MICS Afghanistan 2022-23 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E in English.

2.4 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by NSIA technical committee in July 2022. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

[3] http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CS Pro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 7.7, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs[4] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the MICS Afghanistan 2022-23 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in various locations around Kabul during August 2022. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.6 TRAINING

First, a training of trainers was organized during July 2022, and lasted 3 weeks. Main training for the fieldwork was conducted for 28 days in August-September 2022. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent one day in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in various location around Kabul city. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.[5]

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements for a total of three days, including two days of actual practice and pilot survey. Anthropometry training was delivered by trainers certified on SMART surveys methodology. At the end of the training, a standardization session was also arranged. Children were invited to training venue and measurers conducted standardization practice in supervision of the trainer.

Field Supervisors attended additional sessions on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by thirty-four teams; each was comprised of four interviewers, one measurer and a supervisor. Due to cultural requirements, each female field members were also accompanied by a mahram (A male adult relative). Fieldwork began in September 2022 and concluded in February 2023, but due to the security situation, the data collection was suspended for 6 weeks from the 12th of November till mid-December 2022.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments, and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

[4] http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing
[5] http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design
[6] http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection

2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF Afghanistan MICS team.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.[6] In addition to the standard FCTs, data quality was assessed at interviewer level. Differences within team were assessed and feedback was provided to NSIA monitoring team. Whipple's index and age pyramid was used to see the age-related data quality issues. Different statistical techniques were used to identify weight for height outliers for anthropometry. Weekly Field Checks Tables (FCT) data was also compared to see trends in data quality.

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

Data were received at the NSIA central office via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.[7]

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Sample weights and background characteristics were computed and added to the final data. Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.[8]

Summary Finding Report was drafted based on the templates of the statistical Snapshots developed by the global MICS Programme[9]. These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts after the Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop held in Dubai on 7-16th March 2023. The finalisation of the Survey Findings Report was managed by the survey team with the collaboration of the different sections in the Afghanistan country Office. The Survey Findings report has been reviewed by the experts from the regional office (ROSA) and from the experts of the Data and Analytics section at UNICEF HQ.

2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on the MICS website[10] and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

[7] http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing
[8] http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis
[9] http://mics.unicef.org/tools#reporting
[10] http://mics.unicef.org/surveys

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	85.3
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	38.2
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	0.4
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	19.1
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	31.7
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	85.3
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	5.1
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	27.7
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	1.0
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	32.2
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	57.3
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	 8.0 6.0
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 1.3 0.9

[1]Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/

[2]Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

[3]All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	1.4
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	6.0
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	4.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Mod-ule[2]	Description[3]	Value
SURVIVE[4]					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	24
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	21
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	46
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	10
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	55

[4]Mortality indicators are calculated for the last -5year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	62
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	16.3
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	 76.4 33.4 7.0
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	30.0
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval[5] prior to the most recent birth	46.4
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	66.3
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	67.5
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	5.7
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	22.7
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	28.8
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	34.2
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	86.5
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	15.8

[5] See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	67.2
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	78.7
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	72.3
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions[6]		PN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	70.2
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	36.3

[6]Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature,4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	64.7
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	50.9
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	51.3
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	51.3
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	51.3
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	50.3
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2/3) at any time before the survey	55.7
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	36.8
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage[7]		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	 36.6 16.2
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	40.1
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	 32.6 24.0
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	31.0

[7] Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	45.3
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	54.0
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	49.0
TC.27	Malaria diagnostics usage		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	11.5
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	95.9
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	47.7
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[8]	63.3
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[9] during the previous day	71.5
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	80.6
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	52.3
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	21.5
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[10] during the previous day	58.2
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	56.6
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	 7.1 5.9
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	40.1
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[11] during the previous day	14.8
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[12] or more during the previous day	34.2

[8] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

[9] Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

[10] Infants age 5-0 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 23-6 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	27.0
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	 18.4 5.6
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	 44.7 21.7
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	 3.7 1.2
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	 4.5 1.3
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	 54.0 6.8 14.4
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	0.5
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	43.2
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	35.8
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	29.3

[11]The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

[12]Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 8-6 months, and three times for children 23-9 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 23-6 months

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	0.9
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	28.3
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	3.6
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	31.6
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance rate (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	 47.5 20.3 19.5
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending any level of education (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending any level of education (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending any level of education	 52.8 67.4 79.4
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake ratio to the last grade		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 43.4 21.3
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	 44.2 31.2 26.7
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of lower secondary school in the current school year	73.5
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 21.6 22.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys	
				(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.86
				(b) Primary school	0.75
				(c) Lower secondary school	0.28
				(d) Upper secondary school	0.40
				Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in the poorest wealth quintile divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in for the richest wealth quintile	
				(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.32
				(b) Primary school	0.33
				(c) Lower secondary school	0.20
				(d) Upper secondary school	0.14
				Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in rural areas divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in urban areas	
				(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.59
				(b) Primary school	0.62
				(c) Lower secondary school	0.54
				(d) Upper secondary school	0.44
				Percentage of girls with foundational learning skills divided by percentage of boys with foundational learning skills	
				(e) Reading, age 7-14 years	0.86
				(f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.65
				(g) Reading, age for grade 2/3	0.93
				(h) Numeracy, age for grade 2/3	0.69
				(i) Reading, attending grade 2/3	1.24
				(j) Numeracy, attending grade 2/3	0.78
				Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the poorest wealth quintile divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the richest wealth quintile	
				(e) Reading, age 7-14 years	0.11
				(f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.15
				Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in rural areas divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in urban areas	
				(e) Reading, age 7-14 years	0.34
				(f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.41
				Percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children with functional difficulties divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children without functional difficulties	
				(e) Reading age, 7-14 years	0.73
				(f) Numeracy age, 7-14 years	0.71

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and numeracy skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 years (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational numeracy tasks (d) Age 7-14 years (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	 13.9 4.3 13.3 16.7 6.3 17.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	47.8
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	87.6
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[1]	19.3
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	 9.6 28.7
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married		MA	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married	16.4
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriages	9.0
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) age 15-19 years (b) age 20-24 years	 13.0 13.3

[13] Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. See Tables PR.4-3.1 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	74.4
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/ yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	68.8
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	51.4
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	59.0
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	57.2
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	44.5
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	52.9
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site	15.9
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	85.9
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	30.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 3-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	31.3
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	8.1

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 23,338 households selected for the sample, 23,251 were found occupied. Of these, 23,213 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99.8 percent.

In the interviewed households, 44,874 women (age 1549- years) were identified. Of these, 44,341 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.8 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 33,398 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 32,989 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.8 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 517- years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 517-. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 75,614 children age 517- years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 20,222 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 20,068 which correspond to a response rate of 99.2 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 98.7, 98.6, 99.1 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, under-5s, and children age 517- years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interview

Number of households, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Households			
Sampled	23,338	4,131	19,207
Occupied	23,251	4,115	19,136
Interviewed	23,213	4,107	19,106
Household completion rate	99.5	99.4	99.5
Household response rate	99.8	99.8	99.8
Women age 15-49 years			
Eligible	44,874	7,895	36,979
Interviewed	44,341	7,744	36,597
Women's response rate	98.8	98.1	99.0
Women's overall response rate	98.7	97.9	98.8
Children under 5 years			
Eligible	33,398	5,092	28,306
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	32,989	4,991	27,998
Under-5's response rate	98.8	98.0	98.9
Under-5's overall response rate	98.6	97.8	98.8
Children age 5-17 years[c]			
Number of children in interviewed households	75,614	12,394	63,220
Eligible	20,222	3,491	16,731
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	20,068	3,445	16,623
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.2	98.7	99.4
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	99.1	98.5	99.2

[c] The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews (Continued)

Number of households, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by province, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Households					Women age 15-49 years				Children under 5 years				Children age 5-17 years[c]				
	Sampled	Occupied	Interviewed	Household completion rate	Household response rate	Eligible	Interviewed	Women's response rate	Women's overall response rate	Eligible	Mothers/ caretakers interviewed	Under-5's response rate	Under-5's overall response rate	Number of children in interviewed households	Eligible	Mothers/ caretakers interviewed	Children age 5-17's response rate	Children age 5-17's overall response rate
Province																		
Kabul	816	816	813	99.6	99.6	1,578	1,531	97.0	96.7	864	843	97.6	97.2	2,128	653	642	98.3	98.0
Kapisa	672	671	670	99.7	99.9	1,264	1,264	100.0	99.9	919	919	100.0	99.9	1,876	565	565	100.0	99.9
Parwan	672	672	672	100.0	100.0	1,467	1,467	100.0	100.0	1,007	1,007	100.0	100.0	2,125	601	601	100.0	100.0
Maidan Wardak	672	671	671	99.9	100.0	1,360	1,355	99.6	99.6	932	928	99.6	99.6	2,351	585	584	99.8	99.8
Logar	672	662	660	98.2	99.7	1,506	1,476	98.0	97.7	1,171	1,144	97.7	97.4	2,467	600	595	99.2	98.9
Nangarhar	816	816	816	100.0	100.0	1,523	1,522	99.9	99.9	1,114	1,114	100.0	100.0	2,780	692	690	99.7	99.7
Laghman	672	672	672	100.0	100.0	1,354	1,354	100.0	100.0	1,117	1,117	100.0	100.0	2,266	579	579	100.0	100.0
Panjsher	675	673	672	99.6	99.9	1,347	1,340	99.5	99.3	656	655	99.8	99.7	1,897	544	534	98.2	98.0
Baghlan	672	672	672	100.0	100.0	1,008	1,008	100.0	100.0	740	740	100.0	100.0	1,813	541	541	100.0	100.0
Bamyan	672	672	672	100.0	100.0	1,261	1,259	99.8	99.8	765	763	99.7	99.7	1,796	571	571	100.0	100.0
Ghazni	672	665	665	99.0	100.0	1,226	1,220	99.5	99.5	808	801	99.1	99.1	2,132	588	586	99.7	99.7
Paktika	672	670	670	99.7	100.0	1,449	1,439	99.3	99.3	1,171	1,169	99.8	99.8	2,660	609	609	100.0	100.0
Paktya	675	672	669	99.1	99.6	1,854	1,834	98.9	98.5	1,214	1,202	99.0	98.6	2,770	625	619	99.0	98.6
Khost	672	672	672	100.0	100.0	1,923	1,884	98.0	98.0	1,382	1,313	95.0	95.0	3,271	634	623	98.3	98.3
Kunarha	672	672	672	100.0	100.0	1,352	1,352	100	100	1,131	1,131	100	100	2,401	587	587	100.0	100.0
Nooristan	672	672	672	100.0	100.0	1,361	1,361	100	100	1,107	1,107	100	100	2,549	626	626	100.0	100.0
Badakhshan	672	656	654	97.3	99.7	1,098	1,070	97	97	844	821	97	97	1,963	578	569	98.4	98.1
Takhar	672	666	665	99.0	99.8	1,107	1,095	98.9	98.8	826	821	99.4	99.2	1,903	564	561	99.5	99.3

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews (Continued)

Number of households, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by province, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Households					Women age 15-49 years				Children under 5 years				Children age 5-17 years[c]				
	Sampled	Occupied	Interviewed	Household completion rate	Household response rate	Eligible	Interviewed	Women's response rate	Women's overall response rate	Eligible	Mothers/ caretakers interviewed	Under-5's response rate	Under-5's overall response rate	Number of children in interviewed households	Eligible	Mothers/ caretakers interviewed	Children age 5-17's response rate	Children age 5-17's overall response rate
Kunduz	672	670	665	99.0	99.3	1,194	1,178	98.7	97.9	979	967	98.8	98.0	2,015	568	559	98.4	97.7
Samangan	672	664	662	98.5	99.7	1,123	1,120	99.7	99.4	764	764	100.0	99.7	1,883	553	550	99.5	99.2
Balkh	600	599	599	99.8	100.0	1,090	1,075	99	99	741	727	98	98	1,546	503	500	99.4	99.4
Sar-e-Pul	672	670	670	99.7	100.0	1,271	1,267	100	100	1,001	998	100	100	1,837	585	584	99.8	99.8
Ghor	676	674	673	99.6	99.9	1,051	1,033	98.3	98.1	820	802	97.8	97.7	2,185	600	595	99.2	99.0
Daykundi	672	672	672	100.0	100.0	1,133	1,132	99.9	99.9	742	741	99.9	99.9	1,642	578	577	99.8	99.8
Urozgan	672	672	671	99.9	99.9	1,298	1,294	99.7	99.5	873	869	99.5	99.4	2,298	571	569	99.6	99.5
Zabul	672	661	655	97.5	99.1	1,337	1,278	96	95	1,236	1,186	96	95	2,618	591	570	96.4	95.6
Kandahar	792	792	792	100.0	100.0	1,634	1,626	100	100	1,394	1,392	100	100	3,125	716	712	99.4	99.4
Jawzjan	672	672	672	100.0	100.0	1,514	1,514	100.0	100.0	1,096	1,096	100.0	100.0	2,221	610	610	100.0	100.0
Faryab	672	671	671	99.9	100.0	1,106	1,106	100.0	100.0	976	976	100.0	100.0	1,955	590	590	100.0	100.0
Helmand	672	667	659	98.1	98.8	1,398	1,347	96.4	95.2	1,280	1,220	95.3	94.2	2,801	598	585	97.8	96.7
Badghis	672	671	671	99.9	100.0	973	973	100	100	881	881	100	100	1,947	580	580	100.0	100.0
Herat	816	811	809	99.1	99.8	1,469	1,413	96	96	916	888	97	97	2,153	676	659	97.5	97.2
Farah	672	672	672	100.0	100.0	1,079	1,058	98	98	959	948	99	99	2,029	576	573	99.5	99.5
Nimroz	672	671	671	99.9	100.0	1,166	1,096	94.0	94.0	972	939	96.6	96.6	2,211	585	573	97.9	97.9

[c] The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and province, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and provinces are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity			
Yes, interconnected grid	39.8	86.0	22.4
Yes, off-grid	45.4	9.7	58.9
No	14.8	4.3	18.7
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internet access at home[B]			
Yes	27.7	42.7	22.1
No	72.1	56.9	77.8
Missing/DK	0.2	0.4	0.1
Main material of flooring[C]			
Natural floor	8.7	3.3	10.7
Rudimentary floor	0.1	0.1	0.1
Finished floor	90.1	96.3	87.8
Other	1.1	0.4	1.4
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of roof[C]			
Natural roofing	83.3	62.1	91.3
Rudimentary roofing	0.8	0.6	0.9
Finished roofing	13.9	32.2	7.1
Other	1.9	5.0	0.7
Missing/DK	0.0	0.1	0.0
Main material of exterior walls[C]			
Natural walls	61.7	29.3	73.9
Rudimentary walls	10.8	12.2	10.3
Finished walls	26.7	57.7	15.0
Other	0.8	0.9	0.8
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping			
1	36.3	31.8	38.1
2	38.0	38.6	37.8
3 or more	25.6	29.6	24.1
Number of households	23,213	6,345	16,868
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	4.5	4.1	4.7
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household[1]	85.3	95.9	81.7
Number of household members	191,631	48,746	142,885

[1] **MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1**

[B] See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

[C] Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics (Continued)

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by province, Afghanistan, 2022-23

		Electricity					Internet access at home[B]				Main material of flooring[C]						Main material of roof[C]				
	Total	Yes, interconnected grid	Yes, off-grid	No	Missing/DK		Yes	No	Missing/DK		Natural floor	Rudimentary floor	Finished floor	Other	Missing/DK		Natural roofing	Rudimentary roofing	Finished roofing	Other	Missing/DK
Province																					
Kabul	**100.0**	91.3	5.7	2.9	0.1		44.3	55.4	0.3		0.1	0.0	99.3	0.6	0.0		60.3	0.1	30.8	8.6	0.2
Kapisa	**100.0**	24.3	15.5	60.2	0.0		18.8	81.2	0.0		4.3	0.7	94.8	0.2	0.0		92.3	0.2	5.3	2.1	0.1
Parwan	**100.0**	44.3	43.6	12.1	0.0		30.2	69.8	0.0		86.1	0.2	12.9	0.7	0.0		92.5	0.0	6.5	1.0	0.0
Maidan Wardak	**100.0**	4.2	82.6	13.2	0.0		24.9	75.1	0.0		0.0	0.0	98.3	1.7	0.0		97.3	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0
Logar	**100.0**	20.1	75.6	4.3	0.0		35.7	64.3	0.0		18.6	0.5	79.6	1.3	0.0		95.7	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.0
Nangarhar	**100.0**	15.8	70.0	14.2	0.0		15.2	84.7	0.1		22.0	0.0	72.9	5.1	0.0		73.6	3.3	22.7	0.5	0.0
Laghman	**100.0**	21.3	70.8	7.9	0.0		29.2	70.8	0.0		1.5	0.0	96.6	1.9	0.0		87.0	0.1	12.8	0.0	0.0
Panjsher	**100.0**	38.0	60.3	1.8	0.0		27.9	72.1	0.0		23.0	0.0	76.6	0.4	0.0		96.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
Baghlan	**100.0**	33.9	55.4	10.7	0.0		19.1	80.8	0.1		9.9	0.0	90.1	0.0	0.0		89.7	0.6	9.4	0.4	0.0
Bamyan	**100.0**	31.5	53.1	15.4	0.0		22.5	77.5	0.0		0.3	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.0		99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Ghazni	**100.0**	11.6	87.4	1.0	0.0		35.3	64.5	0.3		0.3	0.0	96.7	3.0	0.0		96.2	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.0
Paktika	**100.0**	4.3	68.6	27.1	0.0		12.6	87.4	0.0		1.2	0.1	98.4	0.2	0.0		95.4	3.0	1.4	0.2	0.0
Paktya	**100.0**	13.2	82.9	3.8	0.0		38.6	60.9	0.5		23.7	0.0	70.4	5.9	0.0		95.0	0.2	4.8	0.0	0.0
Khost	**100.0**	19.3	75.9	4.8	0.0		43.2	56.6	0.2		11.0	2.4	83.5	3.1	0.0		76.3	1.5	22.2	0.0	0.0
Kunarha	**100.0**	12.9	83.6	3.5	0.1		11.7	88.3	0.0		79.5	0.0	19.9	0.7	0.0		83.6	3.9	12.2	0.3	0.0
Nooristan	**100.0**	59.8	37.7	2.4	0.0		4.4	95.3	0.2		28.4	1.8	66.8	3.0	0.0		95.2	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
Badakhshan	**100.0**	45.8	31.6	22.6	0.0		7.4	92.6	0.0		49.7	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0		95.5	0.3	3.9	0.3	0.0
Takhar	**100.0**	45.6	47.9	6.5	0.0		26.7	73.0	0.3		0.7	0.0	98.8	0.5	0.0		95.7	0.0	3.6	0.7	0.0
Kunduz	**100.0**	62.9	21.1	16.0	0.0		26.8	73.2	0.0		0.1	0.0	99.8	0.1	0.0		97.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.0
Samangan	**100.0**	39.3	26.2	34.5	0.0		11.6	88.1	0.3		17.5	0.0	82.5	0.0	0.0		96.7	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.0
Balkh	**100.0**	60.7	34.2	5.1	0.0		42.0	57.1	0.9		0.7	0.0	99.3	0.0	0.0		85.3	0.0	14.0	0.7	0.0
Sar-e-Pul	**100.0**	30.9	42.4	26.6	0.1		35.7	64.3	0.0		0.3	0.0	98.6	1.1	0.0		96.6	0.1	1.4	1.9	0.0
Ghor	**100.0**	17.3	81.8	0.9	0.0		5.5	94.2	0.3		0.7	0.2	99.1	0.0	0.0		81.3	0.3	18.4	0.0	0.0
Daykundi	**100.0**	6.3	89.4	4.2	0.0		36.0	64.0	0.0		2.6	0.0	93.2	4.0	0.2		97.8	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.0
Urozgan	**100.0**	3.8	91.6	4.6	0.0		5.1	94.6	0.4		24.4	0.3	73.9	1.5	0.0		93.7	0.4	5.7	0.2	0.0
Zabul	**100.0**	3.7	90.6	5.7	0.0		8.6	91.4	0.0		8.4	0.1	91.3	0.1	0.0		78.1	11.0	10.9	0.0	0.0
Kandahar	**100.0**	28.9	26.6	44.3	0.2		22.4	77.0	0.6		1.0	0.0	98.8	0.2	0.0		77.7	0.6	20.1	1.6	0.0
Jawzjan	**100.0**	40.2	51.8	8.0	0.0		27.9	72.0	0.2		0.9	0.0	98.7	0.4	0.0		93.3	0.0	6.1	0.5	0.0
Faryab	**100.0**	36.7	49.2	14.1	0.0		36.6	63.4	0.0		0.8	0.0	99.0	0.3	0.0		94.3	0.0	5.0	0.7	0.1
Helmand	**100.0**	8.6	61.2	30.2	0.0		19.2	80.8	0.0		2.6	0.0	97.4	0.0	0.0		94.2	0.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Badghis	**100.0**	8.9	87.0	4.1	0.0		5.0	94.8	0.2		0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0		93.9	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0
Herat	**100.0**	62.2	12.4	25.4	0.0		34.5	65.3	0.2		1.1	0.1	98.0	0.8	0.0		68.3	0.6	29.0	2.1	0.0
Farah	**100.0**	0.1	56.3	43.5	0.0		27.6	71.9	0.4		3.6	0.0	93.5	2.8	0.0		86.2	3.4	8.1	2.3	0.0
Nimroz	**100.0**	52.8	31.9	15.3	0.0		27.0	73.0	0.0		1.9	0.2	95.2	2.6	0.0		49.1	11.6	37.9	1.4	0.0

[1] **MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1**

[B] See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

[C] Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics (Continued)

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by province, Afghanistan, 2022-23

		Main material of exterior walls[C]					Rooms used for sleeping							
	Total	Natural walls	Rudimentary walls	Finished walls	Other	Missing/DK	1	2	3 or more	Number of households	Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household[1]	Number of household members
Province													
Kabul	100.0	17.4	15.2	67.4	0.1	0.0	26.3	39.4	34.3	3191.6	3.9	96.9	24607.4
Kapisa	100.0	71.0	16.3	12.7	0.0	0.0	30.9	41.4	27.7	298.9	4.3	41.0	2409.3
Parwan	100.0	62.4	24.9	12.7	0.0	0.0	20.1	35.8	44.1	458.7	4.2	90.5	4289.8
Maidan Wardak	100.0	54.4	28.3	13.4	3.9	0.0	41.0	37.9	21.1	374.9	5.3	89.3	3454.3
Logar	100.0	67.2	12.1	20.6	0.1	0.0	33.8	34.1	32.2	234.2	5.2	95.2	2423.9
Nangarhar	100.0	62.0	3.3	34.6	0.0	0.0	49.6	36.0	14.4	1473.3	5.6	88.9	12592.6
Laghman	100.0	41.2	36.2	22.5	0.0	0.0	33.0	40.1	26.9	405.6	4.9	93.2	3662.7
Panjsher	100.0	35.6	59.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	22.2	48.2	29.6	62.3	4.0	98.4	498.2
Baghlan	100.0	80.7	5.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	44.1	42.0	13.9	729.5	4.5	90.2	4978.4
Bamyan	100.0	91.7	6.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	55.4	35.1	9.5	262.9	5.4	82.9	2003.5
Ghazni	100.0	71.6	3.1	21.7	3.6	0.0	38.8	40.4	20.8	711.6	4.6	99.4	5745.8
Paktika	100.0	93.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	20.7	39.5	39.8	298.2	4.5	75.2	3078.0
Paktya	100.0	84.9	1.6	13.5	0.0	0.0	21.0	33.7	45.3	319.1	4.7	97.1	3714.4
Khost	100.0	36.7	23.8	39.5	0.0	0.0	29.4	27.2	43.4	418.4	5.4	96.8	5164.6
Kunarha	100.0	69.7	13.5	15.4	1.4	0.0	40.5	41.0	18.6	305.1	5.5	95.9	2819.1
Nooristan	100.0	74.6	19.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	37.6	42.0	20.4	95.0	5.6	97.9	900.9
Badakhshan	100.0	88.2	7.3	4.2	0.4	0.0	45.7	33.1	21.2	886.0	4.8	76.9	6691.2
Takhar	100.0	57.8	15.3	26.9	0.0	0.0	44.8	36.7	18.6	851.4	4.6	93.9	6293.2
Kunduz	100.0	57.0	2.5	39.9	0.6	0.0	43.2	37.6	19.3	807.8	4.9	83.9	6509.4
Samangan	100.0	68.3	29.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	37.3	41.7	21.0	367.7	4.5	66.5	2847.8
Balkh	100.0	28.8	34.1	37.0	0.2	0.0	41.2	37.2	21.5	1277.1	4.5	94.8	9581.9
Sar-e-Pul	100.0	76.5	10.7	11.0	1.7	0.0	35.8	39.7	24.5	430.3	4.4	74.2	3435.5
Ghor	100.0	91.7	6.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	28.4	49.7	21.8	579.2	4.4	99.1	4704.7
Daykundi	100.0	93.2	1.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	56.9	35.8	7.3	619.3	4.7	96.1	4128.9
Urozgan	100.0	94.8	0.4	4.5	0.2	0.2	25.8	33.6	40.5	327.6	4.1	95.6	2825.9
Zabul	100.0	97.2	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	25.7	41.6	32.7	248.6	4.8	94.7	2532.4
Kandahar	100.0	69.7	2.5	27.2	0.5	0.0	27.1	35.7	37.2	917.0	4.5	56.1	9073.7
Jawzjan	100.0	31.7	39.1	13.6	15.5	0.1	25.0	40.7	34.3	460.9	4.6	92.3	4344.7
Faryab	100.0	84.5	3.4	10.6	1.4	0.0	42.3	40.4	17.2	976.2	4.6	85.9	7344.0
Helmand	100.0	90.1	1.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	24.7	35.5	39.8	1332.1	4.7	71.9	13643.6
Badghis	100.0	90.9	5.9	2.9	0.2	0.0	50.3	38.2	11.5	594.8	4.7	96.5	4237.0
Herat	100.0	61.3	1.2	36.3	1.2	0.0	38.7	37.9	23.4	2219.8	4.0	71.6	15722.2
Farah	100.0	69.4	17.6	12.9	0.2	0.0	43.1	40.4	16.6	448.4	4.8	55.0	3445.9
Nimroz	100.0	47.5	0.3	49.7	2.5	0.0	30.4	36.9	32.6	229.5	4.2	85.8	1926.0

[1] **MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1**

[C] Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by province, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Percentage of households that own a			
Television[A]	31.7	66.1	18.7
Refrigerator	16.0	42.6	6.0
Boiler (hot water heater)	7.7	19.3	3.3
Electric iron	23.5	60.0	9.8
Fan	31.7	57.5	22.0
Washing machine	12.3	34.3	4.0
Vacuum cleaner	5.4	16.6	1.2
Air Conditioner	0.9	2.8	0.2
Satellite dish	17.2	31.1	11.9
Electric heater	7.0	18.3	2.7
Microwave / Oven	1.2	3.4	0.4
Juicer / Blender	3.0	8.5	1.0
Recharageable lamp	26.0	22.2	27.4
Solar panel	47.9	26.1	56.1
Transformer / Stabilizer	4.4	8.3	2.9
Generator	2.8	5.1	1.9
Percentage of households that own			
Agricultural land	32.3	8.2	41.4
Farm animals/Livestock	51.8	18.7	64.3
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a			
Wristwatch	36.4	33.9	37.3
Bicycle	18.0	26.8	14.7
Motorcycle or scooter	26.1	17.2	29.5
Animal-drawn cart	1.6	1.5	1.7
Car, truck, or van	8.3	11.3	7.2
Rickshaw/Motorcycle-Rickshaw	2.9	3.3	2.7
Wheelbarrow	37.2	33.5	38.6
Tractor	2.0	0.4	2.7
Computer or tablet[A]	5.1	11.2	2.8
Mobile telephone[A]	83.9	95.0	79.7
Smartphone	40.5	55.7	34.7
Bank account	3.9	6.2	3.0
Ownership of dwelling			
Owned by a household member	77.2	57.5	84.6
Not owned	22.8	42.5	15.4
Rented	16.9	38.1	9.0
Other	5.8	4.4	6.4
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	23,213	6,345	16,868

[A] See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets (Continued)

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by province, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of households that own a																	Percentage of households that own		
	Television[A]	Refrigerator	Boiler (hot water heater)	Electric iron	Fan	Washing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Air Conditioner	Satellite dish	Electric heater	Microwave / Oven	Juicer / Blender	Rechargeable lamp	Solar panel	Transformer / Stabilizer	Generator		Agricultural land	Farm animals/ Livestock	Number of households
Province																				
Kabul	73.0	43.5	14.7	71.2	56.8	40.0	25.0	1.5	19.2	14.6	2.1	10.1	19.0	23.6	4.3	4.2		8.2	24.5	3,192
Kapisa	18.9	3.7	2.5	11.5	18.4	4.8	2.9	0.4	13.0	5.7	0.3	1.8	10.7	16.3	0.4	0.6		50.5	53.1	299
Parwan	43.2	9.9	31.1	33.3	25.0	9.7	6.7	0.4	34.7	12.6	0.5	0.4	33.4	47.8	6.9	1.6		39.1	57.6	459
Maidan Wardak	20.1	1.0	1.1	2.3	4.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	17.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	27.9	83.7	5.0	2.0		68.2	81.1	375
Logar	22.0	3.0	9.4	10.9	32.4	6.3	2.1	0.5	11.9	5.3	1.1	1.6	11.2	80.8	6.2	7.3		48.0	75.8	234
Nangarhar	13.8	4.1	1.4	8.3	53.7	4.6	0.5	0.9	3.2	1.8	0.2	2.4	26.7	66.1	2.3	2.3		11.3	37.0	1,473
Laghman	15.2	3.2	2.9	10.7	44.6	2.7	0.7	0.5	7.6	3.0	0.5	1.9	42.8	74.5	2.9	1.8		20.5	56.0	406
Panjsher	60.8	2.3	15.3	33.9	8.1	14.9	10.3	1.2	47.1	2.7	0.9	0.5	13.0	20.2	1.9	2.1		63.6	64.7	62
Baghlan	26.6	11.5	10.3	19.9	36.2	8.1	5.0	1.5	19.0	6.4	1.9	2.5	13.6	48.0	7.0	1.9		42.8	52.3	730
Bamyan	43.0	0.4	0.5	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	41.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	31.6	64.8	4.4	0.3		56.7	75.9	263
Ghazni	25.6	2.1	4.5	6.5	5.3	4.1	1.0	0.0	20.5	0.8	0.1	0.9	22.7	76.4	3.1	3.7		39.9	63.8	712
Paktika	10.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	18.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	26.1	58.5	0.9	5.5		49.5	59.7	298
Paktya	21.4	3.3	1.8	7.8	25.4	4.2	0.6	0.1	6.6	2.9	0.7	2.6	34.2	86.4	6.1	7.7		47.1	59.1	319
Khost	20.1	6.2	2.5	13.9	72.0	12.4	2.4	1.4	9.9	11.9	0.9	8.2	72.5	81.5	2.2	9.9		40.7	76.0	418
Kunarha	6.1	1.1	1.6	3.6	48.5	1.6	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.9	1.1	80.4	78.5	0.4	1.5		20.4	57.1	305
Nooristan	5.6	0.4	0.5	8.2	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	59.9	41.6	2.5	2.4		79.2	59.8	95
Badakhshan	14.8	1.6	1.7	5.6	4.3	1.0	1.0	0.3	8.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	7.9	17.7	0.5	0.8		30.0	73.5	886
Takhar	25.4	7.3	3.4	16.6	28.8	3.5	0.8	0.6	19.1	2.2	0.6	1.0	16.5	55.6	0.8	0.7		25.3	65.5	851
Kunduz	34.2	15.9	8.1	33.1	56.3	9.1	2.9	1.3	27.0	9.8	1.4	2.0	28.5	24.4	7.0	1.0		26.9	51.8	808
Samangan	20.6	8.6	5.1	18.0	18.5	5.2	2.8	1.3	8.7	3.7	1.5	2.1	18.2	28.0	0.4	1.2		47.4	58.9	368
Balkh	52.5	32.0	13.4	45.1	50.9	19.6	7.9	4.8	36.5	16.3	3.8	4.1	28.0	38.9	12.2	2.2		21.9	34.0	1,277
Sar-e-Pul	21.5	8.9	6.5	12.9	17.2	2.5	0.9	0.5	20.4	3.3	2.1	0.8	22.6	42.2	1.0	2.1		50.7	73.5	430
Ghor	12.9	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	64.0	83.2	0.0	0.1		70.4	76.6	579
Daykundi	28.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	24.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	69.8	89.3	0.3	2.0		73.5	80.5	619
Urozgan	7.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	19.6	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	41.4	22.1	0.4	4.1		54.6	60.4	328
Zabul	3.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	25.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	35.6	91.2	0.5	0.9		48.4	74.4	249
Kandahar	11.1	11.3	5.2	22.1	35.4	18.1	2.1	0.6	2.9	1.1	1.5	4.3	15.1	50.2	6.1	7.3		29.8	48.7	917
Jawzjan	36.9	21.0	11.4	23.4	64.6	10.8	3.9	1.0	26.7	9.5	1.2	3.1	53.9	57.9	5.8	2.0		36.5	59.7	461
Faryab	23.6	15.9	12.4	19.9	21.6	3.8	1.4	0.6	18.7	11.4	1.2	1.8	10.8	49.1	3.7	1.1		27.7	57.5	976
Helmand	7.8	3.9	1.6	4.1	16.2	3.0	0.6	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	19.8	64.7	10.9	5.8		46.3	68.1	1,332
Badghis	6.2	1.5	0.7	2.4	10.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	5.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	48.7	86.6	0.0	0.8		64.0	60.6	595
Herat	49.8	37.6	15.0	31.2	24.0	22.4	5.1	0.4	33.9	16.1	2.2	3.1	10.7	14.5	6.2	1.8		20.4	34.2	2,220
Farah	12.0	3.1	2.2	0.9	4.7	4.3	0.3	0.2	9.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	21.1	51.9	1.0	1.0		39.5	60.9	448
Nimroz	40.9	37.1	8.4	19.8	31.6	17.9	2.0	1.7	27.4	8.7	1.1	1.5	13.6	37.2	1.6	0.1		12.5	33.8	229

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets (Continued)

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by province, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a													Ownership of dwelling					
	Wristwatch	Bicycle	Motorcycle or scooter	Animal-drawn cart	Car, truck, or van	Rickshaw/ Motorcycle- Rickshaw	Wheelbarrow	Tractor	Computer or tablet[A]	Mobile telephone[A]	Smartphone	Bank account		Owned by a household member	Not owned	Rented	Other	Missing/DK	Number of households
Province																			
Kabul	27.5	24.9	6.3	1.5	11.7	1.2	40.0	0.0	13.8	95.3	56.2	2.8		57.6	42.4	37.4	4.9	0.0	3,192
Kapisa	52.1	23.1	22.8	0.9	3.8	2.5	61.8	1.9	3.2	78.3	30.2	2.3		92.0	8.0	4.8	3.2	0.0	299
Parwan	62.4	27.3	21.4	1.3	8.5	3.0	70.3	0.3	3.6	90.6	36.4	6.8		83.3	16.7	13.2	3.5	0.0	459
Maidan Wardak	43.2	23.9	37.9	3.0	11.7	1.1	57.6	1.2	7.9	95.3	44.1	3.3		82.4	17.6	3.8	13.8	0.0	375
Logar	45.0	38.5	30.1	2.1	20.8	3.2	63.2	4.6	8.2	96.1	51.5	14.8		82.3	17.7	5.9	11.9	0.0	234
Nangarhar	22.7	12.4	3.5	1.5	2.6	1.8	20.3	0.6	2.1	86.3	22.3	5.5		69.3	30.7	21.0	9.7	0.0	1,473
Laghman	38.2	7.1	6.4	2.0	3.5	1.3	35.5	1.0	2.1	91.1	33.1	4.4		81.9	18.1	6.7	11.4	0.0	406
Panjsher	27.2	9.6	12.9	9.0	12.5	0.9	18.4	0.6	7.0	91.3	42.7	13.0		87.1	12.9	4.2	8.8	0.0	62
Baghlan	33.8	7.8	4.2	0.6	2.6	1.0	35.1	0.9	3.6	80.5	26.7	2.0		85.4	14.6	10.8	3.8	0.0	730
Bamyan	25.2	12.6	40.2	0.7	8.9	0.2	46.0	0.3	5.7	96.4	47.4	8.5		78.4	21.6	9.0	12.6	0.0	263
Ghazni	56.6	38.2	45.1	1.8	13.9	4.2	59.3	5.0	4.9	88.6	53.8	4.7		81.1	18.9	8.8	10.1	0.0	712
Paktika	56.3	21.1	53.4	4.8	22.1	4.7	45.5	9.6	2.6	66.8	34.2	1.2		89.7	10.3	9.2	1.1	0.0	298
Paktya	64.8	21.5	17.7	0.4	24.4	1.5	54.2	7.1	7.8	87.4	42.7	7.2		80.9	19.1	15.4	3.8	0.0	319
Khost	75.2	24.4	27.1	5.7	33.5	4.9	67.8	7.2	13.3	92.4	49.8	14.0		78.7	21.3	16.9	4.4	0.0	418
Kunarha	69.1	6.8	5.1	2.0	3.7	0.7	33.6	0.6	2.4	86.5	16.1	4.6		78.8	21.2	13.7	7.5	0.0	305
Nooristan	76.0	0.1	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.1	11.2	0.3	4.5	36.2	12.1	8.4		94.6	5.4	4.1	1.4	0.0	95
Badakhshan	21.6	2.5	7.4	0.3	3.0	0.0	13.7	0.1	1.5	63.5	36.3	1.3		93.2	6.8	3.8	2.9	0.0	886
Takhar	22.0	11.5	15.5	1.4	3.6	1.1	46.0	1.2	3.0	88.8	39.9	4.0		88.2	11.8	6.8	5.0	0.0	851
Kunduz	33.2	26.0	21.4	3.2	3.7	2.4	40.6	1.2	2.5	95.2	41.4	3.0		77.8	22.2	18.0	4.2	0.0	808
Samangan	33.5	8.5	13.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	25.6	0.1	2.1	65.5	17.6	1.3		92.1	7.9	6.9	0.9	0.0	368
Balkh	22.4	18.7	14.3	0.0	7.2	3.7	20.5	0.6	6.2	95.9	53.5	7.0		74.8	25.2	20.2	5.1	0.0	1,277
Sar-e-Pul	23.6	7.1	28.2	0.4	3.4	1.0	15.3	0.4	2.6	83.7	49.0	4.4		88.8	11.2	10.3	0.9	0.0	430
Ghor	73.5	11.2	60.7	0.0	0.5	0.6	46.4	0.5	1.2	37.2	11.3	2.2		91.7	8.3	7.2	1.2	0.0	579
Daykundi	41.1	4.7	52.8	0.3	3.5	0.1	49.2	1.0	6.2	90.8	56.0	5.7		86.0	14.0	11.7	2.3	0.0	619
Urozgan	48.6	12.6	57.9	2.6	11.4	1.5	55.4	8.4	1.4	36.4	12.7	2.3		77.6	22.3	21.0	1.2	0.2	328
Zabul	70.8	13.8	38.0	1.1	6.6	2.0	52.9	2.5	2.2	63.6	14.1	1.7		83.4	16.6	5.5	11.1	0.0	249
Kandahar	48.9	35.3	60.3	2.9	18.9	7.0	52.5	4.8	5.5	91.0	35.3	2.1		69.1	30.8	19.4	11.5	0.1	917
Jawzjan	29.5	37.8	35.6	6.4	4.8	8.5	51.5	1.1	2.3	95.0	43.4	5.1		89.0	11.0	9.7	1.4	0.0	461
Faryab	27.0	11.8	15.3	0.5	3.5	3.7	25.8	1.1	3.0	87.2	50.0	3.7		91.8	8.2	4.3	3.9	0.0	976
Helmand	58.4	19.1	64.4	1.3	13.9	4.0	52.3	9.2	2.8	72.4	25.8	2.0		75.2	24.8	14.2	10.6	0.0	1,332
Badghis	26.7	3.0	39.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	4.8	0.9	1.1	42.3	13.3	0.6		90.6	9.4	5.4	3.9	0.0	595
Herat	23.4	16.9	29.5	2.1	6.6	6.0	21.2	1.5	4.2	92.1	54.7	2.8		71.7	28.3	23.9	4.4	0.0	2,220
Farah	25.8	13.2	44.7	1.4	9.3	6.8	37.5	2.6	2.2	72.6	39.2	3.0		72.6	27.4	15.2	12.2	0.0	448
Nimroz	30.4	23.5	39.1	5.3	13.8	8.8	22.6	2.1	2.4	85.6	39.1	6.0		54.5	45.5	40.1	5.5	0.0	229

[A] See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	191,631
Area							
Urban	2.7	4.8	9.7	26.1	56.8	100.0	48746
Rural	25.9	25.2	23.5	17.9	7.5	100.0	142885
Province							
Kabul	2.3	4.6	7.9	28.4	56.9	100.0	24607
Kapisa	17.0	28.4	29.6	16.5	8.6	100.0	2409
Parwan	19.1	15.5	21.6	21.2	22.7	100.0	4290
Maidan Wardak	10.7	27.1	30.5	24.2	7.4	100.0	3454
Logar	7.0	15.9	27.0	34.9	15.3	100.0	2424
Nangarhar	20.9	23.3	24.7	20.0	11.1	100.0	12593
Laghman	15.0	24.8	30.3	20.8	9.1	100.0	3663
Panjsher	5.7	17.0	30.6	33.1	13.6	100.0	498
Baghlan	36.4	18.8	15.1	15.3	14.4	100.0	4978
Bamyan	14.6	23.8	30.7	28.7	2.1	100.0	2004
Ghazni	7.6	19.6	33.5	31.5	7.8	100.0	5746
Paktika	22.2	27.4	27.0	21.5	2.0	100.0	3078
Paktya	14.0	17.1	27.3	29.1	12.5	100.0	3714
Khost	10.8	13.1	16.8	24.0	35.2	100.0	5165
Kunarha	24.7	31.1	23.0	15.6	5.6	100.0	2819
Nooristan	34.4	39.5	17.7	6.1	2.3	100.0	901
Badakhshan	43.2	29.2	18.0	5.9	3.7	100.0	6691
Takhar	17.4	21.2	29.2	22.4	9.7	100.0	6293
Kunduz	12.6	20.4	20.5	26.8	19.7	100.0	6509
Samangan	47.1	22.8	12.4	11.2	6.5	100.0	2848
Balkh	9.9	17.0	17.1	21.5	34.6	100.0	9582
Sar-e-Pul	29.0	24.7	22.4	16.8	7.0	100.0	3436
Ghor	44.0	31.5	18.0	6.2	0.4	100.0	4705
Daykundi	22.1	28.9	28.4	18.2	2.4	100.0	4129
Urozgan	30.1	30.2	27.5	9.4	2.8	100.0	2826
Zabul	28.4	31.4	28.1	10.7	1.4	100.0	2532
Kandahar	9.7	21.0	28.2	22.0	19.1	100.0	9074
Jawzjan	8.2	20.1	26.8	24.8	20.1	100.0	4345
Faryab	25.4	27.8	19.6	16.3	10.9	100.0	7344
Helmand	32.1	23.3	20.9	16.4	7.4	100.0	13644
Badghis	62.8	23.4	8.4	2.9	2.5	100.0	4237
Herat	18.9	17.0	11.7	17.0	35.4	100.0	15722
Farah	40.7	21.1	21.2	12.5	4.6	100.0	3446
Nimroz	16.9	11.5	14.3	24.2	33.1	100.0	1926

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, age of household head, area, province, education of household head, number of household members and education of household head. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers[1].

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.[2] The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	23,213	23,213
Sex of household head			
Male	94.7	21,975	22,128
Female	5.3	1,238	1,085
Age of household head			
<18	0.4	84	99
18-34	28.9	6,715	6,749
35-64	59.0	13,705	13,702
65-84	10.9	2,539	2,498
85+	0.7	170	165
Area			
Urban	27.3	6,345	4,107
Rural	72.7	16,868	19,106
Education of household head			
Pre-primary/ECE or none	62.5	14,513	15,393
Primary	12.5	2,891	2,467
Lower Secondary	6.8	1,590	1,369
Upper Secondary	10.4	2,416	2,307
Higher	7.6	1,766	1,641
DK/Missing	0.2	37	36
Number of household members			
1	0.1	32	27
2	1.6	374	339
3	3.8	883	815
4	7.9	1,836	1,604
5	10.3	2,389	2,185
6	12.4	2,885	2,656
7+	63.8	14,814	15,587
Households with[A]			
At least one child under age 5 years	72.2	16,749	17,145

[1]See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
At least one child age <18 years	95.3	22,111	22,216
At least one woman age 15-49 years	97.4	22,608	22,616
At least one man age 15-49 years	90.4	20,990	21,164
No member age <50	0.5	121	109
No adult (18+) member	0.0	1	2
Mean household size	8.3	23,213	23,213

[A] Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

Table SR.3.1: Household composition (Continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Province			
Kabul	13.7	3,192	813
Kapisa	1.3	299	670
Parwan	2.0	459	672
Maidan Wardak	1.6	375	671
Logar	1.0	234	660
Nangarhar	6.3	1,473	816
Laghman	1.7	406	672
Panjsher	0.3	62	672
Baghlan	3.1	730	672
Bamyan	1.1	263	672
Ghazni	3.1	712	665
Paktika	1.3	298	670
Paktya	1.4	319	669
Khost	1.8	418	672
Kunarha	1.3	305	672
Nooristan	0.4	95	672
Badakhshan	3.8	886	654
Takhar	3.7	851	665
Kunduz	3.5	808	665
Samangan	1.6	368	662
Balkh	5.5	1,277	599
Sar-e-Pul	1.9	430	670
Ghor	2.5	579	673
Daykundi	2.7	619	672
Urozgan	1.4	328	671
Zabul	1.1	249	655
Kandahar	4.0	917	792
Jawzjan	2.0	461	672
Faryab	4.2	976	671
Helmand	5.7	1,332	659
Badghis	2.6	595	671
Herat	9.6	2,220	809
Farah	1.9	448	672
Nimroz	1.0	229	671

[A] Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 191,631 household members were listed. Of these, 94,734 were males, and 96,897 were females.[2]

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population[A] in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Males			Females			Total	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	**94,734**	**100.0**		**96,897**	**100.0**		**191,631**	**100.0**
Age								
0-4	16,252	17.2		15,451	15.9		31,703	16.5
5-9	16,310	17.2		15,686	16.2		31,995	16.7
10-14	13,933	14.7		13,128	13.5		27,061	14.1
15-19	10,579	11.2		11,797	12.2		22,376	11.7
15-17	6,679	7.1		7,012	7.2		13,691	7.1
18-19	3,900	4.1		4,784	4.9		8,685	4.5
20-24	7,462	7.9		9,118	9.4		16,580	8.7
25-29	6,101	6.4		7,516	7.8		13,617	7.1
30-34	4,915	5.2		4,959	5.1		9,874	5.2
35-39	3,895	4.1		4,274	4.4		8,169	4.3
40-44	3,278	3.5		3,219	3.3		6,497	3.4
45-49	2,520	2.7		2,713	2.8		5,233	2.7
50-54	2,359	2.5		3,106	3.2		5,465	2.9
55-59	1,606	1.7		1,897	2.0		3,502	1.8
60-64	1,870	2.0		1,700	1.8		3,570	1.9
65-69	1,181	1.2		898	0.9		2,079	1.1
70-74	1,204	1.3		710	0.7		1,914	1.0
75-79	489	0.5		277	0.3		766	0.4
80-84	440	0.5		269	0.3		708	0.4
85+	340	0.4		181	0.2		521	0.3
Child and adult populations								
Children age 0-17 years	53,174	56.1		51,276	52.9		104,451	54.5
Adults age 18+ years	41,560	43.9		45,621	47.1		87,180	45.5

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.

[2] The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).2 Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W provide background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women according to area, province, age, education[3], marital, motherhood, and wealth index quintiles.[4,5]

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, province, age, (age in months for children under age 5), mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years) and wealth index quintiles.

[3]Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.
[4]The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Afghanistan MICS, the following assets and services were used in these calculations: Persons per room for sleeping, main material of dwelling floor, roof or exterior walls; fixed telephone line, radio, bed, sofa, sewing machine (not electric), cupboard, mattress, carpet, blanket/quilt, gas balloon(liquid gas cylinder), wooden sitting platform, dining table and chair, storage trunk/wooden chest, electricity connection, television, refrigerator, Boiler, electric iron, fan, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, air conditioner, satellite dish, electric heater, microwave/oven, juicer/blender, rechargeable lamp, solar panel, transformer/stabilizer, generator; whether a household member owns a wristwatch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car, truck or van, rickshaw or motorcycle-rickshaw, wheelbarrow, tractor, computer or tablet, mobile phone, smartphone, bank account; whether the household has internet access at home, owns agricultural land; main type of water source, location of water source, time spent on water collection, water not collected by household members and whether the household has sufficient quantities of water when needed; type of toilet facility, location of toilet facility and whether the household shares the toilet facility with other households or uses a public toilet facility; whether the household has a live-in servant residing in the household, whether the household owns livestock, water present in the place for handwashing, and soap present in the place for handwashing. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:
Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. «Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India".» Demography 38, no. 32-115 :(2001) 1. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.:
Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson, The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf.:
Rutstein, S. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. Calverton: Macro International, 2008. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf.
[5]When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.
caretaker's) education, respondent type, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 4-2 years) and wealth index quintiles.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**44,341**	**44,341**
Area			
Urban	27.5	12,175	7,744
Rural	72.5	32,166	36,597
Age			
15-19	27.1	12,034	11,981
15-17	16.1	7,157	7,116
18-19	11.0	4,876	4,865
20-24	20.8	9,230	9,334
25-29	17.3	7,655	7,520
30-34	11.4	5,033	5,140
35-39	9.9	4,374	4,259
40-44	7.4	3,270	3,221
45-49	6.2	2,745	2,886
Education			
Pre-primary/ECE or none	67.5	29,926	32,379
Primary	11.7	5,180	4,405
Lower Secondary	7.3	3,244	2,670
Upper Secondary	9.5	4,206	3,504
Higher	4.0	1,784	1,382
DK/Missing	0.0	1	1
Marital status			
Currently married	62.7	27,807	27,714
Widowed	1.8	802	748
Divorced	0.1	38	41
Separated	0.2	78	60
Never married	35.2	15,615	15,776
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	42.3	18,760	18,819
Ever gave birth	57.7	25,581	25,522
Gave birth in last two years	28.2	12,507	12,578
No birth in last two years	29.5	13,073	12,944
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.6	7,798	8,677
Second	18.9	8,390	9,699
Middle	19.7	8,754	10,148
Fourth	21.2	9,404	9,023
Richest	22.5	9,995	6,794

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics (Continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Province			
Kabul	14.2	6,314	1,531
Kapisa	1.3	575	1,264
Parwan	2.3	1,028	1,467
Maidan Wardak	1.8	786	1,355
Logar	1.3	562	1,476
Nangarhar	6.3	2,773	1,522
Laghman	1.9	851	1,354
Panjsher	0.3	127	1,340
Baghlan	2.5	1,114	1,008
Bamyan	1.1	504	1,259
Ghazni	3.0	1,324	1,220
Paktika	1.5	658	1,439
Paktya	2.0	903	1,834
Khost	2.8	1,234	1,884
Kunarha	1.4	628	1,352
Nooristan	0.4	192	1,361
Badakhshan	3.4	1,501	1,070
Takhar	3.3	1,452	1,095
Kunduz	3.3	1,461	1,178
Samangan	1.4	617	1,120
Balkh	5.3	2,366	1,075
Sar-e-Pul	1.9	848	1,267
Ghor	2.1	918	1,033
Daykundi	2.4	1,060	1,132
Urozgan	1.4	639	1,294
Zabul	1.2	517	1,278
Kandahar	4.4	1,942	1,626
Jawzjan	2.4	1,047	1,514
Faryab	3.7	1,625	1,106
Helmand	6.3	2,787	1,347
Badghis	2.0	876	973
Herat	9.0	3,989	1,413
Farah	1.6	707	1,058
Nimroz	0.9	415	1,096

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**32,989**	**32,989**
Sex			
Male	51.3	16,913	16,841
Female	48.7	16,076	16,148
Area			
Urban	22.4	7,397	4,945
Rural	77.6	25,592	28,044
Age in months			
0-5	10.4	3,445	3,437
6-11	9.7	3,199	3,167
12-23	19.4	6,383	6,177
24-35	18.9	6,222	6,342
36-47	20.2	6,675	6,826
48-59	21.4	7,065	7,040
Mother's education[A]			
Pre-primary/ECE or none	78.8	25,993	27,295
Primary	9.5	3,119	2,490
Lower Secondary	4.0	1,311	1,050
Upper Secondary	5.0	1,639	1,391
Higher	2.8	927	763
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	99.3	32,744	32,735
Other primary caretaker	0.7	245	254
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[B,C]			
Has functional difficulty	10.7	1,488	1,951
Has no functional difficulty	89.3	12,424	12,075
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	21.9	7,228	7,824
Second	21.3	7,035	7,823
Middle	20.2	6,663	7,302
Fourth	19.3	6,370	5,976
Richest	17.3	5,693	4,064

[A] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

[B] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

[C] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics (Continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Province			
Kabul	10.8	3,579	889
Kapisa	1.3	424	919
Parwan	2.2	732	1,007
Maidan Wardak	1.7	560	928
Logar	1.4	446	1,144
Nangarhar	6.3	2,086	1,114
Laghman	2.1	706	1,117
Panjsher	0.2	64	655
Baghlan	2.5	838	740
Bamyan	0.9	309	763
Ghazni	2.8	938	801
Paktika	1.6	530	1,169
Paktya	1.8	603	1,202
Khost	2.8	928	1,313
Kunarha	1.6	536	1,131
Nooristan	0.5	158	1,107
Badakhshan	3.4	1,126	821
Takhar	3.3	1,098	821
Kunduz	3.8	1,249	967
Samangan	1.4	448	764
Balkh	5.0	1,664	727
Sar-e-Pul	2.0	674	998
Ghor	2.2	710	775
Daykundi	2.2	717	732
Urozgan	1.3	441	869
Zabul	1.5	491	1,186
Kandahar	5.1	1,676	1,392
Jawzjan	2.4	796	1,096
Faryab	4.6	1,514	976
Helmand	7.8	2,590	1,210
Badghis	2.5	813	881
Herat	7.6	2,520	888
Farah	2.0	673	948
Nimroz	1.1	350	939

[A] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

[B] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

[C] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**73,034**	**20,068**	**20,068**
Sex				
Male	51.1	37,294	10,348	10,420
Female	48.9	35,740	9,720	9,648
Area				
Urban	24.1	17,596	5,263	3,445
Rural	75.9	55,438	14,805	16,623
Age				
5-9	43.8	32,018	9,293	9,490
10-14	36.4	26,557	6,696	6,624
15-17	19.8	14,458	4,079	3,954
Mother's education[B]				
Pre-primary/ECE or none	88.6	64,674	17,013	17,743
Primary	5.7	4,152	1,399	1,041
Lower Secondary	2.1	1,524	562	424
Upper Secondary	2.1	1,503	581	444
Higher	1.3	970	413	316
Emancipated[C]	0.3	210	100	100
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	96.8	70,684	19,218	19,197
Other primary caretaker	2.9	2,140	750	771
Emancipated[C]	0.3	210	100	100
Child's functional difficulties[D]				
Has functional difficulty	35.2	25,704	6,833	7,246
Has no functional difficulty	64.8	47,330	13,235	12,822
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	21.7	15,866	4,372	4,844
Second	20.9	15,283	4,131	4,757
Middle	20.3	14,838	3,956	4,456
Fourth	19.7	14,399	3,845	3,553
Richest	17.3	12,648	3,764	2,458

[A] As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

[B] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C. This category is not presented in individual tables.

[C] Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

[D] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Province				
Kabul	11.6	8,465	2,577	642
Kapisa	1.2	845	255	565
Parwan	2.0	1,489	413	601
Maidan Wardak	1.8	1,333	328	584
Logar	1.2	911	216	595
Nangarhar	7.0	5,079	1,257	690
Laghman	1.9	1,383	351	579
Panjsher	0.2	177	50	534
Baghlan	2.7	1,986	589	541
Bamyan	1.0	697	224	571
Ghazni	3.2	2,318	634	586
Paktika	1.7	1,249	276	609
Paktya	1.8	1,327	299	619
Khost	2.8	2,077	397	623
Kunarha	1.5	1,099	268	587
Nooristan	0.5	355	88	626
Badakhshan	3.6	2,640	791	569
Takhar	3.4	2,483	730	561
Kunduz	3.4	2,482	697	559
Samangan	1.5	1,060	312	550
Balkh	4.6	3,360	1,078	500
Sar-e-Pul	1.6	1,201	378	584
Ghor	2.6	1,894	517	595
Daykundi	2.0	1,484	523	577
Urozgan	1.5	1,121	279	569
Zabul	1.4	997	226	570
Kandahar	5.0	3,668	833	712
Jawzjan	2.1	1,528	419	610
Faryab	4.0	2,908	870	590
Helmand	7.8	5,665	1,206	585
Badghis	2.4	1,743	518	580
Herat	8.1	5,900	1,879	659
Farah	1.8	1,335	386	573
Nimroz	1.1	776	204	573

[A] As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the two tables.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

The percent missing includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available or for whom no response was reported.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy								
	Pre-primary/ECE or none		Primary		Secondary or higher[A]	Missing	Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate					
Total	**1.5**	**66.0**	**4.3**	**7.4**	**20.8**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**26.6**	**44,341**
Area									
Urban	1.6	44.7	6.3	8.2	39.1	0.0	100.0	47.0	12,175
Rural	1.5	74.0	3.5	7.1	13.9	0.0	100.0	18.9	32,166
Age									
15-24[1]	1.6	51.8	5.9	10.0	30.7	0.0	100.0	38.2	21,264
15-19	1.8	48.7	6.8	11.2	31.6	0.0	100.0	40.2	12,034
15-17	1.7	46.6	8.1	11.9	31.6	0.0	100.0	41.4	7,157
18-19	1.8	51.6	5.0	10.1	31.5	0.0	100.0	38.3	4,876
20-24	1.5	56.0	4.6	8.4	29.6	0.0	100.0	35.6	9,230
25-34	1.3	70.2	3.9	6.9	17.7	0.0	100.0	22.9	12,688
35-49	1.6	89.7	1.4	2.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	7.4	10,389
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.4	86.1	2.2	5.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	8.5	7,798
Second	1.2	79.5	3.2	7.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	12.8	8,390
Middle	1.7	74.1	3.2	7.8	13.2	0.0	100.0	18.0	8,754
Fourth	1.7	59.8	5.0	8.3	25.1	0.0	100.0	31.9	9,404
Richest	2.4	37.5	6.9	7.5	45.7	0.0	100.0	54.9	9,995

[1] **MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)**

[A] Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women) (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women
	Pre-primary/ECE or none		Primary		Secondary or higher[A]	Missing			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate					
Province									
Kabul	0.9	41.8	6.3	10.5	40.4	0.0	100.0	47.7	6,314
Kapisa	1.7	72.1	1.1	2.7	22.5	0.0	100.0	25.2	575
Parwan	1.0	64.5	2.2	5.3	27.0	0.0	100.0	30.2	1,028
Maidan Wardak	3.8	71.7	9.3	7.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	20.7	786
Logar	2.8	72.9	4.1	10.4	9.7	0.0	100.0	16.7	562
Nangarhar	1.9	74.4	2.4	6.9	14.5	0.0	100.0	18.8	2,773
Laghman	0.2	63.9	3.2	15.5	17.2	0.0	100.0	20.6	851
Panjsher	0.5	52.1	1.9	7.8	37.7	0.0	100.0	40.1	127
Baghlan	1.1	72.0	0.8	7.2	18.9	0.0	100.0	20.8	1,114
Bamyan	2.5	46.6	5.0	7.9	38.1	0.0	100.0	45.5	504
Ghazni	3.8	70.7	4.2	5.5	15.6	0.0	100.0	23.7	1,324
Paktika	0.0	96.5	0.6	1.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	2.2	658
Paktya	2.0	82.3	4.2	6.2	5.2	0.0	100.0	11.5	903
Khost	6.5	82.6	4.2	0.5	6.1	0.0	100.0	16.9	1,234
Kunarha	0.6	80.3	1.4	7.0	10.7	0.0	100.0	12.7	628
Nooristan	1.1	85.1	1.4	2.7	9.7	0.0	100.0	12.2	192
Badakhshan	0.5	54.9	2.9	11.5	30.3	0.0	100.0	33.6	1,501
Takhar	2.5	54.8	5.0	9.6	28.1	0.0	100.0	35.6	1,452
Kunduz	1.0	71.2	2.4	8.7	16.7	0.0	100.0	20.1	1,461
Samangan	0.1	82.7	0.7	4.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	13.2	617
Balkh	1.1	48.2	2.9	6.8	41.0	0.0	100.0	45.0	2,366
Sar-e-Pul	2.5	65.3	2.9	7.2	22.2	0.0	100.0	27.6	848
Ghor	0.1	89.3	0.3	2.4	8.0	0.0	100.0	8.3	918
Daykundi	0.9	59.3	3.5	6.7	29.7	0.0	100.0	34.1	1,060
Urozgan	0.6	95.4	0.3	0.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	3.8	639
Zabul	2.8	93.3	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	4.8	517
Kandahar	3.7	83.9	4.0	3.3	4.9	0.1	100.0	12.7	1,942
Jawzjan	0.1	68.1	0.7	8.5	22.5	0.0	100.0	23.3	1,047
Faryab	0.6	72.4	1.9	11.0	14.0	0.0	100.0	16.6	1,625
Helmand	0.5	91.0	1.1	2.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	6.4	2,787
Badghis	0.6	88.6	1.2	3.7	6.0	0.0	100.0	7.7	876
Herat	1.3	45.0	13.0	12.3	28.3	0.0	100.0	42.6	3,989
Farah	2.5	80.4	4.7	5.9	6.5	0.0	100.0	13.7	707
Nimroz	2.7	59.3	15.4	8.1	14.4	0.0	100.0	32.5	415

[1] **MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)**

[A] Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city/town or rural area and the name of the province or country they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W present the percentage of women who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Years since most recent migration								Most recent migration was from:						
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of women	City/Town	Rural area	Unable to determine if City/ Town/ Rural	DK/ Don't remember	Missing	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
Total	**44.1**	**5.1**	**15.4**	**12.7**	**22.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**44,341**	**33.0**	**66.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**24,770**
Area															
Urban	30.2	7.1	21.8	15.4	25.5	0.0	100.0	12,175	63.7	36.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	8,493
Rural	49.4	4.4	13.0	11.7	21.5	0.0	100.0	32,166	17.0	82.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	16,277
Age															
15-19	56.0	5.9	14.3	8.1	15.7	0.0	100.0	12,034	33.5	65.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	5,296
15-17	58.9	4.9	12.0	8.2	15.9	0.1	100.0	7,157	34.2	65.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,940
18-19	51.7	7.3	17.8	7.8	15.4	0.0	100.0	4,876	32.5	66.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,356
20-24	45.2	6.3	21.1	14.8	12.6	0.0	100.0	9,230	33.0	66.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	5,061
25-29	37.9	4.4	16.5	19.5	21.7	0.0	100.0	7,655	34.1	65.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,755
30-34	35.1	4.5	13.3	14.7	32.4	0.0	100.0	5,033	31.7	68.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,266
35-39	36.1	4.2	13.1	12.6	33.9	0.0	100.0	4,374	31.0	68.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,793
40-44	38.6	3.8	11.7	9.3	36.6	0.0	100.0	3,270	34.7	64.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,009
45-49	42.1	3.9	10.1	8.2	35.7	0.0	100.0	2,745	31.9	67.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,590
Education															
Pre-primary/ECE or none	42.1	5.1	15.3	13.2	24.3	0.0	100.0	29,926	24.0	75.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	17,327
Primary	47.7	5.1	16.2	12.5	18.5	0.1	100.0	5,180	44.5	55.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,709
Lower Secondary	51.0	4.8	15.3	9.9	18.9	0.0	100.0	3,244	53.5	46.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,589
Upper Secondary	49.4	5.5	14.2	12.3	18.6	0.0	100.0	4,206	59.4	40.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,127
Higher	43.0	6.0	18.2	12.2	20.5	0.0	100.0	1,784	67.7	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,016
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Marital status															
Ever married	36.4	5.9	18.4	15.1	24.2	0.0	100.0	28,724	31.0	68.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	18,258
Never married	58.3	3.7	10.0	8.5	19.5	0.0	100.0	15,615	38.5	60.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	6,510
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	51.3	3.7	12.5	9.9	22.6	0.0	100.0	7,798	8.4	90.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,797
Second	49.4	5.3	14.2	11.2	19.9	0.0	100.0	8,390	15.6	83.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	4,249
Middle	47.5	4.7	14.4	12.3	21.0	0.0	100.0	8,754	20.9	78.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	4,596
Fourth	40.6	5.8	16.2	14.1	23.3	0.0	100.0	9,404	38.0	61.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	5,585
Richest	34.5	5.8	19.0	15.3	25.5	0.0	100.0	9,995	62.7	37.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,544

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women) (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Years since most recent migration								Most recent migration was from:						
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of women	City/ Town	Rural area	Unable to determine if City/ Town/ Rural	DK/ Don't remember	Missing	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
Province															
Kabul	34.4	5.5	20.1	15.8	24.1	0.1	100.0	6,314	72.9	26.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,142
Kapisa	85.4	0.3	4.4	3.8	6.1	0.0	100.0	575	21.8	77.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
Parwan	55.0	1.5	5.7	5.8	32.0	0.0	100.0	1,028	28.4	71.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	463
Maidan Wardak	27.9	5.4	20.1	19.4	27.1	0.0	100.0	786	13.5	85.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	566
Logar	27.7	6.0	11.5	16.0	38.8	0.0	100.0	562	14.2	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	406
Nangarhar	23.1	13.8	16.8	17.8	28.6	0.0	100.0	2,773	19.9	79.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,133
Laghman	44.4	5.2	13.2	19.3	17.9	0.0	100.0	851	19.6	80.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	473
Panjsher	85.9	1.7	6.0	2.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	127	70.4	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Baghlan	32.5	2.6	18.3	10.9	35.7	0.0	100.0	1,114	39.0	60.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	753
Bamyan	58.5	1.1	13.8	9.8	16.8	0.0	100.0	504	32.9	67.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	209
Ghazni	37.9	3.8	15.5	17.1	25.7	0.0	100.0	1,324	14.5	85.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	822
Paktika	37.3	4.9	16.0	17.0	24.7	0.0	100.0	658	0.2	98.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	412
Paktya	49.8	1.0	11.3	13.7	24.2	0.0	100.0	903	19.2	80.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	454
Khost	42.2	3.7	12.9	14.4	26.9	0.0	100.0	1,234	10.6	89.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	714
Kunarha	47.1	11.5	19.4	7.8	14.2	0.0	100.0	628	25.2	63.3	0.5	0.9	10.2	100.0	332
Nooristan	94.6	0.3	1.7	0.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	192	23.6	66.8	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	10
Badakhshan	43.4	1.2	9.2	10.9	35.4	0.0	100.0	1,501	8.6	90.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	850
Takhar	75.3	0.9	8.2	5.2	10.3	0.0	100.0	1,452	33.1	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	358
Kunduz	28.2	6.9	18.7	13.4	32.8	0.0	100.0	1,461	29.7	69.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,048
Samangan	74.8	1.6	3.9	3.5	16.2	0.0	100.0	617	34.6	64.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	155
Balkh	53.7	5.6	14.0	11.0	15.7	0.0	100.0	2,366	48.5	51.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,095
Sar-e-Pul	81.1	2.2	5.4	5.8	5.5	0.0	100.0	848	25.2	74.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	160
Ghor	62.1	1.1	8.3	6.0	22.5	0.0	100.0	918	6.9	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	348
Daykundi	89.7	0.3	5.7	2.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,060	16.6	83.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	109
Urozgan	61.8	6.4	19.2	5.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	639	25.0	74.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	244
Zabul	47.1	7.2	17.5	14.0	14.2	0.0	100.0	517	24.0	75.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	274
Kandahar	31.8	10.0	21.1	16.1	21.1	0.0	100.0	1,942	44.4	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,324
Jawzjan	68.6	2.1	8.3	7.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	1,047	51.0	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	329
Faryab	69.1	1.7	6.7	7.4	15.2	0.0	100.0	1,625	28.8	70.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	502
Helmand	6.0	11.2	26.5	21.7	34.6	0.0	100.0	2,787	13.6	85.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,620
Badghis	73.5	1.4	7.3	4.9	12.8	0.0	100.0	876	19.5	80.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	232
Herat	42.4	3.3	19.2	11.9	23.2	0.0	100.0	3,989	34.6	65.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,296
Farah	31.1	7.9	21.4	19.4	20.2	0.0	100.0	707	15.6	82.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	487
Nimroz	16.6	5.2	25.3	16.7	36.1	0.0	100.0	415	38.9	61.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	346

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women) (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Most recent migration was from (province):																		
	Kabul	Kapisa	Parwan	Maidan Wardak	Logar	Nangarhar	Laghman	Panjsher	Baghlan	Bamyan	Ghazni	Paktika	Paktya	Khost	Kunarha	Nooristan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz
Total	**9.8**	**1.0**	**2.3**	**2.6**	**1.9**	**8.4**	**2.0**	**0.6**	**2.9**	**1.3**	**4.0**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**3.2**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**3.6**	**1.3**	**4.3**
Area																			
Urban	21.3	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.7	4.6	1.6	1.8	4.4	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.2	5.0
Rural	3.8	0.5	2.1	3.0	2.0	10.4	2.3	0.0	2.2	0.9	5.1	2.5	1.9	4.2	1.7	0.1	4.8	1.4	3.9
Age																			
15-19	9.0	0.6	2.8	2.3	2.1	9.9	2.4	0.7	3.0	0.9	3.5	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.8	0.9	4.5
15-17	10.2	0.7	2.7	2.3	1.9	10.6	2.7	0.5	3.7	0.5	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.0	3.1	0.8	4.8
18-19	7.5	0.5	2.8	2.4	2.3	9.1	1.9	0.8	2.1	1.4	3.9	2.5	1.2	2.4	1.7	0.2	2.5	1.0	4.1
20-24	10.3	0.9	1.7	2.3	1.6	9.2	2.1	0.7	2.9	1.5	4.3	1.4	1.1	3.8	1.3	0.1	3.9	1.2	4.4
25-29	10.7	1.6	2.6	2.3	1.8	7.1	2.0	1.1	2.5	1.8	4.4	1.5	1.4	3.6	1.3	0.1	3.6	2.0	3.7
30-34	9.5	1.0	2.2	2.8	2.1	7.9	2.1	0.2	3.3	1.5	3.6	1.7	2.1	3.9	1.4	0.1	3.3	1.1	4.6
35-39	10.0	0.9	2.3	3.5	1.9	8.4	1.2	0.3	3.0	1.1	4.0	1.6	1.7	3.3	0.9	0.1	4.6	1.2	3.7
40-44	9.3	1.3	1.6	2.8	1.3	7.8	2.0	0.7	2.3	0.6	4.6	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.5	0.1	3.8	1.6	5.6
45-49	9.2	0.9	2.2	3.4	2.6	7.0	2.1	0.3	4.0	0.7	3.8	1.4	2.3	3.3	1.1	0.0	3.6	1.6	3.6
Education																			
Pre-primary/ECE or none	6.1	0.9	2.0	3.1	1.7	9.0	1.8	0.3	3.0	0.8	4.0	2.2	1.8	4.2	1.5	0.1	3.4	1.0	4.4
Primary	15.2	0.3	2.3	2.9	1.7	8.0	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.8	0.3	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.2	3.3	2.0	3.7
Lower Secondary	18.4	1.8	3.0	1.5	2.9	6.0	3.0	1.7	2.7	2.1	4.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.0	4.9	1.7	4.8
Upper Secondary	19.8	1.7	3.7	0.7	2.2	8.2	2.3	0.7	3.4	2.6	4.9	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.1	4.0	2.1	4.3
Higher	23.5	2.4	2.7	0.2	2.7	3.6	1.4	1.0	3.7	3.5	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	5.1	2.8	3.4
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Marital status																			
Ever married	9.4	0.9	2.0	2.7	1.7	7.2	1.9	0.5	2.7	1.3	4.1	1.6	1.6	3.6	1.2	0.1	4.1	1.5	4.1
Never married	10.9	1.4	3.1	2.3	2.4	12.0	2.5	1.1	3.6	1.3	3.8	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.8	0.0	2.2	0.8	4.8
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	0.6	0.3	3.2	1.5	0.5	9.8	1.4	0.1	5.4	0.3	1.2	2.2	0.9	2.7	1.7	0.0	9.9	0.8	2.8
Second	3.7	0.5	1.3	3.1	1.2	10.7	1.7	0.0	2.6	0.7	2.6	2.6	1.1	2.3	2.5	0.1	5.6	1.5	4.1
Middle	4.2	0.4	1.5	3.7	1.8	10.8	3.1	0.1	1.8	1.4	5.5	2.5	1.8	3.2	1.8	0.1	3.8	1.5	4.1
Fourth	11.7	0.8	2.7	3.1	1.7	8.2	2.7	1.5	2.8	2.7	5.4	1.4	2.7	3.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.8	6.1
Richest	21.4	2.3	2.5	1.7	3.3	4.7	1.3	1.1	2.7	0.9	4.5	0.2	1.0	4.0	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.0	3.8

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women) (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Most recent migration was from:																	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	Samangan	Balkh	Sar-e-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Urozgan	Zabul	Kandahar	Jawzjan	Faryab	Helmand	Badghis	Herat	Farah	Nimroz	Outside Afghanistan	Missing		
Total	**0.8**	**3.7**	**0.6**	**1.8**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**4.9**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**10.5**	**1.3**	**7.2**	**2.3**	**0.8**	**5.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**24,770**
Area																			
Urban	0.8	5.1	0.3	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	7.1	1.6	1.8	4.3	1.1	10.4	1.2	0.8	5.3	0.1	100.0	8,493
Rural	0.7	2.9	0.8	1.9	0.4	1.6	1.3	3.8	1.2	2.4	13.8	1.4	5.6	2.9	0.8	5.6	0.2	100.0	16,277
Age																			
15-19	0.9	2.9	0.5	2.0	0.8	1.5	1.3	4.2	1.0	1.0	13.6	1.1	7.3	2.6	1.0	5.4	0.3	100.0	5,296
15-17	1.0	2.7	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.3	3.9	1.0	0.9	13.1	1.2	6.6	2.6	1.1	5.4	0.4	100.0	2,940
18-19	0.7	3.3	0.5	2.4	0.7	1.6	1.3	4.7	0.9	1.1	14.3	1.0	8.1	2.7	0.8	5.5	0.1	100.0	2,356
20-24	0.7	3.4	0.7	1.8	0.5	1.7	1.0	5.4	1.2	1.5	11.5	1.3	5.8	2.7	0.8	4.7	0.3	100.0	5,061
25-29	0.6	3.7	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	5.3	1.5	2.6	8.9	1.8	7.7	2.1	0.8	4.7	0.2	100.0	4,755
30-34	0.6	3.7	0.8	1.9	0.5	1.5	1.0	4.7	1.7	2.5	8.3	1.1	8.4	2.0	0.8	5.8	0.2	100.0	3,266
35-39	0.8	4.1	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	5.8	1.3	3.5	9.7	0.7	7.5	1.9	1.0	5.3	0.1	100.0	2,793
40-44	1.0	4.1	0.5	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	4.1	1.8	2.7	10.7	1.3	7.3	2.1	0.6	7.4	0.2	100.0	2,009
45-49	0.7	5.2	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.4	4.2	1.2	3.0	7.9	1.8	7.4	2.2	0.8	7.7	0.0	100.0	1,590
Education																			
Pre-primary/ECE or none	0.7	2.7	0.5	2.2	0.4	1.7	1.4	5.8	1.2	2.2	13.8	1.4	5.5	2.7	0.8	5.3	0.2	100.0	17,327
Primary	0.3	3.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	4.2	0.7	2.4	3.5	1.8	14.1	2.5	1.7	7.4	0.0	100.0	2,709
Lower Secondary	1.4	5.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	3.6	1.3	1.5	2.7	0.6	12.1	1.1	0.9	4.4	0.1	100.0	1,589
Upper Secondary	1.0	7.3	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	1.4	2.0	1.4	2.5	0.8	9.4	0.5	0.5	5.0	0.3	100.0	2,127
Higher	1.6	9.1	1.3	0.4	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.8	3.3	3.1	2.3	0.9	6.9	1.3	0.2	5.5	0.0	100.0	1,016
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Marital status																			
Ever married	0.7	3.9	0.7	2.0	0.6	1.2	1.1	5.3	1.4	2.8	10.2	1.5	8.1	2.5	0.9	5.1	0.1	100.0	18,258
Never married	1.0	3.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.0	3.8	1.1	0.4	11.4	0.7	4.8	1.8	0.7	6.7	0.3	100.0	6,510
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	1.3	1.8	0.6	3.1	0.1	2.3	1.7	2.4	0.6	2.7	19.5	3.7	6.1	4.9	1.0	2.9	0.1	100.0	3,797
Second	0.7	3.4	0.7	3.2	0.3	1.9	1.9	4.8	1.4	3.2	14.8	1.4	6.1	2.3	0.4	5.4	0.3	100.0	4,249
Middle	0.4	2.9	0.9	2.0	0.6	1.6	1.9	6.1	1.6	2.3	12.4	1.0	5.0	2.3	0.8	5.0	0.4	100.0	4,596
Fourth	0.6	3.5	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	4.6	0.9	1.6	8.1	0.5	6.7	1.8	0.8	6.3	0.2	100.0	5,585
Richest	0.8	5.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	5.8	1.8	1.6	3.3	0.7	10.6	1.3	1.0	6.7	0.1	100.0	6,544

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women) (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Most recent migration was from (province):																		
	Kabul	Kapisa	Parwan	Maidan Wardak	Logar	Nangarhar	Laghman	Panjsher	Baghlan	Bamyan	Ghazni	Paktika	Paktya	Khost	Kunarha	Nooristan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz
Province																			
Kabul	47.7	3.9	3.6	3.3	4.4	5.1	2.8	3.6	1.6	2.9	3.5	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.9
Kapisa	12.1	67.4	9.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Parwan	8.6	3.9	81.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5
Maidan Wardak	9.7	0.0	0.0	83.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Logar	11.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	61.9	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	7.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nangarhar	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	84.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Laghman	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.0	75.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Panjsher	58.9	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	19.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.4
Baghlan	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.4
Bamyan	12.3	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	70.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8
Ghazni	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	85.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Paktika	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	94.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Paktya	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	67.6	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Khost	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Kunarha	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nooristan	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Badakhshan	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	97.2	0.3	1.3
Takhar	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	78.4	3.7
Kunduz	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.5	86.5
Samangan	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Balkh	5.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.3
Sar-e-Pul	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Ghor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daykundi	5.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Urozgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zabul	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kandahar	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jawzjan	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
Faryab	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Helmand	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Badghis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Herat	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Farah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nimroz	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women) (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Most recent migration was from:																	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	Samangan	Balkh	Sar-e-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Urozgan	Zabul	Kandahar	Jawzjan	Faryab	Helmand	Badghis	Herat	Farah	Nimroz	Outside Afghanistan	Missing		
Province																			
Kabul	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	4,142
Kapisa	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	84
Parwan	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	463
Maidan Wardak	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	566
Logar	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	100.0	406
Nangarhar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	2,133
Laghman	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.3	0.0	100.0	473
Panjsher	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	100.0	18
Baghlan	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	753
Bamyan	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.1	100.0	209
Ghazni	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	100.0	822
Paktika	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	412
Paktya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	100.0	454
Khost	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.1	100.0	714
Kunarha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.6	10.5	100.0	332
Nooristan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	10
Badakhshan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	850
Takhar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	358
Kunduz	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.4	100.0	1,048
Samangan	90.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	155
Balkh	2.3	73.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,095
Sar-e-Pul	0.5	3.6	79.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	160
Ghor	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	348
Daykundi	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.5	64.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	109
Urozgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	244
Zabul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	92.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	274
Kandahar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.3	81.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	10.7	0.0	100.0	1,324
Jawzjan	0.2	5.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	81.1	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	329
Faryab	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	92.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	502
Helmand	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,620
Badghis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	96.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	232
Herat	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.7	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	4.0	75.3	2.3	0.7	4.2	0.1	100.0	2,296
Farah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.9	88.9	1.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	487
Nimroz	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	3.8	0.4	1.6	20.1	49.9	17.2	0.0	100.0	346

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The Afghanistan MICS collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women age 15-49 years and is presented in Tables SR.9.1W.

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone[6] and computer) and access to internet.

Tables SR.9.3W present the use of ICT by women age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W present the ICT skills of women age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of women who:			All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Total	**2.1**	**10.4**	**27.2**	**0.4**	**35.8**	**44,341**
Area						
Urban	3.0	7.2	57.5	0.4	62.3	12,175
Rural	1.8	11.6	15.8	0.3	25.8	32,166
Age						
15-19	3.7	13.3	27.6	0.6	39.2	12,034
15-17	3.9	13.4	28.3	0.6	40.0	7,157
18-19	3.4	13.2	26.6	0.5	37.9	4,876
20-24	2.5	10.8	28.1	0.4	37.1	9,230
25-29	1.8	9.1	29.3	0.3	36.7	7,655
30-34	1.3	8.5	25.5	0.3	32.1	5,033
35-39	0.5	8.6	25.0	0.1	31.9	4,374
40-44	0.4	8.4	25.3	0.1	32.0	3,270
45-49	0.6	8.7	25.9	0.2	32.2	2,745
Education						
Pre-primary/ECE or none	0.5	11.6	16.4	0.2	26.1	29,926
Primary	2.7	10.7	37.2	0.3	46.0	5,180
Lower Secondary	5.4	7.7	49.7	1.1	55.8	3,244
Upper Secondary	6.9	5.8	57.4	0.9	62.0	4,206
Higher	9.6	5.7	68.3	1.4	71.7	1,784
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.3	4.0	0.9	0.0	5.1	7,798
Second	0.9	9.7	3.5	0.1	13.2	8,390
Middle	1.5	13.6	13.2	0.1	26.4	8,754
Fourth	2.8	12.9	37.2	0.4	47.9	9,404
Richest	4.4	10.8	70.7	1.0	75.8	9,995

[1] **MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media**

[6] In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 49-15 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 49-15 years.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of women who:			All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Province						
Kabul	1.1	3.0	65.2	0.2	66.1	6,314
Kapisa	1.7	4.0	12.7	0.1	16.7	575
Parwan	5.9	9.2	40.2	0.7	45.3	1,028
Maidan Wardak	3.9	13.8	16.0	0.2	29.3	786
Logar	3.8	26.2	18.6	0.7	42.1	562
Nangarhar	4.2	22.9	14.7	0.7	34.1	2,773
Laghman	3.8	14.4	15.1	1.1	27.6	851
Panjsher	1.9	1.4	41.5	0.0	43.2	127
Baghlan	3.5	1.9	20.1	0.2	22.1	1,114
Bamyan	1.6	2.8	45.6	0.1	48.1	504
Ghazni	4.6	26.7	21.9	0.7	44.1	1,324
Paktika	0.4	8.8	2.4	0.3	9.7	658
Paktya	1.6	14.7	14.4	0.2	26.2	903
Khost	8.5	54.0	26.6	4.6	57.1	1,234
Kunarha	3.6	14.1	4.7	0.1	20.1	628
Nooristan	0.0	6.1	5.6	0.0	10.6	192
Badakhshan	0.7	0.6	8.8	0.0	9.8	1,501
Takhar	5.4	6.9	22.6	0.5	30.0	1,452
Kunduz	1.0	2.7	25.8	0.0	28.5	1,461
Samangan	0.1	0.9	13.5	0.0	14.3	617
Balkh	0.3	0.4	46.3	0.0	46.4	2,366
Sar-e-Pul	0.3	2.0	19.6	0.0	21.1	848
Ghor	0.1	2.4	4.8	0.0	6.8	918
Daykundi	0.8	2.9	20.4	0.0	23.2	1,060
Urozgan	0.2	8.0	4.3	0.1	11.7	639
Zabul	0.4	29.4	4.0	0.0	32.5	517
Kandahar	2.6	35.9	7.2	0.3	41.5	1,942
Jawzjan	1.1	0.7	22.1	0.0	23.1	1,047
Faryab	0.3	0.2	14.5	0.1	14.7	1,625
Helmand	0.7	20.8	5.5	0.0	25.5	2,787
Badghis	2.2	0.6	5.8	0.0	7.3	876
Herat	1.6	3.2	47.8	0.4	49.6	3,989
Farah	0.9	9.0	9.3	0.1	17.3	707
Nimroz	8.0	3.6	29.8	0.1	36.6	415

[1] **MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media**

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Telephone					
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]	Computer[4]		
Total	**19.1**	**31.7**	**1.3**	**85.2**	**85.3**	**5.1**	**27.7**	**23,213**
Area								
Urban	12.5	66.1	1.7	96.6	96.6	11.2	42.7	6,345
Rural	21.6	18.7	1.1	80.9	81.1	2.8	22.1	16,868
Education of household head								
Pre-primary/ECE or none	19.4	21.7	1.0	79.7	79.9	2.1	19.6	14,513
Primary	17.4	42.8	1.4	94.1	94.1	4.7	34.4	2,891
Lower Secondary	19.0	44.3	1.4	93.8	94.0	5.8	38.0	1,590
Upper Secondary	19.4	49.5	2.0	93.7	93.7	11.3	41.6	2,416
Higher	18.7	60.1	2.2	96.9	96.9	21.7	55.7	1,766
DK/Missing	(44.9)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(70.0)	(70.0)	(12.2)	(17.9)	37
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	11.8	0.5	0.5	55.6	55.9	0.1	1.9	4,990
Second	21.4	4.8	1.0	83.4	83.6	0.2	10.5	4,760
Middle	27.3	20.1	1.3	93.7	93.8	1.1	24.9	4,451
Fourth	20.4	52.3	1.1	97.2	97.3	5.0	39.4	4,432
Richest	15.6	84.8	2.5	99.4	99.5	19.6	65.2	4,580

[1] **MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio**

[2] **MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television**

[3] **MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone**

[4] **MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer**

[5] **MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet**

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet (Continued)

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Telephone					
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]	Computer[4]		
Province								
Kabul	9.9	73.0	2.0	97.5	97 .5	13.8	44.3	3,192
Kapisa	32.0	18.9	0.0	81.9	81.9	3.2	18.8	299
Parwan	25.6	43.2	1.1	91.1	91.1	3.6	30.2	459
Maidan Wardak	36.5	20.1	0.5	95.8	95.8	7.9	24.9	375
Logar	30.0	22.0	1.2	96.3	96.3	8.2	35.7	234
Nangarhar	14.6	13.8	0.4	88.3	88.3	2.1	15.2	1,473
Laghman	23.0	15.2	0.2	93.5	93.5	2.1	29.2	406
Panjsher	9.7	60.8	1.1	92.9	93.1	7.0	27.9	62
Baghlan	4.5	26.6	1.1	82.5	82.6	3.6	19.1	730
Bamyan	14.6	43.0	10.8	97.3	97.7	5.7	22.5	263
Ghazni	38.1	25.6	1.2	88.9	88.9	4.9	35.3	712
Paktika	50.4	10.3	2.4	68.7	70.1	2.6	12.6	298
Paktya	48.0	21.4	2.1	89.5	89.6	7.8	38.6	319
Khost	54.9	20.1	5.5	93.2	93.2	13.3	43.2	418
Kunarha	31.0	6.1	1.6	90.0	90.0	2.4	11.7	305
Nooristan	32.0	5.6	0.9	39.0	39.5	4.5	4.4	95
Badakhshan	9.5	14.8	2.7	66.2	67.3	1.5	7.4	886
Takhar	16.2	25.4	0.5	90.0	90.0	3.0	26.7	851
Kunduz	10.9	34.2	0.4	95.3	95.3	2.5	26.8	808
Samangan	12.0	20.6	0.1	66.5	66.5	2.1	11.6	368
Balkh	3.1	52.5	0.2	96.2	96.2	6.2	42.0	1,277
Sar-e-Pul	6.3	21.5	1.8	85.9	85.9	2.6	35.7	430
Ghor	38.9	12.9	2.6	39.5	40.4	1.2	5.5	579
Daykundi	22.7	28.0	4.9	91.0	91.5	6.2	36.0	619
Urozgan	35.2	7.2	0.5	38.1	38.1	1.4	5.1	328
Zabul	44.9	3.6	0.8	64.2	64.2	2.2	8.6	249
Kandahar	49.6	11.1	0.1	91.7	91.8	5.5	22.4	917
Jawzjan	15.9	36.9	0.0	95.7	95.7	2.3	27.9	461
Faryab	4.5	23.6	0.1	88.4	88.4	3.0	36.6	976
Helmand	38.4	7.8	0.1	73.4	73.4	2.8	19.2	1,332
Badghis	9.5	6.2	0.7	43.1	43.3	1.1	5.0	595
Herat	5.8	49.8	0.5	92.1	92.1	4.2	34.5	2,220
Farah	18.8	12.0	3.5	74.0	74.5	2.2	27.6	448
Nimroz	8.7	40.9	0.7	86.5	86.9	2.4	27.0	229

[1] MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio

[2] MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television

[3] MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone

[4] MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer

[5] MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of women who:										
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months		Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of women
Total	**2.6**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**32.2**	**57.3**	**40.9**		**9.1**	**8.0**	**6.0**	**44,341**
Area											
Urban	5.0	2.4	1.4	48.2	72.5	57.2		15.6	13.9	11.1	12,175
Rural	1.7	0.4	0.2	26.1	51.6	34.8		6.7	5.7	4.1	32,166
Age											
15-19	2.5	1.1	0.7	14.7	41.8	26.8		7.5	6.6	5.2	12,034
15-17	2.0	0.8	0.5	10.9	37.9	23.1		6.5	5.7	4.5	7,157
18-19	3.3	1.6	1.1	20.3	47.4	32.1		9.0	7.9	6.1	4,876
20-24	3.6	1.6	0.9	35.4	61.2	44.8		14.1	12.1	9.4	9,230
25-29	3.6	1.3	0.7	41.7	65.4	48.9		11.4	9.8	7.4	7,655
30-34	2.3	0.6	0.2	41.8	63.4	46.5		8.3	7.7	5.6	5,033
35-39	1.0	0.3	0.2	40.6	63.5	46.5		5.9	5.3	3.8	4,374
40-44	1.3	0.1	0.0	34.9	61.4	42.9		4.9	4.0	3.0	3,270
45-49	1.2	0.1	0.1	37.1	64.6	46.8		5.3	4.4	2.8	2,745
Education											
Pre-primary/ECE or none	0.9	0.1	0.1	26.5	51.5	34.7		3.9	3.3	2.3	29,926
Primary	1.0	0.2	0.2	35.4	64.0	46.6		10.4	9.2	7.0	5,180
Lower Secondary	2.6	1.1	0.6	33.6	63.6	46.2		15.5	13.8	10.5	3,244
Upper Secondary	7.1	2.7	1.5	45.7	72.2	57.0		22.7	19.9	15.4	4,206
Higher	25.5	13.4	7.9	83.4	90.4	82.4		49.8	44.3	35.6	1,784
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.1	0.0	0.0	12.3	29.2	15.9		1.1	0.7	0.5	7,798
Second	1.1	0.1	0.0	21.3	46.0	28.3		3.7	2.9	2.0	8,390
Middle	1.1	0.2	0.1	27.3	57.1	38.8		6.9	5.9	4.0	8,754
Fourth	2.1	0.9	0.5	37.5	67.9	49.4		10.5	9.1	6.8	9,404
Richest	6.8	3.2	1.9	56.2	79.0	64.9		20.8	18.6	14.8	9,995

[1] MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

[2] MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

[3] MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

[4] MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

[5] MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of women who:										
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone[2]	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			Number of women
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months		During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	
Province										
Kabul	3.6	2.4	1.3	48.5	73.1	54.9	10.1	8.8	7.3	6,314
Kapisa	2.6	0.8	0.3	23.3	58.6	27.0	6.3	5.1	2.9	575
Parwan	1.9	0.9	0.4	44.3	53.6	45.7	13.3	12.5	7.4	1,028
Maidan Wardak	2.0	0.5	0.2	36.6	71.9	45.4	4.0	3.2	2.1	786
Logar	2.2	0.9	0.6	32.2	77.2	49.9	11.4	9.7	6.4	562
Nangarhar	1.2	0.2	0.2	15.3	56.3	40.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	2,773
Laghman	1.1	0.0	0.0	32.0	70.0	58.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	851
Panjsher	1.7	0.9	0.2	37.7	48.5	27.4	6.8	5.2	2.4	127
Baghlan	4.4	1.5	1.5	29.0	48.5	35.6	10.9	9.3	8.6	1,114
Bamyan	5.6	2.1	1.0	49.1	85.6	59.1	13.8	10.6	6.2	504
Ghazni	2.7	0.7	0.4	32.4	79.4	47.2	14.7	13.1	10.6	1,324
Paktika	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	12.6	6.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	658
Paktya	1.2	0.5	0.2	21.6	54.4	22.1	2.0	1.7	1.5	903
Khost	0.9	0.6	0.4	44.8	68.9	58.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1,234
Kunarha	3.2	0.1	0.0	20.9	32.9	25.0	1.6	0.6	0.4	628
Nooristan	1.8	0.3	0.1	6.1	40.6	9.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	192
Badakhshan	1.3	0.5	0.3	22.4	41.6	25.6	3.3	3.1	2.1	1,501
Takhar	1.8	0.3	0.1	37.4	46.3	37.0	12.9	12.2	9.7	1,452
Kunduz	2.5	0.5	0.3	25.6	50.5	37.6	4.4	3.4	2.9	1,461
Samangan	0.7	0.1	0.1	15.4	26.0	13.6	3.5	2.4	1.9	617
Balkh	7.0	2.1	1.3	48.5	72.1	54.7	25.8	21.8	17.8	2,366
Sar-e-Pul	3.4	1.3	0.6	42.2	63.1	55.6	26.9	25.6	20.5	848
Ghor	2.3	0.5	0.1	8.6	29.0	15.7	2.7	1.4	0.5	918
Daykundi	3.3	1.3	0.5	45.6	81.3	48.5	20.3	18.8	7.8	1,060
Urozgan	0.7	0.1	0.1	6.3	13.8	6.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	639
Zabul	0.6	0.1	0.0	4.3	16.8	7.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	517
Kandahar	1.5	0.9	0.6	16.7	51.6	39.6	3.7	3.3	2.5	1,942
Jawzjan	1.2	0.3	0.2	40.0	53.9	35.8	7.3	6.4	5.4	1,047
Faryab	3.9	1.8	1.0	44.5	53.6	45.5	17.6	15.2	12.1	1,625
Helmand	0.4	0.2	0.1	10.2	39.1	21.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	2,787
Badghis	1.0	0.3	0.1	11.9	27.1	19.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	876
Herat	4.2	0.8	0.7	45.7	71.6	54.0	16.4	14.1	10.1	3,989
Farah	1.1	0.3	0.0	25.9	52.1	37.7	4.6	3.6	2.7	707
Nimroz	2.8	0.7	0.4	31.1	57.8	44.5	10.1	8.8	7.1	415

[1] MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

[2] MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

[3] MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

[4] MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

[5] MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Total	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**44,341**
Area											
Urban	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.7	2.2	12,175
Rural	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	32,166
Age											
15-24[1]	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.3	21,264
15-19	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.1	12,034
15-17	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	7,157
18-19	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.5	4,876
20-24	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.5	9,230
25-29	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.2	7,655
30-34	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	5,033
35-39	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4,374
40-44	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3,270
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,745
Education											
Pre-primary/ECE or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	29,926
Primary	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	5,180
Lower Secondary	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	3,244
Upper Secondary	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.9	2.6	4,206
Higher	9.5	9.0	9.1	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.7	9.0	4.6	12.8	1,784
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,798
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,390
Middle	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	8,754
Fourth	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	9,404
Richest	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.1	3.0	9,995

[1] MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

[2] MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Province											
Kabul	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.9	0.4	2.4	6,314
Kapisa	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	575
Parwan	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	1,028
Maidan Wardak	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	786
Logar	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	562
Nangarhar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2,773
Laghman	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	851
Panjsher	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	127
Baghlan	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.4	1,114
Bamyan	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.7	2.0	504
Ghazni	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	1,324
Paktika	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	658
Paktya	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	903
Khost	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1,234
Kunarha	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	628
Nooristan	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	192
Badakhshan	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	1,501
Takhar	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,452
Kunduz	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	1,461
Samangan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	617
Balkh	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.1	2,366
Sar-e-Pul	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	848
Ghor	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	918
Daykundi	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.1	1,060
Urozgan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	639
Zabul	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	517
Kandahar	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	1,942
Jawzjan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,047
Faryab	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	1,625
Helmand	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2,787
Badghis	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	876
Herat	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	3,989
Farah	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	707
Nimroz	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	415

[1] MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

[2] MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

4.11 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding". Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Afghanistan MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed "children left behind", i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	**88.5**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**4.6**	**4.4**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**6.0**	**104,451**
Sex															
Male	89.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	4.7	4.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	2.0	1.0	5.8	53,174
Female	88.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	4.5	4.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	2.9	1.8	6.2	51,276
Area															
Urban	90.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	3.1	4.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	2.4	1.4	5.7	24,682
Rural	88.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	5.0	4.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	1.4	6.1	79,769
Age															
0-4	91.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.7	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.7	0.4	2.0	31,703
5-9	89.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	4.7	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	1.9	1.0	5.2	31,995
10-14	86.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	3.8	6.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	3.1	1.6	8.7	27,061
15-17	82.2	0.3	0.6	2.5	0.7	3.2	8.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	100.0	6.5	4.1	11.8	13,691
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	88.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	4.0	5.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	2.7	1.5	6.8	22,759
Second	86.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	5.3	5.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	1.4	7.1	22,050
Middle	87.9	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	5.0	4.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	2.4	1.5	6.2	21,136
Fourth	89.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	4.6	3.8	0.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	2.2	1.2	5.2	20,426
Richest	90.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	4.0	2.9	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	2.2	1.2	4.4	18,080

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

[2] MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood (Continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Province															
Kabul	93.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.2	3.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	1.9	1.2	5.3	11,793
Kapisa	86.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	6.1	5.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	1.2	6.9	1,248
Parwan	89.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.0	4.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	1.5	0.7	6.1	2,185
Maidan Wardak	91.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.8	4.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	0.8	5.9	1,863
Logar	86.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	7.9	4.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.3	0.7	5.4	1,332
Nangarhar	91.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	6.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.0	0.5	7.3	7,066
Laghman	89.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.1	4.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	2.0	0.5	5.8	2,054
Panjsher	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.7	5.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	1.8	1.0	6.2	237
Baghlan	89.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	5.2	3.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.4	1.0	5.1	2,781
Bamyan	91.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	2.1	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	3.1	1.7	4.3	990
Ghazni	84.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	9.2	3.6	0.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	3.0	1.3	5.8	3,203
Paktika	92.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.9	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.4	1.0	4.8	1,752
Paktya	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	3.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	1.3	0.3	4.3	1,902
Khost	84.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	11.7	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.8	0.5	3.4	2,971
Kunarha	93.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	4.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	2.0	0.9	6.1	1,608
Nooristan	90.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.4	4.4	0.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	4.2	2.2	7.8	505
Badakhshan	86.9	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	5.1	4.6	0.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	3.4	2.1	6.9	3,708
Takhar	86.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	7.3	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	2.3	1.4	5.1	3,530
Kunduz	90.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.4	4.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	1.2	6.7	3,656
Samangan	92.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	2.1	3.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	2.1	1.2	5.0	1,490
Balkh	87.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	4.4	5.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	3.0	1.4	7.0	4,944
Sar-e-Pul	78.2	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.0	14.3	3.8	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	3.7	2.5	5.5	1,841
Ghor	92.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.2	3.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	3.0	2.1	5.5	2,592
Daykundi	75.2	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	15.1	4.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	5.3	3.3	6.6	2,185
Urozgan	92.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	4.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	1.7	7.0	1,540
Zabul	92.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.2	4.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	2.2	0.9	6.1	1,477
Kandahar	92.9	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	4.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	2.5	1.6	5.7	5,259
Jawzjan	87.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	6.4	4.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.8	1.1	5.8	2,284
Faryab	74.0	0.1	0.6	1.9	0.2	16.2	5.5	0.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	4.1	2.8	7.5	4,346
Helmand	91.8	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.7	4.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	3.1	1.7	6.7	8,214
Badghis	89.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	4.8	3.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	2.6	1.5	5.4	2,515
Herat	83.8	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	8.7	4.7	0.2	1.1	0.2	100.0	2.7	1.4	6.4	8,304
Farah	89.5	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	4.0	3.8	0.1	1.2	0.1	100.0	2.7	1.4	5.4	1,971
Nimroz	91.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.1	4.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	3.3	2.2	6.3	1,105

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

[2] MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								
	Mother living elsewhere[A]	Father living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	**0.4**	**4.6**	**0.7**	**5.6**	**0.0**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**4.1**	**104,451**
Sex									
Male	0.3	4.7	0.4	5.3	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.2	53,174
Female	0.5	4.5	1.0	5.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	4.0	51,276
Area									
Urban	0.4	2.9	0.7	4.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	24,682
Rural	0.3	5.1	0.7	6.1	0.0	4.6	0.0	4.6	79,769
Age									
0-4	0.1	5.7	0.2	6.1	0.0	5.2	0.0	5.3	31,703
5-9	0.3	4.6	0.4	5.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	31,995
10-14	0.5	3.8	0.6	4.9	0.0	3.3	0.1	3.3	27,061
15-17	0.8	3.3	2.5	6.7	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.6	13,691
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	0.1	4.7	0.7	5.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.3	98,112
Only mother alive	5.3	na	na	5.3	0.2	na	na	0.2	4,862
Only father alive	na	13.0	na	13.0	na	5.1	na	5.1	1,112
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	314
Unknown	(5.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	50
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.3	4.1	0.8	5.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.5	22,759
Second	0.4	5.2	0.8	6.4	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.8	22,050
Middle	0.4	4.8	0.7	5.9	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.4	21,136
Fourth	0.4	4.6	0.6	5.6	0.1	4.1	0.0	4.2	20,426
Richest	0.3	4.1	0.6	5.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	18,080

[1] MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

[A] Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

na: not applicable

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother living elsewhere[A]	Father living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	
Province									
Kabul	0.2	1.4	0.5	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	11,793
Kapisa	0.7	6.4	0.5	7.6	0.1	6.0	0.0	6.1	1,248
Parwan	0.2	4.1	0.2	4.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.9	2,185
Maidan Wardak	0.2	1.8	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	1,863
Logar	0.0	8.1	0.1	8.2	0.0	7.2	0.0	7.2	1,332
Nangarhar	0.0	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	7,066
Laghman	0.1	4.0	0.2	4.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	2,054
Panjsher	0.4	1.8	0.4	2.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	237
Baghlan	0.4	5.2	0.2	5.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.7	2,781
Bamyan	0.9	2.0	1.3	4.2	0.2	1.7	0.0	1.9	990
Ghazni	0.5	9.2	0.6	10.3	0.0	8.8	0.0	8.8	3,203
Paktika	0.3	2.0	0.3	2.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.8	1,752
Paktya	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	1,902
Khost	0.0	11.6	0.3	11.9	0.0	10.8	0.0	10.8	2,971
Kunarha	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,608
Nooristan	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	505
Badakhshan	0.7	5.3	0.9	6.9	0.0	4.9	0.1	5.0	3,708
Takhar	0.1	7.5	1.0	8.6	0.0	7.2	0.0	7.2	3,530
Kunduz	0.4	2.4	0.2	3.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	3,656
Samangan	0.0	2.0	0.8	2.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	1,490
Balkh	0.8	4.5	0.8	6.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	4,944
Sar-e-Pul	0.6	14.3	1.9	16.7	0.0	12.5	0.1	12.6	1,841
Ghor	0.2	1.3	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	2,592
Daykundi	1.8	15.5	1.9	19.2	0.2	12.7	0.6	13.5	2,185
Urozgan	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,540
Zabul	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	1,477
Kandahar	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	5,259
Jawzjan	0.3	6.4	0.4	7.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	5.7	2,284
Faryab	0.7	16.1	1.9	18.7	0.0	15.7	0.1	15.8	4,346
Helmand	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8,214
Badghis	0.4	4.9	0.7	6.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	2,515
Herat	0.6	7.7	0.7	9.0	0.1	6.8	0.0	7.0	8,304
Farah	0.2	3.9	1.0	5.2	0.0	3.0	0.1	3.1	1,971
Nimroz	0.7	1.4	1.3	3.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	1,105

[1] MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

[A] Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

na: not applicable

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse	Grandchild	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	**1.4**	**104,451**	**0.2**	**6.1**	**24.7**	**17.0**	**40.6**	**4.6**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**5.8**	**100.0**	**93.0**	**1,440**
Sex														
Male	1.0	53,174	0.6	0.0	32.7	25.7	25.9	4.5	1.8	0.3	8.6	100.0	88.8	511
Female	1.8	51,276	0.0	9.4	20.3	12.2	48.8	4.6	0.0	0.4	4.3	100.0	95.3	928
Area														
Urban	1.4	24,682	0.0	5.3	20.1	19.2	42.8	4.8	0.2	0.1	7.5	100.0	92.2	348
Rural	1.4	79,769	0.3	6.3	26.2	16.3	39.9	4.5	0.8	0.4	5.3	100.0	93.2	1,092
Age														
0-4	0.4	31,703	0.0	0.0	50.6	2.3	23.9	13.3	0.0	1.0	8.9	100.0	90.1	139
5-9	1.0	31,995	0.0	0.0	46.3	12.4	24.9	7.4	0.5	0.6	7.9	100.0	91.0	313
10-14	1.6	27,061	0.0	1.2	26.2	23.7	36.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	7.5	100.0	90.8	420
15-17	4.1	13,691	0.5	14.5	5.3	18.2	56.9	1.5	0.1	0.2	2.7	100.0	96.4	568
Orphanhood status														
Both parents alive	0.7	98,112	0.0	9.3	24.6	8.5	47.8	6.0	1.3	0.3	2.3	100.0	96.1	720
Only mother alive	5.4	4,862	0.7	4.2	33.5	11.1	44.5	4.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	98.0	260
Only father alive	13.0	1,112	0.0	2.2	31.5	30.7	24.3	5.3	0.0	0.8	5.1	100.0	94.1	145
Both parents deceased	100.0	314	0.3	2.1	14.6	35.2	28.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	18.5	100.0	81.2	314
Unknown	(0.0)	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.5	22,759	0.6	8.6	20.2	21.9	36.1	5.9	0.0	0.3	6.5	100.0	92.6	348
Second	1.4	22,050	0.2	9.4	33.3	7.4	41.6	4.0	0.5	0.4	3.3	100.0	95.7	315
Middle	1.5	21,136	0.0	4.1	22.4	20.1	42.2	2.8	1.0	0.7	6.8	100.0	91.5	318
Fourth	1.2	20,426	0.0	3.8	28.6	19.3	39.8	4.1	0.9	0.0	3.5	100.0	95.6	249
Richest	1.2	18,080	0.0	2.5	18.4	16.0	45.4	6.6	1.3	0.0	9.8	100.0	88.8	209

[1] **MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements**

[A] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care (Continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Province														
Kabul	1.2	11,793	(0.0)	(7.7)	(4.9)	(28.2)	(47.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.7)	100.0	(88.3)	137
Kapisa	1.2	1,248	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(14.0)	(52.9)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	15
Parwan	0.7	2,185	(0.0)	(0.0)	(41.3)	(8.6)	(44.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	100.0	(94.6)	16
Maidan Wardak	0.8	1,863	(0.0)	(15.3)	(2.8)	(10.7)	(53.0)	(12.4)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(94.0)	15
Logar	0.7	1,332	(0.0)	(2.4)	(31.7)	(0.0)	(57.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(2.4)	100.0	(94.8)	9
Nangarhar	0.5	7,066	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	33
Laghman	0.5	2,054	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Panjsher	1.0	237	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.8)	(6.0)	(51.7)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	100.0	(92.9)	2
Baghlan	1.0	2,781	(3.3)	(1.8)	(20.0)	(17.5)	(23.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.6)	100.0	(63.1)	29
Bamyan	1.7	990	(0.0)	(3.0)	(16.4)	(2.6)	(53.6)	(3.3)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(78.9)	17
Ghazni	1.3	3,203	(0.0)	(5.6)	(3.1)	(17.1)	(68.2)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	42
Paktika	1.0	1,752	(0.0)	(4.2)	(9.7)	(53.8)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	100.0	(95.3)	17
Paktya	0.3	1,902	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Khost	0.5	2,971	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Kunarha	0.9	1,608	(0.0)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(45.2)	(30.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.4)	100.0	(91.6)	14
Nooristan	2.2	505	3.3	12.6	26.0	11.6	45.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	95.3	11
Badakhshan	2.1	3,708	0.0	9.8	36.1	5.8	33.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	13.3	100.0	85.2	77
Takhar	1.4	3,530	(0.0)	(4.8)	(45.6)	(18.7)	(28.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	51
Kunduz	1.2	3,656	(1.9)	(4.7)	(37.0)	(11.3)	(24.4)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.4)	100.0	(82.7)	43
Samangan	1.2	1,490	(0.0)	(20.0)	(37.9)	(11.6)	(16.2)	(4.9)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(5.8)	100.0	(90.6)	18
Balkh	1.4	4,944	(0.0)	(3.2)	(35.3)	(10.3)	(43.4)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	100.0	(96.8)	71
Sar-e-Pul	2.5	1,841	1.6	2.4	26.6	3.9	50.0	6.2	1.4	0.0	7.9	100.0	89.1	47
Ghor	2.1	2,592	0.0	4.6	11.7	31.2	44.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	96.9	54
Daykundi	3.3	2,185	0.0	4.3	46.8	11.4	32.4	2.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	73
Urozgan	1.7	1,540	0.0	2.6	11.2	58.8	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	94.3	27
Zabul	0.9	1,477	(0.0)	(5.0)	(5.8)	(31.4)	(57.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	13
Kandahar	1.6	5,259	0.0	5.4	15.8	20.9	47.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.8	84
Jawzjan	1.1	2,284	(0.0)	(2.4)	(30.8)	(20.3)	(43.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	100.0	(96.6)	25
Faryab	2.8	4,346	0.0	3.5	40.3	8.3	35.7	7.3	0.0	2.5	2.4	100.0	95.1	122
Helmand	1.7	8,214	0.0	11.3	13.7	17.2	47.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	94.5	140
Badghis	1.5	2,515	(0.0)	(13.5)	(13.7)	(26.1)	(44.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	100.0	(97.2)	38
Herat	1.4	8,304	(0.0)	(2.0)	(36.6)	(3.2)	(38.9)	(13.7)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(3.8)	100.0	(94.4)	118
Farah	1.4	1,971	(0.0)	(16.7)	(22.0)	(14.1)	(46.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	100.0	(99.3)	29
Nimroz	2.2	1,105	0.0	7.7	24.5	23.7	36.9	2.8	0.0	0.7	3.7	100.0	95.6	25

[1] **MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements**

[A] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

5 SURVIVE

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed ever married women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had a live birth were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, ever married women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life[1]
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (1q0): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (4q1): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (5q0): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as area, province, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

[1]The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the -28day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	24	21	46	10	55
5-9	25	22	47	8	55
10-14	26	25	51	10	60

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**24**	**21**	**46**	**10**	**55**
Area					
Urban	17	14	31	6	37
Rural	26	23	50	11	61
Mother's education					
Pre-primary/ECE or none	25	21	46	11	56
Primary	28	28	55	6	61
Lower Secondary	20	18	39	12	51
Upper Secondary	14	19	34	9	43
Higher	21	10	31	4	35
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	25	25	50	11	60
Second	25	27	53	12	64
Middle	23	21	44	14	57
Fourth	25	18	43	8	51
Richest	23	14	37	6	42

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics (Continued)

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by province, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Province					
Kabul	12	14	27	4	31
Kapisa	5	7	11	4	16
Parwan	18	13	31	12	42
Maidan Wardak	32	19	52	13	64
Logar	24	20	44	5	49
Nangarhar	26	16	42	7	49
Laghman	20	26	46	17	62
Panjsher	11	9	20	7	27
Baghlan	17	10	27	3	30
Bamyan	27	9	36	5	41
Ghazni	30	32	63	6	68
Paktika	26	14	40	7	47
Paktya	33	26	59	21	78
Khost	19	22	41	9	50
Kunarha	23	18	41	13	53
Nooristan	43	58	100	21	120
Badakhshan	12	31	43	9	52
Takhar	42	15	58	9	66
Kunduz	28	31	59	19	78
Samangan	17	16	33	16	49
Balkh	26	21	47	3	50
Sar-e-Pul	40	17	57	4	60
Ghor	7	23	30	10	40
Daykundi	15	24	40	9	48
Urozgan	14	14	29	10	39
Zabul	38	27	65	16	80
Kandahar	31	26	57	12	68
Jawzjan	10	16	26	16	41
Faryab	33	29	63	10	72
Helmand	32	23	55	21	74
Badghis	21	23	44	5	49
Herat	28	25	53	13	65
Farah	25	21	46	10	56
Nimroz	26	22	48	4	52

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**24**	**21**	**46**	**10**	**55**
Sex					
Male	27	22	49	12	60
Female	21	21	42	9	51
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	36	33	68	11	79
20-34	21	19	40	9	49
35-49	32	22	54	16	69
Birth order					
1	27	26	53	10	63
2-3	21	18	39	9	49
4-6	21	19	41	9	49
7+	31	25	56	15	69
Previous birth interval[B]					
< 2 years	38	33	71	14	84
2 years	18	14	32	10	42
3 years	13	10	23	4	27
4+ years	14	13	28	6	33

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

[B] Excludes first order births

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age[A]			
15-19[1]	44	68	62
20-24	179	226	213
25-29	228	274	261
30-34	215	248	239
35-39	115	190	170
40-44	49	97	83
45-49	27	56	48
TFR (15-49 years)[B]	4.3	5.8	5.4
GFR[C]	132	172	161
CBR[D]	32	38	36

[1] MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

[B] TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

[C] GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

[D] CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to married women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services (Target 3.7).

Tables TM.2.2W present a selection of early childbearing indicators for young women age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among married women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of married women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of married women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[1]

Tables TM.2.3W is designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women, by presenting percentages of women who became mother before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)[A]
Total	**62**	**5.4**
Area		
Urban	44	4.3
Rural	68	5.8
Education		
Pre-primary/ECE or none	82	5.8
Primary	57	4.8
Lower Secondary	47	4.1
Upper Secondary	20	3.2
Higher	21	3.3
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	88	6.5
Second	73	6.2
Middle	67	5.8
Fourth	45	4.9
Richest	42	3.9

[1] **MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2**

[A] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

[1] Using women age 19-15 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 24-20 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate (Continued)

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)[A]
Province		
Kabul	33	3.8
Kapisa	29	5.6
Parwan	55	5.0
Maidan Wardak	34	5.3
Logar	18	6.2
Nangarhar	47	5.6
Laghman	34	6.2
Panjsher	27	3.5
Baghlan	33	5.4
Bamyan	40	4.2
Ghazni	73	5.6
Paktika	54	6.3
Paktya	16	5.7
Khost	43	5.3
Kunarha	58	6.4
Nooristan	79	5.6
Badakhshan	69	5.1
Takhar	51	5.9
Kunduz	59	6.4
Samangan	75	4.3
Balkh	33	4.9
Sar-e-Pul	65	5.5
Ghor	104	4.8
Daykundi	74	4.8
Urozgan	38	5.6
Zabul	77	7.8
Kandahar	80	6.3
Jawzjan	43	5.5
Faryab	99	6.4
Helmand	115	7.3
Badghis	125	5.8
Herat	77	4.4
Farah	113	7.1
Nimroz	128	6.2

[1] MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of married women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of married women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of married women age 15-19 years who:		Number of married women age 15-19 years	Percentage of married women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of married women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	**7.2**	**0.8**	**12,034**	**16.3**	**9,230**
Area					
Urban	6.0	0.5	3,231	11.5	2,522
Rural	7.7	0.9	8,802	18.1	6,708
Education					
Pre-primary/ECE or none	9.9	1.3	6,069	20.2	5,302
Primary	5.9	0.6	2,166	18.0	1,198
Lower Secondary	4.9	0.1	1,874	17.0	697
Upper Secondary	2.2	0.1	1,833	5.9	1,362
Higher	1.5	0.0	91	3.0	669
DK/Missing	-	-	0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	10.2	1.7	2,116	29.5	1,443
Second	8.1	1.2	2,355	21.1	1,633
Middle	8.1	0.7	2,452	15.1	1,885
Fourth	4.7	0.3	2,630	13.2	1,944
Richest	5.7	0.3	2,481	8.5	2,325

[1] **MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing**

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women) (Continued)

Percentage of married women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of married women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of married women age 15-19 years who:		Number of married women age 15-19 years	Percentage of married women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of married women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Province					
Kabul	5.0	0.2	1,675	8.3	1,320
Kapisa	4.1	0.3	143	5.4	125
Parwan	4.1	0.0	269	12.3	212
Maidan Wardak	3.6	0.0	213	9.5	174
Logar	1.1	0.2	144	3.9	115
Nangarhar	2.7	0.0	758	10.0	604
Laghman	3.1	0.0	233	11.2	187
Panjsher	2.2	0.0	32	4.8	33
Baghlan	3.8	0.0	310	13.4	217
Bamyan	3.3	0.0	123	7.2	123
Ghazni	7.4	0.9	372	16.3	278
Paktika	7.7	1.2	175	14.1	108
Paktya	0.5	0.0	229	3.1	168
Khost	4.8	0.2	351	11.8	276
Kunarha	3.1	0.4	183	14.1	127
Nooristan	9.7	0.8	51	17.3	41
Badakhshan	6.3	0.4	425	26.6	332
Takhar	5.3	0.7	382	8.8	289
Kunduz	4.4	0.0	386	20.3	301
Samangan	5.8	0.4	146	23.5	130
Balkh	2.8	0.0	558	8.8	504
Sar-e-Pul	10.1	3.3	214	17.4	183
Ghor	13.2	1.5	233	36.5	201
Daykundi	10.3	0.9	282	16.4	237
Urozgan	4.7	0.6	192	11.9	153
Zabul	8.6	0.8	157	18.0	102
Kandahar	8.8	0.8	556	18.4	410
Jawzjan	5.2	0.8	287	15.0	205
Faryab	14.0	4.1	411	31.1	317
Helmand	13.0	1.8	845	22.5	609
Badghis	16.8	1.4	226	37.9	155
Herat	11.2	1.5	1,144	24.1	750
Farah	17.0	2.3	217	37.3	165
Nimroz	15.9	2.9	114	32.9	81

[1] **MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing**

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of married women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of married women age 15-49 years	Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of married women age 20-49 years	Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of married women age 15-49 years	Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of married women age 20-49 years	Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of married women age 15-49 years	Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of married women age 20-49 years
Total	4.1	12,175	20.1	8,944	5.0	32,166	25.5	23,363	4.8	44,341	24.0	32,307
Age												
15-19	0.5	3,231	na	na	0.9	8,802	na	na	0.8	12,034	na	na
15-17	0.3	1,915	na	na	0.4	5,243	na	na	0.4	7,157	na	na
18-19	0.8	1,317	na	na	1.7	3,560	na	na	1.4	4,876	na	na
20-24	2.2	2,522	11.5	2,522	3.9	6,708	18.1	6,708	3.4	9,230	16.3	9,230
25-29	4.5	2,258	18.0	2,258	6.3	5,396	26.9	5,396	5.8	7,655	24.3	7,655
30-34	8.7	1,313	30.4	1,313	9.5	3,720	32.4	3,720	9.3	5,033	31.9	5,033
35-39	8.6	1,186	25.1	1,186	7.3	3,188	28.2	3,188	7.7	4,374	27.4	4,374
40-44	7.2	925	27.0	925	9.6	2,345	29.9	2,345	8.9	3,270	29.1	3,270
45-49	5.9	739	21.2	739	5.9	2,006	23.5	2,006	5.9	2,745	22.9	2,745

na: not applicable

6.4 ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.[2]

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to married women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3.

[2]WHO. WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/-9789241549912/250796/10665eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Provider of antenatal care[A]					No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of married women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other/ Missing				
Total	**32.5**	**44.0**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**22.3**	**100.0**	**76.4**	**12,507**
Area									
Urban	41.4	45.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	12.0	100.0	87.1	2,894
Rural	29.8	43.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	25.4	100.0	73.2	9,613
Education									
Pre-primary/ECE or none	30.6	41.7	0.4	1.0	0.1	26.2	100.0	72.3	9,531
Primary	33.4	53.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	12.2	100.0	87.1	1,287
Lower Secondary	35.7	54.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.5	100.0	90.3	569
Upper Secondary	42.5	47.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	8.2	100.0	90.2	727
Higher	50.9	44.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.6	100.0	95.2	394
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	27.7	48.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	23.1	100.0	76.0	1,291
20-34	33.3	44.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	21.4	100.0	77.4	9,229
35-49	31.9	40.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	25.6	100.0	72.6	1,984
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	19.2	38.0	0.6	1.4	0.1	40.8	100.0	57.2	2,610
Second	26.2	45.9	0.4	1.3	0.1	26.1	100.0	72.1	2,603
Middle	31.8	45.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	21.5	100.0	77.5	2,559
Fourth	37.4	47.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	14.4	100.0	84.9	2,458
Richest	50.3	42.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	6.2	100.0	93.2	2,278

[1] MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

[A] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage (Continued)

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Provider of antenatal care[A]					No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of married women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other/ Missing				
Province									
Kabul	48.6	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	100.0	90.7	1,325
Kapisa	19.0	42.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	37.6	100.0	61.7	161
Parwan	26.8	58.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.9	100.0	84.8	272
Maidan Wardak	37.4	36.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	25.8	100.0	73.9	202
Logar	18.9	67.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	13.0	100.0	86.7	160
Nangarhar	63.1	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	100.0	82.8	787
Laghman	50.0	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	100.0	73.4	263
Panjsher	33.4	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	100.0	85.0	23
Baghlan	10.4	53.4	1.0	11.8	0.0	23.3	100.0	63.9	300
Bamyan	11.6	81.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	5.1	100.0	93.5	107
Ghazni	20.5	50.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	25.2	100.0	71.2	394
Paktika	43.9	20.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	34.1	100.0	64.2	214
Paktya	43.6	28.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	27.7	100.0	71.9	226
Khost	87.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	100.0	87.6	349
Kunarha	30.2	27.9	0.8	2.1	0.0	39.0	100.0	58.1	181
Nooristan	14.2	18.2	0.7	1.4	0.8	64.6	100.0	32.5	59
Badakhshan	23.3	43.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	31.4	100.0	66.8	439
Takhar	29.7	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	87.5	439
Kunduz	28.5	58.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	12.5	100.0	86.7	476
Samangan	17.2	52.7	2.0	1.4	0.0	26.7	100.0	69.9	137
Balkh	41.9	42.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	9.8	100.0	84.4	664
Sar-e-Pul	27.3	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	100.0	84.4	261
Ghor	20.4	9.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	68.4	100.0	29.9	249
Daykundi	12.7	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	100.0	83.9	289
Urozgan	7.0	24.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	66.4	100.0	31.3	139
Zabul	30.1	35.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	34.2	100.0	65.6	182
Kandahar	29.7	42.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	27.3	100.0	72.6	636
Jawzjan	23.2	48.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	26.3	100.0	71.9	300
Faryab	37.4	40.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	21.4	100.0	77.6	583
Helmand	15.2	59.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	25.0	100.0	74.5	1,015
Badghis	25.5	14.0	1.8	1.5	0.0	57.2	100.0	39.5	250
Herat	16.8	66.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	100.0	82.8	1,013
Farah	28.9	42.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	28.2	100.0	71.5	263
Nimroz	37.9	40.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	19.8	100.0	78.7	148

[1] **MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)**

[A] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of married women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of married women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing				
Total	**22.3**	**44.1**	**33.4**	**7.0**	**0.2**	**22.3**	**39.1**	**18.8**	**12.1**	**7.6**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**12,507**	**3.0**	**9,707**
Area															
Urban	12.0	43.3	44.5	9.6	0.2	12.0	47.8	21.0	11.6	7.5	0.1	100.0	2,894	3.0	2,544
Rural	25.4	44.3	30.1	6.2	0.2	25.4	36.5	18.1	12.2	7.7	0.1	100.0	9,613	4.0	7,162
Education															
Pre-primary/ECE or none	26.2	45.1	28.4	6.0	0.3	26.2	35.2	18.2	12.2	8.0	0.1	100.0	9,531	4.0	7,023
Primary	12.2	46.0	41.7	7.9	0.1	12.2	44.5	22.3	13.3	7.5	0.3	100.0	1,287	3.0	1,127
Lower Secondary	9.5	46.7	43.8	11.8	0.0	9.5	50.2	20.4	11.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	569	3.0	515
Upper Secondary	8.2	33.0	58.8	10.9	0.0	8.2	57.1	19.7	11.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	727	3.0	667
Higher	4.6	29.5	65.9	12.8	0.0	4.6	66.9	16.8	6.2	5.5	0.0	100.0	394	2.0	376
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	23.1	44.0	32.5	8.3	0.3	23.1	37.6	19.5	10.5	9.2	0.1	100.0	1,291	4.0	991
20-34	21.4	44.3	34.2	7.0	0.1	21.4	40.5	18.6	12.5	6.8	0.1	100.0	9,229	3.0	7,241
35-49	25.6	43.3	30.5	6.1	0.6	25.6	33.7	18.9	11.5	10.2	0.2	100.0	1,984	4.0	1,472
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	40.8	40.6	18.5	3.1	0.2	40.8	25.9	14.0	11.4	7.7	0.2	100.0	2,610	4.0	1,541
Second	26.1	47.8	25.9	4.5	0.3	26.1	33.8	17.8	13.8	8.4	0.2	100.0	2,603	4.0	1,920
Middle	21.5	43.8	34.6	7.3	0.2	21.5	38.7	19.8	11.8	8.0	0.1	100.0	2,559	4.0	2,005
Fourth	14.4	46.5	38.9	8.3	0.2	14.4	44.1	21.7	11.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	2,458	3.0	2,103
Richest	6.2	41.6	52.0	12.5	0.2	6.2	55.5	21.0	11.4	5.9	0.0	100.0	2,278	3.0	2,137

[1] MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

[2] MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit (Continued)

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of married women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of married women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	DK/Missing	No ante-natal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing				
Province															
Kabul	9.3	40.5	49.8	11.0	0.4	9.3	51.2	22.8	11.4	5.3	0.0	100.0	1,325	3.0	1,201
Kapisa	37.6	46.1	16.4	1.2	0.0	37.6	28.2	19.9	10.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	161	4.0	101
Parwan	14.9	29.3	55.8	11.2	0.0	14.9	60.6	16.7	5.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	272	2.0	231
Maidan Wardak	25.8	44.4	29.7	4.8	0.1	25.8	31.3	15.2	17.9	9.9	0.0	100.0	202	4.0	150
Logar	13.0	47.6	39.5	7.3	0.0	13.0	52.0	16.9	8.9	9.3	0.0	100.0	160	3.0	139
Nangarhar	17.2	41.8	40.8	7.5	0.3	17.2	48.7	16.6	11.3	5.9	0.2	100.0	787	3.0	650
Laghman	26.6	41.1	32.3	8.2	0.0	26.6	34.0	20.3	8.5	10.6	0.0	100.0	263	4.0	193
Panjsher	15.0	38.5	46.1	13.1	0.4	15.0	53.9	17.2	10.3	3.6	0.0	100.0	23	3.0	20
Baghlan	23.3	45.7	30.6	3.2	0.4	23.3	46.2	14.4	10.3	5.8	0.0	100.0	300	3.0	230
Bamyan	5.1	31.7	63.2	17.7	0.0	5.1	60.8	20.1	9.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	107	3.0	102
Ghazni	25.2	50.1	24.7	4.8	0.0	25.2	42.1	14.7	10.1	7.7	0.3	100.0	394	3.0	294
Paktika	34.1	37.8	28.1	11.4	0.0	34.1	55.1	5.7	3.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	214	1.0	141
Paktya	27.7	50.6	21.5	4.4	0.3	27.7	42.9	13.5	8.9	7.0	0.0	100.0	226	3.0	163
Khost	12.4	58.6	29.1	8.3	0.0	12.4	35.7	27.0	15.6	9.2	0.0	100.0	349	5.0	305
Kunarha	39.0	45.1	15.9	3.1	0.0	39.0	41.5	10.8	4.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	181	2.0	111
Nooristan	64.6	28.7	6.7	0.4	0.0	64.6	17.6	9.9	6.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	59	4.0	21
Badakhshan	31.4	34.7	33.9	9.8	0.0	31.4	39.4	14.9	10.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	439	3.0	301
Takhar	12.5	50.3	37.2	4.1	0.0	12.5	34.6	30.0	15.4	7.5	0.0	100.0	439	4.0	384
Kunduz	12.5	50.6	36.5	4.9	0.5	12.5	31.9	22.4	16.0	16.6	0.5	100.0	476	5.0	414
Samangan	26.7	54.4	18.1	1.3	0.8	26.7	37.6	19.6	12.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	137	3.0	100
Balkh	9.8	45.7	44.5	6.7	0.0	9.8	41.4	25.5	12.4	11.0	0.0	100.0	664	4.0	599
Sar-e-Pul	15.6	44.1	40.3	9.0	0.0	15.6	43.7	22.5	14.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	261	3.0	220
Ghor	68.4	23.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	68.4	13.7	7.9	9.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	249	4.0	79
Daykundi	16.1	40.5	43.4	3.0	0.0	16.1	46.5	21.8	11.3	4.3	0.0	100.0	289	3.0	243
Urozgan	66.4	23.4	10.1	1.4	0.0	66.4	11.7	10.3	5.1	6.4	0.0	100.0	139	5.0	47
Zabul	34.2	53.2	12.5	1.9	0.0	34.2	23.7	18.4	16.2	7.5	0.0	100.0	182	5.0	120
Kandahar	27.3	44.6	27.7	7.0	0.4	27.3	35.4	14.4	12.7	9.1	1.2	100.0	636	4.0	455
Jawzjan	26.3	44.3	29.4	5.1	0.0	26.3	33.9	18.1	14.2	7.4	0.0	100.0	300	4.0	221
Faryab	21.4	46.5	31.8	7.6	0.2	21.4	43.4	17.0	11.7	6.5	0.0	100.0	583	3.0	458
Helmand	25.0	48.4	26.4	9.9	0.2	25.0	33.2	14.9	13.2	13.7	0.0	100.0	1,015	4.0	761
Badghis	57.2	33.2	9.0	2.0	0.7	57.2	15.3	15.8	8.1	3.3	0.3	100.0	250	4.0	106
Herat	17.2	47.8	34.7	6.6	0.4	17.2	33.0	23.6	16.9	9.4	0.0	100.0	1,013	4.0	840
Farah	28.2	46.3	24.9	7.0	0.6	28.2	29.2	18.3	14.5	9.8	0.0	100.0	263	4.0	189
Nimroz	19.8	45.7	34.4	7.8	0.0	19.8	45.5	17.3	10.1	7.3	0.0	100.0	148	3.0	119

[1] MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

[2] MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of married women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	
Total	**64.1**	**39.2**	**41.2**	**30.0**	**12,507**
Area					
Urban	74.7	52.4	53.8	43.8	2,894
Rural	60.9	35.2	37.4	25.8	9,613
Education					
Pre-primary/ECE or none	60.5	35.7	37.2	26.4	9,531
Primary	74.4	45.2	46.8	36.1	1,287
Lower Secondary	73.1	47.1	49.0	39.7	569
Upper Secondary	77.6	57.2	64.7	48.2	727
Higher	80.8	58.7	64.1	49.2	394
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	64.1	37.0	37.6	26.6	1,291
20-34	64.7	40.2	42.5	31.3	9,229
35-49	61.4	35.7	37.5	26.1	1,984
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	47.2	23.5	25.1	16.1	2,610
Second	58.6	31.6	33.9	21.5	2,603
Middle	64.7	39.7	41.0	29.9	2,559
Fourth	71.4	45.8	47.6	35.8	2,458
Richest	81.2	57.9	61.3	49.4	2,278

[1] **MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care**

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care (Continued)

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of married women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	
Province					
Kabul	80.0	73.8	70.0	67.9	1,325
Kapisa	29.9	25.4	20.6	8.1	161
Parwan	70.2	61.1	60.4	52.9	272
Maidan Wardak	40.8	34.9	41.6	19.9	202
Logar	23.1	61.6	43.5	13.0	160
Nangarhar	71.1	56.0	61.3	50.0	787
Laghman	61.3	19.6	37.3	14.9	263
Panjsher	50.0	45.1	29.6	22.0	23
Baghlan	54.4	47.4	56.3	37.9	300
Bamyan	86.3	58.6	47.3	37.8	107
Ghazni	60.7	34.4	29.4	22.4	394
Paktika	53.5	55.5	56.3	46.8	214
Paktya	64.8	51.2	55.2	44.4	226
Khost	86.8	63.7	69.3	62.3	349
Kunarha	54.9	45.4	48.8	42.0	181
Nooristan	31.0	25.4	19.6	17.3	59
Badakhshan	41.8	40.6	39.0	27.8	439
Takhar	67.3	31.9	39.9	21.9	439
Kunduz	81.2	23.9	32.9	19.7	476
Samangan	51.2	18.4	12.4	4.4	137
Balkh	63.4	49.1	53.5	41.8	664
Sar-e-Pul	68.1	29.0	32.3	23.8	261
Ghor	20.6	20.1	20.1	16.6	249
Daykundi	74.7	41.7	32.9	25.0	289
Urozgan	22.7	18.6	11.2	7.7	139
Zabul	56.9	35.0	33.5	28.0	182
Kandahar	65.2	31.6	23.4	15.7	636
Jawzjan	58.6	21.9	38.3	20.9	300
Faryab	68.3	14.1	31.3	10.1	583
Helmand	72.3	26.4	28.3	13.9	1,015
Badghis	18.0	12.0	18.6	8.7	250
Herat	73.9	26.0	28.0	16.0	1,013
Farah	58.0	31.8	29.6	19.3	263
Nimroz	56.2	23.7	26.6	12.7	148

[1] **MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care**

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.[3] WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.[4]

SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.[5]

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, married women who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table TM.5.1 shows the protection status from tetanus of married women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of married women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of married women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	**30.8**	**7.3**	**2.7**	**3.3**	**2.4**	**46.4**	**12,507**
Area							
Urban	30.4	6.4	2.7	7.3	5.2	52.0	2,894
Rural	30.9	7.6	2.7	2.1	1.5	44.7	9,613
Mother's education							
Pre-primary/ECE or none	29.2	6.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	41.6	9,531
Primary	33.0	10.1	2.7	6.9	4.0	56.7	1,287
Lower Secondary	34.2	8.9	4.7	8.1	6.4	62.4	569
Upper Secondary	43.0	7.7	4.4	9.5	2.1	66.6	727
Higher	34.3	7.6	6.3	13.7	6.7	68.7	394
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	24.7	5.5	1.7	1.3	0.9	34.1	2,610
Second	30.9	9.3	1.9	1.5	0.9	44.5	2,603
Middle	32.0	8.3	2.7	2.1	1.6	46.8	2,559
Fourth	32.2	8.5	3.7	4.7	3.4	52.4	2,458
Richest	34.7	4.7	3.5	7.7	5.4	55.9	2,278

[1] **MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection**

[3]Roper, M., J. Vandelaer, and F. Gasse. «Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus.» The Lancet 370, no. 959-1947 :(2007) 9603. doi:10.1016/s0-61261(07)6736-0140.
[4]«Global Health Estimates.» World Health Organization. Accessed August 2018 ,28. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.
[5]Deming M. et al. «Tetanus Toxoid Coverage as an Indicator of Serological Protection against Neonatal Tetanus.» Bulletin of the World Health Organization 80, no. 703-696 :(2002) 9. doi: PMC2567620.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection (Continued)

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of married women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of married women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Province							
Kabul	37.2	3.6	2.1	7.5	8.8	59.2	1,325
Kapisa	26.5	6.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	34.3	161
Parwan	58.9	3.6	0.5	1.3	0.3	64.4	272
Maidan Wardak	42.6	5.6	2.4	5.2	2.2	57.9	202
Logar	31.7	5.9	2.3	3.7	1.9	45.5	160
Nangarhar	27.4	9.8	1.2	1.2	1.8	41.3	787
Laghman	35.3	3.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	39.6	263
Panjsher	26.3	20.3	1.5	0.9	1.5	50.5	23
Baghlan	39.2	7.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	48.0	300
Bamyan	55.2	12.7	11.7	6.8	3.0	89.4	107
Ghazni	32.0	5.6	2.2	2.9	1.1	43.8	394
Paktika	16.9	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	19.2	214
Paktya	23.5	5.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	32.0	226
Khost	65.3	0.5	2.3	2.7	0.4	71.2	349
Kunarha	49.2	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	55.3	181
Nooristan	28.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	34.8	59
Badakhshan	27.5	8.0	1.1	1.7	2.9	41.4	439
Takhar	41.2	9.9	6.8	4.3	1.5	63.7	439
Kunduz	24.4	5.2	4.5	2.5	3.9	40.4	476
Samangan	13.3	9.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	23.2	137
Balkh	36.3	7.4	5.7	9.0	6.1	64.5	664
Sar-e-Pul	47.2	11.6	3.1	0.6	0.9	63.5	261
Ghor	19.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	249
Daykundi	38.9	33.6	8.4	2.2	0.0	83.1	289
Urozgan	11.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	139
Zabul	25.2	6.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	31.9	182
Kandahar	22.5	15.2	3.5	2.5	1.4	45.2	636
Jawzjan	23.5	5.3	1.4	0.5	0.2	30.8	300
Faryab	40.1	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.4	47.9	583
Helmand	18.1	8.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	28.1	1,015
Badghis	19.1	5.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	25.7	250
Herat	18.2	7.2	7.0	11.2	3.7	47.3	1,013
Farah	16.6	3.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	21.5	263
Nimroz	31.4	8.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	45.2	148

[1] **MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection**

6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.[6]

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of married women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.6 The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition6, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on married women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

[6]WHO. Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth. Geneva: WHO Press. 2018. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/-9789241514200/272817/10665eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.
7Say, L, et al. «Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis.» The Lancet Global Health 2, no. 33-323 :(2014) 6. doi:10.1016/s109-2214x(-70227(14x.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other	DK/ Missing			
	Public sector	Private sector						
Total	**55.9**	**10.4**	**33.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**66.3**	**12,507**
Area								
Urban	70.9	17.7	11.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	88.6	2,894
Rural	51.4	8.2	40.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	59.6	9,613
Education								
Pre-primary/ECE or none	51.9	9.2	38.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	61.1	9,531
Primary	63.0	12.4	24.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	75.4	1,287
Lower Secondary	72.3	11.2	16.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.5	569
Upper Secondary	70.8	17.2	11.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	88.0	727
Higher	78.5	18.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	394
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	53.9	11.9	34.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	65.8	1,291
20-34	56.3	10.3	33.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	66.6	9,229
35-49	55.3	10.0	34.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	65.2	1,984
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	32.7	5.2	61.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	37.9	2,786
1-3 visits	59.2	9.0	31.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	68.2	5,515
4+ visits	67.0	15.7	16.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	82.7	4,180
8+ visits	63.9	22.6	13.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	86.5	874
DK/ Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	26
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	35.7	5.3	58.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	41.0	2,610
Second	47.7	7.5	44.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	55.2	2,603
Middle	58.5	8.7	32.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	67.1	2,559
Fourth	69.8	9.5	20.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	79.3	2,458
Richest	70.6	22.3	6.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	92.9	2,278

[1] **MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries**

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery (Continued)

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other	DK/ Missing			
	Public sector	Private sector						
Province								
Kabul	70.9	21.2	7.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	92.1	1,325
Kapisa	67.7	1.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.8	161
Parwan	76.1	2.4	21.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	78.5	272
Maidan Wardak	70.5	3.0	25.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	73.5	202
Logar	78.4	2.3	19.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	80.7	160
Nangarhar	68.6	9.9	21.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	78.4	787
Laghman	52.9	3.0	44.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.9	263
Panjsher	72.5	1.2	26.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.7	23
Baghlan	66.0	4.4	29.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	70.3	300
Bamyan	78.8	3.4	17.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.1	107
Ghazni	60.3	11.5	26.1	1.8	0.3	100.0	71.8	394
Paktika	61.5	2.6	35.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	64.1	214
Paktya	59.6	5.7	34.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	65.3	226
Khost	71.7	11.8	15.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	83.5	349
Kunarha	73.9	0.9	25.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.8	181
Nooristan	7.7	0.8	91.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.4	59
Badakhshan	45.0	1.3	53.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	46.3	439
Takhar	63.8	8.1	28.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.9	439
Kunduz	64.2	9.8	26.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.0	476
Samangan	65.7	2.1	31.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	67.8	137
Balkh	60.9	14.2	23.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	75.1	664
Sar-e-Pul	70.6	3.8	25.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	74.4	261
Ghor	15.4	0.0	84.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.4	249
Daykundi	60.0	2.5	37.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	62.5	289
Urozgan	28.0	5.8	66.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.8	139
Zabul	45.4	4.1	50.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.4	182
Kandahar	53.3	13.4	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.7	636
Jawzjan	65.5	9.5	24.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	74.9	300
Faryab	45.5	11.4	42.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	56.9	583
Helmand	29.2	22.4	48.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	51.6	1,015
Badghis	16.2	1.7	81.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	17.9	250
Herat	44.0	12.5	43.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	56.4	1,013
Farah	45.8	8.5	44.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	54.3	263
Nimroz	67.5	7.9	24.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	75.4	148

[1] **MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries**

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Person assisting at delivery								Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant		Other				No attendant	Total		Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing							
Total	**19.9**	**47.6**	**12.9**	**1.3**	**16.5**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**100.0**	**67.5**	**2.5**	**3.2**	**5.7**	**12,507**
Area													
Urban	37.1	51.7	3.8	1.0	5.4	0.6	0.4	100.0	88.8	5.4	6.5	11.8	2,894
Rural	14.7	46.4	15.7	1.4	19.8	0.7	1.2	100.0	61.1	1.6	2.2	3.8	9,613
Education													
Pre-primary/ECE or none	17.2	45.3	14.5	1.4	19.5	0.9	1.3	100.0	62.5	1.5	2.3	3.8	9,531
Primary	24.0	53.4	12.5	0.9	8.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	77.5	5.2	3.5	8.6	1,287
Lower Secondary	24.8	59.2	7.4	0.9	7.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.0	5.0	5.5	10.5	569
Upper Secondary	33.6	54.5	4.7	1.4	5.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	88.1	3.6	9.8	13.4	727
Higher	40.5	55.0	1.0	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	11.1	8.7	19.8	394
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	17.5	49.5	16.9	1.0	14.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	67.0	2.3	4.1	6.5	1,291
20-34	20.5	47.1	12.6	1.4	16.6	0.7	0.9	100.0	67.7	2.7	3.2	5.8	9,229
35-49	18.5	48.6	11.8	1.2	17.4	0.7	1.9	100.0	67.1	1.8	2.6	4.5	1,984
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Number of antenatal care visits													
None	10.9	29.1	26.5	0.8	29.0	1.4	2.3	100.0	40.0	0.4	1.2	1.6	2,786
1-3 visits	18.5	51.3	11.2	1.2	16.3	0.7	0.9	100.0	69.8	2.2	2.4	4.7	5,515
4+ visits	27.7	55.2	6.2	1.9	8.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	82.9	4.3	5.4	9.7	4,180
8+ visits	26.9	59.9	2.9	1.3	8.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	86.8	6.2	5.7	11.8	874
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Place of delivery													
Home	1.5	6.4	38.5	0.9	48.3	1.7	2.9	100.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,170
Health facility	29.3	68.4	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.7	3.8	4.8	8.6	8,290
Public	28.4	69.2	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.6	3.5	4.3	7.8	6,993
Private	34.2	64.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	5.5	7.2	12.6	1,298
Other/DK/Missing	(1.1)	(37.6)	(9.2)	(9.0)	(21.9)	(17.3)	(4.0)	100.0	(38.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	47
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	7.6	35.0	27.2	1.8	24.6	1.5	2.2	100.0	42.6	0.9	1.2	2.1	2,610
Second	12.6	44.2	17.9	1.2	22.4	0.6	1.1	100.0	56.8	1.1	2.1	3.2	2,603
Middle	15.6	52.7	10.2	1.6	18.4	0.5	0.9	100.0	68.3	1.6	1.9	3.5	2,559
Fourth	24.8	55.8	5.1	1.4	11.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	80.5	2.4	3.9	6.4	2,458
Richest	41.9	51.5	2.4	0.6	3.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	93.4	7.0	7.3	14.4	2,278

[1] MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

[2] MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section (Continued)

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Person assisting at delivery									Percent delivered by C-section			
	Skilled attendant		Other										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Province													
Kabul	60.8	33.4	0.2	0.3	4.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	94.2	5.8	8.0	13.8	1,325
Kapisa	18.6	55.9	12.0	0.0	10.6	0.2	2.8	100.0	74.4	0.9	1.8	2.6	161
Parwan	31.8	48.6	7.8	0.0	10.5	0.3	0.9	100.0	80.5	2.2	1.8	4.0	272
Maidan Wardak	34.0	40.0	2.8	0.0	22.1	0.5	0.6	100.0	74.0	1.6	3.6	5.2	202
Logar	11.4	70.1	0.4	0.3	14.8	0.2	2.8	100.0	81.5	3.6	2.4	6.0	160
Nangarhar	36.9	43.9	1.4	0.0	16.5	0.2	1.1	100.0	80.8	3.6	3.4	7.0	787
Laghman	11.7	45.8	1.0	0.2	40.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	57.5	1.5	2.2	3.7	263
Panjsher	38.2	38.8	12.9	0.0	8.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	77.0	2.4	1.3	3.7	23
Baghlan	4.5	55.9	4.2	12.9	18.6	1.3	2.5	100.0	60.4	1.5	2.2	3.8	300
Bamyan	16.0	66.9	5.6	0.0	10.6	0.2	0.7	100.0	82.9	1.6	2.1	3.8	107
Ghazni	13.1	59.7	1.6	1.9	22.4	0.1	1.1	100.0	72.8	0.1	2.8	2.9	394
Paktika	36.8	30.2	14.5	0.7	15.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	67.0	1.0	0.2	1.1	214
Paktya	28.2	42.1	2.7	0.3	22.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	70.3	2.1	1.3	3.4	226
Khost	58.1	26.2	0.6	0.4	9.8	2.7	2.2	100.0	84.3	2.5	0.3	2.8	349
Kunarha	13.4	63.5	2.6	1.0	17.5	0.6	1.4	100.0	76.9	1.9	0.3	2.1	181
Nooristan	4.9	4.7	5.6	0.4	83.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	9.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	59
Badakhshan	11.9	36.4	20.0	1.6	28.6	0.6	1.0	100.0	48.2	0.9	2.7	3.6	439
Takhar	4.1	70.4	5.5	0.4	17.2	1.5	1.0	100.0	74.5	1.0	3.7	4.6	439
Kunduz	4.8	64.7	10.2	0.6	17.3	0.0	2.4	100.0	69.5	1.9	3.2	5.1	476
Samangan	8.8	59.6	10.4	2.7	16.9	0.4	1.2	100.0	68.3	1.8	2.3	4.1	137
Balkh	32.7	37.4	4.1	9.2	15.2	0.9	0.6	100.0	70.0	4.4	8.0	12.4	664
Sar-e-Pul	17.9	58.6	17.0	0.2	5.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	76.4	3.7	5.2	8.9	261
Ghor	10.7	10.2	71.5	0.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.0	0.8	0.4	1.2	249
Daykundi	1.6	63.5	22.0	0.0	12.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	65.0	1.2	2.1	3.2	289
Urozgan	3.9	32.8	12.4	0.3	48.0	1.3	1.3	100.0	36.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	139
Zabul	8.7	40.4	22.2	2.5	25.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	49.1	1.2	0.2	1.3	182
Kandahar	5.4	61.8	1.4	0.0	29.9	0.1	1.4	100.0	67.2	2.2	1.2	3.4	636
Jawzjan	31.2	49.1	10.6	1.3	6.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	80.3	0.8	6.1	6.9	300
Faryab	3.3	55.4	32.4	3.2	4.1	0.3	1.4	100.0	58.6	1.5	0.8	2.3	583
Helmand	0.4	52.0	5.7	0.0	40.3	0.3	1.2	100.0	52.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	1,015
Badghis	7.6	16.5	66.5	0.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.1	1.5	1.0	2.5	250
Herat	7.4	52.6	35.9	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	60.0	5.2	5.0	10.2	1,013
Farah	4.4	50.2	34.2	1.1	1.5	6.8	1.7	100.0	54.7	1.1	1.2	2.3	263
Nimroz	12.7	64.0	19.0	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.7	2.7	2.4	5.1	148

[1] MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

[2] MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

6.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.[8,9]

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.[10,11,12] Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.[13,14] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[15,16]

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates[17]. To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.18 This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g.[18] to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents only the percentage of children weighed at birth and the crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

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[17]Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. «Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure.» Bulletin of the World Health Organization83, no. -178 :(2005 3 85. doi:PMC2624216.

[18]UNICEF, and WHO. Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]	
Total	**10.9**	**11.2**	**22.7**	**12,507**
Area				
Urban	17.6	20.6	39.1	2,894
Rural	8.9	8.3	17.7	9,613
Education				
Pre-primary/ECE or none	8.4	7.9	16.8	9,531
Primary	16.5	16.4	33.7	1,287
Lower Secondary	18.1	20.7	41.3	569
Upper Secondary	24.0	21.9	46.4	727
Higher	18.9	39.1	58.3	394
Mother's age at delivery				
Less than 20 years	10.1	9.3	21.0	1,291
20-34 years	11.7	11.8	24.0	9,229
35-49 years	8.0	9.4	17.9	1,984
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Place of delivery				
Home	0.8	1.1	1.9	4,170
Health facility	16.1	16.3	33.2	8,290
Public	17.1	15.9	33.9	6,993
Private	10.6	18.3	29.9	1,298
Other/DK/Missing	(1.1)	(1.4)	(2.5)	47
Birth order of most recent live birth				
1	14.9	13.6	29.2	2,026
2-3	12.0	12.8	25.8	3,785
4-5	12.2	11.4	23.7	2,901
6+	6.8	8.2	15.3	3,795
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	5.3	4.8	10.3	2,610
Second	6.9	6.3	13.6	2,603
Middle	8.9	8.4	18.3	2,559
Fourth	15.0	12.9	28.4	2,458
Richest	19.9	25.4	46.1	2,278

[1] **MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth**

[A] The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth (Continued)

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]	
Province				
Kabul	26.8	26.1	53.7	1,325
Kapisa	22.9	8.1	32.7	161
Parwan	9.5	6.3	16.0	272
Maidan Wardak	16.4	14.5	31.7	202
Logar	18.1	10.1	28.3	160
Nangarhar	0.5	6.5	7.1	787
Laghman	15.3	15.0	30.5	263
Panjsher	15.7	24.9	41.4	23
Baghlan	6.9	7.5	14.8	300
Bamyan	53.7	9.9	63.7	107
Ghazni	0.8	11.9	12.7	394
Paktika	0.4	11.3	11.8	214
Paktya	2.3	5.7	8.5	226
Khost	16.6	27.3	45.2	349
Kunarha	7.5	1.5	10.9	181
Nooristan	1.3	1.6	2.8	59
Badakhshan	3.7	12.8	17.1	439
Takhar	8.4	6.5	14.9	439
Kunduz	8.2	5.8	14.6	476
Samangan	0.5	4.3	5.8	137
Balkh	11.8	18.5	31.3	664
Sar-e-Pul	20.3	19.6	40.6	261
Ghor	0.0	0.0	0.0	249
Daykundi	32.2	11.3	43.5	289
Urozgan	0.3	0.6	0.9	139
Zabul	0.0	1.0	1.2	182
Kandahar	5.1	2.3	7.7	636
Jawzjan	5.9	7.9	13.8	300
Faryab	6.9	11.4	18.3	583
Helmand	2.3	3.1	7.5	1,015
Badghis	0.4	2.9	3.3	250
Herat	15.6	14.2	30.3	1,013
Farah	15.7	13.3	29.4	263
Nimroz	32.1	9.1	41.7	148

[1] **MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth**

[A] The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

6.8 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[19] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[20], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[21].

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of married women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.[22] To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that health checks following birth while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas post-natal care visits refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home. The indicator Post-natal health checks includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.[23] Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

19UNICEF, et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.
20Lawn, J. et al. «Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival.» The Lancet 384, no. 205-189 :(2014) 9938. doi:10.1016/s7-60496(14)6736-0140.
21WHO et al. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 2015-1990. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/9789241565141/194254/10665_eng.pdf?sequence=1.
22PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2030-2016) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.
23WHO. WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/9789241506649/97603/10665_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of married women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	**61.5**	**9.5**	**3.2**	**18.8**	**6.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**28.8**	**8,290**
Area									
Urban	53.7	9.3	6.3	21.5	8.9	0.2	100.0	36.7	2,566
Rural	65.0	9.6	1.9	17.6	5.8	0.1	100.0	25.3	5,725
Education									
Pre-primary/ECE or none	65.7	8.6	2.9	17.0	5.7	0.1	100.0	25.5	5,825
Primary	54.2	14.4	3.5	19.4	8.4	0.1	100.0	31.3	971
Lower Secondary	54.2	12.3	3.4	23.2	6.9	0.0	100.0	33.4	475
Upper Secondary	49.9	7.4	5.3	26.2	11.0	0.2	100.0	42.5	639
Higher	44.8	10.9	5.0	27.0	12.3	0.0	100.0	44.3	381
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	58.6	8.1	3.2	24.8	5.1	0.2	100.0	33.1	850
20-34	61.6	9.4	3.3	18.4	7.2	0.1	100.0	28.8	6,143
35-49	62.9	10.7	3.2	17.1	6.1	0.0	100.0	26.4	1,294
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Type of health facility									
Public	60.5	9.4	3.5	19.4	7.1	0.1	100.0	29.9	6,993
Private	66.8	10.2	2.0	15.7	5.2	0.1	100.0	22.9	1,298
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	66.7	10.0	3.4	16.7	3.1	0.1	100.0	23.1	7,581
C-section	6.4	3.7	1.8	41.6	46.4	0.0	100.0	89.8	709
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	66.5	8.1	0.8	19.2	5.2	0.1	100.0	25.2	1,070
Second	65.8	7.7	1.9	17.4	7.1	0.1	100.0	26.3	1,437
Middle	69.1	9.7	1.9	14.4	4.9	0.1	100.0	21.1	1,718
Fourth	59.8	11.5	4.7	16.9	6.9	0.1	100.0	28.6	1,950
Richest	51.6	9.4	5.1	24.9	8.8	0.1	100.0	38.9	2,115

[1] **MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility**

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility (Continued)

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Province									
Kabul	33.7	15.0	13.9	29.5	7.9	0.0	100.0	51.3	1,221
Kapisa	39.5	19.5	0.0	30.7	10.3	0.0	100.0	41.0	111
Parwan	48.3	2.9	0.9	38.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	48.8	214
Maidan Wardak	44.3	28.5	4.5	15.8	6.9	0.0	100.0	27.2	148
Logar	66.8	11.9	3.0	12.7	5.7	0.0	100.0	21.3	129
Nangarhar	80.4	2.5	1.9	9.3	5.9	0.0	100.0	17.1	617
Laghman	76.5	9.3	0.0	6.1	8.1	0.0	100.0	14.2	147
Panjsher	28.8	1.8	4.6	50.5	13.3	1.1	100.0	68.3	17
Baghlan	73.8	1.6	0.0	16.0	8.1	0.6	100.0	24.1	211
Bamyan	28.3	28.1	3.2	28.2	12.2	0.0	100.0	43.6	88
Ghazni	85.9	4.8	0.6	2.7	6.0	0.0	100.0	9.3	283
Paktika	79.4	6.5	0.3	9.7	4.2	0.0	100.0	14.2	137
Paktya	78.4	6.2	0.5	11.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	15.4	147
Khost	13.0	23.9	0.5	59.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	63.1	291
Kunarha	72.9	5.2	2.0	14.1	4.6	1.2	100.0	20.7	136
Nooristan	(61.1)	(6.5)	(2.3)	(20.1)	(10.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.4)	5
Badakhshan	30.6	13.2	0.0	44.3	11.2	0.8	100.0	55.4	203
Takhar	83.8	3.3	2.9	6.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	12.8	316
Kunduz	77.6	6.1	0.2	7.3	8.9	0.0	100.0	16.3	352
Samangan	69.3	3.4	0.0	21.4	5.9	0.0	100.0	27.3	93
Balkh	58.5	9.6	2.1	17.9	11.9	0.0	100.0	31.9	498
Sar-e-Pul	51.6	13.2	0.5	20.4	14.3	0.0	100.0	35.1	194
Ghor	(44.0)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(37.1)	(11.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(48.4)	38
Daykundi	46.2	20.3	4.4	22.4	6.0	0.6	100.0	32.8	181
Urozgan	50.7	11.8	5.0	24.3	8.1	0.0	100.0	37.4	47
Zabul	86.4	6.8	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	6.8	90
Kandahar	85.3	4.0	1.2	5.7	3.3	0.6	100.0	10.1	424
Jawzjan	53.2	3.6	0.6	32.6	10.1	0.0	100.0	43.2	225
Faryab	70.9	8.6	2.3	13.6	4.1	0.5	100.0	20.0	332
Helmand	79.3	11.1	1.8	5.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	9.6	524
Badghis	56.2	19.7	6.0	11.8	6.3	0.0	100.0	24.2	45
Herat	66.3	6.8	0.7	19.5	6.7	0.0	100.0	26.9	572
Farah	69.7	1.2	1.5	23.0	3.8	0.8	100.0	28.3	143
Nimroz	85.3	4.9	0.7	7.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	9.8	112

[1] MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for newborns[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the new-born[1,C]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing			
Total	**30.7**	**13.8**	**3.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.7**	**79.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**34.2**	**12,507**
Sex of newborn											
Male	31.0	14.2	3.0	1.1	1.3	0.7	79.7	0.0	100.0	34.5	6,449
Female	30.3	13.5	3.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	80.2	0.1	100.0	33.9	6,058
Area											
Urban	42.4	18.3	3.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	73.6	0.1	100.0	47.4	2,894
Rural	27.2	12.5	2.9	1.1	1.2	0.4	81.9	0.1	100.0	30.3	9,613
Education											
Pre-primary/ECE or none	26.5	13.3	2.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	81.4	0.1	100.0	30.0	9,531
Primary	36.5	14.2	2.7	1.3	1.8	0.9	79.0	0.2	100.0	39.5	1,287
Lower Secondary	41.4	13.1	3.9	1.2	1.3	0.6	79.8	0.0	100.0	45.2	569
Upper Secondary	51.8	19.7	7.8	1.7	1.9	0.7	68.2	0.0	100.0	57.2	727
Higher	58.0	16.3	4.4	1.9	3.1	3.9	70.3	0.0	100.0	60.4	394
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	30.3	13.2	4.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	79.8	0.2	100.0	34.6	1,291
20-34	31.1	13.9	3.1	1.2	1.3	0.7	79.7	0.1	100.0	34.6	9,229
35-49	28.9	13.9	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.5	81.1	0.0	100.0	32.2	1,984
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Place of delivery											
Home	7.6	4.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	93.4	0.0	100.0	9.1	4,170
Health facility	42.4	18.7	4.1	1.5	1.6	0.8	73.2	0.1	100.0	47.0	8,290
Public	41.9	18.6	4.4	1.4	1.6	0.7	73.3	0.1	100.0	46.4	6,993
Private	45.4	19.4	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	72.8	0.1	100.0	50.1	1,298
Other/DK/Missing	(12.3)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(21.2)	47
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	19.2	10.4	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.1	85.9	0.2	100.0	21.8	2,610
Second	23.1	10.7	2.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	83.8	0.0	100.0	26.2	2,603
Middle	28.2	12.8	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.9	81.6	0.0	100.0	31.0	2,559
Fourth	35.1	15.9	3.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	77.3	0.0	100.0	39.4	2,458
Richest	50.6	20.3	5.5	2.0	1.6	0.9	69.6	0.1	100.0	55.7	2,278

[1] MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[A] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[B] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[C] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [A] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [B] above) within two days of delivery.

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns (Continued)

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for newborns[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing			
Province											
Kabul	47.5	23.8	5.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	69.0	0.0	100.0	55.0	1,325
Kapisa	10.4	6.5	3.1	2.9	2.1	1.1	84.2	0.0	100.0	15.9	161
Parwan	50.2	17.7	4.4	7.9	3.8	0.8	65.4	0.0	100.0	54.2	272
Maidan Wardak	25.8	9.9	1.9	0.3	2.4	0.2	85.3	0.0	100.0	28.4	202
Logar	28.2	13.5	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	82.3	0.0	100.0	33.2	160
Nangarhar	30.6	19.3	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.2	75.4	0.0	100.0	37.6	787
Laghman	19.2	12.8	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.4	83.7	0.0	100.0	22.0	263
Panjsher	50.3	18.6	9.9	0.4	2.0	0.4	68.6	0.2	100.0	53.2	23
Baghlan	29.8	20.4	3.2	3.3	0.3	0.0	72.9	0.0	100.0	33.6	300
Bamyan	47.9	6.0	3.4	2.4	3.8	2.0	82.5	0.0	100.0	50.8	107
Ghazni	19.4	8.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	90.6	0.0	100.0	21.8	394
Paktika	30.1	29.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	69.3	0.0	100.0	36.1	214
Paktya	26.2	17.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.1	78.5	0.0	100.0	31.2	226
Khost	59.3	38.9	18.7	1.3	1.2	0.7	39.2	0.0	100.0	62.3	349
Kunarha	62.3	51.6	3.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	42.9	0.0	100.0	66.7	181
Nooristan	5.3	2.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	95.2	0.0	100.0	5.8	59
Badakhshan	20.9	11.6	4.0	0.6	1.8	0.3	81.2	0.4	100.0	23.2	439
Takhar	30.3	7.8	2.8	0.9	3.2	0.8	84.1	0.4	100.0	32.5	439
Kunduz	20.7	6.0	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	88.4	0.0	100.0	21.8	476
Samangan	27.5	11.4	2.1	0.8	0.4	1.2	84.2	0.0	100.0	31.5	137
Balkh	44.5	3.8	2.6	0.5	0.6	1.2	90.8	0.4	100.0	46.0	664
Sar-e-Pul	35.3	7.9	1.1	1.0	3.8	2.6	83.6	0.0	100.0	37.9	261
Ghor	15.9	4.4	7.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	86.3	0.0	100.0	19.3	249
Daykundi	60.0	18.3	8.3	1.9	2.7	1.5	67.2	0.0	100.0	64.3	289
Urozgan	4.3	5.1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.5	91.7	0.0	100.0	8.9	139
Zabul	12.2	6.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	91.2	0.0	100.0	15.0	182
Kandahar	21.7	8.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	88.5	0.0	100.0	25.5	636
Jawzjan	33.3	18.8	4.5	2.8	4.0	0.6	69.3	0.0	100.0	37.5	300
Faryab	20.7	2.7	1.2	0.6	1.8	0.3	93.4	0.0	100.0	21.1	583
Helmand	13.9	12.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	87.1	0.2	100.0	17.4	1,015
Badghis	37.0	20.7	3.5	4.2	0.0	0.6	71.0	0.0	100.0	37.9	250
Herat	26.7	4.2	1.3	0.6	1.2	2.1	90.5	0.0	100.0	27.3	1,013
Farah	27.5	13.7	4.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	80.9	0.0	100.0	33.6	263
Nimroz	44.5	35.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.2	57.3	0.0	100.0	46.1	148

[1] MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[A] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[B] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[C] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [A] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [B] above) within two days of delivery.

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns				Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	**9.0**	**75.5**	**15.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**92.0**	**1.5**	**6.5**	**100.0**	**2,416**
Sex of newborn										
Male	8.7	75.2	16.0	0.1	100.0	93.0	0.8	6.3	100.0	1,261
Female	9.3	75.7	14.8	0.2	100.0	91.0	2.2	6.8	100.0	1,155
Area										
Urban	1.1	76.7	22.3	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.9	0.5	100.0	720
Rural	12.3	75.0	12.5	0.2	100.0	89.2	1.7	9.0	100.0	1,696
Education										
Pre-primary/ECE or none	10.9	74.9	14.1	0.2	100.0	90.2	1.6	8.2	100.0	1,721
Primary	4.5	77.9	17.4	0.2	100.0	95.1	2.0	2.9	100.0	257
Lower Secondary	5.5	83.3	11.2	0.0	100.0	95.9	0.0	4.1	100.0	111
Upper Secondary	4.4	70.8	24.8	0.0	100.0	97.1	1.2	1.7	100.0	226
Higher	2.5	81.2	16.3	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	101
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	16.7	68.8	14.5	0.0	100.0	87.3	0.4	12.3	100.0	249
20-34	7.9	75.7	16.3	0.1	100.0	92.7	1.6	5.7	100.0	1,799
35-49	9.2	78.5	12.0	0.4	100.0	91.7	1.7	6.6	100.0	366
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Place of delivery										
Home	75.0	18.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	42.8	0.5	56.7	100.0	260
Health facility	1.0	82.5	16.5	0.0	100.0	98.0	1.6	0.4	100.0	2,147
Public	1.1	96.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	97.6	1.8	0.5	100.0	1,815
Private	0.3	3.0	96.7	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	331
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	23.5	70.6	5.8	0.0	100.0	78.1	4.1	17.8	100.0	358
Second	16.1	70.1	13.8	0.0	100.0	83.8	2.8	13.4	100.0	404
Middle	6.6	81.0	12.1	0.3	100.0	93.4	1.5	5.0	100.0	448
Fourth	4.4	78.5	16.8	0.3	100.0	97.4	0.5	2.1	100.0	536
Richest	2.2	75.2	22.6	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	669

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth (Continued)

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns				
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
Province										
Kabul	0.7	74.0	25.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	407
Kapisa	1.6	88.5	9.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
Parwan	3.3	93.9	2.8	0.0	100.0	96.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	92
Maidan Wardak	2.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
Logar	1.5	93.2	5.3	0.0	100.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	28
Nangarhar	0.0	81.2	18.8	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	191
Laghman	3.0	87.3	9.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	42
Panjsher	1.4	98.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7
Baghlan	1.6	89.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	69.1	29.3	1.6	100.0	82
Bamyan	(3.5)	(90.7)	(2.7)	(3.2)	100.0	(96.8)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Ghazni	(11.1)	(65.3)	(16.5)	(7.1)	100.0	(93.1)	(6.9)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Paktika	9.0	87.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.4	0.6	3.0	100.0	65
Paktya	0.9	90.7	8.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
Khost	0.0	85.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	210
Kunarha	2.8	95.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	96.7	0.5	2.8	100.0	103
Nooristan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Badakhshan	2.9	90.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	93.3	4.6	2.1	100.0	79
Takhar	(12.3)	(62.3)	(25.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(92.5)	(0.0)	(7.5)	100.0	64
Kunduz	(13.8)	(76.6)	(9.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(88.3)	(1.4)	(10.3)	100.0	51
Samangan	(2.2)	(92.9)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Balkh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	51
Sar-e-Pul	1.4	81.4	17.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Ghor	(68.1)	(31.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(31.9)	(3.1)	(65.0)	100.0	34
Daykundi	33.3	62.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	69.4	0.0	30.6	100.0	90
Urozgan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Zabul	(4.9)	(95.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.8)	(0.0)	(3.2)	100.0	15
Kandahar	5.8	70.5	23.8	0.0	100.0	98.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	70
Jawzjan	5.8	82.0	12.1	0.0	100.0	96.5	0.0	3.5	100.0	90
Faryab	(11.0)	(58.7)	(30.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(94.3)	(0.0)	(5.7)	100.0	37
Helmand	0.0	69.8	30.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	126
Badghis	86.7	12.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	42.7	0.0	57.3	100.0	71
Herat	(14.2)	(64.0)	(21.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	100.0	75
Farah	48.1	43.8	8.1	0.0	100.0	51.9	0.0	48.1	100.0	50
Nimroz	11.7	74.1	14.2	0.0	100.0	88.6	0.0	11.4	100.0	61

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children who were:			Timing of first bath of child						Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]		Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[A]	DK/ Don't remember	Total	
Total	**86.5**	**15.8**		**25.2**	**5.4**	**67.2**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**12,507**
Sex of newborn										
Male	87.0	15.9		25.0	5.2	67.5	1.5	0.9	100.0	6,449
Female	86.0	15.6		25.5	5.7	66.9	1.2	0.7	100.0	6,058
Area										
Urban	90.6	18.6		22.6	9.4	65.8	1.4	0.9	100.0	2,894
Rural	85.3	14.9		26.0	4.3	67.6	1.3	0.8	100.0	9,613
Education										
Pre-primary/ECE or none	85.2	14.8		26.9	4.7	66.4	1.2	0.7	100.0	9,531
Primary	90.2	17.0		17.9	8.5	69.5	2.4	1.7	100.0	1,287
Lower Secondary	93.2	17.7		25.4	5.5	67.1	0.9	1.1	100.0	569
Upper Secondary	91.1	22.7		21.0	6.9	70.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	727
Higher	89.2	19.7		15.7	9.8	71.5	2.2	0.8	100.0	394
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	88.4	16.6		23.2	4.6	69.2	1.4	1.6	100.0	1,291
20-34	87.1	15.5		25.5	5.7	66.8	1.3	0.6	100.0	9,229
35-49	82.5	16.3		25.0	4.8	67.7	1.3	1.2	100.0	1,984
Missing	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Place of delivery										
Home	81.7	4.8		34.0	3.3	60.1	1.2	1.3	100.0	4,170
Health facility	89.0	21.3		20.7	6.5	70.7	1.4	0.6	100.0	8,290
Public	89.0	22.9		21.1	6.4	70.5	1.4	0.6	100.0	6,993
Private	88.9	12.5		18.7	7.2	72.1	1.7	0.3	100.0	1,298
Other/DK/Missing	(72.7)	(17.2)		(31.7)	(5.6)	(62.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	80.2	12.3		30.4	2.8	64.4	1.5	1.0	100.0	2,610
Second	85.7	14.8		26.9	3.8	67.4	1.1	0.8	100.0	2,603
Middle	87.2	16.3		24.7	5.0	68.4	1.6	0.3	100.0	2,559
Fourth	89.0	18.7		22.1	7.0	68.7	1.1	1.2	100.0	2,458
Richest	91.2	16.9		21.3	9.3	67.1	1.6	0.8	100.0	2,278

[1] MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

[2] MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care

[3] MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

[A] Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns (Continued)

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember		
Province									
Kabul	89.9	17.0	25.3	18.8	55.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,325
Kapisa	71.5	10.2	23.6	8.2	68.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	161
Parwan	94.9	17.2	35.1	1.7	63.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	272
Maidan Wardak	88.5	11.5	22.5	9.7	67.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	202
Logar	88.7	28.0	23.1	11.0	65.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	160
Nangarhar	81.7	8.0	25.6	4.6	67.1	0.0	2.8	100.0	787
Laghman	98.2	1.6	13.2	3.3	83.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	263
Panjsher	89.5	13.4	44.2	7.5	48.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	23
Baghlan	85.8	12.3	48.4	4.8	46.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	300
Bamyan	71.1	31.4	5.4	1.9	90.8	1.5	0.4	100.0	107
Ghazni	74.0	37.0	23.2	13.4	63.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	394
Paktika	94.6	5.9	74.4	3.2	22.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	214
Paktya	78.4	14.4	43.1	5.6	51.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	226
Khost	97.6	3.4	12.4	6.1	81.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	349
Kunarha	89.7	17.3	40.2	3.9	55.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	181
Nooristan	88.9	7.2	20.2	3.0	74.4	2.1	0.2	100.0	59
Badakhshan	82.9	37.0	47.8	1.3	48.4	1.3	1.1	100.0	439
Takhar	95.3	36.6	11.2	3.3	83.6	1.4	0.4	100.0	439
Kunduz	82.1	23.5	17.9	5.5	75.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	476
Samangan	59.9	28.1	19.5	5.1	75.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	137
Balkh	94.8	18.2	22.2	1.6	74.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	664
Sar-e-Pul	94.6	50.2	19.4	3.7	76.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	261
Ghor	88.8	2.5	41.4	1.7	56.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	249
Daykundi	89.7	4.0	19.8	2.3	78.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	289
Urozgan	74.3	8.7	26.6	7.3	65.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	139
Zabul	54.6	11.8	40.4	3.8	55.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	182
Kandahar	78.5	27.5	18.3	4.4	68.7	7.8	0.8	100.0	636
Jawzjan	93.3	10.8	16.6	2.5	80.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	300
Faryab	72.4	15.6	32.1	3.7	62.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	583
Helmand	82.7	6.7	31.2	3.1	64.8	0.3	0.6	100.0	1,015
Badghis	94.7	7.8	14.6	1.0	81.8	2.1	0.4	100.0	250
Herat	98.3	2.1	10.0	1.5	77.4	7.2	4.0	100.0	1,013
Farah	90.4	2.2	19.4	0.7	78.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	263
Nimroz	86.8	29.5	19.8	1.5	78.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	148

[1] **MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried**

[2] **MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care**

[3] **MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing**

[A] Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Instrument used to cut the cord							Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:			Substances[B] applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[2]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	No Re-sponse	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean in-strument[1,A]		Nothing	Chlor-hexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful sub-stance		
Total	**74.6**	**3.2**	**13.1**	**7.6**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**19.4**	**78.7**		**59.6**	**12.8**	**27.1**	**72.3**	**4,217**
Sex of newborn															
Male	73.8	3.2	13.1	8.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	20.3	78.1		60.4	13.4	25.9	73.8	2,162
Female	75.4	3.3	13.2	6.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	18.6	79.3		58.7	12.1	28.3	70.8	2,054
Area															
Urban	72.1	4.5	7.6	8.8	6.3	0.7	100.0	14.4	76.8		61.8	19.8	18.4	81.7	329
Rural	74.8	3.1	13.6	7.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	19.9	78.8		59.4	12.2	27.8	71.5	3,888
Education															
Pre-primary/ECE or none	73.5	3.5	13.9	7.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	19.0	77.8		61.1	12.0	26.4	73.0	3,706
Primary	84.3	0.9	6.2	5.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	21.4	85.1		47.4	19.6	30.6	67.0	316
Lower Secondary	77.2	0.3	12.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.4	81.6		44.2	20.1	36.4	64.3	94
Upper Secondary	83.7	3.4	4.3	7.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	26.4	88.5		61.3	11.6	28.7	72.9	87
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	79.7	1.4	8.0	9.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	19.0	82.2		56.7	12.3	27.6	69.0	441
20-34	74.9	3.3	12.5	7.8	1.4	0.1	100.0	19.5	78.9		59.4	13.0	27.4	72.4	3,086
35-49	69.9	4.2	19.1	6.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	19.5	75.6		62.4	11.9	25.1	74.2	689
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Place of delivery															
Home	74.8	3.3	13.1	7.6	1.2	0.1	100.0	19.5	78.9		59.6	12.8	26.9	72.5	4,170
Other/DK/Missing	(56.5)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(15.4)	(14.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.7)	(59.1)		(52.6)	(7.7)	(37.3)	(60.3)	47
Assistance at delivery															
Skilled attendant	71.0	2.2	19.3	3.8	3.6	0.2	100.0	32.6	79.8		54.3	20.0	24.9	74.4	345
Traditional birth attendant	86.1	1.8	9.1	2.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	18.4	89.0		56.5	12.4	28.7	69.0	1,608
Other / No attendant	67.0	4.4	15.1	12.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	18.2	71.2		62.5	11.9	26.2	74.4	2,264
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	70.3	3.6	16.6	7.7	1.6	0.2	100.0	15.9	74.0		61.4	10.0	26.9	71.4	1,539
Second	78.1	2.9	11.7	6.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	20.2	82.7		60.0	11.2	28.0	71.2	1,166
Middle	75.9	3.8	11.2	8.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	23.9	79.8		59.1	14.1	27.2	73.2	841
Fourth	77.9	1.5	10.4	8.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	18.6	82.0		55.7	19.2	26.5	74.9	508
Richest	73.3	4.6	9.2	7.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	26.6	78.0		54.2	23.4	23.1	77.6	162

[1] **MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument**

[2] **MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord**

[A] Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors

[B] Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care (Continued)

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Instrument used to cut the cord						Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances[B] applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[2]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Oth-er	DK	No Re-sponse		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean in-strument[1,A]	Noth-ing	Chlorhexidine or other anti-septic	Harmful substance		
Province														
Kabul	(73.7)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(7.2)	(13.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.7)	(76.4)	(70.2)	(22.9)	(6.9)	(93.1)	104
Kapisa	58.5	0.8	32.2	2.4	6.2	0.0	100.0	15.7	62.6	81.3	4.8	12.9	86.0	50
Parwan	52.7	3.1	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.5	61.2	65.5	9.0	28.2	74.5	58
Maidan Wardak	88.0	2.3	3.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.6	89.1	64.9	13.6	20.9	78.6	54
Logar	67.7	5.8	14.2	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.1	69.7	62.8	17.5	19.7	80.3	31
Nangarhar	89.3	6.0	2.1	2.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	52.4	93.3	84.0	4.0	12.0	88.0	170
Laghman	46.7	0.7	24.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.0	49.8	31.5	21.6	47.0	53.1	116
Panjsher	88.6	1.2	9.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.9	91.9	50.4	35.0	12.8	85.4	6
Baghlan	76.5	4.9	12.9	2.2	3.6	0.0	100.0	16.8	78.9	72.1	4.5	23.3	76.7	89
Bamyan	59.0	3.6	19.1	17.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	13.3	63.0	74.1	5.8	24.3	79.9	19
Ghazni	70.1	0.8	9.7	16.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	8.6	69.3	40.8	9.2	52.6	50.0	111
Paktika	14.8	14.8	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.1	44.6	67.7	14.6	23.2	82.3	77
Paktya	39.8	1.3	47.6	10.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	12.7	50.2	70.2	13.2	22.5	83.4	78
Khost	65.5	14.8	17.1	0.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	41.0	72.8	29.5	45.7	36.0	75.2	57
Kunarha	58.0	2.0	36.0	1.6	0.9	1.6	100.0	7.5	63.0	67.9	8.0	20.4	75.9	46
Nooristan	86.2	1.2	11.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	16.1	88.8	40.5	25.0	41.7	65.5	54
Badakhshan	72.9	0.0	9.6	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.2	73.5	71.5	9.0	19.8	80.5	236
Takhar	92.0	0.0	4.2	1.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	21.7	93.5	47.5	7.2	45.3	54.7	124
Kunduz	78.7	0.8	18.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.7	82.5	41.2	14.7	44.2	55.8	124
Samangan	55.5	5.7	21.8	5.8	9.5	1.6	100.0	17.7	57.6	62.5	2.5	25.9	65.0	44
Balkh	70.1	5.3	15.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.1	78.2	50.7	23.3	24.5	74.1	165
Sar-e-Pul	95.5	0.0	1.7	1.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	11.3	95.5	72.7	4.5	24.1	77.2	67
Ghor	94.6	0.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.3	95.3	69.2	15.1	17.5	84.2	211
Daykundi	96.0	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.3	97.8	75.5	3.5	21.0	79.0	108
Urozgan	61.5	2.7	32.1	3.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	13.8	69.8	73.5	4.1	20.9	77.5	92
Zabul	90.7	0.3	2.1	6.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	34.1	91.6	39.1	2.2	47.4	41.3	92
Kandahar	95.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	9.5	96.0	70.0	15.1	14.4	85.1	212
Jawzjan	96.7	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.3	97.8	72.9	19.2	8.8	92.1	75
Faryab	95.7	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	24.5	98.0	50.3	8.6	44.1	58.9	251
Helmand	26.9	13.7	26.9	30.2	2.1	0.3	100.0	22.9	39.6	73.9	7.6	19.2	81.5	491
Badghis	93.9	1.3	3.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	23.1	94.1	31.0	11.5	37.0	42.5	205
Herat	96.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.4	97.6	49.6	23.7	26.2	73.2	441
Farah	71.9	1.7	15.7	8.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	31.0	72.9	48.9	11.4	39.4	60.4	120
Nimroz	94.1	0.0	4.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	11.9	94.1	52.2	1.6	46.2	53.8	36

[1] **MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument**

[2] **MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord**

[A] Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors

[B] Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Total	**19.4**	**16.2**	**27.0**	**65.2**	**69.2**	**7.1**	**7.4**	**70.2**	**12,507**
Sex of newborn									
Male	19.3	16.1	26.7	64.9	68.9	7.1	7.6	70.0	6,449
Female	19.5	16.3	27.3	65.5	69.4	7.1	7.3	70.4	6,058
Area									
Urban	24.0	22.8	28.0	69.7	73.4	10.2	10.0	74.9	2,894
Rural	18.0	14.2	26.7	63.8	67.9	6.2	6.7	68.8	9,613
Education									
Pre-primary/ECE or none	18.5	15.0	26.6	65.1	69.1	6.5	6.9	70.0	9,531
Primary	18.8	16.3	24.1	61.9	65.2	6.6	8.0	66.4	1,287
Lower Secondary	15.8	15.2	25.6	64.2	69.0	6.4	7.5	70.0	569
Upper Secondary	28.8	26.0	32.3	67.8	72.5	10.9	11.3	74.1	727
Higher	31.1	29.1	39.4	72.9	79.0	19.5	12.1	79.6	394
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	18.3	13.4	28.2	59.7	64.1	5.9	6.7	65.1	1,291
20-34	19.4	16.5	26.9	65.7	69.7	7.3	7.3	70.7	9,229
35-49	20.1	16.5	26.5	66.4	69.8	7.3	8.6	70.8	1,984
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Place of delivery									
Home	11.1	5.5	16.6	58.3	60.9	3.9	2.8	61.6	4,170
Health facility	23.6	21.6	32.3	68.6	73.4	8.8	9.8	74.5	8,290
Public	23.6	21.3	32.2	69.0	73.6	9.0	9.7	74.8	6,993
Private	23.6	23.2	33.1	66.5	71.9	7.4	10.3	73.2	1,298
Other/DK/Missing	(15.1)	(10.6)	(19.9)	(67.3)	(67.3)	(7.8)	(0.5)	(67.3)	47
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	13.4	7.9	19.5	58.6	62.2	4.5	4.3	62.7	2,610
Second	15.6	11.9	27.2	63.9	68.3	5.8	5.2	68.8	2,603
Middle	18.7	14.4	27.4	65.7	69.8	6.0	7.0	70.8	2,559
Fourth	22.0	19.6	27.7	68.0	71.9	8.7	8.5	73.3	2,458
Richest	28.6	29.1	34.2	70.4	74.6	11.2	13.0	76.3	2,278

[1] **MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions**

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns (Continued)

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Province									
Kabul	29.7	33.3	24.4	76.0	80.0	13.6	11.4	82.2	1,325
Kapisa	2.5	6.2	9.8	10.7	15.8	6.8	3.9	16.0	161
Parwan	38.4	36.8	60.1	75.2	78.0	9.6	33.4	78.2	272
Maidan Wardak	3.7	7.6	11.4	77.7	78.5	2.4	2.0	79.0	202
Logar	7.1	7.2	33.3	82.2	85.0	5.1	7.1	85.2	160
Nangarhar	31.8	32.7	40.6	82.3	88.3	10.9	7.8	89.2	787
Laghman	34.7	34.7	51.0	86.7	92.2	5.0	11.6	92.4	263
Panjsher	44.1	42.4	60.7	77.3	84.1	21.2	7.8	85.6	23
Baghlan	15.1	12.1	41.8	66.3	72.5	6.4	8.8	72.5	300
Bamyan	34.8	28.2	41.8	68.7	73.9	15.4	15.5	75.9	107
Ghazni	6.9	4.1	9.2	61.0	64.7	1.3	6.0	66.0	394
Paktika	30.9	32.3	59.6	60.0	74.1	9.5	8.2	77.1	214
Paktya	21.9	19.4	27.4	57.2	63.0	7.4	5.4	64.6	226
Khost	58.7	58.6	61.9	86.3	91.8	25.0	27.4	92.5	349
Kunarha	46.1	31.0	68.2	90.7	93.3	48.8	14.9	93.7	181
Nooristan	5.2	3.4	39.3	92.4	93.4	1.6	2.6	93.8	59
Badakhshan	7.8	5.0	24.7	50.2	56.9	3.5	1.8	57.3	439
Takhar	7.1	3.8	16.7	78.1	80.5	3.0	5.2	80.5	439
Kunduz	8.0	2.9	14.1	45.8	48.0	6.4	1.8	48.0	476
Samangan	5.4	4.8	17.1	40.8	43.7	7.0	4.3	44.5	137
Balkh	13.7	11.2	23.2	76.6	80.9	4.8	7.2	81.6	664
Sar-e-Pul	8.4	5.4	15.7	63.3	66.8	6.8	4.1	67.1	261
Ghor	6.3	0.9	6.2	60.9	62.7	0.6	0.6	62.7	249
Daykundi	40.0	12.4	49.1	59.2	64.6	18.7	22.7	66.5	289
Urozgan	3.1	1.1	4.7	70.5	71.4	3.1	0.9	71.4	139
Zabul	2.4	1.9	25.6	76.2	80.4	1.9	2.4	80.6	182
Kandahar	39.1	31.9	28.5	76.3	81.1	3.8	8.6	85.6	636
Jawzjan	20.0	18.4	35.4	50.0	58.7	11.7	11.4	60.0	300
Faryab	7.9	5.7	8.6	51.7	52.9	3.7	2.5	53.8	583
Helmand	5.8	4.4	38.8	76.2	79.9	1.0	2.1	80.3	1,015
Badghis	34.6	3.3	16.3	69.4	72.4	1.1	3.4	73.6	250
Herat	11.9	5.0	5.4	30.2	31.1	1.9	3.0	31.5	1,013
Farah	7.4	6.2	15.2	36.8	42.0	2.6	4.2	42.4	263
Nimroz	23.2	20.5	19.0	61.7	64.9	2.9	0.9	65.8	148

[1] MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for mothers[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing			
Total	**33.6**	**9.6**	**2.6**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**84.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**36.3**	**12,507**
Sex of newborn											
Male	33.5	10.1	2.5	1.2	1.2	0.8	84.1	0.0	100.0	36.2	6,449
Female	33.7	9.2	2.6	1.3	1.4	0.7	84.8	0.0	100.0	36.3	6,058
Area											
Urban	48.1	14.5	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	76.8	0.0	100.0	52.3	2,894
Rural	29.2	8.2	2.4	1.0	1.2	0.5	86.7	0.0	100.0	31.4	9,613
Education											
Pre-primary/ECE or none	29.2	8.9	2.5	1.0	1.1	0.5	86.1	0.0	100.0	31.9	9,531
Primary	38.5	10.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	83.8	0.0	100.0	40.0	1,287
Lower Secondary	43.0	9.5	3.4	1.9	1.6	0.3	83.3	0.0	100.0	45.9	569
Upper Secondary	59.1	16.5	4.2	3.3	2.0	2.3	71.8	0.0	100.0	62.3	727
Higher	63.6	12.6	3.4	2.7	4.6	4.1	72.5	0.0	100.0	66.8	394
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	32.4	8.6	3.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	85.3	0.0	100.0	34.2	1,291
20-34	34.3	9.9	2.5	1.3	1.4	0.8	84.1	0.0	100.0	37.0	9,229
35-49	31.0	9.0	2.4	1.0	1.2	0.7	85.7	0.0	100.0	34.2	1,984
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Place of delivery											
Home	6.2	2.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	95.4	0.0	100.0	7.9	4,170
Health facility	47.5	13.0	3.4	1.7	1.8	1.1	79.0	0.0	100.0	50.6	8,290
Public	46.9	12.8	3.6	1.6	1.8	1.1	79.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	6,993
Private	50.7	14.3	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	78.6	0.0	100.0	53.6	1,298
Other/DK/Missing	(18.4)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(28.6)	47
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	31.0	9.6	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	85.8	0.0	100.0	33.7	11,798
C-section	76.1	9.8	5.3	5.1	11.2	6.7	61.9	0.0	100.0	79.3	709
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	19.0	6.3	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.3	90.3	0.0	100.0	21.0	2,610
Second	24.9	7.1	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	88.5	0.0	100.0	27.2	2,603
Middle	31.2	8.2	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	87.0	0.0	100.0	33.2	2,559
Fourth	40.2	10.7	3.0	1.7	1.7	0.6	82.3	0.0	100.0	43.3	2,458
Richest	55.8	16.9	4.8	1.9	2.2	1.6	72.5	0.0	100.0	59.9	2,278

[1] MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

[A] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[B] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[C] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [A] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [B] above) within two days of delivery.

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers (Continued)

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Afghanistan, 2022-23

		PNC visit for mothers[B]									
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Province											
Kabul	51.7	22.2	5.1	2.3	0.2	0.0	70.2	0.0	100.0	60.9	1,325
Kapisa	13.5	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	92.0	0.0	100.0	15.4	161
Parwan	51.4	16.9	3.7	7.0	3.8	0.5	68.1	0.0	100.0	53.7	272
Maidan Wardak	29.0	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	96.3	0.0	100.0	29.6	202
Logar	35.7	2.7	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	95.0	0.0	100.0	36.6	160
Nangarhar	36.9	10.0	1.5	0.6	1.7	0.0	86.1	0.0	100.0	39.6	787
Laghman	19.3	9.4	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.1	86.9	0.0	100.0	21.7	263
Panjsher	51.0	12.2	6.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	78.9	0.7	100.0	52.0	23
Baghlan	31.4	12.2	2.8	5.3	2.6	0.9	76.3	0.0	100.0	32.8	300
Bamyan	55.7	4.7	1.2	1.0	2.9	1.5	88.7	0.0	100.0	56.9	107
Ghazni	20.6	6.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	92.5	0.0	100.0	23.8	394
Paktika	31.2	22.4	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	75.7	0.0	100.0	34.6	214
Paktya	31.1	4.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.2	93.3	0.0	100.0	32.7	226
Khost	59.7	33.3	19.6	1.3	1.8	0.7	43.2	0.0	100.0	61.6	349
Kunarha	57.1	34.1	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	62.1	0.0	100.0	61.8	181
Nooristan	5.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	97.6	0.0	100.0	5.0	59
Badakhshan	24.4	9.9	3.4	0.9	1.8	0.0	84.0	0.0	100.0	26.0	439
Takhar	35.0	3.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.0	94.5	0.0	100.0	36.4	439
Kunduz	24.2	5.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.6	89.6	0.0	100.0	25.7	476
Samangan	29.7	9.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	88.5	0.0	100.0	33.3	137
Balkh	49.6	3.1	2.2	0.7	2.6	3.4	88.0	0.0	100.0	51.5	664
Sar-e-Pul	39.8	7.9	0.9	0.6	3.8	2.2	84.6	0.0	100.0	41.7	261
Ghor	16.0	1.5	3.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	94.4	0.4	100.0	16.9	249
Daykundi	59.4	13.6	7.9	3.1	1.9	1.5	72.0	0.0	100.0	64.1	289
Urozgan	8.4	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.4	94.7	0.0	100.0	9.2	139
Zabul	11.7	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	95.8	0.0	100.0	12.5	182
Kandahar	29.5	3.8	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.3	90.8	0.0	100.0	32.6	636
Jawzjan	31.6	14.3	4.4	2.6	4.5	0.5	73.8	0.0	100.0	35.4	300
Faryab	24.2	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.8	95.1	0.0	100.0	25.3	583
Helmand	16.7	5.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	93.0	0.0	100.0	17.7	1,015
Badghis	33.9	14.9	4.4	3.2	0.7	0.5	76.4	0.0	100.0	35.1	250
Herat	28.0	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	2.0	93.3	0.0	100.0	28.6	1,013
Farah	29.0	6.0	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	89.5	0.0	100.0	31.7	263
Nimroz	45.8	33.0	1.5	2.3	2.0	0.7	60.5	0.0	100.0	46.2	148

[1] MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

[A] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[B] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[C] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [A] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [B] above) within two days of delivery.

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
Total	**8.3**	**75.1**	**16.4**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**94.0**	**1.4**	**4.7**	**100.0**	**1,848**
Sex of newborn										
Male	7.4	76.9	15.3	0.4	100.0	94.3	1.2	4.6	100.0	973
Female	9.3	73.0	17.5	0.1	100.0	93.6	1.6	4.8	100.0	875
Area										
Urban	2.1	73.5	24.4	0.0	100.0	98.5	1.3	0.2	100.0	623
Rural	11.5	75.8	12.3	0.4	100.0	91.7	1.4	6.9	100.0	1,225
Education										
Pre-primary/ECE or none	9.6	76.0	14.1	0.2	100.0	92.6	1.1	6.4	100.0	1,280
Primary	4.8	79.1	14.7	1.4	100.0	94.4	3.5	2.1	100.0	194
Lower Secondary	11.4	67.8	20.9	0.0	100.0	96.9	2.1	1.0	100.0	93
Upper Secondary	3.9	72.8	23.3	0.0	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	189
Higher	3.3	64.9	31.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	13.3	69.5	17.2	0.0	100.0	90.5	0.7	8.8	100.0	181
20-34	7.6	76.4	15.9	0.2	100.0	94.4	1.6	4.0	100.0	1,396
35-49	8.9	71.9	18.3	1.0	100.0	94.1	0.3	5.6	100.0	270
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Place of delivery										
Home	68.7	23.1	8.2	0.0	100.0	55.5	0.9	43.6	100.0	187
Health facility	1.5	81.1	17.4	0.0	100.0	98.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,652
Public	1.6	96.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	98.1	1.6	0.3	100.0	1,392
Private	1.1	1.7	97.2	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	260
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	9.3	76.0	14.5	0.3	100.0	93.2	1.6	5.3	100.0	1,626
C-section	1.4	68.3	30.3	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	222
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	25.0	68.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	81.1	3.2	15.6	100.0	245
Second	14.9	71.1	13.6	0.5	100.0	86.5	3.7	9.8	100.0	282
Middle	6.2	82.6	10.7	0.4	100.0	94.2	1.4	4.4	100.0	312
Fourth	2.4	78.4	18.6	0.6	100.0	98.6	0.7	0.8	100.0	420
Richest	3.6	73.1	23.3	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	589

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth (Continued)

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
Province										
Kabul	1.2	75.1	23.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	395
Kapisa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Parwan	2.6	92.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	97.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	85
Maidan Wardak	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Logar	(0.0)	(89.6)	(10.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Nangarhar	1.9	85.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	109
Laghman	(0.0)	(94.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Panjsher	(2.2)	(96.3)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	5
Baghlan	0.0	89.5	10.5	0.0	100.0	74.1	25.9	0.0	100.0	69
Bamyan	(3.6)	(96.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.4)	(0.0)	(3.6)	100.0	11
Ghazni	(10.0)	(63.8)	(12.5)	(13.7)	100.0	(90.1)	(4.4)	(5.5)	100.0	29
Paktika	9.3	85.2	5.5	0.0	100.0	95.8	0.7	3.5	100.0	52
Paktya	(0.0)	(87.5)	(12.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Khost	0.0	84.4	15.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
Kunarha	3.0	96.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	95.7	2.0	2.4	100.0	67
Nooristan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Badakhshan	6.1	88.4	5.5	0.0	100.0	97.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	70
Takhar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Kunduz	(9.0)	(77.9)	(13.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.6)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	47
Samangan	(2.8)	(86.1)	(11.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	16
Balkh	(13.6)	(43.2)	(43.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	57
Sar-e-Pul	(7.7)	(80.1)	(12.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Ghor	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Daykundi	32.7	63.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	75.9	1.6	22.5	100.0	77
Urozgan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Zabul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Kandahar	(6.7)	(41.5)	(51.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.3)	(0.0)	(2.7)	100.0	50
Jawzjan	1.8	83.3	14.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	77
Faryab	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Helmand	(0.0)	(73.9)	(24.2)	(2.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(.0)	100.0	67
Badghis	80.7	17.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	56.1	0.0	43.9	100.0	58
Herat	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	48
Farah	(60.2)	(39.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(41.8)	(0.0)	(58.2)	100.0	28
Nimroz	12.1	73.3	14.7	0.0	100.0	88.3	0.0	11.7	100.0	57

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns[1]	Mothers[2]	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Total	**34.2**	**36.3**	**30.8**	**60.3**	**12,507**
Sex of newborn					
Male	34.5	36.2	30.8	60.1	6,449
Female	33.9	36.3	30.7	60.5	6,058
Area					
Urban	47.4	52.3	44.0	44.3	2,894
Rural	30.3	31.4	26.8	65.1	9,613
Education					
Pre-primary/ECE or none	30.0	31.9	26.7	64.7	9,531
Primary	39.5	40.0	35.2	55.7	1,287
Lower Secondary	45.2	45.9	41.0	50.0	569
Upper Secondary	57.2	62.3	54.0	34.6	727
Higher	60.4	66.8	57.5	30.3	394
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	34.6	34.2	30.7	61.9	1,291
20-34	34.6	37.0	31.4	59.8	9,229
35-49	32.2	34.2	28.0	61.6	1,984
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Place of delivery					
Home	9.1	7.9	6.3	89.4	4,170
Health facility	47.0	50.6	43.2	45.6	8,290
Public	46.4	50.0	42.4	46.0	6,993
Private	50.1	53.6	47.2	43.6	1,298
Other/DK/Missing	(21.2)	(28.6)	(20.1)	(70.3)	47
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	31.9	33.7	28.4	62.9	11,798
C-section	73.3	79.3	69.9	17.3	709
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	21.8	21.0	18.1	75.3	2,610
Second	26.2	27.2	22.7	69.3	2,603
Middle	31.0	33.2	27.9	63.7	2,559
Fourth	39.4	43.3	36.0	53.3	2,458
Richest	55.7	59.9	52.2	36.6	2,278

[1] MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[2] MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns (Continued)

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns[1]	Mothers[2]	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Province					
Kabul	55.0	60.9	52.0	36.1	1,325
Kapisa	15.9	15.4	10.1	78.8	161
Parwan	54.2	53.7	50.4	42.6	272
Maidan Wardak	28.4	29.6	25.4	67.4	202
Logar	33.2	36.6	26.6	56.8	160
Nangarhar	37.6	39.6	33.0	55.8	787
Laghman	22.0	21.7	18.4	74.8	263
Panjsher	53.2	52.0	45.5	40.2	23
Baghlan	33.6	32.8	28.6	62.2	300
Bamyan	50.8	56.9	46.0	38.3	107
Ghazni	21.8	23.8	17.8	72.1	394
Paktika	36.1	34.6	32.5	61.8	214
Paktya	31.2	32.7	26.9	63.0	226
Khost	62.3	61.6	60.6	36.8	349
Kunarha	66.7	61.8	59.2	30.7	181
Nooristan	5.8	5.0	4.8	94.0	59
Badakhshan	23.2	26.0	22.3	73.1	439
Takhar	32.5	36.4	26.5	57.7	439
Kunduz	21.8	25.7	18.8	71.2	476
Samangan	31.5	33.3	25.5	60.7	137
Balkh	46.0	51.5	43.2	45.8	664
Sar-e-Pul	37.9	41.7	33.7	54.1	261
Ghor	19.3	16.9	14.6	78.4	249
Daykundi	64.3	64.1	56.2	27.7	289
Urozgan	8.9	9.2	7.2	89.2	139
Zabul	15.0	12.5	11.5	84.1	182
Kandahar	25.5	32.6	19.7	61.6	636
Jawzjan	37.5	35.4	32.2	59.4	300
Faryab	21.1	25.3	19.3	72.9	583
Helmand	17.4	17.7	15.8	80.7	1,015
Badghis	37.9	35.1	33.4	60.3	250
Herat	27.3	28.6	27.0	71.1	1,013
Farah	33.6	31.7	29.8	64.4	263
Nimroz	46.1	46.2	43.7	51.4	148

[1] MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[2] MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.[1] It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[2] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.[3]

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Afghanistan National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations except rubella with birth doses of BCG, Polio, and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus *influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, four doses of Polio vaccine, two doses of Inactivated Poliovirus vaccine (IPV), three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine and two doses of measles. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the second dose of measles at 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full vaccination coverage from the Afghanistan MICS 2022-23 are based on children aged 12-23/24-35 months.

[1] «Immunization Highlights 2015.» World Health Organization. June 2016 .27. Accessed August 2018 .23. http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/.
[2] «WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables.» World Health Organization. August 2018 .22. Accessed August 2018 .23. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.
[3] Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age2, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

Immunization Schedule of Afghanistan	
Vaccine	**Age**
Hep-B*	After birth
OPV- 0**	
BCG***	
OPV - 1	Age of 6 weeks
PENTA - 1	
PCV - 1	
Rota - 1	
OPV - 2	Age of 10 weeks
PENTA - 2	
PCV- 2	
Rota - 2	
OPV - 3	Age of 14 weeks
PENTA - 3	
PCV - 3	
IPV1	
OPV - 4	After 9 months
IPV - 2	
MEASLES - 1	
MEASLES - 2	At the age of 18 months
*Hep-B at the first hour of the birth **OPV-0 within 15 days after birth ***BCG in the first year of birth	

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Children age 12-23 months:					Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age		Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MCV2 by 24 months)
	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)			Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	
Antigen									
BCG[1]	50.9	13.9	64.7	64.3		36.2	20.5	56.7	55.7
Polio									
At birth[C]	46.6	10.5	57.0	56.8		33.1	17.0	50.1	49.2
OPV1	53.8	20.9	74.7	73.1		37.4	30.8	68.2	64.5
OPV2	50.0	17.0	67.0	64.1		35.2	25.0	60.2	55.5
OPV3	46.0	12.9	58.9	55.1		33.1	19.6	52.7	46.2
IPV1	46.1	9.7	55.7	51.8		33.1	14.5	47.5	41.6
IPV2	34.1	0.8	34.9	30.9		23.9	0.7	24.6	18.1
OPV4	40.1	8.3	48.3	43.0		30.3	13.3	43.5	33.7
OPV3 and IPV1[2]	45.3	5.6	50.9	35.2		32.5	9.0	41.5	27.2
HepB at birth[D]	50.7	12.6	63.3	63.0		35.4	19.0	54.4	53.2
Within 1 day	32.1	9.6	41.7	41.7		21.5	15.2	36.7	36.7
Later	16.8	2.0	18.9	18.6		12.5	3.0	15.5	14.6
DTP-HepB-Hib									
1	54.0	9.9	63.9	62.4		37.8	15.2	53.0	50.1
2	50.3	7.4	57.7	55.2		35.5	11.5	47.0	43.4
3[3,4,5]	46.1	5.3	51.3	48.0		33.5	8.1	41.6	36.4
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)									
1	53.7	8.0	61.7	60.3		37.6	13.1	50.7	47.9
2	49.7	6.3	56.0	53.6		35.4	9.9	45.3	41.8
3[6]	45.8	4.5	50.3	47.1		33.2	6.3	39.5	34.5
Rotavirus									
1	52.8	9.0	61.8	60.7		37.0	15.5	52.5	50.0
2[7]	48.8	6.9	55.7	53.7		34.9	12.0	46.9	43.6
Measles									
1	38.8	12.3	51.2	43.8		29.9	19.6	49.5	34.3
2[8]	na	na	na	na		24.3	12.5	36.8	34.4
Fully vaccinated									
Basic antigens[9,E]	34.1	2.5	36.6	28.0		27.0	5.1	32.1	19.5
All antigens[10,F]	na	na	na	na		16.2	0.0	16.2	6.3
No vaccinations	1.0	17.8	18.7	18.7		0.5	25.8	26.4	26.5
Number of children	6,383	6,383	6,383	6,383		6,222	6,222	6,222	6,222

[1] **MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage**

[3] **MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1**

[4] **MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage**

[5] **MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage**

[6] **MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1**

[7] **MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage**

[8] **MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1**

[9] **MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)**

[10] **MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)**

na: not applicable

[A] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[B] MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months

[C] For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.

[D] The Hepatitis B birth dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, "Within 1 day" includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, "Within 1 day" refers to the 24 hours following birth, as this is specifically used in the recall question. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.

[E] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1

[F] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV2, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota3, and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Afghanistan.

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																					Number of children age 12-23 months
		Polio									DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus					
	BCG[1]	At birth[A]	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV1	IPV2	OPV4	OPV 3 & IPV1[2]	HepB at birth[B]	1	2	3[3,4,5]	1	2	3[6]	1	2[7]	Measles 1	Basic antigens[9,C]	No vaccinations	
Total	**64.7**	**57.0**	**74.7**	**67.0**	**58.9**	**55.7**	**34.9**	**48.3**	**50.9**	**63.3**	**63.9**	**57.7**	**51.3**	**61.7**	**56.0**	**50.3**	**61.8**	**55.7**	**51.2**	**36.6**	**18.7**	**6,383**
Sex																						
Male	65.3	57.8	75.9	68.0	60.2	57.0	37.7	50.3	52.6	64.4	65.9	59.2	52.5	63.2	57.4	51.8	63.2	57.2	53.0	37.9	18.6	3,223
Female	64.1	56.3	73.5	65.9	57.6	54.4	32.1	46.3	49.1	62.1	61.8	56.2	50.1	60.2	54.6	48.8	60.3	54.2	49.3	35.3	18.8	3,160
Area																						
Urban	83.2	78.1	84.4	77.5	71.2	68.0	44.2	59.5	63.6	80.9	78.0	71.1	64.9	75.1	69.1	63.1	74.3	68.3	63.0	49.6	9.3	1,520
Rural	58.9	50.4	71.7	63.7	55.0	51.9	32.0	44.8	46.9	57.8	59.4	53.5	47.1	57.5	51.9	46.3	57.9	51.8	47.5	32.5	21.7	4,863
Mother's education																						
Pre-primary/ECE or none	58.5	51.3	70.6	62.1	53.4	49.3	30.6	42.5	44.6	57.8	57.8	51.1	44.4	55.3	49.2	43.3	55.5	48.9	45.4	30.2	22.2	4,863
Primary	82.6	71.2	86.6	82.4	75.9	77.5	49.4	66.6	72.1	77.2	83.7	80.0	73.3	82.1	77.8	72.4	81.8	77.3	70.1	55.4	7.2	637
Lower Secondary	88.1	74.0	88.8	82.0	75.8	74.3	45.9	66.0	67.2	82.7	82.2	74.2	70.6	79.0	74.0	69.9	80.8	75.6	68.0	57.7	7.5	307
Upper Secondary	86.3	81.2	89.7	83.1	76.3	76.5	51.3	67.6	72.1	83.3	84.5	80.5	77.1	85.1	80.1	76.8	83.8	79.0	69.3	59.2	7.0	350
Higher	83.1	78.9	87.0	82.9	79.9	75.5	46.6	67.8	71.4	85.2	82.4	80.1	73.8	82.7	80.1	71.5	81.2	77.6	71.9	57.5	9.7	227
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	45.0	36.5	60.8	52.9	44.1	40.2	23.3	35.6	34.7	42.5	44.3	39.7	35.0	42.8	38.1	34.2	43.2	38.6	40.0	22.8	31.2	1,358
Second	59.8	49.7	71.8	62.2	54.5	51.4	29.5	43.0	46.1	57.1	59.4	53.3	46.5	57.8	51.7	45.8	58.9	51.2	46.8	31.9	21.5	1,262
Middle	63.5	56.9	77.6	69.8	60.5	57.0	36.4	50.0	51.8	65.2	65.9	58.9	51.2	62.4	56.0	49.5	62.8	56.4	49.7	33.0	16.7	1,301
Fourth	71.5	63.2	78.3	71.1	62.0	59.2	37.0	52.1	55.0	69.5	70.3	62.4	55.4	67.0	60.5	54.2	66.8	60.0	55.1	41.8	15.5	1,230
Richest	85.9	81.1	86.5	80.3	74.9	72.6	49.7	62.3	68.3	84.2	81.3	76.1	70.5	80.5	75.7	69.8	79.2	74.1	65.6	55.4	7.5	1,232

[1] **MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage**

[3] **MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1**

[4] **MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage**

[5] **MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage**

[6] **MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1**

[7] **MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage**

[9] **MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)**

[A] For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.

[B] Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing

[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																						Number of children age 12-23 months
		Polio									DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus						
	BCG[1]	At birth[A]	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV1	IPV2	OPV4	OPV 3 & IPV1[2]	HepB at birth[B]	1	2	3[3,4,5]	1	2	3[6]	1	2[7]	Measles 1	Basic antigens[9,C]	No vaccinations	
Province																							
Kabul	89.9	88.2	90.4	85.1	80.6	79.1	58.3	66.4	74.0	90.1	87.3	80.9	77.2	83.5	78.8	74.7	83.7	79.1	66.9	56.5	3.7	720
Kapisa	52.1	45.1	51.5	45.1	38.7	39.1	31.9	32.6	36.2	50.0	44.9	38.7	36.2	44.9	39.2	36.2	45.8	39.4	32.2	28.3	41.0	80
Parwan	74.6	70.6	79.3	66.7	56.4	62.2	40.9	48.0	50.9	78.1	66.1	63.2	54.2	63.9	61.2	53.0	64.6	61.1	49.4	35.3	16.5	147
MaidanWardak	70.2	64.4	73.4	65.8	55.6	64.4	42.0	44.3	52.3	78.6	72.3	65.0	57.6	71.4	63.0	56.8	68.5	60.1	57.2	35.7	15.2	99
Logar	75.5	60.1	71.1	62.6	52.3	55.4	39.7	40.8	49.0	75.5	68.1	60.8	51.7	65.6	57.8	49.8	65.3	57.1	41.7	32.3	14.8	85
Nangarhar	73.1	62.9	76.7	65.4	62.1	59.1	47.6	53.1	54.7	77.0	67.9	65.1	58.4	66.7	63.8	55.4	67.5	64.6	56.2	40.2	18.3	366
Laghman	65.4	65.5	66.7	61.8	56.8	57.1	49.4	50.2	56.1	66.8	64.7	60.8	56.2	64.4	60.0	55.9	63.8	59.6	48.0	44.4	31.7	131
Panjsher	70.5	67.7	77.5	72.8	61.9	65.9	15.1	51.0	53.6	75.2	75.7	69.1	61.1	74.1	67.3	56.7	73.0	65.5	61.2	42.7	17.4	11
Baghlan	65.3	62.1	71.1	64.0	55.5	51.0	41.5	42.3	47.5	60.6	61.7	56.4	49.4	59.8	54.9	47.9	62.3	54.3	43.9	37.9	25.0	163
Bamyan	98.6	86.7	98.2	97.9	95.0	95.0	56.1	86.8	95.0	82.3	98.9	95.5	92.6	98.1	96.5	88.3	98.9	94.7	88.7	86.1	0.0	50
Ghazni	46.1	38.7	84.1	74.7	63.1	41.4	29.5	47.1	40.2	57.7	57.8	45.9	38.5	54.7	45.9	39.2	56.1	46.5	39.3	24.7	14.4	193
Paktika	30.9	30.1	41.4	35.9	29.5	22.1	15.7	19.8	21.2	30.1	30.6	26.1	20.5	30.5	25.7	20.1	31.9	26.6	16.3	11.3	51.4	100
Paktya	49.2	47.2	66.2	56.2	48.7	45.7	35.4	37.5	43.9	63.9	59.0	49.2	43.7	57.9	49.1	44.2	56.7	47.3	37.9	23.5	25.2	103
Khost	73.2	71.7	72.7	65.7	58.0	55.7	45.7	47.5	55.0	77.9	70.3	63.8	56.8	70.0	63.0	56.8	67.5	58.5	42.2	37.8	17.7	193
Kunarha	66.7	64.0	65.0	62.2	56.3	58.7	48.5	51.3	53.5	64.1	60.4	59.0	55.1	60.4	58.5	54.4	60.3	57.6	52.4	45.2	32.8	87
Nooristan	25.6	18.1	40.0	35.1	25.6	16.9	9.0	14.5	15.6	24.4	21.8	16.8	12.2	21.0	17.3	12.2	20.7	16.5	20.7	5.1	54.3	27
Badakhshan	58.9	41.7	73.9	72.5	61.4	66.1	37.6	47.6	58.2	62.6	67.2	61.1	55.3	66.2	59.2	58.8	68.5	60.7	48.9	25.4	23.4	210
Takhar	84.6	65.8	88.4	75.0	70.0	79.0	47.2	55.3	66.9	77.9	86.4	76.7	66.2	84.4	73.2	68.0	80.5	69.9	69.3	42.7	6.6	232
Kunduz	50.6	42.8	67.4	57.6	41.1	41.1	20.2	30.4	32.3	41.6	47.2	42.4	33.2	45.4	41.5	33.5	46.0	42.1	43.3	20.9	21.5	225
Samangan	58.8	47.9	71.3	58.9	41.0	43.4	17.7	26.1	25.8	56.1	50.7	37.1	24.8	49.3	35.8	23.9	52.7	38.0	62.9	17.3	18.5	69
Balkh	74.7	66.9	87.3	78.9	74.9	62.7	35.3	62.0	62.1	81.6	79.0	75.1	66.0	78.0	73.6	64.0	78.5	71.7	61.2	43.5	10.6	346
Sar-e-Pul	74.7	61.8	80.3	71.1	65.5	60.5	27.2	57.5	53.4	63.1	69.3	61.4	49.9	67.6	58.8	49.7	69.0	59.2	57.5	36.9	14.5	140
Ghor	31.9	39.1	73.8	63.9	39.0	29.9	8.5	21.4	17.7	24.5	17.8	12.7	10.4	15.6	13.1	10.8	23.0	18.7	27.1	7.8	17.2	133
Daykundi	84.6	60.8	89.8	84.5	81.4	76.7	8.3	69.9	72.0	61.3	90.4	83.0	79.1	91.2	82.4	79.1	85.0	81.2	73.5	60.8	4.8	154
Urozgan	9.6	3.3	29.1	26.1	19.4	6.0	2.6	13.6	3.4	13.8	4.9	4.2	3.4	5.0	3.4	3.4	6.4	4.3	8.6	2.6	60.7	63
Zabul	47.4	29.6	62.4	52.4	38.7	22.1	15.1	25.4	20.1	41.2	32.6	24.8	17.9	29.3	22.7	17.0	31.1	24.8	28.6	10.6	25.1	95
Kandahar	56.5	41.2	56.1	44.3	33.1	32.3	21.4	24.4	28.8	44.1	50.1	40.9	28.6	47.4	37.6	27.5	43.3	34.3	32.4	19.6	31.4	299
Jawzjan	62.4	60.4	61.3	53.4	49.2	50.7	40.1	39.3	49.2	65.3	60.2	53.8	50.1	59.8	52.5	49.9	60.1	52.7	39.1	35.5	32.9	163
Faryab	68.7	64.2	78.6	74.3	62.0	61.1	44.7	52.7	52.5	67.8	68.5	62.8	54.0	63.6	56.3	48.4	62.9	58.5	55.7	40.8	15.0	294
Helmand	30.4	22.6	59.5	50.6	42.5	29.9	17.0	31.0	27.1	40.4	37.2	26.8	21.8	30.5	24.7	19.6	32.8	24.9	29.5	8.6	31.6	514
Badghis	41.9	35.0	50.9	38.7	25.2	29.4	21.2	20.6	21.4	37.3	30.8	30.3	22.9	30.0	28.5	23.0	32.6	29.9	27.9	11.8	40.1	139
Herat	80.7	67.7	87.4	82.6	76.6	75.9	29.1	72.0	73.8	63.5	79.8	76.4	73.6	78.9	75.5	73.7	78.0	74.0	80.5	69.1	5.9	554
Farah	46.8	52.8	73.4	67.3	55.1	47.3	35.1	45.0	42.1	49.0	50.4	45.9	40.8	49.5	46.5	41.9	50.3	47.3	44.0	32.3	21.2	121
Nimroz	67.7	67.9	87.9	74.2	70.6	68.2	56.4	65.6	61.6	74.5	76.9	69.8	61.6	76.3	68.5	59.9	72.0	65.7	59.2	42.5	11.5	78

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[7] MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

[9] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[A] For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.

[B] Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing

[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage with:		
	Vaccination records[D]	Vaccination records seen[E]	Number of children age 12-23 months
Total	**62.0**	**59.0**	**6,383**
Sex			
Male	63.7	60.8	3,223
Female	60.3	57.2	3,160
Area			
Urban	72.2	67.9	1,520
Rural	58.8	56.3	4,863
Mother's education			
Pre-primary/ECE or none	57.2	54.4	4,863
Primary	78.0	76.2	637
Lower Secondary	74.4	69.1	307
Upper Secondary	78.3	74.7	350
Higher	78.3	71.6	227
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	45.2	41.7	1,358
Second	58.4	56.0	1,262
Middle	65.0	61.7	1,301
Fourth	66.3	63.4	1,230
Richest	76.8	74.0	1,232

[D] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[E] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage with:		Number of children age 12-23 months
	Vaccination records[D]	Vaccination records seen[E]	
Province			
Kabul	74.8	71.2	720
Kapisa	47.8	47.8	80
Parwan	59.8	55.2	147
Maidan Wardak	75.6	67.6	99
Logar	65.6	62.9	85
Nangarhar	67.9	67.0	366
Laghman	64.9	64.9	131
Panjsher	77.3	63.5	11
Baghlan	71.9	63.3	163
Bamyan	91.3	89.4	50
Ghazni	58.0	53.0	193
Paktika	34.7	32.9	100
Paktya	68.8	66.7	103
Khost	82.2	81.6	193
Kunarha	62.5	60.2	87
Nooristan	22.8	20.9	27
Badakhshan	53.6	49.5	210
Takhar	76.1	71.4	232
Kunduz	52.4	50.0	225
Samangan	42.5	32.8	69
Balkh	77.0	75.0	346
Sar-e-Pul	73.2	62.7	140
Ghor	19.4	14.3	133
Daykundi	82.8	81.3	154
Urozgan	7.2	4.9	63
Zabul	33.9	32.4	95
Kandahar	51.0	49.0	299
Jawzjan	66.5	65.3	163
Faryab	61.7	61.0	294
Helmand	39.9	35.3	514
Badghis	32.4	27.0	139
Herat	75.6	75.6	554
Farah	51.0	49.2	121
Nimroz	67.8	66.8	78

[D] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[E] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:					Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
		Full vaccination						
	Measles 2[8]	Basic antigens[C]	All antigens[10,F]	No vaccinations		Vaccination records[D]	Vaccination records seen[E]	
Total	**36.8**	**32.1**	**16.2**	**26.4**		**45.1**	**41.4**	**6,222**
Sex								
Male	37.5	32.1	16.0	26.4		45.3	41.5	3,169
Female	36.1	32.1	16.4	26.4		44.8	41.2	3,052
Area								
Urban	48.7	44.8	23.7	14.3		56.9	52.2	1,345
Rural	33.6	28.6	14.1	29.7		41.8	38.4	4,876
Mother's education								
Pre-primary/ECE or none	30.6	26.1	12.9	30.3		40.6	36.9	4,901
Primary	58.4	50.9	26.1	10.9		63.5	59.8	581
Lower Secondary	55.4	51.4	25.1	19.3		56.1	52.1	254
Upper Secondary	62.5	60.7	33.5	7.9		66.3	64.2	291
Higher	67.6	59.5	30.1	9.6		55.7	50.5	194
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	21.7	15.4	8.1	40.3		25.5	22.6	1,420
Second	34.3	29.2	14.1	29.0		41.9	39.3	1,362
Middle	35.9	32.9	15.2	24.8		49.9	45.0	1,284
Fourth	41.1	36.6	19.3	18.3		51.3	47.0	1,111
Richest	57.3	52.7	27.6	14.3		63.2	59.1	1,044

[8] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[10]MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1

[D] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[E] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

[F] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV2, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota3, and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Afghanistan

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:					Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
		Full vaccination						
	Measles 2[8]	Basic antigens[C]	All antigens[10,F]	No vaccinations		Vaccination records[D]	Vaccination records seen[E]	
Province								
Kabul	53.4	51.2	29.7	12.4		55.9	49.8	693
Kapisa	20.7	18.7	17.4	46.4		36.0	33.7	81
Parwan	38.3	32.3	20.4	29.5		46.2	39.7	139
Maidan Wardak	37.3	35.1	18.5	17.7		56.7	51.1	102
Logar	26.9	28.4	20.8	21.4		54.7	50.2	88
Nangarhar	46.0	36.9	27.2	28.9		46.1	45.7	418
Laghman	30.9	32.1	23.2	49.4		42.5	41.2	140
Panjsher	62.9	43.1	11.5	13.0		67.0	53.8	13
Baghlan	34.2	32.4	22.4	30.7		54.4	44.1	168
Bamyan	83.3	82.5	23.4	3.4		74.1	64.5	63
Ghazni	34.4	29.7	14.1	14.2		41.9	32.8	173
Paktika	7.6	4.9	3.7	64.2		13.5	12.1	98
Paktya	20.5	15.2	10.9	37.4		43.3	37.6	111
Khost	37.7	41.7	32.7	23.3		69.6	69.3	150
Kunarha	40.6	41.0	37.7	41.3		51.5	50.3	112
Nooristan	20.2	9.1	7.9	43.9		22.0	20.9	31
Badakhshan	39.2	30.4	16.1	29.6		39.8	40.7	215
Takhar	51.7	49.3	17.2	7.0		54.2	51.3	192
Kunduz	23.4	19.3	6.0	26.5		40.8	38.8	222
Samangan	39.9	7.6	4.9	22.4		17.9	10.9	107
Balkh	45.8	47.3	14.4	13.5		62.3	60.7	265
Sar-e-Pul	49.7	35.8	11.2	16.2		61.7	48.1	126
Ghor	14.8	3.7	3.7	18.9		9.3	4.8	166
Daykundi	67.8	64.6	6.3	8.5		76.8	73.6	131
Urozgan	7.1	3.7	3.1	68.9		7.1	4.3	96
Zabul	15.1	3.6	3.6	42.3		15.7	14.8	93
Kandahar	16.4	16.8	4.5	34.6		36.8	34.0	304
Jawzjan	34.3	34.1	23.9	38.0		56.6	55.3	144
Faryab	39.6	27.5	16.0	24.3		34.6	34.0	260
Helmand	19.5	11.4	6.7	34.8		28.9	23.9	484
Badghis	12.3	7.4	4.3	52.4		15.3	8.7	198
Herat	59.3	58.6	14.6	10.8		69.5	66.9	447
Farah	20.9	18.9	14.6	37.4		25.2	24.8	125
Nimroz	43.9	30.2	19.6	22.3		59.7	59.7	65

[8] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[10]MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1

[D] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[E] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

[F] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV2, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota3, and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Afghanistan

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.[4] Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

[4]The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
Total	**38.2**	**25.**9	**50.8**	**32,989**
Sex				
Male	38.7	26.4	51.5	16,913
Female	37.6	25.4	50.1	16,076
Area				
Urban	33.5	17.7	43.2	7,397
Rural	39.5	28.3	53.1	25,592
Age (in months)				
0-11	39.2	24.3	48.1	6,645
12-23	44.4	28.5	54.5	6,383
24-35	42.3	26.1	51.7	6,222
36-47	35.5	26.2	51.8	6,675
48-59	30.5	24.7	48.4	7,065
Mother's education				
Pre-primary/ECE or none	39.4	26.9	51.9	25,993
Primary	39.4	26.2	53.5	3,119
Lower Secondary	32.9	21.2	45.3	1,311
Upper Secondary	27.4	21.1	40.9	1,639
Higher	25.1	13.7	36.8	927
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	41.5	25.1	49.6	7,228
Second	40.4	27.9	53.3	7,035
Middle	41.4	29.6	54.6	6,663
Fourth	37.1	26.5	51.6	6,370
Richest	28.6	19.6	44.2	5,693

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
Province				
Kabul	30.9	17.0	41.6	3,579
Kapisa	29.4	21.4	30.4	424
Parwan	35.9	18.0	36.8	732
Maidan Wardak	38.7	40.7	64.3	560
Logar	48.3	55.7	74.4	446
Nangarhar	49.7	51.9	69.1	2,086
Laghman	41.7	10.3	58.5	706
Panjsher	41.1	14.9	43.1	64
Baghlan	25.7	17.0	42.4	838
Bamyan	30.3	29.7	54.2	309
Ghazni	43.2	33.9	55.6	938
Paktika	24.7	19.3	38.4	530
Paktya	35.2	26.1	47.4	603
Khost	42.0	47.7	76.6	928
Kunarha	40.4	33.7	41.0	536
Nooristan	42.7	27.4	36.2	158
Badakhshan	21.6	14.7	30.6	1,126
Takhar	54.3	42.2	58.1	1,098
Kunduz	31.3	13.6	34.8	1,249
Samangan	14.8	13.8	37.5	448
Balkh	45.4	24.0	53.0	1,664
Sar-e-Pul	25.5	25.3	38.5	674
Ghor	21.2	8.8	17.3	710
Daykundi	36.7	15.7	48.7	717
Urozgan	28.3	12.8	22.9	441
Zabul	15.0	28.6	61.2	491
Kandahar	44.6	21.0	62.2	1,676
Jawzjan	42.8	35.1	44.1	796
Faryab	29.3	27.9	45.4	1,514
Helmand	63.7	32.2	68.1	2,590
Badghis	24.7	15.8	39.9	813
Herat	33.8	18.6	56.1	2,520
Farah	50.9	30.2	60.4	673
Nimroz	47.3	31.6	57.8	350

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[5] Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.[6] In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.[2]

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and from where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.
Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.
Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

5UNICEF. One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea. New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf.
6In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea. Joint Statement. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**23.6**	**28.7**	**0.8**	**3.6**	**40.1**	**46.1**	**12,593**
Sex							
Male	23.9	30.9	0.9	3.6	42.4	43.8	6,546
Female	23.4	26.4	0.7	3.5	37.6	48.5	6,047
Area							
Urban	23.2	28.6	0.5	2.3	40.4	48.2	2,476
Rural	23.7	28.7	0.9	3.9	40.0	45.5	10,117
Age (in months)							
0-11	21.0	33.5	0.8	2.1	41.8	45.2	2,608
12-23	23.2	30.3	0.8	3.3	41.2	45.4	2,831
24-35	23.5	29.1	1.2	4.3	38.8	45.3	2,631
36-47	26.3	26.3	0.7	3.8	41.0	45.6	2,370
48-59	24.8	23.1	0.8	4.6	37.2	49.5	2,153
Mother's education							
Pre-primary/ECE or none	23.4	28.4	0.8	3.9	39.3	46.3	10,251
Primary	20.9	31.8	1.0	2.8	42.1	46.4	1,229
Lower Secondary	23.1	30.7	0.0	1.2	41.4	47.1	431
Upper Secondary	32.8	26.9	1.8	1.8	45.9	41.6	449
Higher	32.0	27.5	1.0	1.4	50.6	41.5	232
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	20.8	24.2	0.7	4.7	33.3	52.2	3,003
Second	24.0	27.0	1.4	4.3	39.4	46.9	2,844
Middle	25.3	31.8	0.9	2.8	43.3	42.2	2,756
Fourth	25.2	29.7	0.8	2.9	42.6	44.0	2,362
Richest	23.2	33.5	0.1	2.4	45.0	42.8	1,628

[1] **MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea**

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Mobile Health team) and private (Private Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Province							
Kabul	34.8	19.2	0.8	1.4	46.9	46.4	1,105
Kapisa	35.1	19.2	1.3	3.1	45.4	49.2	125
Parwan	46.6	25.9	1.7	3.7	65.3	27.0	263
Maidan Wardak	38.2	13.1	0.2	2.1	46.1	47.7	217
Logar	37.9	22.6	1.3	6.9	54.7	34.5	216
Nangarhar	30.1	32.5	0.4	6.6	51.7	34.6	1,037
Laghman	31.5	31.9	2.4	1.3	57.6	35.8	295
Panjsher	76.1	5.7	1.3	1.2	77.0	20.7	26
Baghlan	31.0	35.5	0.6	4.4	41.8	31.1	215
Bamyan	46.3	20.9	1.0	2.1	52.9	35.6	94
Ghazni	19.1	43.8	0.0	9.8	29.8	29.5	406
Paktika	46.3	19.9	0.7	4.5	56.5	35.9	131
Paktya	46.7	13.3	4.1	1.9	56.7	40.1	212
Khost	47.4	40.6	1.3	1.5	77.5	10.5	390
Kunarha	71.5	20.2	1.5	0.7	84.5	14.2	216
Nooristan	33.3	7.3	5.3	17.7	38.0	45.0	67
Badakhshan	25.9	15.3	0.9	1.3	39.2	58.7	243
Takhar	22.1	27.2	0.9	6.7	42.7	47.5	596
Kunduz	8.9	43.4	0.4	7.8	28.1	41.2	391
Samangan	42.7	4.2	1.4	3.5	44.1	50.2	66
Balkh	17.9	23.3	0.9	2.4	31.4	57.6	756
Sar-e-Pul	30.7	39.3	1.4	3.4	42.9	35.9	172
Ghor	23.7	15.5	1.5	15.9	32.3	48.4	151
Daykundi	46.6	32.1	2.0	0.0	62.0	29.5	263
Urozgan	30.3	18.6	4.3	14.1	43.5	40.6	125
Zabul	31.0	20.8	1.6	15.0	46.5	39.6	74
Kandahar	11.2	19.4	0.3	0.5	28.4	69.6	748
Jawzjan	33.7	17.2	1.4	1.4	47.3	48.4	341
Faryab	10.2	46.7	1.4	4.2	45.5	39.8	444
Helmand	4.4	38.9	0.1	0.5	15.1	56.7	1,650
Badghis	13.4	27.7	1.0	11.0	35.6	50.1	200
Herat	5.4	30.9	0.3	1.1	30.5	62.5	851
Farah	13.5	22.3	0.0	5.3	25.2	60.2	342
Nimroz	16.9	35.2	0.3	7.1	32.9	42.6	165

[1] **MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea**

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Mobile Health team) and private (Private Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea								Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:						Total		Child was given to eat:						Total	
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	DK/ Missing			Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	DK/ Missing		
Total	**29.4**	**23.0**	**15.1**	**24.7**	**7.3**	**0.5**	**100.0**		**33.0**	**30.3**	**18.4**	**9.6**	**8.5**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**12,593**
Sex																
Male	28.8	22.7	15.2	25.5	7.1	0.6	100.0		32.2	30.8	18.6	10.0	8.2	0.2	100.0	6,546
Female	30.1	23.3	15.0	23.8	7.5	0.4	100.0		33.9	29.7	18.2	9.0	8.8	0.3	100.0	6,047
Area																
Urban	25.5	30.2	10.9	27.2	5.7	0.5	100.0		33.4	34.5	14.6	10.1	7.1	0.2	100.0	2,476
Rural	30.4	21.3	16.2	24.1	7.7	0.5	100.0		32.9	29.2	19.3	9.4	8.8	0.3	100.0	10,117
Age (in months)																
0-11	27.2	21.9	16.5	22.4	11.6	0.3	100.0		29.2	24.7	15.4	7.8	22.6	0.4	100.0	2,608
12-23	30.2	22.9	15.2	26.0	5.3	0.4	100.0		34.6	32.0	17.9	9.0	6.5	0.1	100.0	2,831
24-35	29.1	24.7	14.9	24.6	6.2	0.5	100.0		32.8	32.3	20.9	9.3	4.5	0.3	100.0	2,631
36-47	30.7	22.9	14.5	25.3	6.3	0.4	100.0		33.2	31.4	18.4	12.4	4.5	0.1	100.0	2,370
48-59	30.1	22.6	14.4	25.2	7.0	0.7	100.0		35.7	31.0	19.8	9.7	3.5	0.4	100.0	2,153
Mother's education																
Pre-primary/ECE or none	31.3	21.1	15.2	24.3	7.5	0.6	100.0		34.7	28.9	18.3	9.4	8.4	0.3	100.0	10,251
Primary	20.2	31.6	14.0	26.1	8.1	0.0	100.0		23.5	36.2	18.5	12.9	8.7	0.2	100.0	1,229
Lower Secondary	21.3	35.0	15.2	24.1	4.4	0.0	100.0		26.8	38.5	19.3	8.3	7.2	0.0	100.0	431
Upper Secondary	25.1	28.8	15.9	26.8	3.3	0.2	100.0		27.0	36.1	21.7	7.1	8.1	0.0	100.0	449
Higher	20.2	29.5	14.7	30.7	4.7	0.2	100.0		32.8	30.5	15.7	6.7	14.2	0.2	100.0	232
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	34.4	20.4	12.8	22.1	9.7	0.6	100.0		38.0	29.7	14.9	8.5	8.5	0.5	100.0	3,003
Second	31.4	20.9	15.7	23.9	7.5	0.6	100.0		32.8	30.2	18.4	9.0	9.2	0.4	100.0	2,844
Middle	28.7	22.3	16.4	25.7	6.5	0.4	100.0		31.4	29.0	20.7	9.8	9.0	0.1	100.0	2,756
Fourth	24.7	24.3	17.0	27.3	6.4	0.4	100.0		31.4	30.9	20.7	9.9	7.0	0.2	100.0	2,362
Richest	24.9	30.9	13.6	25.2	5.1	0.3	100.0		29.4	32.5	17.6	11.7	8.7	0.1	100.0	1,628

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea (Continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea								Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:						Total		Child was given to eat:						Total	
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	DK/ Missing			Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	DK/ Missing		
Province																
Kabul	23.5	43.7	6.1	23.1	3.6	0.0	100.0		30.1	43.2	15.0	9.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	1,105
Kapisa	27.2	26.7	17.5	23.7	4.9	0.0	100.0		26.1	35.1	20.2	15.5	3.0	0.0	100.0	125
Parwan	50.6	17.3	0.9	20.3	10.8	0.0	100.0		51.3	22.6	1.6	7.0	17.6	0.0	100.0	263
Maidan Wardak	8.9	7.6	21.6	57.2	4.4	0.4	100.0		15.7	23.3	31.2	22.3	7.4	0.1	100.0	217
Logar	22.7	17.3	22.4	25.5	12.2	0.0	100.0		28.2	27.7	23.0	11.2	9.9	0.0	100.0	216
Nangarhar	44.0	23.3	9.0	2.7	20.9	0.1	100.0		28.2	33.9	15.5	5.3	17.1	0.0	100.0	1,037
Laghman	44.5	21.9	17.4	9.2	6.3	0.7	100.0		23.0	42.7	20.2	5.0	8.8	0.3	100.0	295
Panjsher	76.3	15.9	1.2	3.6	3.0	0.0	100.0		58.9	35.1	2.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	26
Baghlan	71.1	10.0	0.6	6.8	11.5	0.0	100.0		73.2	18.3	1.2	6.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	215
Bamyan	8.4	33.8	20.2	32.5	5.0	0.0	100.0		17.9	39.9	17.9	16.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	94
Ghazni	5.5	17.2	22.2	50.5	3.2	1.3	100.0		13.7	47.6	25.9	8.9	3.2	0.6	100.0	406
Paktika	74.3	8.1	4.6	11.7	0.7	0.5	100.0		69.3	14.9	3.1	10.3	1.8	0.6	100.0	131
Paktya	49.0	14.9	19.1	2.3	13.4	1.3	100.0		43.5	21.9	30.2	2.9	0.6	1.0	100.0	212
Khost	10.7	29.2	12.2	40.2	7.2	0.5	100.0		16.0	17.3	21.5	38.1	7.1	0.0	100.0	390
Kunarha	43.7	39.7	7.1	1.2	4.7	3.6	100.0		37.0	48.7	6.2	0.5	4.7	3.0	100.0	216
Nooristan	17.2	48.8	16.1	4.7	13.0	0.2	100.0		10.5	34.0	36.6	2.9	15.7	0.2	100.0	67
Badakhshan	28.1	13.0	8.1	41.0	9.8	0.0	100.0		27.2	10.6	22.1	29.6	10.5	0.0	100.0	243
Takhar	14.8	29.6	38.3	13.9	3.2	0.2	100.0		15.7	37.4	36.2	5.7	4.9	0.0	100.0	596
Kunduz	40.1	19.5	9.3	13.8	16.5	0.7	100.0		44.8	22.9	7.9	8.5	14.9	1.1	100.0	391
Samangan	47.7	18.9	13.6	4.7	14.1	1.0	100.0		38.0	30.0	10.9	4.9	15.2	1.0	100.0	66
Balkh	10.0	34.1	26.1	26.3	3.6	0.0	100.0		19.9	45.2	19.6	6.1	9.2	0.0	100.0	756
Sar-e-Pul	31.1	24.4	19.3	20.3	5.0	0.0	100.0		37.0	33.1	24.0	2.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	172
Ghor	41.9	42.3	11.3	3.3	1.3	0.0	100.0		35.7	42.2	19.3	1.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	151
Daykundi	31.7	34.9	16.2	12.9	3.7	0.6	100.0		29.8	41.2	17.6	3.3	8.1	0.0	100.0	263
Urozgan	33.3	32.6	16.6	13.0	2.8	1.7	100.0		20.8	41.7	25.8	9.0	1.7	1.0	100.0	125
Zabul	51.0	26.2	12.0	4.1	6.2	0.4	100.0		53.1	22.9	11.2	2.0	10.7	0.0	100.0	74
Kandahar	6.3	4.2	10.1	76.0	2.2	1.2	100.0		45.4	17.6	15.1	11.7	9.5	0.7	100.0	748
Jawzjan	10.7	43.9	29.2	13.9	2.4	0.0	100.0		12.2	40.5	31.5	11.6	4.2	0.0	100.0	341
Faryab	17.1	24.0	9.2	48.5	1.3	0.0	100.0		29.2	36.6	7.0	18.2	9.0	0.0	100.0	444
Helmand	56.7	3.6	18.5	10.4	10.3	0.5	100.0		61.2	9.2	20.3	1.8	7.4	0.2	100.0	1,650
Badghis	15.5	31.3	19.2	22.5	6.7	4.7	100.0		30.1	45.2	12.8	1.3	9.0	1.5	100.0	200
Herat	13.7	31.7	13.7	37.4	3.5	0.0	100.0		18.8	38.5	17.9	15.4	9.4	0.0	100.0	851
Farah	27.4	19.5	13.8	33.8	5.2	0.3	100.0		21.0	22.8	23.7	21.1	10.9	0.4	100.0	342
Nimroz	21.0	10.3	4.2	52.0	12.5	0.0	100.0		25.2	13.0	8.7	15.6	37.4	0.0	100.0	165

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)							
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS[1]	Government-recommended homemade fluid (Mahlole namaki)	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid (Salamati (combination of zinc and ORS))	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**12.3**	**30.9**	**32.6**	**15.0**	**34.8**	**42.9**	**24.0**	**12,593**
Sex								
Male	12.4	31.5	33.2	15.3	35.3	43.3	24.7	6,546
Female	12.3	30.3	31.9	14.8	34.2	42.4	23.2	6,047
Area								
Urban	11.7	37.5	39.2	15.5	41.1	48.8	30.0	2,476
Rural	12.5	29.3	31.0	14.9	33.3	41.4	22.5	10,117
Age (in months)								
0-11	9.1	24.9	25.9	11.3	28.0	39.6	18.0	2,608
12-23	12.4	32.3	34.1	16.0	36.3	44.8	25.6	2,831
24-35	13.1	33.6	34.9	15.2	36.6	44.4	26.2	2,631
36-47	14.7	32.2	34.9	15.8	37.3	43.8	25.7	2,370
48-59	12.5	31.8	33.4	17.4	36.1	41.3	24.5	2,153
Mother's education								
Pre-primary/ECE or none	12.4	30.3	31.8	15.3	34.3	41.7	23.3	10,251
Primary	10.0	32.0	33.6	11.2	34.4	46.8	24.6	1,229
Lower Secondary	11.4	31.1	33.6	14.1	34.4	49.0	27.3	431
Upper Secondary	13.5	36.1	39.3	18.0	40.4	47.7	30.5	449
Higher	20.2	43.5	46.9	22.5	49.2	52.5	32.8	232
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	9.6	25.8	26.9	13.0	29.4	37.5	18.9	3,003
Second	12.3	29.2	30.7	14.8	32.8	39.9	21.0	2,844
Middle	11.3	32.1	33.9	14.4	36.2	44.3	24.8	2,756
Fourth	14.0	34.1	36.3	15.8	38.3	46.8	28.2	2,362
Richest	16.8	36.8	38.9	19.3	40.9	49.8	31.1	1,628

[1] **MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc**

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid (Mahlole namaki)	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid (Salamati (combination of zinc and ORS))	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS[1]					
Province								
Kabul	12.5	49.9	51.8	18.5	54.7	60.9	43.1	1,105
Kapisa	22.3	54.2	59.3	36.9	65.2	54.6	41.9	125
Parwan	26.6	34.5	44.4	35.5	51.4	70.1	37.5	263
Maidan Wardak	16.3	35.9	37.6	24.4	44.8	48.2	24.5	217
Logar	25.5	39.2	44.4	13.8	46.9	58.8	31.7	216
Nangarhar	21.3	33.1	35.4	21.3	36.2	30.1	24.5	1,037
Laghman	21.2	45.3	49.4	20.9	52.1	41.9	30.4	295
Panjsher	12.6	56.5	58.7	21.6	63.6	81.9	55.8	26
Baghlan	7.2	31.1	31.8	16.9	35.4	69.7	27.5	215
Bamyan	2.1	47.1	47.6	2.7	48.6	46.5	31.6	94
Ghazni	5.6	22.6	24.2	7.5	27.7	19.2	9.4	406
Paktika	40.0	49.6	61.5	17.8	63.2	39.3	34.3	131
Paktya	19.7	56.9	59.3	19.9	61.7	42.8	36.5	212
Khost	70.6	78.0	79.0	71.4	82.6	73.5	71.2	390
Kunarha	40.6	57.7	59.7	40.8	62.9	56.8	44.8	216
Nooristan	14.4	48.7	49.1	28.5	52.8	31.1	29.2	67
Badakhshan	15.4	25.2	27.9	14.6	29.4	48.9	17.4	243
Takhar	8.7	30.2	32.2	12.9	34.1	36.7	23.3	596
Kunduz	4.3	24.2	24.4	8.4	25.3	30.5	13.1	391
Samangan	16.1	36.9	38.6	26.2	42.5	55.3	29.7	66
Balkh	2.7	19.8	20.5	5.3	21.3	38.6	13.0	756
Sar-e-Pul	5.3	27.0	28.4	12.2	30.9	38.1	20.8	172
Ghor	13.8	41.0	42.1	27.6	47.2	51.5	31.0	151
Daykundi	6.1	40.6	41.5	17.1	41.5	68.0	35.5	263
Urozgan	6.7	35.8	36.2	22.2	42.5	32.9	24.1	125
Zabul	11.5	43.4	44.5	22.7	51.7	32.5	28.9	74
Kandahar	6.8	19.1	20.6	6.0	23.6	21.1	13.3	748
Jawzjan	19.7	39.0	39.7	33.6	42.5	60.0	36.2	341
Faryab	6.1	9.1	10.9	10.3	15.3	77.7	9.8	444
Helmand	3.8	13.0	13.6	1.9	14.1	26.8	10.1	1,650
Badghis	6.3	39.3	39.7	17.9	42.0	65.2	33.0	200
Herat	0.3	23.3	23.3	1.8	23.8	31.7	17.1	851
Farah	1.6	8.3	9.6	2.3	10.9	42.5	5.4	342
Nimroz	2.7	24.7	25.5	6.8	26.1	43.2	18.7	165

[1] **MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc**

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																
					Other treatments												
					Pill or syrup					Injection							
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown		Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**42.9**	**48.8**	**50.4**	**31.0**	**10.0**	**21.4**	**10.9**	**5.7**		**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**2.1**	**11.0**	**4.3**	**52.9**	**17.6**	**12,593**
Sex																		
Male	43.3	49.4	50.8	31.6	10.7	21.8	11.1	5.4		1.7	0.5	0.7	2.2	10.7	4.6	52.2	17.2	6,546
Female	42.4	48.2	50.0	30.3	9.3	20.9	10.7	6.0		1.3	0.3	0.9	1.9	11.3	4.0	53.6	18.1	6,047
Area																		
Urban	48.8	53.2	54.7	34.3	11.9	24.2	12.4	4.7		1.9	0.4	0.2	2.1	7.1	2.7	54.0	14.3	2,476
Rural	41.4	47.7	49.4	30.2	9.6	20.7	10.6	5.9		1.4	0.4	1.0	2.0	11.9	4.7	52.6	18.4	10,117
Age (in months)																		
0-11	39.6	41.1	42.2	22.6	9.0	20.5	10.8	6.1		1.3	0.2	0.4	2.7	10.4	4.7	53.8	20.7	2,608
12-23	44.8	50.1	51.7	31.9	11.4	23.9	12.0	5.9		1.7	0.6	1.2	1.6	10.3	3.7	51.3	16.4	2,831
24-35	44.4	51.5	52.9	34.0	9.6	20.1	9.9	4.8		1.5	0.2	0.9	2.2	11.7	4.5	54.4	17.1	2,631
36-47	43.8	51.3	53.1	34.7	10.0	20.1	10.9	5.6		1.5	0.4	0.6	2.0	10.8	4.0	53.7	17.2	2,370
48-59	41.3	50.5	52.5	32.1	10.0	22.1	11.0	6.2		1.4	0.4	1.2	1.7	11.8	4.8	51.1	16.7	2,153
Mother's education																		
Pre-primary/ ECE or none	41.7	48.3	50.1	30.1	10.2	20.3	10.7	6.1		1.4	0.5	1.0	2.0	12.5	4.4	52.3	18.2	10,251
Primary	46.8	48.8	49.4	36.5	9.0	25.0	12.5	5.3		1.6	0.1	0.2	2.8	5.0	4.3	54.5	16.0	1,229
Lower Secondary	49.0	47.1	47.3	32.1	7.6	24.5	11.2	2.6		1.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	4.3	4.4	60.5	17.3	431
Upper Secondary	47.7	55.1	56.2	35.2	12.0	30.9	11.9	2.8		3.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.6	2.3	52.6	13.9	449
Higher	52.5	63.6	64.9	30.2	8.2	27.4	10.1	1.4		0.2	0.0	0.4	1.6	4.3	4.3	57.6	8.4	232
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	37.5	43.3	45.0	26.2	4.6	14.8	7.8	3.7		1.1	0.2	0.7	1.5	11.5	3.8	61.9	25.2	3,003
Second	39.9	47.9	49.4	31.2	8.5	19.0	10.5	5.7		1.5	0.5	0.7	2.0	12.8	4.3	53.5	19.0	2,844
Middle	44.3	51.2	52.9	32.4	11.0	20.9	10.3	6.8		1.5	0.2	0.7	1.7	11.1	4.7	52.1	14.6	2,756
Fourth	46.8	53.0	54.5	34.2	13.6	27.3	13.6	7.0		1.3	0.5	1.1	2.9	10.8	5.4	45.2	12.0	2,362
Richest	49.8	50.5	52.1	32.4	15.8	29.8	14.6	5.6		2.6	0.7	1.2	2.7	7.1	3.2	47.7	14.6	1,628

[1] MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																
					Other treatments												
					Pill or syrup					Injection							
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown		Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Province																	
Kabul	60.9	58.2	60.2	43.2	18.9	25.5	16.0	3.9		1.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	4.5	0.0	58.6	13.2	1,105
Kapisa	54.6	67.7	72.9	52.3	14.3	29.0	10.5	0.5		1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.1	1.0	59.6	17.3	125
Parwan	70.1	56.4	61.9	22.0	2.6	26.5	21.0	2.6		0.4	0.4	0.0	4.3	3.0	0.0	61.7	18.8	263
Maidan Wardak	48.2	78.4	83.6	66.2	5.8	11.1	3.7	4.3		1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	18.8	5.6	59.6	6.5	217
Logar	58.8	56.9	59.1	37.6	3.1	16.2	23.9	5.6		0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	14.0	1.9	51.7	8.7	216
Nangarhar	30.1	37.6	38.4	20.3	15.9	12.6	8.1	7.4		0.5	1.3	1.1	3.6	15.8	16.4	40.7	15.4	1,037
Laghman	41.9	52.1	54.6	37.9	3.7	21.3	11.9	6.8		0.8	0.2	0.6	2.3	5.0	2.1	51.5	8.2	295
Panjsher	81.9	60.3	65.3	26.7	6.2	20.2	13.8	1.7		0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	73.8	9.5	26
Baghlan	69.7	33.9	37.5	13.2	2.7	22.8	3.0	2.6		1.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.3	0.0	68.5	21.7	215
Bamyan	46.5	60.9	62.0	43.6	5.5	20.4	6.8	3.3		1.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.8	5.9	58.2	11.6	94
Ghazni	19.2	61.7	63.0	51.4	9.1	30.1	10.8	2.2		2.9	0.0	0.3	2.2	5.5	9.1	44.4	15.0	406
Paktika	39.3	65.0	66.6	21.1	10.0	14.0	7.7	1.8		1.1	0.3	0.6	3.0	10.4	0.8	67.6	20.7	131
Paktya	42.8	59.3	61.7	29.6	43.5	43.7	25.7	15.0		10.2	0.7	4.4	1.2	8.9	0.0	42.3	17.3	212
Khost	73.5	80.8	83.6	67.7	40.5	50.9	11.0	18.1		3.3	3.3	10.6	0.9	3.6	12.3	15.8	5.0	390
Kunarha	56.8	59.7	62.9	31.6	36.9	60.3	17.1	7.0		9.5	2.0	0.4	1.2	2.0	0.2	27.9	2.8	216
Nooristan	31.1	52.1	55.3	41.6	2.8	18.9	3.0	5.1		0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	8.9	5.0	67.3	29.0	67
Badakhshan	48.9	61.4	61.4	50.5	1.0	7.1	6.0	0.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	88.0	23.1	243
Takhar	36.7	39.9	41.8	33.5	4.0	32.4	12.1	6.6		0.7	0.0	0.5	1.9	3.8	2.2	50.2	16.4	596
Kunduz	30.5	34.2	35.1	15.1	3.7	26.3	14.9	4.2		1.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.0	5.5	48.6	21.3	391
Samangan	55.3	42.6	45.4	21.0	5.4	10.7	11.5	3.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.7	68.1	26.3	66
Balkh	38.6	40.2	40.5	25.8	1.1	36.5	10.0	3.6		0.0	0.0	0.9	5.7	2.9	4.0	44.3	15.6	756
Sar-e-Pul	38.1	40.4	42.6	24.7	4.6	33.5	20.9	6.5		2.3	0.0	0.8	3.4	0.3	0.0	44.7	15.5	172
Ghor	51.5	43.2	48.3	33.4	1.5	2.2	1.7	0.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.9	84.5	22.1	151
Daykundi	68.0	51.5	51.5	32.8	7.8	9.4	5.3	4.3		1.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	7.6	1.7	75.1	15.7	263
Urozgan	32.9	41.8	48.0	36.6	12.4	15.4	8.6	17.2		1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	3.9	51.0	19.0	125
Zabul	32.5	45.6	52.7	17.8	0.0	1.8	5.6	4.6		0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	22.1	14.4	57.9	15.1	74
Kandahar	21.1	81.2	81.9	34.6	12.8	17.7	2.8	2.5		0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	25.6	11.9	36.2	4.5	748
Jawzjan	60.0	44.4	47.2	38.8	25.0	33.5	32.1	4.3		0.9	0.6	0.0	5.2	1.4	0.3	55.0	16.3	341
Faryab	77.7	53.4	55.2	31.8	0.4	4.2	3.1	0.5		0.4	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.0	0.0	88.4	10.0	444
Helmand	26.8	22.6	22.9	7.6	7.2	3.5	4.8	11.2		0.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	31.8	3.1	56.0	37.2	1,650
Badghis	65.2	53.7	54.9	34.1	0.4	12.0	2.6	3.8		1.8	0.0	1.9	1.0	15.3	1.3	69.5	12.0	200
Herat	31.7	48.8	49.3	37.0	3.1	28.7	12.0	4.5		4.3	0.4	0.0	4.4	8.2	0.3	52.3	21.8	851
Farah	42.5	41.1	42.2	31.0	2.7	12.6	29.7	0.4		0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.5	2.2	53.6	18.8	342
Nimroz	43.2	65.0	65.6	26.3	2.5	40.4	10.6	2.9		2.2	0.2	0.0	3.0	1.1	7.2	48.0	16.1	165

[1] MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]		Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
Total	57.3	42.8	2.1	4.4	96.4	3528	43.2	53.3	1.6	6.4	93.8	5397
Sex												
Male	56.8	43.0	2.4	4.5	96.3	1906	43.0	53.8	1.7	5.7	94.5	2832
Female	57.9	42.5	1.8	4.3	96.5	1622	43.4	52.8	1.6	7.1	93.1	2565
Area												
Urban	48.8	53.1	0.4	3.2	97.5	787	37.1	63.6	0.4	3.4	96.6	1209
Rural	59.7	39.8	2.6	4.8	96.1	2742	45.0	50.3	2.0	7.2	93.1	4187
Age (in months)												
0-11	51.0	46.9	3.5	4.5	95.4	556	38.3	60.6	1.5	4.3	95.7	1032
12-23	56.6	43.5	1.5	4.4	96.7	839	40.9	53.7	1.5	7.7	92.4	1270
24-35	56.3	45.1	2.0	4.2	96.6	798	44.2	53.0	2.2	5.8	94.8	1167
36-47	60.5	38.9	2.0	4.7	96.1	722	47.3	48.1	1.1	7.6	92.3	1038
48-59	61.5	39.5	2.1	4.3	96.9	613	46.0	50.6	1.8	6.1	94.3	889
Mother's education												
Pre-primary/ECE or none	57.9	42.3	2.1	4.7	96.2	2817	44.0	51.7	1.6	7.1	93.2	4274
Primary	51.1	47.4	2.2	4.0	96.0	355	34.0	66.5	1.1	3.8	96.4	575
Lower Secondary	56.3	40.7	0.8	4.4	94.9	123	35.6	59.7	2.9	4.9	93.5	211
Upper Secondary	54.1	48.3	3.0	0.4	99.6	139	54.0	46.6	2.1	2.2	97.8	214
Higher	68.8	34.2	2.7	4.4	99.5	94	51.3	48.3	0.0	2.0	97.7	122
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	59.7	38.7	2.3	5.6	95.2	696	44.0	49.3	1.7	9.2	91.2	1126
Second	61.1	37.4	2.8	6.7	93.9	763	45.6	49.4	1.9	7.8	92.8	1134
Middle	56.8	43.7	1.9	4.2	96.9	817	42.0	54.8	2.1	5.8	94.3	1220
Fourth	59.0	42.1	2.4	2.6	97.6	712	42.1	54.2	1.8	6.1	93.8	1106
Richest	47.4	54.9	0.8	2.3	99.0	540	42.0	60.7	0.2	1.7	98.2	810

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Mobile Health clinic) and private (Private Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[B]		Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]				Public	Private	Community health provider[A]			
Province												
Kabul	54.0	50.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	420	41.1	58.5	0.8	1.8	98.2	672
Kapisa	71.7	28.5	4.7	6.2	94.4	63	69.5	29.4	4.6	5.9	94.8	68
Parwan	57.0	46.4	2.4	8.4	92.4	102	60.4	39.3	0.9	6.3	94.0	184
Maidan Wardak	69.8	29.1	0.0	3.8	96.2	70	55.9	39.7	0.0	4.6	95.4	104
Logar	68.3	31.8	1.8	1.7	98.1	84	47.9	43.7	2.4	9.7	90.3	127
Nangarhar	67.8	31.8	1.6	7.7	94.2	322	67.2	28.7	1.3	11.8	90.6	312
Laghman	57.0	41.4	3.0	3.0	97.0	113	62.1	29.7	6.0	9.5	90.5	123
Panjsher	93.4	17.9	2.2	1.2	98.8	11	88.7	16.2	1.1	2.7	97.3	22
Baghlan	(47.8)	(57.2)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(97.6)	53	36.3	65.6	0.0	5.7	95.3	150
Bamyan	80.6	18.5	1.6	2.7	96.2	34	62.4	35.7	3.4	1.0	98.1	44
Ghazni	32.2	72.8	0.0	1.0	99.0	86	26.3	73.3	0.0	2.5	95.8	78
Paktika	79.8	25.5	1.3	2.3	96.3	76	93.2	7.1	0.9	0.0	99.0	51
Paktya	81.6	18.6	11.5	2.1	99.2	99	70.1	31.6	9.3	1.6	100.0	91
Khost	64.5	34.9	1.8	0.6	99.4	304	62.8	36.7	1.7	0.6	99.4	287
Kunarha	87.8	13.8	1.0	1.1	99.1	120	98.9	3.6	1.8	0.5	100.0	123
Nooristan	81.3	11.1	16.0	14.9	91.4	31	71.9	17.8	12.8	14.2	89.5	21
Badakhshan	(47.5)	(52.5)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	63	34.5	66.0	2.6	2.5	97.5	119
Takhar	51.4	44.1	3.2	7.0	93.0	177	40.0	53.8	4.1	7.4	91.7	219
Kunduz	32.4	60.6	2.7	9.9	90.1	85	20.2	69.8	0.6	10.0	90.0	119
Samangan	(73.2)	(4.0)	(2.2)	(24.4)	(75.6)	23	62.6	6.2	4.3	28.6	68.8	37
Balkh	61.3	38.0	1.6	3.7	96.3	139	37.6	57.2	0.0	7.2	94.2	292
Sar-e-Pul	59.6	49.6	2.1	4.3	95.7	45	42.8	57.7	2.2	5.8	94.2	65
Ghor	54.7	35.0	5.1	11.5	88.5	58	48.5	41.4	0.0	11.5	89.9	78
Daykundi	85.8	29.8	5.3	2.6	99.2	85	62.3	48.4	3.6	1.0	99.0	179
Urozgan	62.3	28.8	8.4	11.3	91.1	38	68.1	26.3	10.0	8.5	94.5	41
Zabul	65.6	28.5	5.8	13.1	89.9	29	73.5	14.2	4.1	20.7	85.6	24
Kandahar	40.4	52.8	0.9	6.9	93.1	147	32.7	62.3	0.0	5.9	94.1	158
Jawzjan	67.2	28.0	2.7	6.2	93.8	110	52.0	35.9	3.4	12.0	87.6	204
Faryab	(31.1)	(71.7)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	43	12.8	74.6	1.8	13.9	86.6	345
Helmand	39.9	62.5	0.0	2.8	98.3	206	25.3	80.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	443
Badghis	32.3	65.6	0.9	6.4	92.7	75	23.6	55.4	1.1	21.5	76.7	131
Herat	21.1	76.7	0.0	5.9	97.8	151	10.3	88.6	0.0	2.7	95.9	270
Farah	(49.9)	(51.5)	(2.0)	(1.4)	(95.2)	26	27.3	55.7	0.0	17.8	83.0	145
Nimroz	52.7	50.5	0.8	1.1	98.9	41	27.8	70.8	0.7	4.1	95.9	71

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Mobile Health clinic) and private (Private Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Afghanistan, 2022-23 MICS to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.[2] Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.[7] While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, province, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

[7] Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment," PLoS Med 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, by source of antibiotics, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was: Health facilities or providers					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[C]	
Total	**23.0**	**36.2**	**0.7**	**3.2**	**45.3**	**40.5**	**54.0**	**8,550**	**29.0**	**70.0**	**1.3**	**5.8**	**94.8**	**4,615**
Sex														
Male	23.3	37.5	0.9	3.1	46.8	38.9	54.0	4,466	29.1	70.2	1.3	5.9	94.8	2,411
Female	22.6	34.6	0.6	3.2	43.8	42.3	54.0	4,083	28.9	69.7	1.2	5.8	94.8	2,204
Area														
Urban	22.6	35.4	0.4	1.5	44.5	42.5	52.4	1,306	27.6	75.4	0.5	1.1	99.2	684
Rural	23.1	36.3	0.8	3.5	45.5	40.2	54.3	7,244	29.3	69.0	1.4	6.7	94.0	3,931
Age (in months)														
0-11	22.8	41.1	0.9	3.3	51.1	36.4	55.4	1,611	26.7	75.2	1.5	3.1	97.5	892
12-23	23.0	37.6	0.9	2.4	47.9	39.8	54.9	1,817	24.7	73.4	1.2	6.4	94.0	997
24-35	23.9	33.7	1.0	3.3	41.8	41.9	53.7	1,623	31.6	67.3	1.1	6.1	94.2	871
36-47	21.9	35.2	0.6	3.4	43.6	42.2	53.2	1,752	29.3	68.0	1.4	6.5	94.0	932
48-59	23.5	33.4	0.3	3.5	42.4	42.3	52.8	1,747	33.2	65.7	1.1	6.9	94.4	922
Mother's education														
Pre-primary/ECE or none	23.1	35.9	0.8	3.3	45.2	40.4	52.8	6,981	29.1	69.5	1.4	6.4	94.4	3,684
Primary	20.5	37.3	0.4	1.8	44.6	42.8	57.8	818	26.6	72.8	0.9	5.0	95.4	473
Lower Secondary	24.5	36.5	0.7	4.8	46.2	40.4	60.9	277	28.0	71.4	0.2	3.0	97.0	169
Upper Secondary	28.6	35.3	0.9	1.8	50.8	37.7	59.1	345	38.9	65.5	0.6	1.6	98.4	204
Higher	17.7	42.7	0.0	3.2	42.4	40.8	66.3	127	15.0	83.2	0.0	3.4	96.6	84
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	20.6	27.3	1.4	5.3	36.1	50.6	44.7	1,811	31.6	62.6	2.9	9.7	91.2	810
Second	21.4	33.2	0.6	3.2	41.3	44.8	49.5	1,965	29.2	67.3	1.1	9.0	91.6	973
Middle	25.3	40.4	0.8	2.2	50.0	35.3	57.6	1,972	30.6	71.3	1.7	4.6	96.6	1,136
Fourth	24.4	37.5	0.4	2.6	47.6	38.1	59.7	1,686	27.0	74.0	0.5	4.4	95.9	1,006
Richest	23.6	46.4	0.3	2.3	55.7	29.7	61.8	1,116	26.1	74.4	0.0	1.0	99.0	689

[1] **MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms**

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Mobile Health Clinic) and private (Private Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

[C] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, by source of antibiotics, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought			Health facilities or providers					
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provide[r1,B]				Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[C]	
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]											
Province														
Kabul	28.4	21.2	0.0	1.5	42.2	49.6	50.7	608	33.1	66.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	308
Kapisa	33.8	37.1	1.2	6.2	44.3	32.7	67.6	91	49.9	60.6	5.4	0.8	99.2	61
Parwan	39.7	44.6	0.0	3.8	74.3	17.8	75.0	131	39.8	67.1	0.6	4.1	96.9	99
Maidan Wardak	30.9	19.6	0.1	3.1	42.6	47.7	56.6	228	37.7	57.6	1.7	7.2	94.3	129
Logar	29.4	32.5	1.0	3.6	55.7	35.2	65.7	248	27.5	69.6	0.0	3.7	96.1	163
Nangarhar	18.7	42.6	0.8	5.7	46.0	39.5	32.9	1,083	20.4	75.8	1.5	5.2	95.7	357
Laghman	35.9	53.2	1.0	0.0	81.4	13.1	48.1	73	42.7	51.0	0.0	8.6	91.4	35
Panjsher	83.9	12.7	1.2	2.0	83.9	12.2	85.3	10	95.8	26.0	0.0	0.6	99.4	8
Baghlan	42.1	52.8	0.0	4.5	63.3	11.6	74.2	143	44.2	71.2	1.3	1.3	98.7	106
Bamyan	44.1	25.6	1.1	0.4	54.9	34.8	72.5	92	45.9	63.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	67
Ghazni	25.1	46.4	0.0	6.5	42.6	24.2	49.2	318	24.0	75.8	0.0	3.7	98.7	156
Paktika	57.7	31.4	0.5	3.1	68.1	19.6	59.0	102	32.7	74.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	60
Paktya	59.5	19.5	4.7	1.2	73.7	22.6	75.0	157	66.8	36.7	4.5	3.0	98.4	118
Khost	39.2	54.2	0.7	3.2	78.6	4.2	82.9	442	43.5	53.9	0.8	2.9	97.1	367
Kunarha	67.4	23.8	0.9	1.0	81.9	16.1	81.2	180	64.6	40.1	0.4	1.2	99.6	146
Nooristan	31.9	11.5	5.3	13.6	39.1	47.8	23.7	43	69.7	29.5	2.0	4.9	95.7	10
Badakhshan	18.4	22.0	0.0	1.5	40.4	58.1	56.7	166	18.4	81.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
Takhar	19.6	34.4	1.4	2.8	47.1	46.6	71.1	464	20.4	72.6	1.3	12.8	89.1	330
Kunduz	9.1	62.2	0.0	3.0	44.6	26.7	59.1	169	10.6	82.7	0.0	6.7	93.3	100
Samangan	55.1	19.4	0.0	1.8	67.8	23.7	65.5	62	45.2	55.5	0.0	2.5	97.5	40
Balkh	20.5	39.5	0.0	4.4	42.7	39.2	47.6	399	18.9	78.8	1.5	10.6	89.4	190
Sar-e-Pul	29.2	46.8	2.4	1.8	42.7	35.1	73.4	170	26.0	83.9	4.2	3.8	96.2	125
Ghor	32.8	30.3	6.4	3.2	60.1	32.8	53.0	63	(46.1)	(52.2)	(9.0)	(4.4)	(95.6)	33
Daykundi	45.3	26.6	2.0	0.5	60.2	33.2	66.4	113	73.6	69.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	75
Urozgan	28.6	41.6	1.5	10.7	60.0	20.5	69.4	56	33.9	57.9	1.0	11.3	93.7	39
Zabul	24.4	17.5	0.5	10.4	39.2	49.0	13.7	140	(38.1)	(66.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	19
Kandahar	10.1	23.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	68.2	32.7	353	20.2	75.7	0.0	4.1	95.9	115
Jawzjan	30.5	28.3	1.7	0.6	55.3	41.4	73.6	280	35.2	55.9	1.7	10.2	90.0	206
Faryab	9.7	43.4	1.3	3.5	45.2	44.7	65.9	422	11.6	81.9	2.9	10.3	91.1	278
Helmand	2.9	47.7	0.0	1.3	19.0	48.7	41.4	833	12.8	94.6	0.3	2.1	97.9	345
Badghis	8.7	30.3	1.4	6.5	29.2	56.1	52.5	128	8.1	68.4	1.6	24.0	74.6	67
Herat	10.2	28.9	1.0	1.6	33.8	59.3	49.3	468	13.3	75.7	0.7	13.3	88.7	231
Farah	4.5	18.2	0.0	3.6	14.3	74.1	42.1	203	14.7	69.6	0.0	17.3	84.3	86
Nimroz	10.9	42.0	0.0	4.1	30.8	44.5	45.7	110	19.3	79.5	0.0	2.0	98.0	50

[1] **MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms**

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Mobile Health Clinic) and private (Private Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

[C] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

7.6 FEVER

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.[8] This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility.

Treatment-related findings are presented in tables TC.6.11-12.

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]		
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]				
Total	**19.7**	**31.0**	**0.7**	**2.8**	**49.0**	**48.5**	**16,775**
Sex							
Male	20.1	31.6	0.7	2.7	50.0	47.6	8,718
Female	19.3	30.3	0.6	2.9	48.0	49.6	8,057
Area							
Urban	19.6	33.0	0.5	1.7	50.7	47.6	3,193
Rural	19.7	30.5	0.7	3.1	48.6	48.8	13,581
Age (in months)							
0-11	18.4	34.4	0.6	2.9	50.9	46.7	3,199
12-23	19.7	31.7	0.8	2.5	49.8	48.1	3,481
24-35	20.2	30.6	1.2	2.8	48.8	48.7	3,214
36-47	20.1	30.1	0.5	2.8	48.7	48.9	3,460
48-59	20.0	28.3	0.4	3.1	47.1	50.3	3,421
Mother's education							
Pre-primary/ECE or none	19.5	30.4	0.7	3.0	48.5	48.9	13,502
Primary	17.8	33.0	0.4	1.8	48.9	49.4	1,667
Lower Secondary	23.2	32.0	1.9	3.1	51.8	46.3	593
Upper Secondary	26.6	31.3	0.8	1.2	54.7	44.1	671
Higher	16.9	41.1	0.0	2.5	56.5	41.5	341
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	17.5	22.7	1.1	3.8	38.9	58.1	3,582
Second	19.0	28.4	0.7	3.1	45.4	51.7	3,750
Middle	21.1	33.3	0.6	2.5	52.4	45.4	3,639
Fourth	20.8	33.1	0.4	2.1	52.3	45.8	3,287
Richest	20.5	40.5	0.6	2.3	59.8	38.2	2,516

[1] MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Mobile Health clinic) and private (Private Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops.

[8] D'Acremont, V, et al. "Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with Plasmodium falciparum parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review." Malaria Journal 9, no. 240 (2010). doi:10.1186/1475-2875-9-240.

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]		
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]				
Province							
Kabul	27.1	26.8	0.6	0.9	52.3	46.8	1,489
Kapisa	31.0	31.2	1.5	5.6	55.5	41.1	129
Parwan	32.0	33.6	0.3	3.0	62.9	34.5	269
Maidan Wardak	26.9	17.3	0.1	3.0	43.0	54.0	360
Logar	28.2	28.5	0.8	4.8	56.1	39.4	332
Nangarhar	18.9	40.8	0.8	5.5	57.0	39.9	1,442
Laghman	25.9	36.5	0.6	1.6	61.1	37.5	413
Panjsher	69.6	7.1	1.5	1.6	71.9	26.7	28
Baghlan	34.9	47.8	0.0	4.1	75.8	20.5	355
Bamyan	45.6	21.0	0.8	0.2	62.2	37.5	168
Ghazni	20.9	41.3	0.0	5.8	61.0	33.8	522
Paktika	45.8	17.1	0.2	1.2	57.7	41.5	204
Paktya	46.1	15.4	5.4	0.9	59.9	39.7	286
Khost	39.7	52.9	0.7	2.9	92.1	5.5	711
Kunarha	66.5	20.6	0.7	0.8	80.3	19.1	219
Nooristan	30.8	9.5	7.2	14.9	39.0	49.0	57
Badakhshan	12.6	16.2	0.0	1.4	28.1	70.5	344
Takhar	18.6	31.3	1.9	5.4	47.5	47.3	638
Kunduz	6.6	47.4	0.0	4.0	53.6	42.5	435
Samangan	27.4	11.1	0.4	3.4	38.2	58.4	168
Balkh	15.1	28.0	0.0	3.3	42.0	55.1	883
Sar-e-Pul	27.8	38.6	1.7	1.9	57.8	40.0	259
Ghor	27.3	12.8	2.1	2.4	40.6	57.0	123
Daykundi	37.2	28.1	1.2	0.3	58.6	41.1	349
Urozgan	20.9	18.9	4.4	6.9	39.4	54.5	101
Zabul	27.8	15.9	0.9	12.6	43.0	45.5	301
Kandahar	8.2	18.6	0.3	0.0	26.2	73.8	1,043
Jawzjan	28.9	26.0	1.0	0.7	54.5	44.8	351
Faryab	10.0	33.6	1.4	3.9	42.8	53.4	688
Helmand	4.2	40.7	0.0	0.7	44.4	55.0	1,762
Badghis	8.8	16.8	0.0	6.9	25.3	68.3	324
Herat	6.5	28.8	0.6	1.4	34.8	63.8	1,413
Farah	6.3	17.0	0.1	2.4	22.8	75.1	406
Nimroz	9.6	34.9	0.1	4.5	43.7	52.5	202

[1] **MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever**

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Mobile Health clinic) and private (Private Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops.

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:									Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Other medications							Other	DK/ Missing	
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen			
Total	**16.9**	**8.5**	**25.8**	**8.9**	**40.4**	**4.5**	**10.3**	**4.0**	**2.8**	**16,775**
Sex										
Male	17.2	8.7	26.1	9.5	38.8	4.4	10.2	4.0	3.0	8,718
Female	16.6	8.3	25.5	8.3	42.1	4.5	10.5	4.0	2.6	8,057
Area										
Urban	21.7	11.1	27.1	7.6	43.6	4.0	15.4	3.2	1.7	3,193
Rural	15.8	7.9	25.5	9.3	39.6	4.6	9.2	4.2	3.1	13,581
Age (in months)										
0-11	16.5	8.6	26.1	9.6	40.6	4.0	11.2	4.2	3.5	3,199
12-23	17.3	9.5	25.6	9.5	42.1	4.4	10.1	4.0	2.2	3,481
24-35	16.6	7.7	25.6	8.5	39.3	4.3	11.0	4.0	2.6	3,214
36-47	17.0	7.9	26.6	9.2	39.2	4.6	9.8	3.9	3.1	3,460
48-59	17.0	8.9	25.1	8.0	40.6	5.0	9.7	3.7	2.7	3,421
Mother's education										
Pre-primary/ECE or none	16.5	7.9	24.9	9.2	39.5	4.7	9.7	4.1	2.8	13,502
Primary	17.6	10.1	26.9	8.1	44.6	3.5	13.1	4.0	3.5	1,667
Lower Secondary	21.2	10.0	32.9	8.0	43.2	4.9	10.9	3.5	2.0	593
Upper Secondary	20.0	13.2	33.1	7.9	40.6	3.1	12.8	2.4	2.6	671
Higher	16.6	14.4	29.7	7.5	49.6	3.2	15.0	1.8	1.6	341
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	11.1	6.1	22.0	6.2	30.0	3.5	5.5	3.5	3.4	3,582
Second	12.4	6.8	24.1	8.3	40.1	4.5	9.3	4.0	3.2	3,750
Middle	17.5	7.7	27.4	11.5	41.8	5.1	9.3	4.0	2.8	3,639
Fourth	20.4	11.3	29.7	9.0	43.9	4.6	12.9	4.1	2.7	3,287
Richest	26.2	12.1	26.4	10.1	48.8	4.8	16.8	4.3	1.5	2,516

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:									Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Other medications							Other	DK/ Missing	
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen			
Province										
Kabul	35.4	22.2	33.1	7.8	40.8	2.4	20.6	0.2	0.5	1,489
Kapisa	19.7	28.0	29.3	5.9	23.7	4.3	3.1	1.0	4.0	129
Parwan	11.5	6.2	41.6	19.8	6.8	10.4	3.3	0.0	0.2	269
Maidan Wardak	10.1	7.9	30.4	6.2	45.5	5.9	3.1	5.3	0.7	360
Logar	9.2	5.3	50.1	10.4	38.0	1.5	2.9	0.5	0.9	332
Nangarhar	14.6	1.2	14.5	6.5	38.7	3.7	25.0	7.4	9.2	1,442
Laghman	12.3	7.9	14.1	4.1	47.9	0.1	14.5	4.4	16.2	413
Panjsher	1.6	1.0	71.0	7.6	48.7	3.3	1.3	0.3	0.6	28
Baghlan	10.7	7.9	41.4	21.5	47.1	1.8	4.9	0.0	7.0	355
Bamyan	21.3	11.6	31.6	4.1	73.3	1.0	3.1	1.5	1.4	168
Ghazni	17.1	5.5	11.4	7.4	46.6	2.5	18.9	7.9	4.8	522
Paktika	18.7	0.9	15.6	14.1	18.3	6.1	16.1	1.9	10.9	204
Paktya	41.6	35.0	36.4	26.2	34.9	11.1	16.5	0.0	0.2	286
Khost	61.1	15.7	26.3	14.4	44.0	4.2	14.6	12.2	0.0	711
Kunarha	50.6	29.5	29.9	6.7	54.5	14.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	219
Nooristan	4.4	0.8	9.0	5.1	28.6	4.7	5.7	4.7	1.1	57
Badakhshan	6.8	0.3	41.1	3.8	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	344
Takhar	14.2	6.0	44.2	10.6	31.8	0.2	4.0	1.8	2.3	638
Kunduz	6.5	0.4	20.2	15.3	63.5	4.5	13.8	5.1	1.6	435
Samangan	4.2	0.6	28.4	11.1	21.2	2.0	5.0	0.0	2.9	168
Balkh	5.8	13.2	6.7	10.1	52.5	2.2	22.2	5.5	0.7	883
Sar-e-Pul	14.3	6.6	44.9	13.8	43.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.8	259
Ghor	24.7	12.8	14.1	3.5	32.2	8.0	2.2	0.0	2.6	123
Daykundi	8.1	12.6	54.7	9.9	46.8	9.6	5.9	0.7	4.1	349
Urozgan	3.8	3.7	6.6	18.3	33.2	3.1	1.0	2.1	3.7	101
Zabul	3.9	3.2	7.3	2.4	27.5	25.3	7.5	6.4	1.4	301
Kandahar	13.5	5.5	9.2	3.2	43.7	6.4	3.6	11.2	1.4	1,043
Jawzjan	23.5	15.3	54.9	21.2	28.5	12.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	351
Faryab	12.2	5.7	33.7	14.1	25.4	11.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	688
Helmand	9.2	3.7	22.7	5.1	54.1	0.2	8.5	2.0	0.3	1,762
Badghis	24.5	23.8	17.3	9.9	20.9	0.3	1.5	0.4	13.0	324
Herat	10.6	3.9	23.8	6.1	47.5	7.2	7.8	5.6	2.9	1,413
Farah	0.3	0.0	37.6	4.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.0	406
Nimroz	18.6	0.4	16.6	9.4	30.1	3.1	7.9	5.7	0.3	202

Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics of children for malaria

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children with fever who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing[1]	Number of children with fever in the last two weeks
Total	**11.5**	**16,775**
Sex		
Male	11.5	8,718
Female	11.4	8,057
Area		
Urban	10.2	3,193
Rural	11.8	13,581
Age (in months)		
0-11	11.0	3,199
12-23	11.4	3,481
24-35	11.2	3,214
36-47	11.6	3,460
48-59	12.0	3,421
Mother's education		
Pre-primary/ECE or none	11.9	13,502
Primary	8.8	1,667
Lower Secondary	10.1	593
Upper Secondary	10.2	671
Higher	11.0	341
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	9.6	3,582
Second	8.8	3,750
Middle	10.5	3,639
Fourth	12.6	3,287
Richest	18.1	2,516

[1] **MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage**

Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics of children for malaria (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children with fever who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing[1]	Number of children with fever in the last two weeks
Province		
Kabul	10.6	1,489
Kapisa	25.5	129
Parwan	36.1	269
Maidan Wardak	4.7	360
Logar	7.5	332
Nangarhar	23.4	1,442
Laghman	14.4	413
Panjsher	14.6	28
Baghlan	13.9	355
Bamyan	1.4	168
Ghazni	1.8	522
Paktika	28.3	204
Paktya	30.1	286
Khost	57.1	711
Kunarha	41.0	219
Nooristan	8.9	57
Badakhshan	5.7	344
Takhar	8.5	638
Kunduz	6.8	435
Samangan	4.6	168
Balkh	1.9	883
Sar-e-Pul	4.9	259
Ghor	6.7	123
Daykundi	4.2	349
Urozgan	23.3	101
Zabul	4.2	301
Kandahar	6.3	1,043
Jawzjan	26.3	351
Faryab	4.6	688
Helmand	3.4	1,762
Badghis	1.6	324
Herat	0.8	1,413
Farah	2.4	406
Nimroz	5.5	202

[1] **MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage**

7.7 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[9] Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.[10] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.[11] As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[12]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.[13] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.[14,15] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators,[16,17] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

Recommendation/ guiding principl	Indicators /proximate measures[18]	Notes on interpretation[19]	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	**Early Initiation of breastfeedin** Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months** Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[20]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)** Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6

[9]Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." The Lancet 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7
[10]UNICEF. From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere. New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf
[11]Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." Environ Health Perspective 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949
[12]Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4
[13]WHO. Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report. Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1
[14]PAHO. Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child. 2003.
[15]WHO. Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1
[16]WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.
[17]UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators. Meeting Report. New York, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/
[18]It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.
[19]For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.
[20]Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

Recommendation/ guiding principl	Indicators /proximate measures[18]	Notes on interpretation[19]	Table
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	**Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years** Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	**Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	**Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)** At least five of eight food groups[21] consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

(i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
(ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7[22] food groups for non-breastfed children; and
(iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and predominantly breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

[21]The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables
[22]Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.[23] Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
Total	**95.9**	**47.7**	**86.1**	**12,507**
Area				
Urban	96.0	54.9	88.6	2,894
Rural	95.9	45.6	85.3	9,613
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	96.3	47.5	86.4	6,248
12-23 months	95.4	48.0	85.8	6,259
Mother's education				
Pre-primary/ECE or none	95.5	45.6	85.3	9,531
Primary	97.5	52.8	89.0	1,287
Lower Secondary	96.3	60.1	90.1	569
Upper Secondary	96.6	55.8	86.5	727
Higher	96.9	48.8	89.6	394
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	96.1	52.1	87.2	8,447
Traditional birth attendant	95.2	40.7	87.2	1,619
Other / No attendant	95.6	37.3	81.6	2,441
Place of delivery				
Home	95.4	39.7	84.2	4,170
Health facility	96.1	51.8	87.0	8,290
Public	96.0	53.3	87.7	6,993
Private	96.9	43.7	83.2	1,298
Other/DK/Missing	(98.7)	(33.4)	(96.5)	47
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	96.0	49.3	87.4	11,798
C-Section	94.5	21.1	63.9	709
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	95.3	43.4	84.5	2,610
Second	96.5	46.4	85.9	2,603
Middle	95.7	46.5	85.5	2,559
Fourth	95.2	49.1	87.0	2,458
Richest	96.9	54.1	87.7	2,278

[1] MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

[23] Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." J Perinatol 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding (Continued)

Percentage of most recent live-born children to married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
Province				
Kabul	96.8	71.4	93.6	1,325
Kapisa	93.8	35.1	89.8	161
Parwan	96.8	68.8	93.2	272
Maidan Wardak	97.5	58.0	90.5	202
Logar	96.7	29.4	88.9	160
Nangarhar	96.1	49.9	89.5	787
Laghman	98.4	43.0	89.5	263
Panjsher	98.7	45.6	92.7	23
Baghlan	79.5	39.1	75.2	300
Bamyan	98.1	76.6	94.1	107
Ghazni	99.4	45.9	93.6	394
Paktika	96.6	44.6	81.2	214
Paktya	84.7	15.4	73.4	226
Khost	96.1	41.4	76.1	349
Kunarha	97.7	57.8	96.4	181
Nooristan	98.8	40.1	94.5	59
Badakhshan	96.8	50.9	90.6	439
Takhar	97.6	62.3	90.3	439
Kunduz	97.4	57.9	90.0	476
Samangan	90.7	60.5	90.2	137
Balkh	98.0	35.6	80.0	664
Sar-e-Pul	93.9	42.2	82.3	261
Ghor	99.1	61.8	94.7	249
Daykundi	99.0	35.6	92.0	289
Urozgan	83.9	28.2	70.7	139
Zabul	97.2	21.7	81.1	182
Kandahar	98.0	27.1	73.8	636
Jawzjan	91.1	56.2	87.2	300
Faryab	93.6	61.0	85.8	583
Helmand	96.4	31.8	73.6	1,015
Badghis	97.1	60.3	96.5	250
Herat	97.1	46.3	89.7	1,013
Farah	96.5	43.9	88.6	263
Nimroz	93.1	14.5	74.6	148

[1] **MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding**

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children who consumed:								Type[^] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/ Sugar- salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	**5.3**	**4.4**	**16.2**	**1.3**	**2.9**	**11.2**	**1.3**	**4.4**	**5.2**	**28.4**	**2.8**	**36.4**	**12,507**
Area													
Urban	8.7	3.1	17.1	1.6	5.1	6.1	1.3	2.6	9.5	21.6	4.1	35.2	2,894
Rural	4.3	4.7	16.0	1.2	2.2	12.7	1.3	4.9	3.9	30.5	2.5	36.8	9,613
Months since birth													
0-11 months	5.0	4.0	16.4	1.3	3.0	12.5	1.2	4.2	5.1	29.5	2.7	37.3	6,248
12-23 months	5.6	4.7	16.0	1.4	2.8	9.9	1.3	4.5	5.3	27.3	3.0	35.6	6,259
Breastfeeding status													
Ever breastfed	4.2	3.4	15.6	1.2	2.5	11.4	1.2	4.4	4.2	27.9	2.3	34.4	11,993
Never breastfed	32.1	26.0	30.2	4.0	12.1	6.5	2.7	2.8	27.4	40.0	15.7	83.1	513
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Assistance at delivery													
Skilled attendant	6.2	4.5	17.6	1.6	3.6	9.7	1.3	3.0	6.2	26.6	3.4	36.2	8,447
Traditional birth attendant	2.4	2.9	10.6	0.6	1.5	8.0	1.7	10.1	2.7	27.2	0.7	30.7	1,619
Other / No attendant	4.3	4.8	15.1	0.8	1.3	18.5	0.9	5.1	3.3	35.5	2.2	40.9	2,441
Place of delivery													
Home	3.4	4.4	12.4	0.7	1.5	14.3	1.2	7.0	3.0	31.3	1.6	35.9	4,170
Health facility	6.2	4.4	18.2	1.6	3.6	9.7	1.3	3.0	6.2	27.1	3.5	36.7	8,290
Public	6.3	4.5	17.4	1.6	3.6	8.4	1.2	2.9	6.2	25.2	3.6	35.0	6,993
Private	5.9	3.5	22.6	1.7	3.7	16.5	1.9	3.5	6.5	36.9	2.9	46.3	1,298
Other/DK/Missing	(9.0)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(10.5)	(9.0)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(23.7)	47
Mother's education													
Pre-primary/ECE or none	4.8	4.7	16.6	1.3	2.4	13.2	1.1	4.3	4.4	30.5	2.6	37.5	9,531
Primary	5.3	2.0	13.6	0.8	3.1	6.3	1.4	6.2	6.0	23.7	2.1	31.8	1,287
Lower Secondary	6.6	4.4	15.3	1.0	1.5	5.0	0.5	4.8	5.2	23.3	2.9	31.4	569
Upper Secondary	7.4	4.7	16.8	2.3	6.1	3.0	2.4	1.9	7.3	18.5	6.0	31.8	727
Higher	11.2	2.4	16.1	1.3	9.6	3.0	3.3	3.1	16.2	19.4	4.7	40.3	394
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	3.9	5.4	11.7	0.6	1.2	11.8	1.0	6.6	3.2	28.5	1.8	33.5	2,610
Second	2.9	2.7	13.2	0.9	1.8	13.7	1.4	4.4	3.0	27.9	1.5	32.4	2,603
Middle	4.6	4.5	17.0	1.4	2.8	12.8	1.6	4.9	4.5	31.4	2.6	38.5	2,559
Fourth	6.8	4.2	19.2	1.5	3.7	10.6	0.9	3.1	6.8	29.4	3.6	39.8	2,458
Richest	8.9	5.0	20.9	2.3	5.3	6.5	1.6	2.5	8.9	24.6	5.0	38.5	2,278

[^] Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding (Continued)

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children who consumed:								Type[A] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Province													
Kabul	14.4	3.0	4.9	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	12.6	6.8	2.8	22.2	1,325
Kapisa	4.9	6.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.3	5.1	3.2	10.6	161
Parwan	5.3	10.9	16.6	1.6	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	4.9	22.1	1.3	28.3	272
Maidan Wardak	3.8	1.2	8.7	0.3	2.1	5.2	0.5	5.3	4.8	16.6	1.0	22.4	202
Logar	1.6	1.2	13.3	2.3	5.5	3.0	7.1	4.6	5.6	20.9	1.1	27.6	160
Nangarhar	3.7	0.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	23.3	0.6	0.5	3.6	25.3	1.8	30.8	787
Laghman	2.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	6.0	25.1	1.1	0.5	6.8	25.4	1.7	33.9	263
Panjsher	13.5	10.9	5.4	4.6	2.4	0.5	0.4	2.9	5.2	9.3	9.7	24.3	23
Baghlan	16.6	9.0	13.5	1.3	5.5	0.8	0.4	1.3	16.4	18.2	5.3	39.8	300
Bamyan	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	7.3	0.6	0.0	6.2	9.1	6.8	0.7	16.6	107
Ghazni	3.0	1.6	21.4	0.0	1.8	12.1	1.7	10.6	3.3	36.9	1.4	41.7	394
Paktika	2.6	9.4	22.8	0.1	0.0	6.4	0.6	0.0	1.7	33.7	0.9	36.3	214
Paktya	13.1	16.4	22.9	5.2	0.4	9.1	3.8	0.4	1.9	21.3	11.6	34.8	226
Khost	13.6	26.4	54.7	8.8	2.6	0.4	4.6	5.0	4.8	51.8	11.3	67.9	349
Kunarha	6.8	10.3	5.4	1.0	0.3	4.2	0.8	0.2	3.0	12.4	4.1	19.4	181
Nooristan	13.3	18.2	2.9	0.1	0.9	23.2	0.7	6.7	5.7	35.5	8.2	49.4	59
Badakhshan	5.3	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	2.3	7.3	439
Takhar	4.7	0.8	18.7	1.0	5.6	2.0	1.5	3.4	6.5	20.2	3.5	30.2	439
Kunduz	2.3	0.7	35.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	2.4	1.9	36.6	1.3	39.8	476
Samangan	5.6	7.0	15.2	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	5.7	18.9	0.7	25.2	137
Balkh	2.4	3.1	39.4	5.4	12.8	0.6	1.0	5.3	6.8	38.6	8.3	53.7	664
Sar-e-Pul	7.0	0.9	14.9	0.4	8.3	0.0	0.7	2.9	9.6	16.2	2.7	28.4	261
Ghor	2.9	2.4	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	2.3	3.3	1.3	7.0	249
Daykundi	2.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	11.1	3.1	15.2	0.0	18.3	289
Urozgan	1.9	15.8	27.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	5.7	1.4	36.0	0.5	37.9	139
Zabul	0.2	3.6	16.2	1.3	0.1	18.5	1.2	5.9	0.1	35.7	0.2	36.0	182
Kandahar	4.1	0.8	22.4	0.0	0.8	47.3	1.5	4.5	1.2	59.1	3.6	63.9	636
Jawzjan	8.2	9.9	17.3	5.3	7.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	6.6	19.9	7.9	34.4	300
Faryab	3.0	3.2	22.0	0.3	5.1	1.0	2.2	8.4	6.7	30.7	1.4	38.9	583
Helmand	1.9	4.8	27.4	0.0	0.7	48.8	0.2	2.9	1.8	64.8	0.8	67.3	1,015
Badghis	1.0	0.6	9.5	0.6	0.4	9.6	1.6	8.6	1.1	22.2	0.3	23.6	250
Herat	1.8	2.3	10.5	0.7	3.6	7.4	4.3	13.0	4.1	26.8	1.1	32.0	1,013
Farah	2.4	3.6	7.8	1.8	1.4	12.8	0.6	15.2	2.9	35.9	0.9	39.7	263
Nimroz	4.6	8.4	15.3	5.6	5.3	11.9	0.6	12.1	5.3	36.5	3.8	45.6	148

[A] Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Children age 0-5 months				Children age 12-15 months			Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children		Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children		Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	**63.3**	**71.5**	**3,445**		**80.6**	**2,198**		**52.3**	**1,835**
Sex									
Male	64.4	72.4	1,796		81.4	1,103		54.7	901
Female	62.0	70.4	1,650		79.7	1,095		50.0	935
Area									
Urban	59.7	66.6	742		76.5	494		50.7	463
Rural	64.3	72.8	2,703		81.8	1,704		52.8	1,373
Mother's education									
Pre-primary/ECE or none	62.5	71.6	2,659		80.7	1,683		53.0	1,403
Primary	68.3	77.5	342		81.0	212		51.7	181
Lower Secondary	62.3	64.6	149		78.6	103		53.4	87
Upper Secondary	72.7	75.1	205		79.4	124		47.4	100
Higher	46.8	49.3	91		81.0	76		(44.6)	65
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	63.0	72.6	694		84.0	506		59.9	353
Second	65.4	74.4	751		84.1	437		53.1	354
Middle	67.4	75.8	699		77.9	439		48.6	381
Fourth	60.4	67.2	726		79.3	409		49.6	383
Richest	59.4	66.3	575		76.6	408		50.8	365

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

[3] MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

[4] MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status (Continued)

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Children age 0-5 months				Children age 12-15 months			Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children		Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children		Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Province									
Kabul	67.3	72.3	343		83.5	252		47.8	209
Kapisa	61.0	63.8	44		75.3	27		(58.2)	24
Parwan	76.9	79.5	72		74.9	44		69.3	48
Maidan Wardak	67.4	77.1	53		77.6	38		(45.9)	25
Logar	61.5	70.1	43		68.1	26		24.0	28
Nangarhar	75.2	79.6	266		92.3	123		54.2	100
Laghman	66.7	69.3	76		74.6	46		(31.8)	31
Panjsher	62.4	73.0	7		(80.9)	4		(67.6)	3
Baghlan	65.1	71.9	71		75.3	57		(50.1)	42
Bamyan	72.7	74.0	27		(77.4)	14		(48.3)	15
Ghazni	60.6	72.6	97		79.9	68		(36.5)	54
Paktika	57.3	67.2	59		84.9	37		65.9	30
Paktya	53.2	60.2	74		71.3	38		(39.5)	24
Khost	35.1	40.2	94		73.4	72		56.3	53
Kunarha	63.9	66.5	60		77.1	29		(69.2)	22
Nooristan	64.2	77.0	18		93.0	10		(80.3)	4
Badakhshan	80.0	84.7	139		81.0	83		(56.9)	50
Takhar	75.6	78.3	118		85.5	91		45.6	70
Kunduz	68.7	75.7	132		74.2	72		(64.2)	64
Samangan	65.7	74.0	37		(83.4)	26		(62.7)	15
Balkh	60.1	64.1	170		(86.5)	108		(55.3)	99
Sar-e-Pul	63.3	68.9	70		82.2	55		67.3	37
Ghor	66.3	76.7	69		(97.2)	39		(73.3)	27
Daykundi	79.1	80.4	64		(90.4)	52		71.7	47
Urozgan	76.8	79.4	58		(88.0)	15		(91.4)	20
Zabul	69.4	76.6	52		60.1	39		(39.4)	15
Kandahar	43.9	61.1	190		59.7	98		24.7	99
Jawzjan	71.5	75.8	83		81.2	63		67.9	52
Faryab	65.6	70.3	158		91.1	108		52.7	101
Helmand	53.4	76.1	307		71.6	198		36.2	116
Badghis	63.7	66.5	65		95.1	53		(88.0)	31
Herat	45.2	58.4	208		82.2	142		56.0	224
Farah	76.0	83.4	85		85.7	44		58.5	35
Nimroz	53.6	75.1	36		83.5	27		32.3	22

[1] **MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months**

[3] **MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year**

[4] **MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years**

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	**21.5**	**19,249**	**4.0**	**5.2**	**13,028**
Sex					
Male	21.6	9,836	4.0	5.1	6,667
Female	21.3	9,414	3.9	5.3	6,361
Area					
Urban	21.6	4,345	3.6	4.8	2,999
Rural	21.4	14,905	4.0	5.3	10,028
Mother's education					
Pre-primary/ECE or none	21.4	14,851	4.0	5.3	9,950
Primary	21.6	1,898	3.9	5.2	1,317
Lower Secondary	21.9	847	3.8	4.4	592
Upper Secondary	21.1	1,042	4.7	5.3	751
Higher	21.3	612	0.6	0.6	417
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	22.0	4,119	3.9	6.1	2,699
Second	21.3	4,031	4.1	5.7	2,669
Middle	21.2	3,974	4.3	5.2	2,690
Fourth	21.3	3,712	3.7	4.5	2,601
Richest	21.4	3,413	3.6	4.6	2,369
Mean	21.0	19,249	5.1	6.6	13,028

[1] MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding (Continued)

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Province					
Kabul	21.3	2,062	4.1	4.9	1,369
Kapisa	21.9	253	3.8	4.2	173
Parwan	23.5	425	5.5	6.5	286
Maidan Wardak	20.4	305	4.0	5.2	203
Logar	16.9	258	3.5	4.6	170
Nangarhar	21.4	1,267	4.9	5.4	849
Laghman	20.1	417	5.4	5.6	277
Panjsher	21.9	37	3.8	5.1	24
Baghlan	21.7	488	5.5	10.1	320
Bamyan	21.7	173	4.1	4.1	110
Ghazni	18.7	582	3.1	3.8	409
Paktika	22.6	321	4.1	6.4	223
Paktya	19.8	341	3.6	5.0	229
Khost	21.9	526	0.5	0.6	375
Kunarha	22.8	303	6.3	7.5	191
Nooristan	22.0	88	3.9	5.7	57
Badakhshan	21.9	671	8.8	10.4	456
Takhar	20.7	647	4.8	5.9	456
Kunduz	21.9	706	4.8	5.4	484
Samangan	21.8	239	3.7	5.3	133
Balkh	22.1	960	3.5	4.0	695
Sar-e-Pul	23.4	392	4.8	5.8	267
Ghor	23.4	419	4.2	7.0	252
Daykundi	24.0	415	4.9	5.1	284
Urozgan	24.2	242	6.4	7.8	146
Zabul	20.6	289	4.6	6.1	196
Kandahar	16.9	990	1.9	3.4	686
Jawzjan	23.1	463	5.4	7.5	318
Faryab	21.8	861	4.5	6.7	601
Helmand	19.2	1,558	2.8	5.0	1,073
Badghis	22.9	439	5.0	5.3	241
Herat	21.8	1,501	1.7	3.8	1,054
Farah	21.8	399	5.2	7.2	274
Nimroz	19.2	213	2.8	4.6	148

[1] **MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding**

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 6-23 months			Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children		Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children		Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	**63.3**	**3,445**		**56.4**	**9,583**		**58.2**	**13,028**
Sex								
Male	64.4	1,796		58.5	4,871		60.1	6,667
Female	62.0	1,650		54.2	4,712		56.3	6,361
Area								
Urban	59.7	742		56.9	2,258		57.6	2,999
Rural	64.3	2,703		56.3	7,325		58.4	10,028
Mother's education								
Pre-primary/ECE or none	62.5	2,659		55.7	7,291		57.5	9,950
Primary	68.3	342		59.1	975		61.5	1,317
Lower Secondary	62.3	149		54.1	444		56.1	592
Upper Secondary	72.7	205		59.6	546		63.1	751
Higher	46.8	91		63.4	326		59.8	417
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	63.0	694		53.0	2,005		55.6	2,699
Second	65.4	751		56.3	1,918		58.9	2,669
Middle	67.4	699		56.0	1,991		58.9	2,690
Fourth	60.4	726		58.1	1,875		58.8	2,601
Richest	59.4	575		59.1	1,794		59.2	2,369

[1] **MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding**

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 6-23 months			Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children		Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children		Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Province								
Kabul	67.3	343		58.0	1,026		60.3	1,369
Kapisa	61.0	44		39.4	129		44.9	173
Parwan	76.9	72		56.6	214		61.8	286
Maidan Wardak	67.4	53		68.9	151		68.5	203
Logar	61.5	43		51.1	126		53.7	170
Nangarhar	75.2	266		61.6	583		65.9	849
Laghman	66.7	76		57.3	201		59.9	277
Panjsher	62.4	7		46.4	17		51.2	24
Baghlan	65.1	71		36.3	249		42.7	320
Bamyan	72.7	27		70.3	83		70.9	110
Ghazni	60.6	97		65.4	311		64.2	409
Paktika	57.3	59		60.9	164		60.0	223
Paktya	53.2	74		44.9	155		47.6	229
Khost	35.1	94		64.0	282		56.8	375
Kunarha	63.9	60		57.6	131		59.6	191
Nooristan	64.2	18		69.9	39		68.1	57
Badakhshan	80.0	139		31.8	317		46.5	456
Takhar	75.6	118		54.7	338		60.1	456
Kunduz	68.7	132		57.9	352		60.9	484
Samangan	65.7	37		56.7	96		59.2	133
Balkh	60.1	170		71.0	525		68.3	695
Sar-e-Pul	63.3	70		63.8	196		63.7	267
Ghor	66.3	69		63.4	183		64.2	252
Daykundi	79.1	64		76.2	221		76.9	284
Urozgan	76.8	58		53.1	88		62.6	146
Zabul	69.4	52		52.2	144		56.7	196
Kandahar	43.9	190		50.9	496		48.9	686
Jawzjan	71.5	83		44.2	235		51.4	318
Faryab	65.6	158		47.0	443		51.9	601
Helmand	53.4	307		49.2	767		50.4	1,073
Badghis	63.7	65		81.6	176		76.8	241
Herat	45.2	208		60.3	846		57.3	1,054
Farah	76.0	85		44.1	189		54.0	274
Nimroz	53.6	36		52.7	112		52.9	148

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Currently breastfeeding			Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months		Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months		Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	**56.1**	**1,574**		**64.5**	**110**		**56.6**	**1,683**
Sex								
Male	58.1	787		64.6	59		58.5	847
Female	54.1	787		64.4	50		54.7	837
Area								
Urban	60.2	331		(*)	21		61.0	353
Rural	55.0	1,242		62.4	88		55.5	1,331

[1] **MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods**

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	
Total	**15.8**	**32.3**	**7.1**	**7,263**	**11.5**	**40.4**	**5.9**	**40.1**	**2,319**	**14.8**	**34.2**	**6.8**	**9,583**
Sex													
Male	16.8	33.4	7.8	3,737	11.2	40.4	6.6	41.1	1,133	15.5	35.0	7.5	4,871
Female	14.9	31.1	6.4	3,526	11.7	40.4	5.3	39.0	1,186	14.1	33.4	6.1	4,712
Area													
Urban	23.5	32.0	8.2	1,674	15.2	44.9	7.2	48.6	584	21.4	35.3	7.9	2,258
Rural	13.5	32.4	6.8	5,589	10.3	38.8	5.5	37.2	1,736	12.8	33.9	6.5	7,325
Age (in months)													
6-8	6.7	32.5	4.2	1,574	2.9	58.5	2.4	66.3	110	6.5	34.2	4.1	1,683
9-11	10.7	26.9	4.6	1,356	4.6	56.6	4.0	56.4	159	10.0	30.0	4.5	1,516
12-17	20.0	33.3	8.6	2,558	14.8	43.0	8.8	45.0	773	18.8	35.5	8.7	3,331
18-23	21.9	34.8	9.4	1,775	11.1	35.2	4.8	32.8	1,278	17.4	34.9	7.5	3,052
Mother's education													
Pre-primary/ECE or none	14.8	30.5	6.6	5,527	10.4	37.3	5.3	37.4	1,764	13.8	32.2	6.3	7,291
Primary	17.2	39.0	9.3	741	7.3	50.7	5.8	44.8	234	14.8	41.8	8.5	975
Lower Secondary	16.9	39.6	9.4	323	20.0	39.3	9.2	47.6	120	17.7	39.5	9.4	444
Upper Secondary	20.1	35.3	8.5	422	22.9	46.3	6.6	56.1	124	20.8	37.8	8.1	546
Higher	25.6	36.4	7.3	249	16.9	72.1	13.8	49.2	77	23.6	44.9	8.8	326
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	9.3	27.0	3.6	1,615	6.5	31.5	4.5	26.5	390	8.8	27.9	3.8	2,005
Second	10.2	27.7	4.4	1,496	5.4	32.2	1.8	30.3	422	9.1	28.7	3.8	1,918
Middle	13.8	32.7	6.7	1,459	12.8	40.5	5.9	39.2	532	13.5	34.8	6.5	1,991
Fourth	19.3	38.8	9.4	1,363	11.8	46.3	7.4	45.7	512	17.3	40.9	8.9	1,875
Richest	28.8	36.7	12.5	1,330	19.5	48.5	9.3	55.0	464	26.4	39.7	11.7	1,794

[1] MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

[2] MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

[3] MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[4] MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

[5] MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

[B] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

[C] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (Continued)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	
Province													
Kabul	38.1	39.6	14.0	748	25.9	50.6	11.7	49.0	278	34.8	42.6	13.4	1,026
Kapisa	12.1	27.1	7.4	94	15.8	34.9	9.4	34.0	34	13.1	29.2	7.9	129
Parwan	34.8	27.0	13.8	170	16.7	41.3	10.5	54.6	43	31.2	29.9	13.1	214
Maidan Wardak	13.7	39.0	6.8	113	3.2	31.9	1.4	31.4	37	11.1	37.2	5.5	151
Logar	18.6	28.0	6.5	75	10.0	39.9	3.3	42.4	52	15.0	32.8	5.2	126
Nangarhar	20.3	11.0	3.8	473	21.3	24.7	6.0	29.2	110	20.5	13.6	4.2	583
Laghman	14.9	42.3	8.2	151	2.9	41.7	2.1	41.0	50	11.9	42.2	6.7	201
Panjsher	25.7	20.1	8.3	13	(29.0)	(52.9)	(20.0)	(61.4)	4	26.4	27.7	11.0	17
Baghlan	12.5	14.6	2.5	190	14.8	30.2	8.1	43.9	59	13.0	18.3	3.8	249
Bamyan	8.8	61.7	4.9	68	(0.0)	(68.6)	(0.0)	(32.3)	15	7.2	63.0	4.0	83
Ghazni	12.2	60.5	9.5	223	3.2	49.6	1.7	27.1	89	9.7	57.4	7.3	311
Paktika	14.8	8.3	1.5	138	1.8	34.0	1.7	37.9	26	12.8	12.3	1.5	164
Paktya	10.8	10.5	0.9	102	4.9	18.8	2.6	45.8	53	8.8	13.3	1.5	155
Khost	61.0	56.9	43.9	199	36.7	71.4	28.6	67.3	83	53.9	61.2	39.4	282
Kunarha	32.6	6.3	5.4	109	(21.6)	(24.5)	(11.2)	(59.0)	22	30.8	9.4	6.4	131
Nooristan	11.1	23.7	4.1	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	10.2	23.9	3.8	39
Badakhshan	5.8	12.6	3.0	249	(13.5)	(21.2)	(6.3)	(25.6)	68	7.5	14.5	3.7	317
Takhar	6.0	33.6	2.6	259	11.3	52.2	5.4	39.8	79	7.2	37.9	3.3	338
Kunduz	8.4	41.6	5.1	268	8.0	60.9	3.6	38.5	84	8.3	46.2	4.7	352
Samangan	15.2	24.3	3.7	80	(14.7)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(31.3)	16	15.1	23.9	3.1	96
Balkh	10.4	38.6	5.4	422	(7.9)	(36.2)	(6.3)	(43.6)	103	9.9	38.2	5.6	525
Sar-e-Pul	13.5	34.9	9.3	159	9.2	60.4	9.2	50.7	37	12.7	39.8	9.3	196
Ghor	18.0	35.5	7.7	163	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	17.2	34.6	7.4	183
Daykundi	9.1	44.9	3.3	192	(14.0)	(54.3)	(14.0)	(37.8)	29	9.7	46.1	4.7	221
Urozgan	15.6	16.1	3.2	79	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	16.8	17.2	3.5	88
Zabul	7.4	27.5	2.8	97	8.1	28.1	3.1	45.2	47	7.6	27.7	2.9	144
Kandahar	17.3	28.0	13.5	292	13.7	39.7	7.3	51.6	204	15.9	32.8	10.9	496
Jawzjan	10.6	6.7	2.5	189	9.9	22.0	0.0	45.0	46	10.5	9.7	2.0	235
Faryab	6.2	32.1	4.1	359	3.3	61.9	3.3	38.9	84	5.7	37.8	4.0	443
Helmand	3.9	29.9	2.1	504	0.8	33.4	0.0	28.9	263	2.8	31.1	1.4	767
Badghis	8.3	49.1	5.2	163	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	8.9	47.8	5.1	176
Herat	8.8	45.0	5.1	663	2.3	35.1	2.3	33.2	183	7.4	42.9	4.5	846
Farah	1.4	24.5	0.3	150	0.0	27.9	0.0	19.3	39	1.1	25.2	0.2	189
Nimroz	14.9	16.7	8.7	76	13.8	26.3	4.6	33.6	36	14.6	19.8	7.4	112

[1] MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

[2] MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

[3] MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[4] MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

[5] MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

[B] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

[C] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	**27.0**	**13,028**
Sex		
Male	26.9	6,667
Female	27.2	6,361
Area		
Urban	33.1	2,999
Rural	25.2	10,028
Age (in months)		
0-5	22.4	3,445
6-11	33.5	3,199
12-23	26.3	6,383
Mother's education		
Pre-primary/ECE or none	26.3	9,950
Primary	25.9	1,317
Lower Secondary	28.2	592
Upper Secondary	28.7	751
Higher	42.7	417
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	19.3	2,699
Second	23.2	2,669
Middle	26.8	2,690
Fourth	29.8	2,601
Richest	37.1	2,369

[1] **MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding**

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Province		
Kabul	28.8	1,369
Kapisa	15.7	173
Parwan	30.7	286
Maidan Wardak	29.5	203
Logar	30.8	170
Nangarhar	17.6	849
Laghman	24.8	277
Panjsher	35.9	24
Baghlan	26.1	320
Bamyan	20.0	110
Ghazni	29.8	409
Paktika	26.6	223
Paktya	31.9	229
Khost	60.6	375
Kunarha	30.3	191
Nooristan	15.6	57
Badakhshan	17.8	456
Takhar	25.8	456
Kunduz	25.3	484
Samangan	21.1	133
Balkh	28.6	695
Sar-e-Pul	26.6	267
Ghor	13.8	252
Daykundi	10.8	284
Urozgan	23.0	146
Zabul	19.4	196
Kandahar	48.8	686
Jawzjan	24.0	318
Faryab	20.0	601
Helmand	29.9	1,073
Badghis	15.1	241
Herat	27.5	1,054
Farah	14.6	274
Nimroz	27.4	148

[1] **MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding**

7.8 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.[24] Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.[25] The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.[26] Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered moderately or severely underweight, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely underweight.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as moderately or severely stunted. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely stunted. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as moderately or severely wasted, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[27] Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above-described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 1.2 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 3.0 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 2.2 percent for the weight-for-height indicator. At national level, no major issues related to digit preference for anthropometric measurments, age out transfer or age heaping at any specific age for under-5 was observe.

[24] Black, R. et al, "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries," The Lancet 382, no. 451–427 :(2013) 9890. doi:10.1016/s-60937(13)6736-0140x
[25] Black, R., et al, "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences," The Lancet 371, no. 60–243 :(2008) 9608. doi: 10.1016/S0-61690(07)6736-0140
[26] WHO, Child Growth Standards. Technical Report. Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1
[27] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: «MICS6 TOOLS» Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 2019 ,23. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age[A]	Height for age			Number of children with height and age[A]	Weight for height						Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted			Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below			Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]		+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Total	**18.4**	**5.6**	**-1.0**	**32,594**	**44.7**	**21.7**	**-1.8**	**32,019**	**3.7**	**1.2**		**4.5**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**32,255**
Sex															
Male	19.1	5.9	-1.0	16,717	45.7	22.7	-1.8	16,385	3.8	1.1		4.7	1.4	0.1	16,521
Female	17.6	5.3	-1.0	15,877	43.6	20.8	-1.8	15,634	3.5	1.3		4.3	1.3	0.1	15,735
Area															
Urban	12.7	3.2	-0.7	7,255	33.3	13.7	-1.4	7,147	2.9	1.0		4.7	1.7	0.2	7,129
Rural	20.0	6.4	-1.1	25,339	47.9	24.0	-1.9	24,872	3.9	1.3		4.4	1.2	0.1	25,126
Age (in months)															
0-5	14.1	6.0	-0.4	3,336	26.1	12.1	-0.9	3,240	6.2	2.5		13.9	6.6	0.4	3,186
6-11	14.8	5.7	-0.7	3,173	24.2	9.5	-1.0	3,095	6.9	2.0		4.7	1.4	-0.1	3,140
12-17	16.5	5.2	-0.9	3,306	36.2	15.8	-1.5	3,239	5.9	1.5		3.5	0.9	-0.1	3,270
18-23	17.9	5.9	-1.0	3,032	47.0	21.9	-1.9	2,971	3.6	1.2		3.0	0.9	0.0	3,019
24-35	21.0	6.2	-1.1	6,173	54.7	28.1	-2.2	6,067	3.0	0.9		3.5	0.5	0.2	6,111
36-47	20.2	5.8	-1.2	6,598	54.2	28.8	-2.2	6,512	1.9	0.7		3.8	0.7	0.2	6,567
48-59	19.0	4.9	-1.2	6,978	47.7	22.3	-2.0	6,896	2.2	0.8		2.6	0.7	0.1	6,961
Mother's education															
Pre-primary/ECE or none	20.1	6.3	-1.1	25,689	47.6	24.2	-1.9	25,191	3.9	1.3		4.3	1.3	0.1	25,446
Primary	13.0	3.3	-0.8	3,069	38.0	13.8	-1.6	3,057	3.0	0.9		4.5	1.2	0.1	3,028
Lower Secondary	13.7	3.8	-0.8	1,303	32.3	12.5	-1.5	1,285	2.9	0.6		5.6	2.0	0.2	1,287
Upper Secondary	10.3	2.8	-0.6	1,620	30.0	12.2	-1.4	1,594	3.0	1.2		5.6	1.6	0.3	1,596
Higher	9.2	3.0	-0.5	914	28.4	9.9	-1.2	892	2.1	0.8		6.1	1.6	0.3	898
Mother's age at birth															
Less than 20	21.4	6.8	-1.1	5,085	49.6	26.0	-2.0	4,985	3.7	1.2		4.8	1.5	0.1	5,028
20-34	17.8	5.5	-1.0	22,058	43.4	20.8	-1.8	21,654	3.5	1.2		4.4	1.3	0.1	21,816
35-49	17.7	5.2	-1.0	5,240	44.8	21.3	-1.8	5,175	4.0	1.2		4.4	1.5	0.1	5,204
No information on biological mother	23.7	7.3	-1.1	210	52.4	28.9	-1.9	205	7.0	1.4		4.7	3.4	0.1	208
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	25.0	8.5	-1.2	7,158	54.5	30.0	-2.1	6,982	5.0	1.6		4.1	1.1	0.1	7,091
Second	20.7	6.8	-1.1	6,940	51.1	26.0	-2.0	6,814	3.8	1.5		4.6	1.5	0.1	6,900
Middle	19.2	5.7	-1.0	6,620	46.7	23.0	-1.9	6,510	3.4	1.1		4.5	1.2	0.1	6,549
Fourth	14.5	3.9	-0.9	6,259	38.5	16.6	-1.6	6,171	3.0	0.9		4.3	1.5	0.1	6,187
Richest	10.5	2.5	-0.6	5,617	28.8	10.4	-1.3	5,542	2.8	0.9		4.9	1.4	0.2	5,529

[1] **MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)**

[3] **MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1**

[4] **MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)**

[5] **MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2**

[6] **MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)**

[7] **MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2**

[8] **MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)**

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age[A]	Height for age			Number of children with height and age[A]	Weight for height						Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted			Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below			Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]		+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Province															
Kabul	12.2	2.0	-0.7	3,435	35.3	14.0	-1.5	3,392	2.4	0.7		4.9	2.2	0.2	3,347
Kapisa	22.5	5.7	-1.2	422	46.8	17.5	-1.7	417	5.3	1.9		2.8	1.5	-0.2	419
Parwan	18.6	6.2	-1.1	728	37.9	17.2	-1.6	723	5.1	1.9		1.9	0.4	-0.2	723
Maidan Wardak	15.6	3.9	-0.9	556	39.6	16.2	-1.5	551	4.5	1.7		3.6	1.6	0.1	549
Logar	12.6	2.4	-0.9	446	36.5	12.8	-1.6	446	2.0	0.1		1.5	0.2	0.1	446
Nangarhar	23.1	7.1	-1.2	2,068	47.7	23.9	-1.9	2,060	5.0	1.9		2.8	0.9	-0.1	2,054
Laghman	16.6	3.0	-1.0	703	41.4	20.5	-1.7	701	2.2	0.6		3.1	0.8	0.0	697
Panjsher	19.2	3.0	-1.0	64	40.7	16.0	-1.7	62	4.9	2.0		4.6	1.9	0.0	61
Baghlan	16.4	5.6	-1.0	832	39.4	19.2	-1.5	819	7.7	3.5		5.8	2.1	0.0	821
Bamyan	12.4	2.6	-0.9	309	42.7	14.0	-1.6	307	4.5	0.9		5.6	1.0	0.1	306
Ghazni	21.4	7.7	-1.2	934	47.9	22.0	-2.0	920	3.2	0.9		1.8	0.2	0.0	933
Paktika	26.0	9.9	-1.2	522	51.1	30.5	-2.0	483	4.3	2.2		3.8	1.2	0.0	506
Paktya	21.6	7.5	-1.1	599	42.6	20.5	-1.6	583	4.9	1.6		2.5	0.9	-0.2	589
Khost	12.6	3.8	-0.8	924	34.4	13.9	-1.5	919	2.4	0.6		1.9	0.2	0.1	924
Kunarha	24.2	8.1	-1.3	525	50.9	25.1	-2.0	510	3.8	1.0		2.7	1.1	-0.1	528
Nooristan	24.7	8.9	-1.3	158	59.4	37.2	-2.4	150	4.9	2.2		9.4	3.4	0.3	154
Badakhshan	26.1	9.6	-1.3	1,109	58.0	32.0	-2.2	1,093	4.6	1.6		3.1	0.7	0.1	1,100
Takhar	13.6	3.7	-0.8	1,091	46.4	24.1	-1.8	1,085	2.4	0.9		5.8	1.2	0.4	1,088
Kunduz	10.2	3.3	-0.6	1,239	39.9	16.9	-1.6	1,209	1.7	0.4		6.5	1.7	0.5	1,225
Samangan	11.5	3.6	-0.8	444	51.3	27.5	-2.0	437	3.0	1.4		11.2	3.0	0.6	443
Balkh	7.3	1.8	-0.4	1,659	30.8	11.6	-1.4	1,653	2.5	0.3		8.1	2.9	0.5	1,651
Sar-e-Pul	12.9	2.5	-0.7	672	43.4	17.8	-1.7	666	1.5	0.4		7.0	1.6	0.4	663
Ghor	29.4	9.7	-1.4	703	67.4	41.6	-2.5	684	4.9	2.1		3.5	1.6	0.2	695
Daykundi	15.3	4.0	-0.8	713	34.3	11.9	-1.5	708	3.6	1.0		2.9	0.3	0.0	708
Urozgan	41.7	20.7	-1.8	433	66.3	48.6	-2.7	372	8.2	3.3		13.5	4.4	0.1	403
Zabul	38.3	17.3	-1.7	486	61.6	41.1	-2.5	464	8.9	3.2		3.3	0.5	-0.2	481
Kandahar	24.2	7.8	-1.3	1,668	58.9	32.2	-2.3	1,628	3.5	1.4		5.2	1.2	0.2	1,650
Jawzjan	16.6	4.6	-0.9	792	40.1	20.7	-1.7	786	3.5	0.9		5.1	2.0	0.2	788
Faryab	14.9	4.0	-0.8	1,512	50.2	24.6	-2.0	1,479	2.7	0.7		7.8	2.6	0.5	1,492
Helmand	27.1	8.7	-1.3	2,554	51.7	27.2	-2.0	2,486	5.1	1.8		1.3	0.1	-0.2	2,548
Badghis	20.6	7.5	-1.1	806	54.1	32.2	-2.2	787	6.5	2.2		10.3	1.9	0.3	793
Herat	14.2	4.2	-0.8	2,484	35.0	14.1	-1.6	2,446	1.5	0.4		2.7	1.0	0.1	2,467
Farah	18.3	4.6	-1.1	665	46.3	22.3	-1.8	659	2.4	0.4		3.8	1.0	0.0	666
Nimroz	19.7	4.9	-1.1	340	40.6	18.4	-1.7	335	4.6	0.8		3.0	0.4	-0.1	339

[1] MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

[2] MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

[3] MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

[5] MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

[6] MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

[7] MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

[8] MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

7.10 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.[28] Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.[29] In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adult members of the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things. It should be noted that the questionnaire module did not cover activities that children engage in with adults that are not members of the household, even if such frequently or even daily are taking care of the children.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing schoolwork. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[30] In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

[28]Black, M, et al. «Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course.» The Lancet 389, no. 90-77 :(2016) 10064. doi:10.1016/s7-31389(16)6736-0140; Shonkoff J. et al. «The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress.» Pediatrics 129, no. 46-232 :(2011) 1. doi:10.1542/peds.2663-2011.
[29]Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." The Lancet 389, no. 102–91 :(2017) 10064. doi: 10.1016/S3-31390(16)6736-0140; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" American Academy of Pediatrics 1129, no. 191–183 :(2012) 1. doi: 10.1542/peds.-2011 2953.
[30]Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." Tropical Medicine and International Health 11, no. :(2006) 10 1566-1557. doi: 10.1111/j.3156.2006.01708-1365.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." Journal of Pediatric Psychology 31, no. 551-540 :(2006) 6. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	**54.0**	**3.5**	**6.0**	**91.8**	**99.1**	**6.8**	**1.0**	**14.4**	**1.8**	**20,140**
Sex										
Male	54.1	3.5	5.8	92.0	99.1	7.3	1.1	14.9	1.8	10,327
Female	53.8	3.5	6.1	91.6	99.1	6.2	0.9	13.8	1.8	9,813
Area										
Urban	58.4	3.7	5.2	93.6	99.0	7.8	1.2	18.3	2.1	4,447
Rural	52.7	3.5	6.2	91.3	99.1	6.5	0.9	13.3	1.7	15,693
Age										
2	55.9	3.6	6.0	92.1	99.3	7.4	1.0	15.6	2.0	6,228
3	53.8	3.5	6.3	91.7	99.1	5.9	1.0	13.4	1.8	6,682
4	52.4	3.5	5.6	91.7	98.9	7.0	1.0	14.3	1.7	7,229
Mother's education										
Pre-primary/ECE or none	52.8	3.5	6.6	92.1	99.0	6.6	1.0	12.9	1.7	16,202
Primary	53.1	3.5	3.0	90.8	99.1	5.0	1.0	13.7	1.9	1,810
Lower Secondary	50.7	3.5	3.6	89.1	99.8	6.7	1.0	18.5	2.0	722
Upper Secondary	67.9	4.0	3.6	89.9	99.5	10.0	1.4	25.5	2.5	893
Higher	73.9	4.4	3.6	94.7	99.0	12.6	1.6	37.3	2.9	513
Father's education										
Pre-primary/ECE or none	50.1	3.4	7.4	100.0	99.5	6.4	1.0	12.8	1.7	10,667
Primary	51.6	3.5	4.3	100.0	99.7	4.9	1.0	9.7	1.6	2,470
Lower Secondary	57.5	3.7	2.8	100.0	99.9	5.9	1.2	16.8	2.0	1,471
Upper Secondary	61.0	3.8	4.7	100.0	99.6	9.8	1.3	18.0	2.0	2,154
Higher	72.9	4.2	3.5	100.0	99.8	13.8	1.6	25.1	2.5	1,699
Biological father not in the household	51.2	3.4	5.3	0.0	93.5	1.2	0.2	14.2	1.8	1,645
DK/Missing	(33.4)	(2.2)	(36.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(1.5)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.9)	34
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	54.9	3.6	7.1	94.7	99.3	7.4	1.1	16.9	1.8	1,488
Has no functional difficulty	52.9	3.5	5.8	91.3	99.0	6.4	1.0	13.5	1.7	12,424
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	48.7	3.3	6.8	92.4	98.9	6.1	0.9	12.4	1.7	4,578
Second	50.9	3.4	7.3	89.9	98.7	6.6	0.9	12.6	1.7	4,406
Middle	52.0	3.4	6.8	92.0	99.3	6.5	1.0	13.4	1.7	4,005
Fourth	56.4	3.6	5.2	91.9	99.3	6.1	1.0	14.6	1.8	3,795
Richest	64.7	4.0	3.0	93.3	99.3	8.9	1.3	20.3	2.2	3,356

[1] **MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member**

[2] **MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father**

[3] **MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother**

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Province										
Kabul	79.1	4.4	0.7	97.0	99.4	10.2	1.6	24.7	2.6	2,226
Kapisa	58.7	3.7	7.5	89.0	98.8	20.2	1.7	12.0	1.7	256
Parwan	55.9	3.3	22.0	92.2	99.4	6.7	1.1	24.5	1.8	450
Maidan Wardak	68.1	4.0	0.5	93.8	99.0	0.8	0.5	3.3	1.3	358
Logar	48.7	3.4	1.5	89.7	99.4	2.0	0.5	1.7	0.7	280
Nangarhar	66.5	4.4	0.1	95.6	100.0	17.0	1.5	37.8	2.9	1,254
Laghman	92.9	4.5	0.0	93.6	99.4	2.9	1.0	5.9	2.1	432
Panjsher	73.4	4.3	11.2	94.3	99.2	25.7	2.1	21.3	2.3	40
Baghlan	42.3	2.6	35.4	91.8	98.9	8.9	1.0	22.8	1.8	524
Bamyan	51.4	3.5	3.6	96.4	99.1	1.3	0.5	13.8	1.7	200
Ghazni	34.5	3.0	2.3	85.9	99.7	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	533
Paktika	80.2	4.5	0.5	95.7	100.0	23.5	2.2	20.3	2.4	314
Paktya	32.6	2.5	30.4	95.4	99.4	3.3	0.7	4.6	1.0	375
Khost	91.4	4.9	0.4	86.7	100.0	1.6	0.7	5.2	2.1	557
Kunarha	83.5	4.6	0.0	98.1	99.1	22.9	2.1	29.9	2.8	349
Nooristan	83.2	4.3	0.0	96.6	98.7	12.6	2.0	29.0	2.8	101
Badakhshan	65.2	4.2	0.2	90.4	98.3	19.5	1.7	36.3	2.9	681
Takhar	26.9	2.8	4.1	88.2	99.1	3.2	0.8	8.9	1.3	650
Kunduz	40.1	2.8	12.0	93.1	99.1	4.1	0.8	8.1	1.3	771
Samangan	33.3	3.0	4.4	96.3	99.1	1.4	0.7	6.5	1.6	317
Balkh	21.9	2.2	18.2	91.2	99.0	0.4	0.4	3.9	0.8	977
Sar-e-Pul	71.5	4.1	1.6	79.5	97.9	9.2	1.3	14.6	2.2	411
Ghor	76.1	4.6	0.0	98.7	99.6	21.7	1.8	21.8	2.2	464
Daykundi	77.9	4.1	0.3	75.7	97.9	4.3	0.8	23.7	2.7	438
Urozgan	48.8	3.5	4.9	98.0	98.8	8.6	0.9	11.7	1.5	295
Zabul	69.1	4.1	1.5	95.7	98.9	14.7	1.7	22.8	2.3	298
Kandahar	18.4	1.9	31.4	96.9	98.8	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.7	988
Jawzjan	63.1	3.8	1.4	89.5	99.1	4.3	0.9	36.1	2.9	483
Faryab	50.2	3.3	0.2	74.1	97.3	1.8	0.7	7.0	1.5	917
Helmand	64.1	3.8	0.3	97.4	99.5	4.6	0.7	4.7	1.6	1,530
Badghis	44.0	3.3	0.4	93.2	99.2	0.4	1.1	6.3	1.8	573
Herat	21.6	2.7	1.2	86.4	98.6	1.5	0.7	8.2	1.4	1,491
Farah	36.8	2.8	10.1	94.5	99.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	402
Nimroz	28.5	2.7	4.7	96.6	98.8	0.1	0.4	3.4	1.2	206

[1] MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

[2] MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

[3] MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:			Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books		Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Total	**0.5**	**0.0**		**39.2**	**40.9**	**60.2**	**43.2**	**32,989**
Sex								
Male	0.6	0.0		38.9	41.6	60.4	43.3	16,913
Female	0.5	0.0		39.5	40.1	60.0	43.0	16,076
Area								
Urban	0.8	0.0		46.7	58.0	52.3	51.2	7,397
Rural	0.4	0.0		37.0	35.9	62.5	40.8	25,592
Age								
0-1	0.1	0.0		26.7	28.2	39.0	28.2	12,849
2-4	0.8	0.0		47.1	49.0	73.7	52.7	20,140
Mother's education								
Pre-primary/ECE or none	0.4	0.0		38.9	37.5	62.3	42.2	25,993
Primary	0.7	0.0		35.6	47.4	52.8	41.0	3,119
Lower Secondary	0.6	0.0		39.3	51.2	55.3	47.5	1,311
Upper Secondary	1.1	0.0		44.9	58.8	53.8	52.1	1,639
Higher	1.9	0.0		47.1	67.4	44.9	54.4	927
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)								
Has functional difficulty	1.2	0.0		40.8	43.9	71.0	48.7	1,488
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	0.0		48.1	50.1	75.2	53.8	12,424
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.3	0.0		29.0	22.2	62.2	30.9	7,228
Second	0.3	0.0		36.5	31.9	64.0	39.3	7,035
Middle	0.4	0.0		40.1	39.3	63.2	43.9	6,663
Fourth	0.6	0.0		42.6	50.1	59.1	48.7	6,370
Richest	1.1	0.1		50.4	67.2	50.6	56.5	5,693

[1] MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

[2] MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:			Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books		Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Province								
Kabul	1.1	0.0		65.5	74.0	53.4	64.2	3,579
Kapisa	1.4	0.0		49.1	55.4	50.0	55.3	424
Parwan	0.2	0.0		37.1	33.5	36.7	37.3	732
Maidan Wardak	1.1	0.0		37.8	50.8	75.5	53.8	560
Logar	0.6	0.0		31.7	47.6	64.4	46.1	446
Nangarhar	0.1	0.0		54.8	54.0	65.3	56.0	2,086
Laghman	0.4	0.1		23.7	19.6	48.9	25.9	706
Panjsher	0.3	0.0		43.6	45.6	57.3	47.6	64
Baghlan	0.2	0.0		45.0	45.1	61.7	47.3	838
Bamyan	2.5	0.0		33.3	49.1	69.7	51.5	309
Ghazni	0.2	0.0		24.9	44.7	67.5	46.5	938
Paktika	0.5	0.0		77.5	74.6	65.1	80.1	530
Paktya	0.5	0.0		62.6	63.7	57.8	63.4	603
Khost	1.5	0.0		76.7	72.5	76.8	77.1	928
Kunarha	0.2	0.0		51.2	60.4	54.7	56.4	536
Nooristan	0.1	0.0		61.2	44.4	77.4	65.3	158
Badakhshan	0.1	0.0		16.2	14.2	55.1	17.9	1,126
Takhar	0.3	0.2		31.3	25.8	57.6	35.9	1,098
Kunduz	0.4	0.0		31.3	29.6	60.3	35.7	1,249
Samangan	0.1	0.1		32.1	21.2	49.8	32.9	448
Balkh	1.0	0.0		13.9	27.9	51.0	20.6	1,664
Sar-e-Pul	0.3	0.0		37.3	31.2	61.8	39.9	674
Ghor	2.0	0.0		57.8	53.4	73.5	67.6	710
Daykundi	0.1	0.0		35.6	38.2	65.9	44.8	717
Urozgan	0.1	0.0		22.1	13.6	50.0	22.7	441
Zabul	0.3	0.0		45.7	31.8	63.9	45.9	491
Kandahar	0.1	0.1		29.2	33.4	65.2	34.9	1,676
Jawzjan	0.1	0.0		56.5	50.0	53.1	53.8	796
Faryab	0.3	0.0		33.5	20.1	51.1	30.9	1,514
Helmand	0.2	0.0		36.6	27.3	77.5	37.4	2,590
Badghis	0.5	0.0		48.9	24.4	79.7	49.7	813
Herat	0.4	0.0		14.1	38.2	53.2	25.9	2,520
Farah	0.6	0.0		12.1	14.2	54.3	15.0	673
Nimroz	0.5	0.0		16.8	28.2	41.5	25.6	350

[1] **MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings**

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children
Total	**26.4**	**28.6**	**35.8**	**32,989**
Sex				
Male	26.0	28.5	35.4	16,913
Female	26.9	28.6	36.2	16,076
Area				
Urban	17.1	16.7	23.6	7,397
Rural	29.2	32.0	39.3	25,592
Age				
0-1	21.1	22.4	28.9	12,849
2-4	29.9	32.5	40.2	20,140
Mother's education				
Pre-primary/ECE or none	27.5	30.1	37.1	25,993
Primary	23.0	24.0	31.8	3,119
Lower Secondary	20.6	22.1	28.5	1,311
Upper Secondary	22.0	22.2	29.9	1,639
Higher	24.6	20.3	32.7	927
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	31.1	34.9	41.6	1,488
Has no functional difficulty	30.6	33.2	41.2	12,424
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	32.1	36.4	43.1	7,228
Second	29.8	32.4	39.8	7,035
Middle	26.8	28.7	36.4	6,663
Fourth	22.8	24.8	32.2	6,370
Richest	18.8	17.9	24.9	5,693

[1] **MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision**

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	
Province				
Kabul	14.9	15.4	21.1	3,579
Kapisa	27.0	26.0	36.4	424
Parwan	18.7	14.8	22.8	732
Maidan Wardak	35.0	39.7	50.6	560
Logar	19.9	48.9	56.7	446
Nangarhar	11.6	13.4	17.2	2,086
Laghman	36.7	34.5	37.4	706
Panjsher	31.0	35.1	46.9	64
Baghlan	25.7	15.1	31.2	838
Bamyan	25.1	45.5	52.5	309
Ghazni	48.0	47.5	65.3	938
Paktika	21.0	23.9	26.3	530
Paktya	21.5	12.3	24.7	603
Khost	57.9	48.6	59.7	928
Kunarha	29.8	28.6	35.5	536
Nooristan	28.4	43.8	48.8	158
Badakhshan	48.5	44.3	57.2	1,126
Takhar	43.7	33.3	47.9	1,098
Kunduz	40.6	40.2	52.4	1,249
Samangan	20.8	26.8	33.6	448
Balkh	8.0	11.8	16.5	1,664
Sar-e-Pul	34.4	53.3	58.8	674
Ghor	64.7	64.4	72.1	710
Daykundi	54.4	59.4	69.6	717
Urozgan	12.6	12.5	17.6	441
Zabul	24.3	24.1	26.5	491
Kandahar	25.4	17.0	27.8	1,676
Jawzjan	8.7	8.1	9.9	796
Faryab	25.0	41.0	44.2	1,514
Helmand	21.8	30.2	33.4	2,590
Badghis	47.6	59.4	66.8	813
Herat	6.7	10.4	13.8	2,520
Farah	38.5	48.2	55.1	673
Nimroz	40.0	45.7	54.4	350

[1] **MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision**

7.11 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2030 (ECDI2030)

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.[31] While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning and well-being.[32]

The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1, and to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organized according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. Children are considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:

- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behavior, and externalizing behavior.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.[33]

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children aged 24 to 59 months who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group.[34] However, for Afghanistan the ECDI2030 module was only asked for 36-59 months children and therefore, table TC.11.1 only presents the ECDI score for 36-59 months children.

[31] UNICEF et al. Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary. The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.
[32] Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund. Early Moments Matter. New York: UNICEF, 2017.
[33] For details about the development of the ECDI2030 module and related indicator, see 'ECDI-2030Frequently-Asked-Questions': https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index--2030ecdi2030/
[34] The indicator generated by the ECDI2030 module is not entirely comparable to the one generated by the ECDI module that was introduced in the MICS surveys in 2009. For more information see 'ECDI-2030Frequently-Asked-Questions'.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59[A] months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**29.3**	**13,911**
Sex		
Male	27.9	7,141
Female	30.8	6,771
Area		
Urban	40.1	3,090
Rural	26.3	10,821
Age		
3	38.3	6,682
4	21.0	7,229
Attendance to early childhood education		
Attending	74.1	124
Not attending	28.9	13,787
Mother's education		
Pre-primary/ECE or none	27.3	11,277
Primary	33.8	1,227
Lower Secondary	33.2	486
Upper Secondary	43.6	603
Higher	52.2	319
Functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	12.5	1,488
Has no functional difficulty	31.3	12,424
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	20.7	3,151
Second	26.1	3,040
Middle	27.5	2,732
Fourth	31.8	2,671
Richest	44.8	2,318

[1] **MICS indicator TC.53 - Early child development index 2030**

[A] Children age 24-35 months are excluded, as ECDI related questions were only collected for children age 36-59 months.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index (Continued)

Percentage of children age 36-59[A] months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Province		
Kabul	45.3	1,555
Kapisa	19.2	174
Parwan	26.2	312
Maidan Wardak	31.6	255
Logar	22.0	189
Nangarhar	26.7	833
Laghman	23.2	291
Panjsher	26.5	28
Baghlan	24.4	352
Bamyan	38.9	138
Ghazni	30.3	360
Paktika	41.6	213
Paktya	27.2	265
Khost	39.3	403
Kunarha	19.5	238
Nooristan	33.6	71
Badakhshan	22.2	465
Takhar	28.8	455
Kunduz	22.0	551
Samangan	4.3	213
Balkh	44.7	704
Sar-e-Pul	32.8	286
Ghor	20.6	294
Daykundi	35.7	307
Urozgan	9.1	200
Zabul	7.4	205
Kandahar	29.5	682
Jawzjan	15.6	340
Faryab	39.7	660
Helmand	21.9	1,035
Badghis	30.8	377
Herat	23.4	1,042
Farah	29.2	277
Nimroz	30.8	138

[1] MICS indicator TC.53 - Early child development index 2030

[A] Children age 24-35 months are excluded, as ECDI related questions were only collected for children age 36-59 months.

8 LEARN

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

Early childhood education is an area with limited support in Afghanistan, though a few organisations have been working to improve early childhood education. Even though the government support has been limited in the last two decades, the Ministry of Education has developed pre-school curriculum recognizing its importance as one of the ways to improve educational outcomes nationally.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Afghanistan is age 7years.[1]Table LN.1.2 therefore refers to children who were 6years old at the beginning of the school year.[1] In Afghanistan, the school year begins in March for provinces with cold weather while for the provinces with hot weather it begins in September.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted[2] net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents the gender, wealth and area parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female, poor and rural) is placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those groups. For example, in the gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.
Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

[1]In MICS, the age of household members is the age at the time of the survey. This determines eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions. Age is also used to define indicators. However, in analysis of the majority of education-related indicators based on the age of children, e.g., adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, etc., a variable is created to reflect the age at the beginning of the school year. This eliminates issues relating to the timing and length of survey fieldwork and creates comparable findings across countries, while taking age-criteria for enrolment into account. Tables in this chapter specifically mention "Age at beginning of school year" in rows and columns where applicable, as compared to simply "age" in reference to age at the time of the survey.
[2]Rates presented in this table are «adjusted» since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1,A]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**0.9**	**13,740**
Sex		
Male	1.0	7,077
Female	0.9	6,662
Area		
Urban	1.0	3,052
Rural	0.9	10,687
Age (in months)		
36-47	0.6	6,675
48-59	1.2	7,065
Mother's education		
Pre-primary/ECE or none	0.8	11,142
Primary	1.7	1,220
Lower Secondary	0.4	464
Upper Secondary	0.9	598
Higher	2.6	316
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	0.2	1,470
Has no functional difficulty	1.0	12,250
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.1	3,110
Second	0.3	3,004
Middle	0.3	2,689
Fourth	1.4	2,658
Richest	2.8	2,280

[1] **MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education**

[A] Note that this indicator is a measure of current attendance, i.e. attending at the time of interview. It is therefore not directly comparable to the adjusted net attendance rates at higher levels of education presented elsewhere in this chapter.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education (Continued)

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1,A]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Province		
Kabul	0.4	1,517
Kapisa	0.0	171
Parwan	0.3	308
Maidan Wardak	0.0	255
Logar	0.5	188
Nangarhar	0.2	819
Laghman	0.0	289
Panjsher	0.0	28
Baghlan	0.6	350
Bamyan	0.9	136
Ghazni	0.5	356
Paktika	0.2	209
Paktya	2.0	262
Khost	11.9	402
Kunarha	1.3	233
Nooristan	0.6	70
Badakhshan	0.2	455
Takhar	0.0	451
Kunduz	0.0	544
Samangan	0.0	209
Balkh	1.0	705
Sar-e-Pul	0.4	282
Ghor	0.2	291
Daykundi	0.0	301
Urozgan	0.0	200
Zabul	0.2	202
Kandahar	0.7	686
Jawzjan	0.6	333
Faryab	0.1	653
Helmand	0.6	1,032
Badghis	0.6	374
Herat	2.5	1,019
Farah	0.2	274
Nimroz	0.8	136

[1] MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

[A] Note that this indicator is a measure of current attendance, i.e. attending at the time of interview. It is therefore not directly comparable to the adjusted net attendance rates at higher levels of education presented elsewhere in this chapter.

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and percent of children attending early childhood education or primary education (net attendance rate, adjusted), Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Number of children age 6 years at beginning of school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)			
Total	**1.3**	**27.0**	**71.7**	**100.0**	**28.3**	**6,752**
Sex						
Male	1.1	29.3	69.6	100.0	30.4	3,515
Female	1.4	24.6	73.9	100.0	26.1	3,237
Area						
Urban	2.4	39.1	58.5	100.0	41.5	1,502
Rural	1.0	23.6	75.4	100.0	24.6	5,250
Mother's education						
Pre-primary/ECE or none	1.1	23.9	75.0	100.0	25.0	5,804
Primary	2.6	39.0	58.5	100.0	41.5	450
Lower Secondary	1.9	41.7	56.4	100.0	43.6	187
Upper Secondary	1.4	57.4	41.2	100.0	58.8	203
Higher	5.0	61.4	33.6	100.0	66.4	108
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.7	14.7	84.6	100.0	15.4	1,545
Second	0.5	21.4	78.1	100.0	21.9	1,542
Middle	1.0	25.6	73.5	100.0	26.5	1,325
Fourth	1.5	35.8	62.7	100.0	37.3	1,269
Richest	3.5	44.3	52.1	100.0	47.9	1,071
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male[2]	1.26	0.84	1.06	na	0.86	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest[3]	0.19	0.33	1.62	na	0.32	na
Area						
Rural/Urban[4]	0.41	0.60	1.29	na	0.59	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

[2] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (Continued)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and percent of children attending early childhood education or primary education (net attendance rate, adjusted), Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Number of children age 6 years at beginning of school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)			
Province						
Kabul	0.9	48.9	50.2	100.0	49.8	713
Kapisa	0.0	13.0	87.0	100.0	13.0	70
Parwan	1.2	32.6	66.2	100.0	33.8	146
Maidan Wardak	0.4	42.2	57.3	100.0	42.7	114
Logar	0.7	34.1	65.2	100.0	34.8	92
Nangarhar	1.3	29.4	69.3	100.0	30.7	463
Laghman	1.8	50.8	47.4	100.0	52.6	112
Panjsher	0.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	37.5	15
Baghlan	0.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	20.0	175
Bamyan	4.6	49.8	45.6	100.0	54.4	61
Ghazni	0.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	25.0	212
Paktika	0.6	11.0	88.5	100.0	11.5	126
Paktya	0.6	28.3	71.2	100.0	28.8	127
Khost	3.4	19.6	77.0	100.0	23.0	180
Kunarha	1.0	29.5	69.5	100.0	30.5	103
Nooristan	0.0	24.0	76.0	100.0	24.0	30
Badakhshan	1.8	17.2	81.0	100.0	19.0	259
Takhar	0.0	34.7	65.3	100.0	34.7	239
Kunduz	0.4	21.6	78.0	100.0	22.0	232
Samangan	0.3	12.9	86.8	100.0	13.2	96
Balkh	3.4	38.9	57.7	100.0	42.3	336
Sar-e-Pul	4.1	32.0	63.9	100.0	36.1	124
Ghor	1.0	9.9	89.1	100.0	10.9	170
Daykundi	0.6	20.0	79.5	100.0	20.5	146
Urozgan	1.3	7.8	90.9	100.0	9.1	103
Zabul	4.9	14.1	80.9	100.0	19.1	114
Kandahar	2.1	11.7	86.2	100.0	13.8	355
Jawzjan	0.0	43.9	56.1	100.0	43.9	118
Faryab	1.1	21.4	77.5	100.0	22.5	302
Helmand	0.8	15.6	83.6	100.0	16.4	537
Badghis	0.0	14.5	85.5	100.0	14.5	180
Herat	1.6	32.2	66.2	100.0	33.8	504
Farah	0.9	18.6	80.6	100.0	19.4	131
Nimroz	2.2	26.2	71.6	100.0	28.4	68

[1] MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

[2] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Afghanistan, children enter primary school at age 7, lower secondary at age 13 and upper secondary school at age 16. There are 6 grades in primary school and 3 in lower secondary and 3 grades in upper secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to 6. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as year 7 to year 9 and in upper secondary grades referred to year 10 to 12. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year for the provinces with hot weather, while it starts from March to December of the same year for provinces with cold weather.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.[3] With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		Education system in Afghanistan		
Level	ISCED Name	Name of education level in:		
		Dari	Pashto	English
0	Early childhood education and care	آمادگی قبل از مکتب برای اطفال	ښوونځي څخه مخکې د اماده کې پروګرام	Pre-primary education / Early childhood education
1	Primary	ابتدایی	لومړنۍ	Primary school
2	Lower secondary	متوسطه	منځنۍ	Lower secondary
3	Upper secondary	لیسه	د لېسې دوره	Upper secondary
The post-secondary level 4-8 are not detailed in this table, but include 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary, 5: Short-cycle tertiary, 6: Bachelor's or equivalent, 7: Master's or equivalent, and 8: Doctoral or equivalent				

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education programme the previous year.[4]

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering Primary grade 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (7 to 12 years) who are attending primary or secondary school[5], and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (age 13 to 15 years) who are attending lower secondary school or higher education levels[6], and those who are out of school.

[3]ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here: http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings.
[4]The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.
[5]Rates presented in this table are «adjusted» since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.
[6]Rates presented in this table are «adjusted» since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 9-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Primary grade 3, as per the official intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Primary grade 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 16 to 18 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher[7], and those who are out of school.

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Afghanistan, the official age of entry into primary school is age 7 years. With 6 grades in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 12 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 15 to 17 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 15 and 18 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 18 to 20 years and children age 21 to 23 years, respectively.

The table also provides the "effective" transition rate[8], defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4 and LN 2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2.

[7] Rates presented in this table are «adjusted» since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.
[8] The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	**3.6**	**5,012**
Sex		
Male	3.4	2,698
Female	3.8	2,314
Area		
Urban	7.8	1,292
Rural	2.1	3,720
Mother's education		
Pre-primary/ECE or none	2.7	4,110
Primary	6.8	430
Lower Secondary	3.6	140
Upper Secondary	9.3	200
Higher	11.6	109
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	2.2	811
Second	1.0	1,040
Middle	2.6	1,086
Fourth	2.6	1,136
Richest	10.0	938

[1] **MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness**

Table LN.2.1: School readiness (Continued)

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Province		
Kabul	7.4	579
Kapisa	(0.0)	20
Parwan	0.0	72
Maidan Wardak	0.0	138
Logar	0.3	86
Nangarhar	3.2	517
Laghman	0.6	139
Panjsher	1.6	8
Baghlan	17.4	74
Bamyan	0.0	83
Ghazni	0.6	184
Paktika	4.7	34
Paktya	0.7	65
Khost	4.2	138
Kunarha	3.9	122
Nooristan	6.0	21
Badakhshan	0.0	83
Takhar	0.0	193
Kunduz	2.6	143
Samangan	1.0	33
Balkh	1.8	302
Sar-e-Pul	1.3	106
Ghor	0.0	63
Daykundi	4.9	120
Urozgan	2.0	27
Zabul	7.8	40
Kandahar	14.8	190
Jawzjan	15.4	112
Faryab	2.5	197
Helmand	2.2	364
Badghis	3.2	58
Herat	2.0	511
Farah	0.0	96
Nimroz	0.3	94

[1] **MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness**

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	**31.6**	**6,631**
Sex		
Male	34.7	3,329
Female	28.4	3,301
Area		
Urban	44.6	1,550
Rural	27.6	5,081
Mother's education		
Pre-primary/ECE or none	28.2	5,822
Primary	53.8	438
Lower Secondary	57.7	142
Upper Secondary	58.8	147
Higher	55.4	82
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	16.9	1,577
Second	26.6	1,448
Middle	31.1	1,316
Fourth	40.1	1,220
Richest	50.7	1,070

[1] **MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education**

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry (Continued)

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Province		
Kabul	48.0	726
Kapisa	20.7	87
Parwan	35.3	127
Maidan Wardak	44.5	129
Logar	35.4	93
Nangarhar	40.8	420
Laghman	45.2	126
Panjsher	33.5	14
Baghlan	26.7	198
Bamyan	67.1	57
Ghazni	40.0	219
Paktika	6.4	124
Paktya	22.0	133
Khost	26.6	224
Kunarha	47.3	97
Nooristan	24.4	35
Badakhshan	18.2	205
Takhar	33.6	210
Kunduz	29.0	238
Samangan	19.1	114
Balkh	49.9	287
Sar-e-Pul	45.7	107
Ghor	21.1	199
Daykundi	42.3	121
Urozgan	4.7	109
Zabul	7.6	104
Kandahar	17.1	335
Jawzjan	40.7	131
Faryab	24.3	242
Helmand	15.3	516
Badghis	8.9	204
Herat	40.9	494
Farah	24.2	132
Nimroz	41.2	74

[1] MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]			Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]			Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	
Total	**54.1**	**0.4**	**45.7**	**17,988**	**40.6**	**0.4**	**60.2**	**17,139**	**47.5**	**0.4**	**52.8**	**35,127**
Area												
Urban	71.8	0.4	28.1	4,322	61.2	0.3	40.5	4,051	66.7	0.3	34.1	8,372
Rural	48.6	0.5	51.3	13,666	34.2	0.5	66.3	13,088	41.5	0.5	58.6	26,754
Age at beginning of school year												
7	43.7	1.0	55.2	3,329	35.9	0.8	63.2	3,301	39.8	0.9	59.2	6,631
8	52.0	0.6	47.4	3,029	45.3	0.6	54.0	3,002	48.7	0.6	50.7	6,030
9	57.5	0.4	42.4	3,080	43.6	0.4	56.1	3,045	50.6	0.4	49.2	6,125
10	59.6	0.2	40.3	2,849	44.9	0.5	55.3	2,599	52.6	0.4	47.5	5,448
11	57.8	0.2	42.5	2,975	37.9	0.1	64.4	2,595	48.5	0.2	52.7	5,570
12	55.7	0.3	45.3	2,726	36.0	0.2	68.9	2,597	46.1	0.2	56.8	5,323
Mother's education												
Pre-primary/ECE or none	50.9	0.5	49.0	16,067	36.3	0.4	64.3	15,201	43.8	0.5	56.4	31,267
Primary	79.2	0.3	20.7	1,060	72.7	0.5	29.7	996	76.0	0.4	25.1	2,056
Lower Secondary	84.4	0.0	15.6	336	75.2	0.2	28.3	394	79.4	0.1	22.5	730
Upper Secondary	83.1	0.2	17.4	316	78.4	0.6	22.7	326	80.7	0.4	20.1	642
Higher	86.2	0.0	13.8	209	75.5	0.3	27.6	223	80.7	0.1	20.9	432
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	29.4	0.2	70.8	4,056	20.9	0.2	79.4	3,847	25.3	0.2	75.0	7,903
Second	44.8	0.5	55.2	3,862	31.9	0.3	69.0	3,547	38.6	0.4	61.8	7,409
Middle	54.3	0.5	45.5	3,633	37.2	0.4	63.4	3,496	45.9	0.5	54.2	7,129
Fourth	68.8	0.4	30.8	3,459	51.9	0.6	48.8	3,402	60.4	0.5	39.8	6,861
Richest	82.6	0.7	16.9	2,977	68.7	0.7	33.0	2,847	75.8	0.7	24.8	5,824

[1] **MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age**

[A] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Province												
Kabul	83.1	0.8	16.5	2,075	67.3	0.0	36.6	1,892	75.5	0.4	26.1	3,967
Kapisa	45.1	0.0	56.2	198	19.3	0.0	81.1	203	32.0	0.0	68.8	400
Parwan	71.4	0.0	29.1	334	49.9	0.2	51.3	356	60.3	0.1	40.6	690
Maidan Wardak	74.7	0.0	26.0	339	51.3	0.0	49.6	317	63.4	0.0	37.4	655
Logar	65.3	0.0	34.8	226	39.1	0.0	62.1	218	52.4	0.0	48.2	444
Nangarhar	57.0	0.5	42.5	1,311	49.8	0.5	50.1	1,147	53.6	0.5	46.1	2,458
Laghman	74.5	0.0	25.6	347	49.1	0.0	54.5	320	62.3	0.0	39.4	667
Panjsher	68.1	0.0	32.4	41	49.4	0.0	54.6	38	59.0	0.0	43.2	79
Baghlan	42.9	0.2	57.5	488	29.6	0.0	70.9	467	36.4	0.1	64.0	955
Bamyan	85.8	0.0	14.9	171	70.6	0.0	30.6	162	78.4	0.0	22.6	334
Ghazni	66.0	0.2	33.5	537	45.3	0.1	55.1	570	55.3	0.1	44.7	1,107
Paktika	26.7	0.6	73.0	310	6.5	0.2	93.4	299	16.8	0.4	83.0	609
Paktya	57.9	0.1	42.1	335	26.3	0.7	73.2	304	42.8	0.4	56.9	639
Khost	62.2	1.3	37.1	506	19.4	3.5	77.5	508	40.7	2.4	57.4	1,014
Kunarha	69.8	0.3	30.0	272	43.2	0.2	56.8	253	57.0	0.2	42.9	525
Nooristan	46.4	0.0	53.7	88	33.4	0.0	67.5	85	40.0	0.0	60.5	173
Badakhshan	39.0	0.0	64.3	638	35.3	0.2	69.4	584	37.2	0.1	66.8	1,222
Takhar	61.4	0.0	39.3	617	55.1	0.4	47.1	586	58.3	0.2	43.1	1,204
Kunduz	44.6	0.4	55.0	569	39.8	0.1	60.3	598	42.1	0.3	57.7	1,167
Samangan	33.2	0.0	67.6	269	25.5	0.6	74.9	249	29.5	0.3	71.1	518
Balkh	75.8	0.0	24.1	793	64.6	0.0	35.1	804	70.2	0.0	29.7	1,596
Sar-e-Pul	56.4	1.3	42.6	285	53.5	0.3	46.5	281	55.0	0.8	44.6	566
Ghor	26.5	0.2	73.1	517	18.9	0.2	81.1	427	23.0	0.2	76.7	944
Daykundi	66.2	1.0	32.8	323	54.4	2.2	43.4	347	60.1	1.6	38.3	670
Urozgan	16.0	0.2	83.8	266	6.8	0.6	92.5	252	11.5	0.4	88.0	518
Zabul	23.6	9.5	67.1	251	6.6	6.4	87.1	235	15.4	8.0	76.8	486
Kandahar	31.1	0.3	68.6	941	16.9	0.1	83.2	915	24.1	0.2	75.8	1,856
Jawzjan	60.2	0.0	39.8	384	53.2	0.2	46.8	348	56.8	0.1	43.2	733
Faryab	43.5	0.0	56.5	693	42.8	0.0	57.4	681	43.2	0.0	56.9	1,375
Helmand	31.0	0.0	69.0	1,401	11.1	0.0	89.3	1,464	20.8	0.0	79.4	2,865
Badghis	22.9	0.0	76.8	445	16.6	0.0	83.7	423	19.8	0.0	80.2	868
Herat	64.3	0.1	35.9	1,478	61.5	0.6	40.4	1,308	63.0	0.3	38.0	2,786
Farah	32.6	1.6	65.8	345	24.9	2.1	74.1	322	28.8	1.9	69.8	667
Nimroz	55.7	0.5	44.3	198	42.3	0.7	57.8	175	49.4	0.6	50.6	372

[1] **MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age**

[A] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**32.1**	**17.5**	**50.9**	**7,284**	**8.9**	**9.2**	**83.4**	**7,486**	**20.3**	**13.3**	**67.4**	**14,770**
Area												
Urban	47.3	16.8	36.6	1,817	15.3	10.2	77.8	1,814	31.3	13.5	57.2	3,630
Rural	27.0	17.8	55.6	5,468	6.9	8.9	85.2	5,672	16.8	13.3	70.7	11,140
Age at beginning of school year												
13	26.6	28.5	44.9	2,471	7.4	15.4	77.8	2,457	17.0	21.9	61.3	4,929
14	34.4	14.8	51.4	2,359	9.1	8.5	84.3	2,530	21.3	11.5	68.4	4,889
15	35.3	9.2	56.3	2,454	10.3	3.9	88.1	2,499	22.7	6.5	72.3	4,953
Mother's education[B]												
Pre-primary/ECE or none	29.7	17.8	52.8	6,743	7.3	9.5	84.2	6,834	18.4	13.6	68.6	13,577
Primary	53.2	17.6	31.2	297	18.7	11.2	76.9	304	35.7	14.4	54.3	601
Lower Secondary	62.8	11.0	29.9	85	31.7	5.5	73.0	79	47.7	8.4	50.7	164
Upper Secondary	73.1	12.6	14.3	71	34.7	0.9	68.9	95	51.1	5.9	45.6	166
Higher	(85.2)	(10.2)	(7.0)	71	50.7	0.3	68.8	103	64.8	4.3	43.5	174
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	11.6	13.4	75.5	1,490	3.1	7.3	90.4	1,465	7.4	10.4	82.9	2,955
Second	20.2	19.8	60.1	1,451	4.4	8.6	87.6	1,603	11.9	13.9	74.5	3,053
Middle	27.6	18.5	54.5	1,561	6.4	10.8	83.3	1,533	17.1	14.7	68.8	3,094
Fourth	46.1	19.0	35.5	1,511	13.7	10.6	77.5	1,500	30.0	14.9	56.4	3,011
Richest	58.3	16.8	25.2	1,272	18.1	8.6	77.8	1,385	37.3	12.5	52.6	2,657

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Province												
Kabul	56.8	15.1	28.4	969	7.4	5.4	91.7	888	33.2	10.5	58.7	1,858
Kapisa	30.0	11.7	59.4	82	1.9	6.4	93.2	80	16.1	9.1	76.0	162
Parwan	63.2	6.8	30.0	145	3.5	6.4	91.3	157	32.2	6.6	61.9	302
Maidan Wardak	52.1	14.5	33.9	137	1.8	17.4	81.5	143	26.4	16.0	58.2	280
Logar	41.8	15.0	43.2	90	1.6	6.2	93.2	84	22.4	10.8	67.4	175
Nangarhar	31.9	26.5	41.6	540	3.5	20.9	75.6	566	17.4	23.6	59.0	1,106
Laghman	44.1	15.2	41.7	133	4.8	6.7	90.7	126	25.1	11.1	65.5	259
Panjsher	64.2	5.8	31.4	21	7.7	5.8	92.2	21	36.5	5.8	61.2	42
Baghlan	27.3	7.6	65.5	183	2.1	6.7	92.2	193	14.4	7.1	79.3	375
Bamyan	49.7	18.3	32.9	77	7.5	5.6	90.3	72	29.4	12.2	60.5	149
Ghazni	42.1	16.4	42.4	215	11.9	9.0	81.2	283	24.9	12.2	64.4	497
Paktika	14.4	18.9	66.1	123	0.2	0.2	99.6	122	7.4	9.6	82.7	245
Paktya	31.9	26.1	41.3	115	3.7	9.2	87.1	142	16.4	16.8	66.6	257
Khost	39.3	22.3	38.4	212	3.2	6.4	90.9	199	21.9	14.6	63.8	411
Kunarha	47.1	30.8	22.5	111	4.9	17.8	77.3	101	26.9	24.6	48.7	212
Nooristan	24.1	21.9	54.2	35	3.0	10.0	89.1	32	14.0	16.2	70.9	67
Badakhshan	16.8	8.4	79.1	266	8.4	6.2	89.4	286	12.4	7.3	84.4	553
Takhar	35.1	17.2	49.8	243	5.0	9.7	89.6	246	20.0	13.4	69.8	489
Kunduz	30.8	15.5	53.7	248	19.6	11.9	68.5	239	25.3	13.7	61.0	487
Samangan	29.4	10.1	63.7	103	4.3	4.4	93.9	108	16.6	7.2	79.2	211
Balkh	50.8	18.9	31.9	342	50.8	9.4	40.9	368	50.8	13.9	36.5	710
Sar-e-Pul	24.4	16.0	60.5	118	25.3	13.0	63.3	124	24.9	14.5	61.9	242
Ghor	18.2	10.5	71.8	197	6.8	8.2	87.5	167	12.9	9.4	79.0	364
Daykundi	43.5	21.1	35.0	171	31.6	17.8	52.2	163	37.7	19.5	43.4	334
Urozgan	7.0	7.7	84.5	110	0.3	4.0	95.6	105	3.8	5.9	89.9	215
Zabul	9.8	16.5	63.8	74	0.3	3.3	89.1	94	4.5	9.1	78.0	168
Kandahar	11.3	21.0	68.0	337	2.1	3.2	94.9	342	6.6	12.0	81.6	679
Jawzjan	34.6	17.5	49.3	146	26.5	6.9	67.4	166	30.3	11.9	58.9	312
Faryab	17.4	15.4	66.7	243	14.3	8.6	77.1	297	15.7	11.7	72.4	539
Helmand	10.9	21.0	68.1	564	0.4	2.7	97.1	559	5.7	11.9	82.6	1,123
Badghis	10.2	10.2	79.4	152	2.8	4.2	95.3	157	6.4	7.2	87.5	310
Herat	21.6	23.1	56.1	572	5.1	17.3	80.8	664	12.7	20.0	69.4	1,236
Farah	16.1	13.5	70.0	126	0.0	5.8	92.5	124	8.1	9.7	81.2	249
Nimroz	25.4	21.2	53.9	84	1.5	15.4	84.4	67	14.8	18.6	67.5	151

[1] **MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age**

[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]		
Total	**39.2**	**23.3**	**15.9**	**21.6**	**100.0**	**20,700**	**37.9**	**22.8**	**16.4**	**22.9**	**100.0**	**3,859**
Sex												
Male	38.6	22.9	15.7	22.7	100.0	12,136	37.3	22.6	16.8	23.3	100.0	3,100
Female	40.0	23.8	16.1	20.2	100.0	8,564	40.6	23.6	14.4	21.4	100.0	759
Area												
Urban	46.0	24.6	14.7	14.6	100.0	6,571	41.9	26.7	15.2	16.1	100.0	1,340
Rural	36.0	22.7	16.4	24.9	100.0	14,129	35.8	20.7	17.0	26.5	100.0	2,519
Mother's education[A]												
Pre-primary/ECE or none	36.2	23.3	16.8	23.7	100.0	16,900	40.2	25.3	18.9	15.6	100.0	2,975
Primary	50.9	24.4	14.4	10.3	100.0	1,812	59.5	21.1	15.8	3.6	100.0	232
Lower Secondary	56.8	24.2	12.4	6.6	100.0	692	55.5	29.0	8.7	6.8	100.0	67
Upper Secondary	61.9	24.0	8.8	5.3	100.0	653	58.7	24.8	13.5	3.0	100.0	86
Higher	63.1	25.5	8.5	2.9	100.0	443	41.7	38.5	11.2	8.5	100.0	86
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	40.1	21.7	14.5	23.6	100.0	5,012	35.3	23.4	18.4	22.8	100.0	1,748
2 (primary/lower secondary)	39.3	23.7	15.5	21.5	100.0	4,016	38.1	20.2	15.6	26.2	100.0	1,015
3 (primary/lower secondary)	38.9	24.2	14.6	22.3	100.0	3,397	41.8	24.3	13.9	20.1	100.0	1,093
4 (primary)	38.3	24.6	15.6	21.5	100.0	3,269	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	39.1	23.0	18.1	19.8	100.0	2,639	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	38.5	23.3	19.0	19.2	100.0	2,363	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	32.2	20.1	15.7	32.0	100.0	2,619	34.1	19.2	13.3	33.5	100.0	319
Second	33.0	21.4	17.3	28.3	100.0	3,716	33.7	19.3	18.0	28.9	100.0	550
Middle	34.4	24.0	16.5	25.2	100.0	4,167	34.2	21.5	16.7	27.6	100.0	737
Fourth	40.2	24.7	16.6	18.5	100.0	5,066	38.0	23.6	16.7	21.6	100.0	1,109
Richest	50.1	24.4	13.7	11.7	100.0	5,132	43.3	25.5	15.9	15.3	100.0	1,143

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

[2] MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade (Continued)

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Primary school							Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school		Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]				Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]		
Province													
Kabul	52.2	24.5	15.6	7.7	100.0	3,430		52.6	26.3	10.8	10.3	100.0	637
Kapisa	47.2	23.3	15.1	14.4	100.0	142		48.9	18.8	16.9	15.4	100.0	33
Parwan	58.9	21.4	10.7	9.0	100.0	469		47.5	22.2	12.6	17.7	100.0	131
Maidan Wardak	39.7	21.9	13.9	24.5	100.0	521		37.7	25.5	12.8	24.0	100.0	88
Logar	44.2	20.6	12.7	22.5	100.0	300		44.3	17.7	13.0	24.9	100.0	54
Nangarhar	27.1	23.6	16.9	32.3	100.0	1,806		19.2	18.1	20.5	42.1	100.0	345
Laghman	54.1	19.7	12.5	13.7	100.0	516		50.0	22.6	12.4	15.0	100.0	90
Panjsher	61.0	22.1	10.2	6.6	100.0	51		48.6	28.0	11.7	11.7	100.0	15
Baghlan	46.0	22.3	14.8	17.0	100.0	409		37.6	25.2	14.2	23.0	100.0	69
Bamyan	39.2	29.8	17.6	13.4	100.0	311		42.2	23.2	21.2	13.4	100.0	52
Ghazni	34.5	26.8	14.6	24.1	100.0	704		40.7	22.3	17.6	19.4	100.0	177
Paktika	36.2	14.5	16.6	32.7	100.0	146		31.9	14.0	17.4	36.7	100.0	37
Paktya	42.2	19.2	11.5	27.1	100.0	377		27.0	12.4	12.1	48.5	100.0	85
Khost	34.9	22.0	15.4	27.7	100.0	532		22.8	21.6	14.0	41.6	100.0	121
Kunarha	30.5	21.1	17.7	30.8	100.0	406		31.1	18.4	21.9	28.6	100.0	88
Nooristan	44.6	19.2	12.6	23.6	100.0	93		56.4	8.7	7.7	27.3	100.0	16
Badakhshan	35.0	24.3	19.9	20.7	100.0	486		(37.8)	(33.5)	(8.0)	(20.8)	100.0	69
Takhar	41.7	23.0	15.6	19.7	100.0	854		37.1	16.9	26.9	19.2	100.0	112
Kunduz	41.2	27.6	12.6	18.7	100.0	635		32.2	23.4	22.1	22.3	100.0	154
Samangan	33.3	31.8	17.6	17.4	100.0	174		28.1	30.0	23.8	18.1	100.0	38
Balkh	47.3	24.0	16.0	12.7	100.0	1,317		45.2	24.4	14.5	15.9	100.0	412
Sar-e-Pul	35.0	26.2	18.5	20.2	100.0	387		34.0	22.3	17.1	26.5	100.0	91
Ghor	31.2	24.6	14.9	29.3	100.0	275		28.3	22.5	17.6	31.6	100.0	65
Daykundi	21.3	31.2	20.7	26.8	100.0	494		21.7	26.2	18.8	33.2	100.0	163
Urozgan	35.9	9.4	10.2	44.5	100.0	89		(35.8)	(9.7)	(13.9)	(40.7)	100.0	19
Zabul	40.5	10.7	10.0	38.8	100.0	120		(29.7)	(16.0)	(14.6)	(39.7)	100.0	11
Kandahar	27.4	17.4	16.1	39.1	100.0	615		19.8	24.5	22.2	33.4	100.0	69
Jawzjan	45.8	24.1	14.1	16.0	100.0	502		50.1	27.0	14.7	8.2	100.0	105
Faryab	28.8	26.6	18.7	25.9	100.0	711		38.1	27.6	18.3	16.0	100.0	110
Helmand	28.3	15.1	14.4	42.3	100.0	918		22.8	20.3	10.7	46.3	100.0	120
Badghis	40.0	21.4	16.4	22.2	100.0	235		(26.6)	(21.4)	(19.5)	(32.5)	100.0	22
Herat	34.5	24.0	18.2	23.3	100.0	2,175		44.2	17.8	25.6	12.5	100.0	202
Farah	31.3	22.6	15.4	30.7	100.0	259		30.4	22.4	23.9	23.3	100.0	31
Nimroz	24.4	22.8	18.8	34.0	100.0	238		21.8	36.9	19.7	21.6	100.0	27

[1] **MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)**

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**28.6**	**9.5**	**3.8**	**64.8**	**6,015**	**11.5**	**1.7**	**1.3**	**92.1**	**6,946**	**19.5**	**5.3**	**2.5**	**79.4**	**12,961**
Area															
Urban	44.7	9.9	1.7	55.1	1,628	22.4	1.8	0.7	89.5	1,942	32.6	5.4	1.1	73.8	3,570
Rural	22.7	9.3	4.6	68.4	4,387	7.3	1.7	1.5	93.1	5,004	14.5	5.2	3.0	81.6	9,391
Age at beginning of school year															
16	24.5	15.5	6.1	55.6	2,000	8.7	2.7	2.2	89.3	2,123	16.4	8.9	4.1	73.0	4,123
17	29.8	7.7	2.9	65.5	2,246	10.8	1.4	0.9	92.9	2,687	19.4	4.3	1.8	80.4	4,933
18	31.9	4.9	2.4	74.2	1,770	15.2	1.1	0.8	93.9	2,136	22.8	2.8	1.5	85.0	3,905
Mother's education[B]															
Pre-primary/ECE or none	22.9	13.9	5.9	59.5	2,543	7.6	2.5	2.2	90.2	2,635	15.2	8.1	4.0	75.1	5,179
Primary	58.4	9.4	0.7	31.7	126	12.8	2.4	0.3	87.6	121	36.0	6.0	0.5	59.2	247
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	(24.3)	(2.2)	(1.3)	(81.0)	29	56.0	4.9	0.6	42.5	63
Upper Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	(54.6)	(1.6)	(.0)	(50.7)	74
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(47.6)	(22.8)	(1.3)	(41.4)	41
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	9.7	4.7	3.7	83.7	1,106	2.0	1.2	1.5	95.7	1,177	5.7	2.9	2.5	89.9	2,283
Second	16.6	9.5	6.4	71.5	1,071	4.0	1.3	2.2	94.3	1,330	9.6	4.9	4.1	84.1	2,401
Middle	22.9	9.0	4.3	68.7	1,294	5.4	1.8	1.3	94.1	1,404	13.8	5.3	2.7	81.9	2,698
Fourth	33.9	12.9	3.7	57.4	1,239	15.6	2.4	0.9	90.7	1,569	23.6	7.0	2.1	76.0	2,807
Richest	55.3	10.8	1.5	46.4	1,306	27.4	1.6	0.6	86.8	1,466	40.6	5.9	1.0	67.8	2,773

[1] **MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age**

[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]		Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	
Province															
Kabul	58.6	7.8	0.0	51.4	814	20.4	0.0	0.4	96.5	1,023	37.3	3.5	0.2	76.5	1,837
Kapisa	37.8	4.1	1.1	74.8	59	9.5	0.0	0.0	98.6	94	20.4	1.6	0.4	89.4	153
Parwan	48.1	13.4	1.9	55.8	145	15.1	0.8	0.0	95.1	157	30.9	6.9	0.9	76.3	301
Maidan Wardak	47.9	10.5	2.7	45.5	122	5.7	0.4	4.3	91.5	119	27.1	5.5	3.5	68.2	241
Logar	34.0	12.6	3.6	57.9	75	3.1	0.0	0.0	99.8	77	18.4	6.2	1.8	79.1	153
Nangarhar	27.3	18.7	10.4	47.1	481	5.4	3.4	3.3	90.5	450	16.7	11.3	6.9	68.1	932
Laghman	42.1	5.1	3.8	59.2	100	9.6	0.5	1.1	96.1	140	23.1	2.4	2.2	80.8	240
Panjsher	62.1	8.5	0.9	55.2	21	17.5	0.6	0.0	97.3	19	41.1	4.8	0.5	75.0	40
Baghlan	31.9	12.2	0.7	67.0	123	7.3	0.0	0.7	98.3	177	17.4	5.0	0.7	85.4	299
Bamyan	47.7	9.0	2.2	50.0	71	17.1	0.6	0.9	97.1	71	32.4	4.8	1.5	73.5	141
Ghazni	24.4	18.0	0.8	60.3	167	13.5	3.2	0.7	88.5	190	18.6	10.2	0.7	75.3	357
Paktika	15.3	7.5	4.2	76.0	90	0.5	0.0	0.7	99.0	103	7.4	3.5	2.4	88.2	193
Paktya	27.2	19.0	9.3	49.9	119	2.5	1.2	4.7	92.9	128	14.4	9.8	6.9	72.2	247
Khost	33.4	18.9	5.8	50.1	175	6.5	0.0	4.0	93.6	183	19.7	9.2	4.9	72.4	359
Kunarha	35.7	21.0	8.6	38.2	98	3.0	2.2	3.6	91.7	112	18.3	11.0	5.9	66.7	210
Nooristan	26.5	9.2	7.2	69.7	26	6.1	1.0	2.6	95.8	28	16.0	5.0	4.8	83.2	54
Badakhshan	18.5	4.2	0.9	85.1	195	12.9	2.6	0.7	92.8	237	15.4	3.3	0.8	89.3	432
Takhar	33.2	7.1	0.0	69.4	182	10.5	0.7	2.1	92.5	217	20.9	3.6	1.1	82.0	399
Kunduz	17.8	10.2	0.4	74.4	188	17.9	7.3	3.0	77.8	224	17.9	8.7	1.8	76.3	413
Samangan	17.5	5.8	1.3	80.7	102	4.1	0.0	0.0	98.7	77	11.7	3.3	0.8	88.5	179
Balkh	30.0	9.1	1.5	65.2	275	43.2	7.9	0.0	64.1	291	36.8	8.5	0.7	64.7	566
Sar-e-Pul	18.5	12.2	1.2	75.5	90	21.6	9.5	3.4	74.2	134	20.4	10.6	2.5	74.7	225
Ghor	17.8	9.9	5.3	74.3	153	2.1	1.5	0.5	97.5	132	10.6	6.0	3.1	85.0	285
Daykundi	36.8	19.7	2.9	44.6	112	26.9	7.4	0.6	70.2	160	31.0	12.4	1.6	59.7	272
Urozgan	8.3	3.6	5.4	81.8	99	0.9	1.0	0.6	96.6	115	4.3	2.2	2.8	89.7	214
Zabul	7.6	3.0	4.8	79.7	81	0.4	0.0	0.3	96.5	81	4.0	1.5	2.6	88.1	162
Kandahar	14.1	6.1	6.1	75.2	308	1.7	0.0	0.3	99.0	333	7.7	2.9	3.1	87.5	641
Jawzjan	30.9	3.8	0.6	71.8	122	21.4	2.3	0.4	85.4	167	25.4	3.0	0.5	79.7	289
Faryab	21.6	7.1	0.6	75.2	145	8.1	2.9	0.6	90.2	223	13.4	4.6	0.6	84.3	369
Helmand	9.8	5.6	9.6	75.2	565	2.4	0.2	0.7	98.1	451	6.5	3.2	5.6	85.3	1,016
Badghis	10.2	2.0	4.3	85.1	96	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	122	6.2	0.9	1.9	93.4	218
Herat	20.6	5.5	2.2	74.8	440	8.0	0.3	1.6	94.3	714	12.8	2.3	1.9	86.9	1,153
Farah	15.0	6.8	6.0	73.7	108	0.7	0.3	0.7	98.7	123	7.4	3.3	3.2	87.0	231
Nimroz	14.7	6.7	3.9	77.1	69	7.2	0.0	2.1	95.4	72	10.9	3.3	2.9	86.5	141

[1] **MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age**

[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 14-16 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years at beginning of school year[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year[A]
Total	**43.4**	**5,323**	**44.2**	**14,009**	**73.5**	**2,169**	**21.3**	**4,953**	**31.2**	**11,556**	**26.7**	**9,363**
Sex												
Male	55.2	2,726	53.3	6,700	89.6	1,438	35.1	2,454	41.4	5,115	35.5	4,265
Female	31.1	2,597	35.9	7,309	41.7	730	7.6	2,499	23.2	6,441	19.3	5,098
Area												
Urban	68.5	1,278	67.4	3,776	69.7	790	33.6	1,234	51.3	3,062	44.9	2,632
Rural	35.5	4,044	35.7	10,233	75.6	1,379	17.2	3,719	24.0	8,494	19.5	6,730
Mother's education[B]												
Pre-primary/ ECE or none	39.4	4,829	40.9	9,664	74.2	1,767	16.5	4,486	na	na	na	na
Primary	70.2	257	78.0	450	72.4	151	28.7	203	na	na	na	na
Lower Secondary	65.0	115	80.5	123	(75.5)	51	(23.7)	61	na	na	na	na
Upper Secondary	72.2	75	93.1	150	(68.5)	50	(33.1)	76	na	na	na	na
Higher	(118.4)	47	94.6	106	(77.4)	35	(50.2)	65	na	na	na	na
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	16.7	1,144	19.1	2,577	75.3	196	6.6	980	10.5	2,033	6.1	1,334
Second	29.9	1,122	26.9	2,685	73.2	330	14.0	1,003	16.2	2,099	10.4	1,647
Middle	39.5	1,062	37.0	2,878	75.3	377	17.1	1,026	24.1	2,405	18.3	1,945
Fourth	58.2	1,091	57.0	2,979	74.3	604	30.5	1,005	39.5	2,414	29.7	1,974
Richest	81.0	903	76.6	2,890	71.2	661	39.0	939	58.4	2,605	52.9	2,463

[1] **MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2**

[3] **MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school**

[4] **MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Lower secondary)**

[5] **MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2**

[6] **MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2**

[A] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates (Continued)

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 14-16 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years at beginning of school year[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year[A]
Province												
Kabul	76.2	636	77.2	1,922	58.5	476	34.2	641	60.6	1,626	51.5	1,411
Kapisa	36.6	58	44.2	157	(67.0)	17	15.0	55	41.1	133	33.5	105
Parwan	48.6	115	62.0	317	75.9	70	38.7	98	47.4	264	39.2	203
Maidan Wardak	44.9	95	47.7	285	90.0	49	20.2	107	26.3	212	23.6	159
Logar	40.1	75	39.0	163	83.6	23	28.0	60	26.4	131	20.3	119
Nangarhar	43.2	410	38.9	968	79.1	170	19.9	349	29.6	906	25.6	662
Laghman	70.8	91	44.2	245	72.6	70	18.0	77	33.3	220	30.1	209
Panjsher	58.8	14	76.8	42	67.2	9	24.4	15	69.0	36	52.6	35
Baghlan	25.4	169	43.8	348	(75.1)	31	24.5	114	36.3	242	26.2	227
Bamyan	81.7	54	72.3	148	60.9	35	24.2	53	55.6	139	39.0	122
Ghazni	37.6	186	47.3	418	78.4	76	35.0	159	24.6	312	15.8	254
Paktika	13.1	96	19.3	218	(97.7)	13	9.9	74	11.2	163	9.8	115
Paktya	55.8	92	32.4	260	84.1	31	21.3	90	22.7	221	20.5	200
Khost	54.3	136	39.8	404	90.1	67	23.3	136	27.5	324	20.2	276
Kunarha	48.7	85	40.7	210	93.3	31	47.0	73	27.2	212	28.2	143
Nooristan	52.7	24	28.4	61	91.4	8	15.0	23	24.3	53	21.6	42
Badakhshan	32.3	187	51.2	495	(40.6)	64	7.4	174	40.2	362	29.3	285
Takhar	52.3	176	58.0	452	62.3	85	12.6	163	35.5	358	30.9	233
Kunduz	39.3	162	38.1	435	84.2	68	30.2	152	21.6	394	25.1	280
Samangan	27.4	66	35.3	201	(60.1)	24	13.4	70	20.3	167	16.5	128
Balkh	74.9	235	66.4	661	92.5	172	53.8	255	52.8	480	39.2	497
Sar-e-Pul	40.7	97	44.9	241	78.3	39	28.9	82	31.8	169	24.0	176
Ghor	21.1	139	27.8	339	(83.4)	30	10.6	128	21.3	283	16.7	194
Daykundi	65.5	93	56.6	284	90.1	85	38.7	108	46.3	258	28.2	230
Urozgan	12.2	66	8.0	215	(*)	6	7.4	67	9.0	226	10.0	145
Zabul	9.3	74	10.0	144	(*)	4	6.0	40	6.3	165	4.2	99
Kandahar	16.6	276	18.6	649	(89.2)	36	8.0	234	12.9	594	6.3	457
Jawzjan	49.1	111	44.1	316	90.4	41	29.7	114	32.7	232	23.4	216
Faryab	30.0	211	28.7	467	(98.2)	50	10.3	196	18.2	288	19.0	298
Helmand	18.8	428	14.4	1,056	(65.5)	80	6.4	419	9.6	954	7.1	715
Badghis	22.7	116	13.8	280	(*)	16	3.1	107	11.8	197	5.8	157
Herat	54.9	399	49.6	1,236	63.9	171	10.5	384	26.2	841	27.9	732
Farah	20.2	98	20.0	230	(*)	13	9.5	90	15.1	264	15.1	145
Nimroz	29.6	53	35.1	141	(69.1)	12	13.3	48	21.1	130	17.5	97

[1] **MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2**

[3] **MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school**

[4] **MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Lower secondary)**

[5] **MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2**

[6] **MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2**

[A] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), [1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR[3]
Total[3]	**40.6**	**54.1**	**47.5**	**0.75**	**8.9**	**32.1**	**20.3**	**0.28**	**11.5**	**28.6**	**19.5**	**0.40**
Area												
Urban	61.2	71.8	66.7	0.85	15.3	47.3	31.3	0.32	22.4	44.7	32.6	0.50
Rural	34.2	48.6	41.5	0.70	6.9	27.0	16.8	0.26	7.3	22.7	14.5	0.32
Mother's education[A]												
Pre-primary/ECE or none	36.3	50.9	43.8	0.71	7.3	29.7	18.4	0.25	7.6	22.9	15.2	0.33
Primary	72.7	79.2	76.0	0.92	18.7	53.2	35.7	0.35	12.8	58.4	36.0	0.22
Lower Secondary	75.2	84.4	79.4	0.89	31.7	62.8	47.7	0.50	24.3	82.7	56.0	0.29
Upper Secondary	78.4	83.1	80.7	0.94	34.7	73.1	51.1	0.48	18.1	93.0	54.6	0.19
Higher	75.5	86.2	80.7	0.88	50.7	85.2	64.8	0.60	53.9	36.2	47.6	1.49
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	20.9	29.4	25.3	0.71	3.1	11.6	7.4	0.26	2.0	9.7	5.7	0.20
Second	31.9	44.8	38.6	0.71	4.4	20.2	11.9	0.22	4.0	16.6	9.6	0.24
Middle	37.2	54.3	45.9	0.68	6.4	27.6	17.1	0.23	5.4	22.9	13.8	0.24
Fourth	51.9	68.8	60.4	0.75	13.7	46.1	30.0	0.30	15.6	33.9	23.6	0.46
Richest	68.7	82.6	75.8	0.83	18.1	58.3	37.3	0.31	27.4	55.3	40.6	0.50
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest[1]	0.30	0.36	0.33	na	0.17	0.20	0.20	na	0.07	0.18	0.14	na
Area												
Rural/Urban[2]	0.56	0.68	0.62	na	0.45	0.57	0.54	na	0.33	0.51	0.44	na
Orphanhood												
Orphans/non-orphans	0.67	0.69	0.69	na	2.07	0.31	0.71	na	0.57	0.16	0.27	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[2] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices (Continued)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), [1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR[3]
Province												
Kabul	67.3	83.1	75.5	0.81	7.4	56.8	33.2	0.13	20.4	58.6	37.3	0.35
Kapisa	19.3	45.1	32.0	0.43	1.9	30.0	16.1	0.06	9.5	37.8	20.4	0.25
Parwan	49.9	71.4	60.3	0.70	3.5	63.2	32.2	0.06	15.1	48.1	30.9	0.31
Maidan Wardak	51.3	74.7	63.4	0.69	1.8	52.1	26.4	0.03	5.7	47.9	27.1	0.12
Logar	39.1	65.3	52.4	0.60	1.6	41.8	22.4	0.04	3.1	34.0	18.4	0.09
Nangarhar	49.8	57.0	53.6	0.87	3.5	31.9	17.4	0.11	5.4	27.3	16.7	0.20
Laghman	49.1	74.5	62.3	0.66	4.8	44.1	25.1	0.11	9.6	42.1	23.1	0.23
Panjsher	49.4	68.1	59.0	0.73	7.7	64.2	36.5	0.12	17.5	62.1	41.1	0.28
Baghlan	29.6	42.9	36.4	0.69	2.1	27.3	14.4	0.08	7.3	31.9	17.4	0.23
Bamyan	70.6	85.8	78.4	0.82	7.5	49.7	29.4	0.15	17.1	47.7	32.4	0.36
Ghazni	45.3	66.0	55.3	0.69	11.9	42.1	24.9	0.28	13.5	24.4	18.6	0.55
Paktika	6.5	26.7	16.8	0.24	0.2	14.4	7.4	0.02	0.5	15.3	7.4	0.03
Paktya	26.3	57.9	42.8	0.45	3.7	31.9	16.4	0.12	2.5	27.2	14.4	0.09
Khost	19.4	62.2	40.7	0.31	3.2	39.3	21.9	0.08	6.5	33.4	19.7	0.20
Kunarha	43.2	69.8	57.0	0.62	4.9	47.1	26.9	0.10	3.0	35.7	18.3	0.09
Nooristan	33.4	46.4	40.0	0.72	3.0	24.1	14.0	0.12	6.1	26.5	16.0	0.23
Badakhshan	35.3	39.0	37.2	0.91	8.4	16.8	12.4	0.50	12.9	18.5	15.4	0.70
Takhar	55.1	61.4	58.3	0.90	5.0	35.1	20.0	0.14	10.5	33.2	20.9	0.32
Kunduz	39.8	44.6	42.1	0.89	19.6	30.8	25.3	0.64	17.9	17.8	17.9	1.00
Samangan	25.5	33.2	29.5	0.77	4.3	29.4	16.6	0.15	4.1	17.5	11.7	0.24
Balkh	64.6	75.8	70.2	0.85	50.8	50.8	50.8	1.00	43.2	30.0	36.8	1.44
Sar-e-Pul	53.5	56.4	55.0	0.95	25.3	24.4	24.9	1.04	21.6	18.5	20.4	1.17
Ghor	18.9	26.5	23.0	0.71	6.8	18.2	12.9	0.37	2.1	17.8	10.6	0.12
Daykundi	54.4	66.2	60.1	0.82	31.6	43.5	37.7	0.73	26.9	36.8	31.0	0.73
Urozgan	6.8	16.0	11.5	0.42	0.3	7.0	3.8	0.05	0.9	8.3	4.3	0.11
Zabul	6.6	23.6	15.4	0.28	0.3	9.8	4.5	0.03	0.4	7.6	4.0	0.05
Kandahar	16.9	31.1	24.1	0.54	2.1	11.3	6.6	0.18	1.7	14.1	7.7	0.12
Jawzjan	53.2	60.2	56.8	0.88	26.5	34.6	30.3	0.77	21.4	30.9	25.4	0.69
Faryab	42.8	43.5	43.2	0.98	14.3	17.4	15.7	0.82	8.1	21.6	13.4	0.38
Helmand	11.1	31.0	20.8	0.36	0.4	10.9	5.7	0.04	2.4	9.8	6.5	0.24
Badghis	16.6	22.9	19.8	0.73	2.8	10.2	6.4	0.27	3.0	10.2	6.2	0.29
Herat	61.5	64.3	63.0	0.96	5.1	21.6	12.7	0.24	8.0	20.6	12.8	0.39
Farah	24.9	32.6	28.8	0.76	0.0	16.1	8.1	0.00	0.7	15.0	7.4	0.05
Nimroz	42.3	55.7	49.4	0.76	1.5	25.4	14.8	0.06	7.2	14.7	10.9	0.49

[1] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[2] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).[9] Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.[10]

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.[11]

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[12] with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (…) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.[13] National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognised that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

The MICS Foundational Learning Skills module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected upon completion of second grade of primary education.

The reading skills assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5[11] and No. 9[14].

In Afghanistan MICS, reading assessments were available in Dari and Pashto The assessment tools were customised using the official Grade 2 textbooks for these languages, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance.[15]

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[15] In Afghanistan MICS 23-2022, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the tasks in English.

Children were asked what language they mostly speak at home (home language) and children who had ever attended school were also asked what language is or was used most often for teaching in class (school language). Depending on children's school attendance different paths of selection of language for the first assessment were taken:

- Children who had ever attended school were assessed using the school language. If the assessment was not available in the school language reported, the child was assessed in the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.
- Children who had never attended school were assessed using the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.

Irrespective of school attendance, all children who failed the first assessment were provided the option to be assessed in one of the other available languages.

The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade are among the disaggregates shown and necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development and report on global SDG indicator 4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing two foundational reading tasks in Pashto or Dari, by sex, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4,5,6]	Percentage of children for whom the reading tasks were not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Total[1,4]	**30.7**	**16.2**	**16.3**	**14.9**	**21,698**	**23.3**	**13.4**	**14.0**	**12.9**	**21,065**	**27.0**	**14.9**	**15.2**	**13.9**	**0.86**	**6.9**	**42,763**
Area																	
Urban	46.8	28.7	28.5	27.0	5,164	42.0	29.8	31.6	29.1	4,769	44.5	29.2	30.0	28.0	1.08	3.9	9,933
Rural	25.6	12.3	12.5	11.1	16,534	17.8	8.6	8.9	8.1	16,296	21.7	10.5	10.7	9.6	0.73	7.9	32,830
Age at beginning of school year																	
6[8]	4.4	2.3	1.9	1.8	2,028	4.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	1,852	4.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.14	11.6	3,880
7-8[2,5]	10.8	5.3	4.8	4.4	5,832	9.4	4.5	4.6	4.1	5,980	10.1	4.9	4.7	4.3	0.93	9.0	11,812
7	10.1	5.3	5.4	5.0	2,926	5.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	3,075	7.9	3.6	4.0	3.5	0.39	10.6	6,001
8	11.4	5.2	4.3	3.8	2,906	13.2	7.0	6.6	6.4	2,905	12.3	6.1	5.4	5.1	1.69	7.3	5,811
9	31.5	12.0	12.5	11.0	2,885	26.8	14.5	15.4	14.1	2,698	29.2	13.2	13.9	12.5	1.29	5.0	5,583
10-14	45.9	25.8	26.0	24.0	10,953	33.7	20.3	21.1	19.4	10,534	39.9	23.1	23.6	21.7	0.81	5.5	21,487
10	38.5	19.4	19.3	18.6	2,555	35.6	18.2	18.0	17.5	2,416	37.1	18.8	18.7	18.0	0.94	4.2	4,971
11	41.3	20.3	20.9	18.8	2,722	29.1	15.5	16.1	14.6	2,296	35.7	18.1	18.7	16.9	0.77	5.1	5,018
12	51.4	30.5	32.4	29.6	2,489	37.0	26.6	26.2	25.6	2,335	44.4	28.6	29.4	27.6	0.87	6.3	4,824
13	48.3	31.9	30.0	27.8	2,415	33.0	22.3	22.7	21.3	2,495	40.5	27.0	26.3	24.5	0.77	5.9	4,910
14	61.1	32.1	33.3	30.2	773	33.3	15.8	24.1	15.6	991	45.5	23.0	28.1	22.0	0.52	6.4	1,764
School attendance																	
Early childhood education	(18.8)	(6.8)	(1.9)	(1.9)	73	(55.1)	(13.2)	(7.5)	(7.5)	110	40.6	10.6	5.2	5.2	4.14	0.0	183
Primary	45.6	22.3	22.5	20.4	10,017	42.3	21.5	22.6	20.4	7,106	44.3	22.0	22.6	20.4	1.00	1.3	17,123
Grade 1	14.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	1,918	15.8	2.3	2.7	1.9	1,433	15.0	2.5	2.6	2.3	0.78	2.4	3,352
Grade 2-3[3,6]	36.7	13.7	13.8	12.0	3,648	35.0	15.4	16.0	14.8	3,080	35.9	14.5	14.8	13.3	1.24	1.3	6,728
Grade 2	31.6	12.7	12.7	11.1	1,984	29.7	11.8	12.0	11.5	1,773	30.7	12.3	12.4	11.3	1.04	1.4	3,757
Grade 3	42.6	14.9	15.1	12.9	1,664	42.2	20.3	21.4	19.4	1,307	42.4	17.3	17.9	15.8	1.49	1.2	2,970
Grade 4	56.7	30.7	28.7	26.9	1,726	50.1	30.0	28.9	28.0	989	54.3	30.4	28.8	27.3	1.04	1.2	2,714
Grade 5	67.5	33.7	33.5	31.7	1,404	71.9	35.8	42.3	33.8	1,047	69.4	34.6	37.2	32.6	1.07	0.4	2,451
Grade 6	78.1	51.6	56.1	49.3	1,321	81.1	62.5	62.4	60.4	557	79.0	54.8	57.9	52.6	1.23	0.7	1,878
Lower secondary	80.5	54.3	56.5	51.4	1,261	82.9	73.0	72.1	69.3	360	81.0	58.5	59.9	55.3	1.35	0.6	1,621
Grade 1	83.2	55.1	57.6	52.2	989	81.0	71.4	68.0	66.9	299	82.7	58.9	60.0	55.6	1.28	0.7	1,288
Grade 2	(65.5)	(43.7)	(42.9)	(39.5)	105	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(65.8)	(46.7)	(45.9)	(42.9)	1.71	(.0)	120
Grade 3	73.7	56.2	58.4	53.7	167	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47	79.4	62.6	67.5	60.6	1.58	0.0	213
Upper secondary	(96.7)	(59.1)	(54.8)	(51.5)	158	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(96.7)	(58.9)	(54.5)	(51.3)	0.00	(.0)	159
DK/Missing	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	3
Out-of-school	8.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	10,190	11.4	7.6	8.0	7.4	13,485	10.3	6.5	6.6	6.2	1.64	11.5	23,674
Mother's education																	
Pre-primary/ ECE or none	29.0	14.6	14.5	13.2	19,524	20.2	10.8	11.3	10.2	18,502	24.7	12.7	12.9	11.7	0.78	7.3	38,025
Primary	41.5	27.8	29.1	27.6	1,179	36.5	26.3	27.4	25.7	1,380	38.8	27.0	28.2	26.5	0.93	5.3	2,559
Lower Secondary	45.6	29.1	32.5	28.5	411	44.5	27.3	27.9	26.7	436	45.0	28.2	30.1	27.6	0.93	2.4	847

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing two foundational reading tasks in Pashto or Dari, by sex, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4,5,6]	Percentage of children for whom the reading tasks were not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Upper Secondary	43.1	31.5	31.7	31.1	333	59.6	44.4	48.3	44.3	491	52.9	39.2	41.6	39.0	1.43	4.1	824
Higher	66.8	50.3	48.2	45.7	252	69.8	51.0	49.3	49.3	256	68.3	50.7	48.8	47.5	1.08	0.5	508
Child's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	30.5	14.2	14.4	13.0	7,935	21.8	9.6	10.6	9.1	7,001	26.4	12.1	12.6	11.2	0.70	6.9	14,936
Has no functional difficulty	30.8	17.4	17.4	16.0	13,763	24.0	15.3	15.7	14.7	14,064	27.3	16.4	16.5	15.3	0.92	6.9	27,827
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	15.1	5.5	6.2	5.5	4,652	9.6	2.5	3.6	2.4	4,804	12.3	4.0	4.8	3.9	0.43	11.1	9,456
Second	22.2	8.5	8.8	7.3	4,702	14.0	5.4	5.2	4.9	4,361	18.2	7.0	7.1	6.1	0.67	9.8	9,063
Middle	29.4	14.6	14.3	13.1	4,376	16.4	7.3	7.5	6.9	4,396	22.9	10.9	10.9	10.0	0.52	5.7	8,773
Fourth	38.0	20.5	18.8	17.5	4,241	32.9	21.0	20.9	20.0	3,913	35.5	20.8	19.8	18.7	1.15	4.1	8,153
Richest	53.9	36.4	37.7	35.6	3,727	50.7	37.1	39.2	36.1	3,591	52.3	36.7	38.5	35.8	1.01	2.5	7,318
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/ Richest[7]	0.28	0.15	0.16	0.15	na	0.19	0.07	0.09	0.07	na	0.24	0.11	0.13	0.11	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban[8]	0.55	0.43	0.44	0.41	na	0.42	0.29	0.28	0.28	na	0.49	0.36	0.36	0.34	na	na	na
Functional difficulties																	
Difficulties/ No difficulties[9]	0.99	0.82	0.83	0.81	na	0.91	0.63	0.67	0.62	na	0.97	0.74	0.76	0.73	na	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[7] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[8] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[9] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] The reading tasks were available in Pashto and Dari. Children were assessed in the language (mainly) spoken by teachers or alternatively in the language (mainly) spoken at home. Children for whom both indicated languages were not available for assessment are recorded here, though children may subsequently have elected to attempt the assesment in one of available languages.

[B] As eligibility for the Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

na: not applicable

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing two foundational reading tasks in Pashto or Dari, by sex, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4,5,6]	Percentage of children for whom the reading tasks were not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Province																	
Kabul	48.1	31.2	30.8	30.4	2,334	45.0	31.9	34.7	31.9	2,182	46.6	31.6	32.7	31.2	1.05	4.2	4,516
Kapisa	34.2	19.3	17.6	14.1	244	21.5	7.5	9.6	6.6	261	27.7	13.2	13.5	10.2	0.47	3.6	505
Parwan	51.4	35.3	35.3	34.9	456	43.9	29.3	29.1	27.3	474	47.6	32.2	32.1	31.0	0.78	3.8	930
Maidan Wardak	48.5	23.8	23.4	21.4	444	22.2	7.8	8.3	7.8	377	36.4	16.5	16.4	15.2	0.37	0.0	821
Logar	27.9	9.0	9.7	7.6	291	14.1	5.1	6.5	4.9	286	21.1	7.0	8.1	6.3	0.65	0.0	577
Nangarhar	44.2	11.2	15.4	10.7	1,586	29.0	6.9	9.8	6.9	1,604	36.6	9.1	12.6	8.8	0.65	2.1	3,189
Laghman	45.1	27.0	27.9	27.0	405	33.2	17.2	17.4	16.6	394	39.2	22.2	22.8	21.8	0.61	18.2	799
Panjsher	39.0	14.0	11.8	11.5	52	32.0	10.6	11.0	8.9	50	35.5	12.3	11.5	10.2	0.77	2.1	102
Baghlan	37.8	12.3	12.3	12.3	549	27.6	7.0	9.2	7.0	603	32.5	9.5	10.7	9.5	0.57	0.8	1,152
Bamyan	33.9	21.6	22.5	19.6	233	30.5	18.1	15.9	14.2	215	32.3	19.9	19.4	17.0	0.73	1.6	448
Ghazni	31.0	18.9	15.8	12.8	669	25.6	16.5	13.8	13.4	772	28.1	17.6	14.7	13.1	1.05	0.0	1,441
Paktika	12.1	3.3	4.9	3.3	405	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	331	7.7	1.8	2.7	1.8	0.01	1.6	737
Paktya	29.4	17.5	15.6	14.7	350	18.8	7.0	7.2	6.7	420	23.6	11.8	11.0	10.3	0.45	0.0	770
Khost	37.7	27.6	27.7	25.9	721	16.6	10.7	9.1	9.1	635	27.8	19.7	19.0	18.0	0.35	0.3	1,356
Kunarha	37.7	12.0	11.7	10.2	325	19.4	4.0	4.6	3.3	273	29.3	8.4	8.4	7.0	0.33	2.2	599
Nooristan	12.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	105	14.6	2.6	0.3	0.3	103	13.4	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.31	56.2	208
Badakhshan	13.2	6.6	6.0	6.0	714	11.1	5.1	4.7	4.7	721	12.1	5.9	5.3	5.3	0.78	2.8	1,435
Takhar	21.7	8.4	9.1	5.5	613	19.9	5.6	5.2	4.8	688	20.8	6.9	7.1	5.1	0.88	21.8	1,301
Kunduz	29.3	12.9	11.9	10.7	579	24.8	17.3	16.7	15.8	677	26.9	15.3	14.5	13.4	1.49	14.5	1,257
Samangan	15.7	2.9	2.9	2.1	279	13.6	6.2	7.0	6.2	298	14.6	4.6	5.0	4.2	2.98	15.0	576
Balkh	38.8	21.8	21.8	20.0	1,070	32.4	23.5	21.9	21.9	910	35.9	22.6	21.8	20.9	1.09	3.2	1,980
Sar-e-Pul	40.9	20.5	18.1	16.7	375	38.3	20.7	22.6	19.6	349	39.6	20.6	20.3	18.1	1.18	16.4	724
Ghor	14.1	5.5	6.5	5.5	576	5.7	3.4	4.6	3.1	504	10.2	4.5	5.6	4.4	0.58	0.6	1,080
Daykundi	36.3	17.6	17.1	16.0	496	24.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	417	30.7	14.6	14.3	13.8	0.69	0.8	913
Urozgan	6.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	350	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	293	5.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.12	1.3	643
Zabul	18.6	9.2	6.4	6.4	235	21.4	5.9	6.3	4.8	259	20.1	7.5	6.3	5.5	0.75	0.5	493
Kandahar	29.2	14.0	13.0	11.7	1,348	14.0	5.6	7.6	5.5	1,125	22.3	10.2	10.5	8.9	0.47	1.0	2,474
Jawzjan	34.0	20.1	20.1	18.5	358	25.5	19.0	19.6	18.6	322	30.0	19.6	19.8	18.5	1.01	22.2	680
Faryab	15.6	14.0	13.0	12.9	963	13.2	10.8	10.9	10.6	941	14.4	12.4	12.0	11.8	0.82	22.5	1,904
Helmand	14.8	5.8	6.2	5.5	1,535	6.9	5.2	4.9	4.9	1,783	10.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	0.88	16.0	3,318
Badghis	10.3	9.0	8.8	8.8	515	12.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	523	11.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	0.62	2.4	1,038
Herat	29.2	18.9	19.2	18.2	1,908	32.2	26.7	27.6	26.1	1,740	30.6	22.6	23.2	22.0	1.44	9.8	3,648
Farah	18.4	10.8	9.9	9.9	393	13.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	345	15.9	8.5	8.1	8.1	0.60	0.9	738
Nimroz	19.6	9.4	12.9	9.4	220	15.4	10.2	11.9	10.0	191	17.7	9.8	12.4	9.7	1.06	4.3	412

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] The reading tasks were available in Pashto and Dari. Children were assessed in the language (mainly) spoken by teachers or alternatively in the language (mainly) spoken at home. Children for whom both indicated languages were not available for assessment are recorded here, though children may subsequently have elected to attempt the assesment in one of available languages.

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4,5,6]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total[1,4]	**31.5**	**32.4**	**30.8**	**34.1**	**20.2**	**21,698**	**21.2**	**22.5**	**21.4**	**23.2**	**13.1**	**21,065**	**26.4**	**27.5**	**26.2**	**28.7**	**16.7**	**0.65**	**42,763**
Area																			
Urban	50.6	48.1	42.0	46.0	34.0	5,164	43.1	43.1	37.1	39.9	26.7	4,769	47.0	45.7	39.7	43.1	30.5	0.79	9,933
Rural	25.5	27.5	27.3	30.4	15.9	16,534	14.8	16.4	16.9	18.3	9.1	16,296	20.2	22.0	22.1	24.4	12.6	0.57	32,830
Age at beginning of school year																			
6[A]	6.0	8.6	6.9	9.6	2.4	2,028	3.7	3.0	7.1	6.9	2.3	1,852	4.9	6.0	7.0	8.3	2.4	0.95	3,880
7-8[2,5]	14.7	15.8	15.7	18.6	7.5	5,832	8.9	10.6	12.0	12.7	5.2	5,980	11.8	13.2	13.8	15.6	6.3	0.69	11,812
7	13.2	12.8	14.5	17.9	6.7	2,926	4.5	6.6	9.1	9.8	3.1	3,075	8.7	9.6	11.7	13.7	4.9	0.46	6,001
8	16.3	18.8	17.0	19.2	8.3	2,906	13.6	14.9	15.0	15.7	7.4	2,905	15.0	16.9	16.0	17.5	7.8	0.89	5,811
9	30.4	32.8	32.1	35.9	19.6	2,885	21.1	24.6	22.0	23.7	14.4	2,698	25.9	28.9	27.2	30.0	17.1	0.73	5,583
10-14	45.3	45.4	43.0	46.4	30.5	10,953	31.4	32.1	29.2	31.9	19.2	10,534	38.5	38.9	36.2	39.3	25.0	0.63	21,487
10	37.1	37.6	38.8	42.6	26.9	2,555	26.0	25.5	24.2	28.3	14.7	2,416	31.7	31.7	31.7	35.6	20.9	0.54	4,971
11	37.8	38.3	31.7	38.0	22.3	2,722	24.9	27.3	24.3	27.1	14.7	2,296	31.9	33.3	28.3	33.0	18.8	0.66	5,018
12	47.3	46.1	45.3	47.0	31.9	2,489	36.4	38.2	33.5	37.8	25.3	2,335	42.0	42.3	39.6	42.6	28.7	0.79	4,824
13	55.0	56.5	53.7	54.9	37.3	2,415	40.6	37.3	35.3	36.9	24.4	2,495	47.7	46.8	44.3	45.8	30.8	0.65	4,910
14	62.5	59.7	55.1	60.4	45.7	773	24.4	31.4	27.4	24.9	13.4	991	41.1	43.8	39.5	40.5	27.5	0.29	1,764
School attendance																			
Early childhood education	(9.0)	(18.9)	(18.1)	(13.9)	(1.9)	73	(21.8)	(25.4)	(17.9)	(19.3)	(13.2)	110	16.7	22.8	18.0	17.2	8.7	7.28	183
Primary	43.5	44.6	41.2	46.0	27.4	10,017	33.5	35.4	33.0	34.2	20.1	7,106	39.3	40.8	37.8	41.1	24.4	0.73	17,123
Grade 1	10.2	14.1	14.5	24.4	4.5	1,918	3.1	7.0	7.4	11.8	1.5	1,433	7.1	11.0	11.4	19.0	3.2	0.34	3,352
Grade 2-3[3,6]	35.3	38.2	35.1	39.1	19.4	3,648	26.9	28.9	27.0	31.8	15.2	3,080	31.5	34.0	31.4	35.8	17.5	0.78	6,728
Grade 2	29.7	34.8	31.3	35.5	15.6	1,984	22.7	23.5	22.4	26.3	12.4	1,773	26.4	29.5	27.1	31.2	14.1	0.79	3,757
Grade 3	42.0	42.3	39.7	43.3	23.9	1,664	32.7	36.3	33.4	39.2	18.9	1,307	37.9	39.6	36.9	41.5	21.7	0.79	2,970
Grade 4	59.9	59.1	51.0	57.9	36.8	1,726	42.3	47.5	41.3	46.3	28.3	989	53.5	54.9	47.5	53.7	33.7	0.77	2,714
Grade 5	60.5	61.3	56.2	58.8	43.8	1,404	63.8	59.5	57.1	40.8	31.9	1,047	61.9	60.5	56.6	51.1	38.7	0.73	2,451
Grade 6	75.1	70.1	68.0	67.2	53.1	1,321	74.9	77.5	72.3	71.7	58.5	557	75.0	72.3	69.3	68.6	54.7	1.10	1,878
Lower secondary	79.2	77.2	68.4	68.2	57.7	1,261	81.0	88.0	69.8	75.8	57.1	360	79.6	79.6	68.7	69.9	57.5	0.99	1,621
Grade 1	81.4	77.8	68.3	65.5	59.1	989	78.9	85.9	67.1	72.5	51.8	299	80.8	79.7	68.0	67.1	57.4	0.88	1,288
Grade 2	(75.2)	(75.8)	(80.3)	(83.2)	(59.1)	105	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(78.2)	(78.0)	(78.5)	(81.0)	(59.9)	1.11	120
Grade 3	68.7	74.1	61.0	74.8	48.5	167	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47	73.1	79.8	67.1	80.3	57.3	1.82	213
Upper secondary	(88.6)	(88.6)	(89.8)	(81.7)	(80.1)	158	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(88.1)	(88.1)	(89.4)	(81.3)	(79.8)	0.00	159
DK/Missing	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	3
Out-of-school	13.0	14.0	15.2	17.6	7.8	10,190	13.2	13.9	14.1	16.0	8.3	13,485	13.1	13.9	14.5	16.7	8.1	1.06	23,674
Mother's education																			
Pre-primary/ECE or none	29.1	30.0	29.0	32.2	18.5	19,524	17.7	18.7	18.1	20.0	10.3	18,502	23.6	24.5	23.7	26.3	14.5	0.56	38,025
Primary	51.3	48.0	46.8	46.6	32.1	1,179	41.0	42.8	38.6	38.7	27.1	1,380	45.8	45.2	42.3	42.3	29.4	0.84	2,559

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4,5,6]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Lower Secondary	50.1	55.9	38.9	47.9	33.6	411	40.6	47.4	49.5	49.8	32.9	436	45.2	51.5	44.4	48.9	33.3	0.97	847
Upper Secondary	49.8	55.0	48.8	57.8	44.5	333	61.8	62.1	56.2	59.4	49.3	491	57.0	59.3	53.2	58.8	47.4	1.11	824
Higher	63.7	71.2	57.4	70.6	49.8	252	61.2	64.4	52.6	53.3	40.1	256	62.4	67.8	55.0	61.9	44.9	0.80	508
Child's functional difficulties																			
Has functional difficulty	27.4	28.3	27.9	30.6	16.3	7,935	16.4	17.9	18.3	18.8	9.7	7,001	22.3	23.4	23.4	25.1	13.2	0.59	14,936
Has no functional difficulty	33.8	34.7	32.5	36.1	22.5	13,763	23.6	24.7	23.0	25.4	14.8	14,064	28.7	29.7	27.7	30.7	18.6	0.66	27,827
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	13.2	14.7	17.7	18.6	8.4	4,652	5.2	7.5	9.2	9.9	3.0	4,804	9.1	11.0	13.4	14.1	5.7	0.36	9,456
Second	20.9	22.6	22.3	27.6	12.3	4,702	11.4	12.2	11.7	13.1	6.2	4,361	16.3	17.6	17.2	20.7	9.4	0.50	9,063
Middle	30.0	31.2	31.1	35.2	18.7	4,376	14.7	15.6	16.5	17.5	8.2	4,396	22.4	23.4	23.8	26.3	13.4	0.44	8,773
Fourth	39.8	41.6	35.8	39.0	24.4	4,241	30.9	33.4	30.0	34.2	19.0	3,913	35.5	37.6	33.0	36.7	21.8	0.78	8,153
Richest	59.6	57.7	52.1	54.7	42.1	3,727	52.2	51.6	46.4	48.2	34.7	3,591	56.0	54.7	49.3	51.5	38.5	0.82	7,318
Parity indices																			
Wealth																			
Poorest/Richest[7]	0.22	0.25	0.34	0.34	0.20	na	0.10	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.09	na	0.16	0.20	0.27	0.27	0.15	na	na
Area																			
Rural/Urban[8]	0.50	0.57	0.65	0.66	0.47	na	0.34	0.38	0.45	0.46	0.34	na	0.43	0.48	0.56	0.57	0.41	na	na
Functional difficulties																			
Difficulties/No difficulties[9]	0.81	0.82	0.86	0.85	0.72	na	0.69	0.72	0.79	0.74	0.65	na	0.78	0.79	0.84	0.82	0.71	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[7] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[8] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[9] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

na: not applicable

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4,5,6]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Province																			
Kabul	56.4	54.3	43.3	50.2	37.0	2,334	52.2	49.9	42.9	44.8	34.8	2,182	54.4	52.2	43.1	47.6	35.9	0.94	4,516
Kapisa	30.8	26.1	30.4	27.4	20.2	244	14.0	11.7	15.6	19.3	9.2	261	22.1	18.7	22.8	23.2	14.5	0.46	505
Parwan	53.8	51.2	60.0	57.5	46.4	456	39.2	39.9	44.8	42.3	33.4	474	46.4	45.4	52.3	49.8	39.8	0.72	930
Maidan Wardak	45.0	45.2	31.3	35.1	22.3	444	13.9	18.3	8.5	13.1	6.0	377	30.7	32.9	20.8	25.0	14.8	0.27	821
Logar	32.5	27.5	27.7	20.8	12.4	291	16.1	16.1	13.7	14.6	6.7	286	24.3	21.8	20.8	17.7	9.6	0.54	577
Nangarhar	22.0	21.5	18.9	20.0	10.9	1,586	11.1	11.9	12.3	6.8	4.0	1,604	16.5	16.7	15.6	13.4	7.4	0.37	3,189
Laghman	38.4	39.9	53.9	65.3	29.2	405	16.9	23.0	38.2	53.5	15.1	394	27.8	31.6	46.1	59.5	22.3	0.52	799
Panjsher	37.6	38.1	50.0	45.4	26.0	52	36.5	28.6	36.9	42.5	18.3	50	37.0	33.4	43.6	44.0	22.2	0.70	102
Baghlan	18.1	19.8	24.2	30.3	13.8	549	17.0	19.3	21.9	24.4	16.1	603	17.5	19.6	23.0	27.2	15.0	1.17	1,152
Bamyan	55.5	55.2	48.8	47.4	34.8	233	43.3	40.1	36.1	37.1	29.8	215	49.7	47.9	42.7	42.5	32.4	0.86	448
Ghazni	38.1	40.2	35.3	24.3	15.6	669	29.1	26.2	28.0	19.9	14.5	772	33.2	32.7	31.4	22.0	15.0	0.93	1,441
Paktika	14.2	15.4	28.0	32.0	11.5	405	1.9	3.2	11.4	14.0	1.5	331	8.6	9.9	20.5	23.9	7.0	0.13	737
Paktya	30.6	29.2	24.8	23.8	19.2	350	11.3	12.9	11.2	8.4	6.5	420	20.1	20.3	17.4	15.4	12.3	0.34	770
Khost	43.9	42.2	48.5	43.2	31.4	721	15.7	14.9	19.3	14.6	11.7	635	30.7	29.4	34.8	29.8	22.2	0.37	1,356
Kunarha	25.7	26.9	30.5	34.5	15.5	325	12.5	13.0	16.8	20.2	9.9	273	19.7	20.5	24.2	28.0	13.0	0.64	599
Nooristan	2.7	5.6	10.6	16.4	2.1	105	0.6	1.0	3.5	11.0	0.6	103	1.7	3.3	7.1	13.7	1.4	0.28	208
Badakhshan	15.7	15.5	15.1	13.0	9.7	714	12.2	13.0	12.0	13.5	10.7	721	14.0	14.2	13.6	13.2	10.2	1.11	1,435
Takhar	24.3	26.4	16.2	26.1	13.3	613	14.3	15.0	8.2	16.1	6.0	688	19.0	20.4	12.0	20.8	9.4	0.45	1,301
Kunduz	32.2	33.8	24.0	24.1	15.8	579	21.7	21.7	13.9	17.3	6.7	677	26.6	27.3	18.5	20.5	10.9	0.43	1,257
Samangan	5.2	5.8	22.5	21.7	2.9	279	8.0	8.8	17.8	22.7	8.0	298	6.6	7.4	20.1	22.2	5.5	2.77	576
Balkh	39.7	39.7	31.7	25.7	22.9	1,070	32.5	37.9	29.4	21.9	15.8	910	36.4	38.9	30.6	24.0	19.6	0.69	1,980
Sar-e-Pul	44.4	53.4	50.7	59.9	37.0	375	35.7	40.3	37.4	42.8	30.6	349	40.2	47.1	44.3	51.6	33.9	0.83	724
Ghor	8.7	10.4	26.0	25.4	6.8	576	5.3	6.2	16.4	17.4	4.9	504	7.1	8.5	21.5	21.7	5.9	0.72	1,080
Daykundi	35.0	37.4	37.8	37.4	23.5	496	23.2	23.7	21.7	16.3	11.8	417	29.6	31.1	30.4	27.8	18.2	0.50	913
Urozgan	6.3	4.4	15.3	22.7	2.8	350	3.3	1.2	11.3	12.4	0.5	293	4.9	2.9	13.5	18.0	1.7	0.17	643
Zabul	13.7	15.4	21.1	17.8	7.5	235	11.3	16.1	10.4	15.5	2.3	259	12.4	15.7	15.5	16.6	4.8	0.31	493
Kandahar	25.4	24.3	21.2	25.4	12.7	1,348	7.6	6.5	9.5	9.6	2.9	1,125	17.3	16.2	15.9	18.2	8.2	0.23	2,474
Jawzjan	36.9	34.6	44.3	42.6	31.0	358	25.1	28.8	25.6	29.4	19.5	322	31.4	31.9	35.5	36.3	25.6	0.63	680
Faryab	19.7	19.4	20.8	26.3	14.1	963	13.0	18.7	17.2	26.7	11.6	941	16.4	19.0	19.0	26.5	12.9	0.82	1,904
Helmand	19.3	24.4	32.4	41.8	14.8	1,535	4.8	10.2	14.0	14.9	2.8	1,783	11.5	16.7	22.5	27.3	8.3	0.19	3,318
Badghis	15.1	16.6	16.1	18.6	12.5	515	7.8	6.5	8.1	7.2	5.4	523	11.4	11.5	12.1	12.8	8.9	0.43	1,038
Herat	41.8	48.0	36.8	50.0	29.8	1,908	39.6	42.0	31.5	42.8	22.8	1,740	40.8	45.1	34.2	46.6	26.4	0.77	3,648
Farah	20.3	22.3	19.0	17.0	13.0	393	14.8	11.8	15.9	21.0	5.7	345	17.7	17.4	17.5	18.9	9.6	0.44	738
Nimroz	32.5	33.4	18.8	30.9	14.0	220	25.8	28.9	20.1	28.4	11.9	191	29.4	31.3	19.4	29.8	13.1	0.85	412

[1] MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.[1] Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

Afghanistan has legal provision for registering birth since 1960s and the system for vital statistics that included birth registration was established within the Civil Registration of Ministry of Interior (MoI) since then and was implemented directly by government with support from community elders who had the official responsibility to register births that occur in their communities. They were required to report their registration data to government (MoI). Later due to the government lacking administrative and logistical capacity required for provision of this service followed by war and internal conflict the system fell into disuse. As of 2003 UNICEF started supporting Vital Statistic Unit under the Civil Registration Department of the Ministry of Interior in reviving the system. The Civil Registration is basically responsible for issuing national ID, Vital Statistics (birth, death, marriage, divorce and refugees/IDPs) as well as foreigners working in Afghanistan with CSOs, private sector and business.

Registering birth means reaching each and every family which is very challenging and is beyond the capacity of one single government entity. To ensure registration of each birth there is need for convergence and inter-ministerial cooperation and collaboration and establishing strong links with community structures especially in a cultural sensitive society like Afghanistan. For this the first thing MoI and UNICEF did was establishment of an inter-ministerial task force for birth registration as per a Presidential Decree. The second step was involving Ministry of Health to register births that occur in health facilities and Ministry of Religious Affairs to register birth through mosques. In addition to this births occurring at home are also registered by selected and officially appointed community elders.

Based on the above the registrars are grouped into three main categories i.e. 1) direct registration which is done by MoI official registrars in the MoI offices at province and district level, 2) registration of birth that occur in health facilities by health personnel and 3) registration of births that occur at household level by either the appointed community elder, religious leader in a mosque or EPI fixed center.

[1]UNICEF. Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Children whose births are registered with National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA)				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]			
	Seen	Not seen					
Province							
Kabul	61.6	24.8	5.9	92.3	3,579	30.7	276
Kapisa	48.0	5.5	1.5	55.0	424	29.1	191
Parwan	39.3	6.6	6.2	52.1	732	31.0	351
Maidan Wardak	51.9	9.0	2.8	63.7	560	6.0	203
Logar	34.7	4.2	5.6	44.5	446	1.6	248
Nangarhar	45.6	5.5	4.7	55.9	2,086	30.4	921
Laghman	43.1	0.5	3.6	47.2	706	89.5	373
Panjsher	56.6	17.9	2.2	76.8	64	42.6	15
Baghlan	44.7	13.0	1.6	59.2	838	9.9	342
Bamyan	73.4	20.5	0.5	94.4	309	(6.4)	17
Ghazni	14.0	4.2	2.9	21.2	938	4.7	740
Paktika	20.0	5.5	4.3	29.8	530	21.9	372
Paktya	50.9	1.9	0.8	53.7	603	14.5	279
Khost	74.5	6.5	0.1	81.0	928	0.7	176
Kunarha	60.4	4.1	2.5	67.0	536	46.4	177
Nooristan	22.8	5.5	2.2	30.4	158	4.3	110
Badakhshan	14.5	10.7	0.7	25.8	1,126	16.8	835
Takhar	25.9	9.5	1.4	36.8	1,098	24.4	694
Kunduz	24.0	7.3	10.9	42.1	1,249	26.2	723
Samangan	15.9	27.4	1.2	44.6	448	13.8	248
Balkh	37.0	5.3	1.1	43.4	1,664	6.7	942
Sar-e-Pul	53.6	13.6	0.5	67.7	674	7.1	218
Ghor	18.3	4.2	4.0	26.6	710	21.8	521
Daykundi	48.3	3.1	0.3	51.7	717	53.2	346
Urozgan	3.6	1.9	0.8	6.3	441	1.8	414
Zabul	27.7	10.9	1.3	39.8	491	2.3	296
Kandahar	19.5	1.0	1.5	22.0	1,676	11.9	1,308
Jawzjan	34.6	3.0	0.5	38.1	796	37.7	492
Faryab	53.7	6.3	1.3	61.3	1,514	1.8	585
Helmand	27.4	9.5	0.6	37.5	2,590	7.6	1,617
Badghis	14.7	7.5	1.2	23.4	813	11.8	622
Herat	17.3	4.3	1.9	23.4	2,520	1.0	1,930
Farah	32.7	4.1	1.8	38.6	673	1.1	413
Nimroz	31.6	4.7	1.2	37.5	350	0.8	219

[1] MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Children whose births are registered with National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA)				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	**36.6**	**8.6**	**2.7**	**47.8**	**32,989**	**15.5**	**17,215**
Sex							
Male	37.2	8.9	2.5	48.6	16,913	15.6	8,694
Female	35.9	8.2	2.8	47.0	16,076	15.3	8,521
Area							
Urban	45.6	15.5	4.5	65.5	7,397	15.0	2,553
Rural	34.0	6.6	2.2	42.7	25,592	15.5	14,662
Age (in months)							
0-11	45.9	3.9	2.1	52.0	6,645	14.7	3,192
12-23	42.4	7.2	2.3	51.8	6,383	14.3	3,075
24-35	32.1	11.0	3.1	46.2	6,222	16.8	3,350
36-47	32.4	10.5	2.8	45.7	6,675	15.3	3,628
48-59	30.5	10.3	3.0	43.8	7,065	16.0	3,970
Mother's education							
Pre-primary/ECE or none	33.8	8.0	2.5	44.4	25,993	14.7	14,464
Primary	43.6	9.4	2.8	55.9	3,119	20.1	1,376
Lower Secondary	49.3	9.7	3.0	62.0	1,311	13.0	498
Upper Secondary	48.0	11.2	3.8	62.9	1,639	22.9	608
Higher	52.6	15.2	3.3	71.0	927	21.7	269
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	30.2	5.0	2.1	37.3	1,488	12.8	932
Has no functional difficulty	31.5	11.1	3.1	45.7	12,424	16.2	6,745
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	22.8	7.9	1.4	32.0	7,228	11.1	4,912
Second	32.8	5.6	1.8	40.2	7,035	16.9	4,209
Middle	38.3	6.8	2.6	47.8	6,663	17.1	3,477
Fourth	42.1	10.0	3.7	55.8	6,370	18.5	2,815
Richest	50.5	13.7	4.2	68.4	5,693	16.0	1,801

[1] MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

[A] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies[2] have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the Afghanistan MICS 2022-23, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

[2]Straus, M. and M. Paschall. «Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts.» Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma 18, no. 83-459 :(2009) 5. doi:10926770903035168/10.1080.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. «A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment.» School Psychology Review 16, no. 68-156 :(1987) 2. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/001-29817-1987.; Schneider, M. et al. «Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?» Child Abuse & Neglect 29, no. 32-513 :(2005) 5. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe[A]		
Total	7.3	82.8	**81.2**	**58.5**	**87.6**	**85,031**
Sex						
Male	7.1	83.5	82.1	60.3	87.9	43,655
Female	7.4	82.1	80.1	56.5	87.2	41,376
Area						
Urban	8.6	79.7	78.6	51.5	86.0	19,682
Rural	6.9	83.7	81.9	60.6	88.0	65,349
Age						
1-2	10.2	65.7	67.9	42.3	74.2	12,544
3-4	6.6	84.0	85.2	60.9	89.5	13,911
5-9	5.1	88.4	87.5	65.5	92.0	32,018
10-14	8.9	83.5	77.7	56.4	87.6	26,557
Mother's education						
Pre-primary/ECE or none	7.1	83.4	81.6	59.7	87.8	72,441
Primary	6.2	84.6	82.9	60.0	89.4	6,118
Lower Secondary	8.5	78.4	78.4	51.5	85.8	2,397
Upper Secondary	9.8	72.6	77.4	39.7	84.0	2,506
Higher	14.8	70.0	65.0	34.3	77.4	1,568
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)[B]						
Has functional difficulty	4.5	89.2	88.4	67.6	92.5	22,832
Has no functional difficulty	7.8	84.2	81.1	58.4	88.7	49,654
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.3	82.4	81.9	61.5	87.5	19,111
Second	6.5	84.2	83.4	62.7	88.7	18,192
Middle	7.4	84.0	82.4	60.9	88.0	17,173
Fourth	6.9	83.9	81.3	55.8	88.2	16,429
Richest	9.9	78.7	75.6	49.2	84.9	14,125

[1] **MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1**

[A] Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

[B] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe[A]		
Province						
Kabul	8.5	78.9	79.3	44.1	87.3	9,154
Kapisa	1.4	88.2	91.6	64.6	93.3	1,029
Parwan	18.2	75.5	74.1	32.6	78.0	1,826
Maidan Wardak	7.7	88.7	80.8	57.4	90.7	1,485
Logar	2.6	93.1	93.0	78.5	96.9	1,089
Nangarhar	4.5	90.8	90.4	66.5	94.9	5,705
Laghman	9.4	85.1	84.3	62.4	86.4	1,713
Panjsher	16.3	72.0	69.4	43.4	79.5	194
Baghlan	8.2	75.2	75.0	56.9	78.8	2,292
Bamyan	7.1	80.2	72.3	48.2	86.3	815
Ghazni	4.4	91.5	83.0	62.6	93.7	2,604
Paktika	1.2	73.6	92.5	75.5	93.2	1,458
Paktya	7.4	83.4	79.8	61.1	86.2	1,484
Khost	3.5	89.3	90.0	77.6	90.6	2,410
Kunarha	23.0	57.2	58.3	35.7	68.1	1,333
Nooristan	3.2	89.8	86.7	26.6	94.2	413
Badakhshan	5.8	80.2	84.1	50.4	88.3	3,021
Takhar	3.0	87.9	87.0	59.5	89.9	2,836
Kunduz	6.3	86.6	78.0	60.8	89.9	3,111
Samangan	2.1	84.9	82.4	54.6	88.0	1,255
Balkh	10.2	82.3	75.0	54.6	85.8	3,973
Sar-e-Pul	22.0	63.5	51.0	36.0	66.6	1,515
Ghor	8.6	86.2	79.0	56.2	89.1	2,210
Daykundi	4.6	88.1	85.7	59.9	92.2	1,805
Urozgan	2.1	83.0	90.2	78.2	92.7	1,237
Zabul	3.8	81.5	93.4	62.4	94.1	1,167
Kandahar	3.5	92.0	91.5	68.2	95.2	4,397
Jawzjan	12.5	66.4	63.4	37.1	69.5	1,841
Faryab	10.6	71.6	69.2	52.6	76.0	3,679
Helmand	6.2	89.0	86.2	73.8	92.0	6,666
Badghis	6.4	67.4	69.3	50.6	80.2	2,184
Herat	7.0	86.2	82.6	63.6	88.7	6,616
Farah	11.0	77.9	80.7	64.4	83.2	1,616
Nimroz	5.1	85.8	80.1	62.5	89.2	896

[1] **MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1**

[A] Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

[B] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	**27.0**	**18,679**
Sex		
Male	21.6	184
Female	27.1	18,495
Area		
Urban	25.6	4,769
Rural	27.5	13,910
Age		
<25	25.0	3,139
25-34	27.0	7,707
35-49	28.8	6,098
50+	24.6	1,735
Education		
Pre-primary/ECE or none	28.7	15,023
Primary	25.0	1,669
Lower Secondary	19.3	661
Upper Secondary	15.7	812
Higher	12.4	514
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	27.9	3,861
Second	29.7	3,756
Middle	26.9	3,748
Fourth	27.7	3,693
Richest	22.7	3,621

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Province		
Kabul	32.8	2,573
Kapisa	28.3	270
Parwan	14.7	220
Maidan Wardak	14.1	396
Logar	53.9	241
Nangarhar	6.4	936
Laghman	2.2	397
Panjsher	33.3	21
Baghlan	31.0	362
Bamyan	10.0	251
Ghazni	12.4	701
Paktika	22.3	293
Paktya	19.1	415
Khost	48.4	344
Kunarha	72.0	171
Nooristan	33.2	108
Badakhshan	19.5	841
Takhar	17.2	629
Kunduz	24.1	571
Samangan	19.7	202
Balkh	20.6	700
Sar-e-Pul	19.4	443
Ghor	1.4	496
Daykundi	42.4	478
Urozgan	20.3	292
Zabul	34.0	171
Kandahar	45.0	1,071
Jawzjan	11.7	333
Faryab	17.1	526
Helmand	55.5	1,260
Badghis	26.4	582
Herat	28.6	1,942
Farah	26.6	205
Nimroz	23.9	238

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: „States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water). [3,4,5]

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.[6]

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
ii. age 15-17: No limit to number of hours

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 Is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

[3] Own use production of goods, including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.
[4] UNICEF. How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/12/2015/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.
[5] The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 17-5 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 17-5, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 17-5 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.
[6] Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	**17.6**	**42,807**	**27.0**	**10.7**	**15,768**	**39.6**	**3.4**	**14,458**
Sex								
Male	19.3	21,986	28.5	14.0	8,146	47.7	6.0	7,162
Female	15.9	20,821	25.3	7.1	7,623	31.7	0.8	7,297
Area								
Urban	6.4	9,806	13.8	8.8	3,931	22.6	2.8	3,859
Rural	21.0	33,001	31.3	11.3	11,837	45.8	3.6	10,599
School attendance								
Attending[A]	17.8	15,143	23.3	8.2	6,528	38.3	4.1	4,024
Not attending	17.5	27,665	29.5	12.4	9,241	40.1	3.1	10,431
DK/Missing	na	0	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education[B]								
Pre-primary/ECE or none	19.1	37,069	27.5	10.8	14,378	41.1	3.4	13,228
Primary	10.7	2,791	26.5	8.4	876	20.9	7.2	485
Lower Secondary	8.7	1,157	(10.7)	(18.6)	212	(23.2)	(.0)	155
Upper Secondary	4.0	1,098	(14.1)	(7.2)	165	(10.6)	(2.9)	241
Higher	5.5	693	(11.8)	(8.7)	138	(41.7)	(.0)	139
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	17.5	16,279	29.7	9.7	5,065	42.6	3.4	4,359
Has no functional difficulty	17.8	26,528	25.7	11.1	10,703	38.3	3.4	10,099
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	20.6	9,993	36.1	11.4	3,214	51.8	1.4	2,660
Second	21.3	9,073	29.5	10.9	3,468	46.7	2.3	2,743
Middle	20.8	8,616	32.4	12.2	3,256	44.2	6.2	2,966
Fourth	13.9	8,371	23.6	11.9	3,035	34.9	2.7	2,992
Richest	9.0	6,755	10.7	6.4	2,795	23.1	4.1	3,097

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Province								
Kabul	2.2	4,236	4.2	9.7	1,980	8.9	1.9	2,249
Kapisa	12.8	503	32.0	3.3	192	42.3	0.0	151
Parwan	32.8	889	47.0	2.8	339	43.4	2.2	260
Maidan Wardak	21.6	727	36.9	15.8	300	56.8	1.2	305
Logar	18.4	563	32.0	10.2	164	43.1	6.7	184
Nangarhar	9.2	2,816	29.1	4.8	1,281	29.7	11.0	981
Laghman	12.1	822	23.9	1.0	329	33.6	0.0	233
Panjsher	24.1	96	62.1	5.1	46	65.2	0.0	34
Baghlan	24.1	1,203	59.8	5.0	407	59.5	3.7	376
Bamyan	30.6	394	27.0	40.8	171	52.2	11.8	132
Ghazni	10.1	1,337	11.0	12.0	542	28.4	5.9	439
Paktika	20.0	752	26.1	0.9	295	39.4	0.0	202
Paktya	24.9	770	38.8	0.0	235	45.4	0.4	322
Khost	54.0	1,276	53.2	14.9	386	76.8	0.8	415
Kunarha	15.3	650	42.0	3.1	248	53.5	0.0	201
Nooristan	13.0	229	35.2	3.7	56	43.3	0.0	70
Badakhshan	12.3	1,540	36.8	1.7	591	61.8	0.4	510
Takhar	25.0	1,441	37.7	27.8	516	64.8	6.8	525
Kunduz	12.3	1,516	24.4	8.2	596	35.2	4.0	370
Samangan	26.5	641	43.3	17.2	228	73.5	0.0	191
Balkh	9.9	1,962	10.1	9.3	694	34.6	3.3	705
Sar-e-Pul	12.6	713	37.9	5.0	250	36.2	1.7	237
Ghor	22.7	1,175	47.4	5.4	445	51.8	0.0	275
Daykundi	32.2	880	53.3	34.6	335	85.9	0.9	269
Urozgan	15.9	699	58.1	0.0	180	66.4	0.0	242
Zabul	33.7	612	49.1	3.3	163	37.7	1.0	222
Kandahar	19.6	2,264	11.6	20.0	844	37.0	11.8	560
Jawzjan	6.0	938	31.6	6.3	257	32.6	5.5	332
Faryab	15.9	1,930	19.2	0.9	536	51.3	0.9	442
Helmand	34.4	3,472	44.7	19.3	1,152	59.1	0.1	1,042
Badghis	23.1	1,163	37.5	10.7	306	67.3	0.7	274
Herat	6.9	3,284	5.9	12.4	1,310	20.2	4.5	1,307
Farah	17.4	863	20.8	14.7	230	26.1	11.3	242
Nimroz	11.1	451	15.1	8.9	165	38.7	0.0	160

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores[A] during the previous week, by age groups, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years
Total	**56.1**	**8.6**	**42,807**	**67.5**	**17.7**	**15,768**
Sex						
Male	51.2	6.4	21,986	63.9	12.3	8,146
Female	61.2	11.0	20,821	71.4	23.4	7,623
Area						
Urban	50.2	5.0	9,806	72.7	8.9	3,931
Rural	57.8	9.7	33,001	65.8	20.6	11,837
School attendance						
Attending[B]	61.0	8.9	15,143	67.0	15.2	6,528
Not attending	53.4	8.5	27,665	67.9	19.4	9,241
Mother's education						
Pre-primary/ECE or none	56.3	9.1	37,069	66.8	18.3	14,378
Primary	59.0	5.6	2,791	70.9	13.0	876
Lower Secondary	47.4	8.5	1,157	(82.2)	(7.1)	212
Upper Secondary	52.7	2.5	1,098	(77.6)	(7.7)	165
Higher	52.3	3.6	693	(84.3)	(4.4)	138
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	57.0	8.7	16,279	66.5	18.7	5,065
Has no functional difficulty	55.5	8.6	26,528	68.0	17.2	10,703
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	56.5	12.8	9,993	65.3	19.7	3,214
Second	58.7	9.8	9,073	63.7	22.4	3,468
Middle	56.7	8.5	8,616	69.3	18.7	3,256
Fourth	55.3	6.6	8,371	68.2	15.1	3,035
Richest	52.1	3.5	6,755	72.0	11.0	2,795

[A] Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

na: not applicable

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores[A] during the previous week, by age groups, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Province						
Kabul	46.6	4.7	4,236	77.0	6.3	1,980
Kapisa	62.3	5.8	503	68.8	11.9	192
Parwan	56.6	6.6	889	64.3	19.4	339
Maidan Wardak	65.4	8.3	727	62.6	27.0	300
Logar	72.5	12.5	563	55.5	39.1	164
Nangarhar	61.8	6.4	2,816	68.0	15.5	1,281
Laghman	76.6	2.1	822	93.5	2.9	329
Panjsher	44.3	4.9	96	63.6	19.1	46
Baghlan	50.5	5.3	1,203	67.9	9.9	407
Bamyan	43.3	8.6	394	47.4	28.8	171
Ghazni	47.6	12.2	1,337	60.4	21.3	542
Paktika	73.0	3.6	752	80.5	6.6	295
Paktya	58.1	4.7	770	80.4	9.8	235
Khost	54.3	26.3	1,276	47.8	34.4	386
Kunarha	56.5	6.5	650	69.9	13.1	248
Nooristan	74.4	4.1	229	77.5	13.1	56
Badakhshan	34.7	0.8	1,540	87.3	4.5	591
Takhar	59.1	9.8	1,441	70.9	24.0	516
Kunduz	70.7	6.1	1,516	69.8	19.0	596
Samangan	55.9	12.7	641	60.4	30.7	228
Balkh	56.5	10.8	1,962	61.0	27.6	694
Sar-e-Pul	55.8	3.3	713	68.0	14.9	250
Ghor	76.6	3.9	1,175	78.4	8.8	445
Daykundi	74.1	2.5	880	75.0	19.2	335
Urozgan	73.2	4.7	699	83.8	11.7	180
Zabul	65.5	11.4	612	82.9	11.3	163
Kandahar	48.5	17.7	2,264	60.1	24.9	844
Jawzjan	33.6	10.2	938	54.9	21.2	257
Faryab	62.9	10.4	1,930	70.1	22.6	536
Helmand	61.8	15.9	3,472	65.3	23.0	1,152
Badghis	65.0	4.3	1,163	83.4	9.2	306
Herat	39.6	6.9	3,284	45.5	26.4	1,310
Farah	56.7	8.5	863	59.1	16.4	230
Nimroz	37.3	8.1	451	57.9	12.1	165

[A] Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:			Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour[1,A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	**16.4**	**13.3**		**47.4**	**8.9**	**19.3**	**73,034**
Sex							
Male	18.3	15.6		44.1	6.4	19.6	37,294
Female	14.5	10.9		50.9	11.4	19.0	35,740
Area							
Urban	10.6	6.2		44.2	4.8	10.1	17,596
Rural	18.3	15.6		48.5	10.2	22.3	55,438
Age							
5-11	4.7	17.6		56.1	8.6	22.8	42,807
12-14	27.0	10.7		67.5	17.7	24.4	15,768
15-17	39.6	3.4		na	na	3.4	14,458
School attendance							
Attending[B]	14.7	13.2		53.0	9.1	19.7	25,694
Not attending	17.4	13.4		44.5	8.7	19.1	47,337
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education[C]							
Pre-primary/ECE or none	17.3	14.0		47.1	9.3	20.3	64,674
Primary	9.5	9.8		54.6	6.5	15.0	4,152
Lower Secondary	7.2	9.2		47.4	7.5	14.7	1,524
Upper Secondary	7.5	4.2		47.0	2.7	6.2	1,503
Higher	12.6	5.2		49.4	3.2	8.3	970
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	16.6	13.6		49.2	9.2	19.6	25,704
Has no functional difficulty	16.3	13.2		46.5	8.7	19.2	47,330
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	19.5	15.6		48.8	12.1	23.0	15,866
Second	18.4	15.5		49.3	10.9	22.9	15,283
Middle	18.6	16.0		48.1	9.1	22.4	14,838
Fourth	14.8	11.1		46.5	7.1	16.2	14,399
Richest	9.5	7.2		43.7	4.3	10.3	12,648

[1] MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.3: Child labour (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:			Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour[1,A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Province							
Kabul	3.9	3.9		41.3	3.8	7.4	8,465
Kapisa	20.8	8.4		52.7	6.2	13.5	845
Parwan	20.3	20.6		48.5	8.4	27.5	1,489
Maidan Wardak	23.0	15.6		49.8	10.6	22.4	1,333
Logar	21.4	14.6		54.8	14.8	26.0	911
Nangarhar	16.5	8.4		51.4	7.5	14.4	5,079
Laghman	11.5	7.4		67.7	1.9	9.3	1,383
Panjsher	40.1	14.5		40.8	7.7	19.1	177
Baghlan	28.9	16.3		44.5	5.2	18.4	1,986
Bamyan	17.4	29.5		36.1	11.9	36.2	697
Ghazni	8.9	9.8		41.6	12.1	20.3	2,318
Paktika	17.7	12.3		63.0	3.7	15.3	1,249
Paktya	21.3	14.6		48.0	4.5	16.8	1,327
Khost	28.5	36.1		42.2	22.5	44.7	2,077
Kunarha	24.9	9.7		49.2	6.8	14.0	1,099
Nooristan	17.4	8.9		60.3	4.7	12.6	355
Badakhshan	26.6	7.6		39.8	1.5	9.0	2,640
Takhar	21.5	21.7		49.1	10.6	28.1	2,483
Kunduz	12.2	10.1		59.9	8.3	15.9	2,482
Samangan	27.4	19.7		46.8	14.3	30.7	1,060
Balkh	11.4	8.4		45.6	12.0	18.2	3,360
Sar-e-Pul	17.7	8.8		47.3	5.1	12.1	1,201
Ghor	26.2	15.4		65.9	4.4	18.3	1,894
Daykundi	35.7	27.1		60.8	5.8	29.5	1,484
Urozgan	37.9	9.9		59.1	4.8	13.8	1,121
Zabul	17.4	21.4		53.8	8.8	26.1	997
Kandahar	9.3	18.5		43.8	16.6	27.8	3,668
Jawzjan	19.9	5.9		29.9	9.8	14.1	1,528
Faryab	14.9	10.9		54.7	11.0	21.4	2,908
Helmand	22.3	25.0		51.2	14.4	31.4	5,665
Badghis	18.5	17.4		58.0	4.5	18.2	1,743
Herat	5.8	7.6		32.1	9.7	16.0	5,900
Farah	9.9	15.8		46.8	8.3	22.6	1,335
Nimroz	11.2	8.3		34.0	7.3	12.5	776

[1] **MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1**

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Carrying heavy loads	Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions								Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions[A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold		Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Total	**13.3**	**8.9**	**10.8**	**4.1**	**16.7**	**20.0**	**8.2**	**7.3**	**2.5**	**9.6**	**22.2**	**29.7**	**73,034**
Sex													
Male	15.6	6.4	13.5	4.8	20.4	24.4	10.2	9.4	3.1	11.5	26.9	32.7	37,294
Female	10.9	11.4	7.9	3.3	13.0	15.3	6.2	5.1	1.8	7.7	17.3	26.6	35,740
Area													
Urban	6.2	4.8	3.7	1.8	6.1	7.6	3.6	1.0	0.4	3.6	9.3	14.5	17,596
Rural	15.6	10.2	13.0	4.8	20.1	23.9	9.7	9.3	3.2	11.6	26.3	34.5	55,438
Age													
5-11	17.6	8.6	6.9	2.4	12.0	14.3	6.2	5.4	1.9	7.1	15.8	24.4	42,807
12-14	10.7	17.7	13.3	4.8	21.8	25.9	10.1	10.0	3.3	12.1	29.0	40.1	15,768
15-17	3.4	0.0	19.6	8.3	25.2	30.2	12.2	10.0	3.5	14.4	33.8	34.1	14,458
School attendance													
Attending[B]	13.2	9.1	9.0	3.5	14.6	18.2	7.1	6.0	2.1	8.1	20.3	28.7	25,694
Not attending	13.4	8.7	11.7	4.4	17.9	20.9	8.8	8.0	2.7	10.5	23.3	30.2	47,337
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education[C]													
Pre-primary/ECE or none	14.0	9.3	11.5	4.3	18.0	21.4	9.0	8.0	2.8	10.4	23.7	31.3	64,674
Primary	9.8	6.5	5.3	2.4	8.2	10.5	2.9	2.5	1.0	4.8	12.5	20.3	4,152
Lower Secondary	9.2	7.5	5.6	1.5	7.5	9.1	3.5	2.0	0.1	3.9	10.4	18.1	1,524
Upper Secondary	4.2	2.7	1.6	0.7	2.0	3.5	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.7	3.9	8.0	1,503
Higher	5.2	3.2	3.3	0.8	4.9	7.2	2.5	0.8	0.0	3.0	7.4	13.1	970
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	13.6	9.2	11.2	4.2	17.3	20.1	9.8	7.8	3.1	10.9	22.6	30.0	25,704
Has no functional difficulty	13.2	8.7	10.5	4.0	16.4	19.9	7.4	7.0	2.2	8.9	22.0	29.5	47,330
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	15.6	12.1	15.2	4.6	21.8	25.1	10.5	12.3	3.5	13.0	27.5	36.1	15,866
Second	15.5	10.9	12.1	4.0	19.4	23.6	9.2	8.2	2.1	10.4	26.1	34.9	15,283
Middle	16.0	9.1	12.1	4.2	19.3	23.6	8.9	7.1	2.2	11.0	26.5	34.6	14,838
Fourth	11.1	7.1	7.6	3.3	13.0	16.0	6.7	4.4	2.1	7.6	17.8	24.8	14,399
Richest	7.2	4.3	5.7	4.1	8.5	9.4	5.3	3.5	2.6	5.4	10.9	15.3	12,648

[A]The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

[B]Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C]The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children engaged in:			Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions								Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions[A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Province													
Kabul	3.9	3.8	1.4	0.9	4.5	4.2	2.3	0.0	0.1	2.2	5.7	9.1	8,465
Kapisa	8.4	6.2	9.6	9.5	16.8	19.4	7.9	6.4	3.2	4.4	24.1	29.0	845
Parwan	20.6	8.4	9.2	1.7	13.6	22.7	13.1	16.7	0.8	5.3	25.9	40.5	1,489
Maidan Wardak	15.6	10.6	20.7	7.5	22.4	28.0	8.2	15.4	2.5	10.9	32.9	39.3	1,333
Logar	14.6	14.8	15.1	5.1	23.3	28.8	9.7	11.7	10.2	14.4	32.3	41.6	911
Nangarhar	8.4	7.5	6.4	2.6	5.7	11.3	4.1	2.0	1.8	3.4	13.5	21.3	5,079
Laghman	7.4	1.9	14.3	5.3	12.1	17.1	12.2	12.4	4.0	5.0	17.9	20.1	1,383
Panjsher	14.5	7.7	8.7	6.0	22.8	26.9	10.7	13.8	2.7	1.2	30.5	35.5	177
Baghlan	16.3	5.2	12.3	3.4	13.3	18.2	1.2	4.3	0.0	10.4	23.0	32.0	1,986
Bamyan	29.5	11.9	12.9	9.7	30.6	41.1	2.7	19.1	0.4	12.7	44.2	50.0	697
Ghazni	9.8	12.1	8.7	4.9	13.4	16.5	2.6	2.9	1.3	10.0	17.4	27.9	2,318
Paktika	12.3	3.7	6.8	4.6	14.8	17.0	10.1	9.9	5.2	6.2	20.3	26.3	1,249
Paktya	14.6	4.5	13.8	2.3	17.3	20.9	5.1	12.5	3.1	2.3	22.8	29.2	1,327
Khost	36.1	22.5	38.8	31.7	56.2	58.0	40.9	44.7	31.1	49.1	59.4	66.6	2,077
Kunarha	9.7	6.8	20.3	4.6	14.1	14.9	7.7	13.9	1.8	11.8	24.1	28.2	1,099
Nooristan	8.9	4.7	15.8	0.2	9.9	20.3	3.0	14.8	0.0	9.9	22.9	26.2	355
Badakhshan	7.6	1.5	9.3	0.8	12.5	15.7	2.2	4.9	0.0	4.6	17.8	22.4	2,640
Takhar	21.7	10.6	17.3	8.9	24.3	30.3	8.9	9.5	1.7	16.2	31.5	42.0	2,483
Kunduz	10.1	8.3	9.2	7.3	10.7	11.8	4.2	2.4	2.8	5.6	16.0	24.0	2,482
Samangan	19.7	14.3	18.9	4.9	19.9	26.5	12.7	10.1	1.5	14.1	30.4	45.1	1,060
Balkh	8.4	12.0	4.0	0.9	3.3	5.6	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.7	7.3	21.2	3,360
Sar-e-Pul	8.8	5.1	4.0	2.7	7.6	10.0	2.4	3.5	0.6	5.3	12.4	19.0	1,201
Ghor	15.4	4.4	9.5	0.7	12.3	17.6	4.7	5.6	0.2	2.9	19.9	29.6	1,894
Daykundi	27.1	5.8	15.4	7.1	32.8	43.0	1.8	18.3	0.4	5.7	52.2	57.7	1,484
Urozgan	9.9	4.8	13.4	6.2	17.0	27.7	20.9	16.0	7.3	20.0	37.8	43.0	1,121
Zabul	21.4	8.8	13.3	3.0	30.9	30.8	15.1	15.6	2.1	10.7	32.6	40.0	997
Kandahar	18.5	16.6	15.3	2.1	19.8	25.3	8.2	8.9	1.2	8.3	25.6	35.2	3,668
Jawzjan	5.9	9.8	3.6	2.4	3.2	6.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	8.6	19.8	1,528
Faryab	10.9	11.0	6.7	0.8	11.5	13.4	2.1	6.6	0.0	7.7	16.4	29.5	2,908
Helmand	25.0	14.4	18.4	3.3	45.8	46.6	34.5	10.3	5.0	33.2	47.0	51.5	5,665
Badghis	17.4	4.5	18.6	4.5	27.7	31.4	5.3	7.6	0.2	13.2	32.1	33.5	1,743
Herat	7.6	9.7	4.9	2.5	9.3	10.3	2.1	1.2	1.1	3.4	11.3	20.0	5,900
Farah	15.8	8.3	14.3	3.8	20.7	22.5	5.5	5.3	2.6	6.7	22.9	28.7	1,335
Nimroz	8.3	7.3	6.7	3.3	11.9	15.0	6.2	1.5	1.8	12.1	15.5	19.8	776

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[7] before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to ‚free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be ‚free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[8]

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which childbearing may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.[9,10] In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W present the percentage of women married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous marriage.

Tables PR.4.2W present, respectively, the proportion of women who were first married before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

[7]All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.
[8]Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf.:
Godha, D. et al. 2011. The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 124-11.
[9]Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. «Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia.» Journal of Adolescent Health 52, no. 58-552 :(2013) 5. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.
[10]Nour, N. «Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa.» Emerging Infectious Diseases 12, no. 649-1644 :(2006) 11. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Total	**11.8**	**44,341**	**14.6**	**38.9**	**32,307**	**9.6**	**28.7**	**9,230**	**16.4**	**12,034**	**9.0**	**27,807**
Area												
Urban	9.6	12,175	12.2	33.6	8,944	6.6	20.2	2,522	13.1	3,231	7.4	7,159
Rural	12.6	32,166	15.5	40.9	23,363	10.8	31.9	6,708	17.6	8,802	9.5	20,648
Age												
15-19	4.1	12,034	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.4	12,034	5.3	1,970
15-17	3.3	7,157	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.6	7,157	5.0	547
18-19	5.3	4,876	na	na	na	na	na	na	29.2	4,876	5.4	1,423
20-24	9.6	9,230	9.6	28.7	9,230	9.6	28.7	9,230	na	na	5.3	5,249
25-29	15.5	7,655	15.5	40.3	7,655	na	na	na	na	na	6.5	6,329
30-34	20.9	5,033	20.9	49.4	5,033	na	na	na	na	na	10.2	4,658
35-39	15.3	4,374	15.3	43.5	4,374	na	na	na	na	na	10.7	4,123
40-44	16.7	3,270	16.7	41.1	3,270	na	na	na	na	na	15.0	3,011
45-49	13.8	2,745	13.8	39.7	2,745	na	na	na	na	na	13.4	2,468
Education												
Pre-primary/ECE or none	14.8	29,926	17.1	43.3	23,857	12.8	35.2	5,302	21.1	6,069	10.2	21,634
Primary	8.3	5,180	11.3	37.1	3,015	9.1	30.6	1,198	15.2	2,166	6.9	2,600
Lower Secondary	5.7	3,244	11.2	36.2	1,370	8.6	27.7	697	10.5	1,874	3.5	1,174
Upper Secondary	2.8	4,206	4.4	18.0	2,372	2.6	13.0	1,362	8.7	1,833	3.1	1,521
Higher	2.4	1,784	2.6	10.7	1,692	0.4	7.0	669	2.7	91	2.5	879
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	na	0	na	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	16.6	7,798	20.2	47.0	5,682	19.5	43.6	1,443	21.1	2,116	10.9	5,367
Second	13.4	8,390	16.7	43.4	6,035	12.4	36.8	1,633	18.3	2,355	9.8	5,453
Middle	12.6	8,754	15.6	40.0	6,301	9.3	28.8	1,885	16.7	2,452	9.8	5,477
Fourth	10.0	9,404	13.1	36.4	6,774	7.6	24.2	1,944	13.0	2,630	8.0	5,632
Richest	7.5	9,995	9.3	30.4	7,514	3.5	17.5	2,325	13.7	2,481	6.6	5,878

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married

[4] MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Province												
Kabul	6.8	6,314	8.8	27.6	4,639	3.7	13.7	1,320	10.2	1,675	5.6	3,527
Kapisa	5.1	575	6.4	22.2	432	4.6	15.6	125	8.1	143	3.2	315
Parwan	5.8	1,028	7.7	26.6	759	5.3	24.2	212	11.4	269	6.4	589
Maidan Wardak	6.0	786	7.9	29.3	573	3.8	18.5	174	8.5	213	4.1	452
Logar	4.6	562	5.7	19.2	417	2.5	13.9	115	7.3	144	9.8	357
Nangarhar	8.5	2,773	11.3	37.2	2,014	5.1	20.6	604	6.9	758	6.7	1,552
Laghman	8.4	851	11.0	34.6	618	6.6	25.5	187	8.8	233	7.9	522
Panjsher	6.3	127	8.2	24.9	95	3.9	11.1	33	6.6	32	6.5	63
Baghlan	12.9	1,114	16.9	34.9	804	13.4	24.9	217	7.5	310	8.3	661
Bamyan	10.9	504	14.3	36.7	381	6.5	23.9	123	8.3	123	6.5	293
Ghazni	11.4	1,324	13.8	40.8	952	9.7	31.9	278	16.7	372	5.3	863
Paktika	13.3	658	17.2	38.6	483	13.1	30.8	108	19.0	175	7.3	471
Paktya	3.8	903	5.1	17.0	674	0.9	9.5	168	3.1	229	10.6	515
Khost	5.9	1,234	7.5	43.9	883	4.1	29.6	276	10.3	351	5.9	770
Kunarha	10.7	628	14.4	44.3	445	11.4	33.6	127	9.1	183	8.4	383
Nooristan	10.5	192	12.0	42.5	142	9.1	33.8	41	23.6	51	14.0	131
Badakhshan	19.2	1,501	24.6	47.6	1,076	20.0	40.1	332	16.6	425	5.1	984
Takhar	10.1	1,452	12.7	38.9	1,070	3.5	20.5	289	9.4	382	8.5	885
Kunduz	10.7	1,461	14.4	42.4	1,075	10.1	33.3	301	11.3	386	11.0	906
Samangan	11.0	617	13.3	36.1	471	10.7	33.9	130	14.5	146	6.4	420
Balkh	7.0	2,366	8.9	31.0	1,808	4.9	20.1	504	7.2	558	8.3	1,393
Sar-e-Pul	13.0	848	15.5	40.1	634	9.9	34.7	183	20.6	214	11.7	574
Ghor	17.9	918	21.3	48.4	686	21.2	50.1	201	25.0	233	7.9	673
Daykundi	11.2	1,060	13.0	37.6	779	7.6	30.2	237	19.0	282	10.2	681
Urozgan	7.5	639	10.3	31.0	447	5.2	24.1	153	12.6	192	14.7	372
Zabul	13.2	517	17.2	42.0	360	13.2	38.0	102	22.1	157	11.0	356
Kandahar	15.0	1,942	19.2	47.7	1,386	13.1	31.2	410	16.6	556	9.9	1,247
Jawzjan	9.2	1,047	11.3	32.8	760	9.0	30.1	205	10.8	287	4.7	621
Faryab	21.3	1,625	23.5	50.5	1,214	22.9	48.6	317	27.0	411	8.7	1,136
Helmand	19.2	2,787	24.0	52.2	1,942	13.3	37.0	609	30.0	845	17.2	1,874
Badghis	15.3	876	17.3	46.7	651	19.6	48.2	155	29.0	226	15.4	656
Herat	18.3	3,989	22.2	52.2	2,845	13.6	40.0	750	34.1	1,144	11.3	2,807
Farah	17.2	707	21.6	48.1	491	21.5	49.6	165	25.1	217	12.2	476
Nimroz	20.7	415	25.0	48.2	301	24.7	48.6	81	23.7	114	12.2	282

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married

[4] MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**9.6**	**12,175**	**33.6**	**8,944**	**12.6**	**32,166**	**40.9**	**23,363**	**11.8**	**44,341**	**38.9**	**32,307**
Age												
15-19	2.7	3,231	na	na	4.7	8,802	na	na	4.1	12,034	na	na
15-17	2.3	1,915	na	na	3.7	5,243	na	na	3.3	7,157	na	na
18-19	3.3	1,317	na	na	6.1	3,560	na	na	5.3	4,876	na	na
20-24	6.6	2,522	20.2	2,522	10.8	6,708	31.9	6,708	9.6	9,230	28.7	9,230
25-29	11.5	2,258	32.7	2,258	17.2	5,396	43.4	5,396	15.5	7,655	40.3	7,655
30-34	18.4	1,313	45.8	1,313	21.7	3,720	50.7	3,720	20.9	5,033	49.4	5,033
35-39	14.1	1,186	40.1	1,186	15.7	3,188	44.8	3,188	15.3	4,374	43.5	4,374
40-44	15.4	925	41.6	925	17.2	2,345	41.0	2,345	16.7	3,270	41.1	3,270
45-49	15.1	739	40.0	739	13.4	2,006	39.6	2,006	13.8	2,745	39.7	2,745

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is:						Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is:						
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Husband's age unknown	Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
Total	**3.1**	**46.1**	**37.8**	**13.0**	**100.0**	**1,970**	**8.2**	**49.4**	**29.0**	**13.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**5,249**
Area													
Urban	4.2	37.2	44.9	13.7	100.0	423	6.9	46.1	32.3	14.6	0.0	100.0	1,234
Rural	2.8	48.5	35.8	12.9	100.0	1,547	8.6	50.4	28.0	12.9	0.2	100.0	4,014
Education													
Pre-primary/ECE or none	3.6	50.6	32.1	13.7	100.0	1,283	8.9	49.1	27.9	14.0	0.2	100.0	3,380
Primary	2.9	35.6	45.7	15.8	100.0	329	5.7	50.6	29.1	14.6	0.0	100.0	693
Lower Secondary	2.7	42.4	45.7	9.1	100.0	196	8.7	49.6	30.7	11.0	0.0	100.0	399
Upper Secondary	0.4	35.0	57.5	7.1	100.0	159	7.9	47.1	34.8	10.2	0.0	100.0	585
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	6.0	56.1	27.2	10.7	0.0	100.0	192
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	1.5	50.5	33.9	14.0	100.0	447	8.8	45.8	27.4	17.7	0.4	100.0	970
Second	3.4	46.9	39.2	10.4	100.0	432	6.2	51.9	26.4	15.4	0.1	100.0	1,037
Middle	1.0	47.1	38.7	13.2	100.0	410	9.5	52.9	27.2	10.5	0.0	100.0	1,063
Fourth	6.5	45.7	32.1	15.7	100.0	342	10.5	50.7	27.2	11.6	0.1	100.0	1,031
Richest	4.0	38.1	45.6	12.3	100.0	339	6.4	45.8	36.0	11.8	0.1	100.0	1,148

[1] **MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)**

[2] **MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)**

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference (Continued)

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is:				Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Husband's age unknown		
Province													
Kabul	(2.4)	(32.1)	(51.0)	(14.5)	100.0	171	6.5	40.6	36.0	16.8	0.0	100.0	564
Kapisa	(4.7)	(33.4)	(44.4)	(17.6)	100.0	12	7.9	52.3	29.4	10.4	0.0	100.0	44
Parwan	(7.6)	(61.0)	(19.7)	(11.8)	100.0	31	5.3	49.2	35.9	9.7	0.0	100.0	109
Maidan Wardak	(0.0)	(51.4)	(29.4)	(19.2)	100.0	18	3.9	53.5	31.2	11.3	0.0	100.0	81
Logar	(26.1)	(26.2)	(20.5)	(27.2)	100.0	10	11.9	56.3	25.2	6.6	0.0	100.0	60
Nangarhar	(2.9)	(65.8)	(24.6)	(6.6)	100.0	52	16.2	59.5	20.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	274
Laghman	(0.0)	(69.7)	(25.3)	(5.0)	100.0	20	10.1	64.8	20.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	106
Panjsher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	2.7	57.7	25.5	14.2	0.0	100.0	11
Baghlan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	5.1	48.3	29.5	17.1	0.0	100.0	106
Bamyan	(0.0)	(42.7)	(50.7)	(6.6)	100.0	10	4.8	56.6	25.9	12.8	0.0	100.0	60
Ghazni	1.8	54.7	21.4	22.1	100.0	62	12.6	47.3	21.6	18.5	0.0	100.0	167
Paktika	11.2	49.3	37.1	2.5	100.0	33	12.9	55.7	20.5	10.9	0.0	100.0	68
Paktya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	18.3	54.1	18.8	8.8	0.0	100.0	59
Khost	6.8	66.4	20.9	5.9	100.0	36	11.9	52.5	25.9	9.3	0.4	100.0	162
Kunarha	(9.1)	(48.6)	(31.6)	(10.8)	100.0	17	7.4	62.2	22.6	7.8	0.0	100.0	72
Nooristan	5.5	59.2	21.4	13.9	100.0	12	4.3	58.6	27.2	9.9	0.0	100.0	26
Badakhshan	(4.4)	(44.2)	(42.9)	(8.5)	100.0	71	3.7	54.5	26.0	15.8	0.0	100.0	240
Takhar	(0.0)	(32.8)	(48.2)	(19.0)	100.0	36	4.1	48.0	28.1	19.7	0.0	100.0	135
Kunduz	(0.0)	(62.6)	(27.4)	(10.0)	100.0	44	7.0	44.7	31.9	16.5	0.0	100.0	165
Samangan	(2.0)	(65.3)	(22.8)	(9.8)	100.0	21	3.1	47.7	39.3	10.0	0.0	100.0	85
Balkh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	40	8.4	39.7	38.2	13.7	0.0	100.0	238
Sar-e-Pul	3.7	38.6	46.0	11.7	100.0	44	6.6	46.0	29.7	17.7	0.0	100.0	118
Ghor	3.4	71.3	13.6	11.8	100.0	58	5.8	51.0	31.0	12.2	0.0	100.0	155
Daykundi	5.9	56.3	35.6	2.2	100.0	54	13.2	62.7	20.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	149
Urozgan	0.0	74.1	14.7	11.1	100.0	24	1.3	56.1	28.6	13.3	0.7	100.0	78
Zabul	2.2	47.1	29.6	21.0	100.0	35	3.9	38.7	34.4	23.0	0.0	100.0	75
Kandahar	1.2	37.4	44.5	16.9	100.0	92	12.1	47.3	26.8	13.9	0.0	100.0	252
Jawzjan	(3.3)	(35.0)	(45.3)	(16.3)	100.0	31	8.3	50.3	30.2	11.1	0.0	100.0	105
Faryab	1.2	29.7	56.5	12.7	100.0	111	4.9	47.9	32.2	14.9	0.0	100.0	227
Helmand	5.7	46.8	29.6	17.9	100.0	254	13.3	38.2	30.6	16.6	1.2	100.0	398
Badghis	0.0	50.3	39.2	10.5	100.0	65	5.9	53.5	20.0	20.6	0.0	100.0	123
Herat	2.3	43.1	42.1	12.4	100.0	391	6.3	53.2	30.0	10.4	0.0	100.0	563
Farah	0.0	49.5	36.5	14.0	100.0	55	5.5	51.5	26.8	16.1	0.0	100.0	116
Nimroz	5.7	47.0	35.0	12.3	100.0	27	6.6	51.9	23.8	17.6	0.0	100.0	57

[1] **MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)**

[2] **MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)**

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right[1]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[2]

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.[3]

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water[4].

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

[1]The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.
[2]WHO, and UNICEF. Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water. Geneva: WHO Press. 2017. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/03/2017/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP1-2017-.pdf.
[3]«Home.» JMP. Accessed September 2018 ,06. https://washdata.org/.
[4]Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Main source of drinking water																				
	Improved sources													Unimproved sources							
	Piped water				Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water[A]	Sachet water[A]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Surface water	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe																	
Total	**6.9**	**12.2**	**4.5**	**6.9**	**29.3**	**6.6**	**2.6**	**0.8**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**5.9**	**6.0**	**12.4**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**74.4**	**191,631**
Area																					
Urban	16.9	23.4	6.8	4.6	28.7	5.0	0.5	0.1	3.5	3.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.3	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	94.9	48,746
Rural	3.5	8.4	3.7	7.7	29.5	7.2	3.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	7.1	7.8	16.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	67.4	142,885
Education of household head																					
Pre-primary/ECE or none	4.8	10.8	4.6	7.3	27.8	6.5	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	6.7	7.3	14.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	69.9	122,096
Primary	8.2	16.8	4.3	7.2	28.4	7.0	1.9	0.5	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	6.2	3.8	9.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	79.4	23,106
Lower Secondary	9.5	14.0	5.2	6.1	34.2	6.8	1.7	0.3	3.2	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	4.7	4.2	5.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	83.7	12,867
Upper Secondary	11.2	12.7	4.5	7.0	33.5	6.6	1.9	0.3	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	3.4	3.5	8.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	82.9	19,246
Higher	14.0	14.5	2.5	4.3	32.8	7.4	2.5	0.1	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	3.4	2.9	7.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	85.3	13,944
DK/Missing	3.7	13.9	11.6	0.0	43.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	87.1	372
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	0.4	2.4	4.9	11.7	17.7	3.9	4.3	2.5	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	7.1	15.0	25.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	49.8	38,323
Second	2.1	7.2	5.3	10.2	26.6	6.7	3.8	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	8.2	7.6	17.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	65.8	38,329
Middle	3.7	13.0	5.4	5.9	32.4	7.6	2.9	0.2	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	7.5	4.8	11.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	74.6	38,321
Fourth	7.9	17.3	4.3	4.7	34.3	9.8	1.6	0.2	2.9	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	4.9	2.0	6.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	86.2	38,335
Richest	20.3	21.2	2.6	2.2	35.4	5.1	0.5	0.0	2.6	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	95.5	38,324

[1] **MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources**

[A] Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources (Continued)

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Main source of drinking water																				
	Improved sources													Unimproved sources					Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Piped water				Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water[A]	Sachet water[A]	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Missing			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe																	
Province																					
Kabul	16.5	25.2	7.1	2.3	29.5	4.5	0.7	0.0	2.9	4.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	95.7	24,607
Kapisa	0.1	1.2	0.8	6.4	14.8	14.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	19.8	11.2	18.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	50.0	2,409
Parwan	1.4	8.0	1.2	3.3	19.1	10.6	6.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	5.6	5.9	36.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	51.8	4,290
Maidan Wardak	0.3	2.4	0.9	1.6	6.9	27.0	9.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	21.5	10.4	12.7	6.5	0.0	100.0	48.8	3,454
Logar	0.2	8.5	4.4	9.6	66.6	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	3.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	2,424
Nangarhar	0.5	4.7	7.2	3.8	70.5	7.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	12,593
Laghman	0.3	1.9	3.0	5.9	29.6	12.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.4	14.1	17.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.7	3,663
Panjsher	20.7	21.3	2.8	17.2	1.4	2.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	3.6	8.1	16.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	70.9	498
Baghlan	3.2	12.8	2.6	6.2	10.1	7.9	4.1	0.7	2.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	10.6	7.6	27.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	53.4	4,978
Bamyan	5.8	29.9	2.1	10.4	1.6	5.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	12.4	19.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.8	2,004
Ghazni	4.7	13.5	4.2	0.6	42.5	9.3	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.9	14.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	76.6	5,746
Paktika	25.1	17.9	10.9	4.4	20.2	3.1	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.3	10.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	83.7	3,078
Paktya	3.0	15.5	7.2	14.1	28.3	17.8	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	8.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	3,714
Khost	3.6	16.0	9.4	11.4	48.9	3.8	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	95.1	5,165
Kunarha	6.3	5.2	8.6	4.8	11.4	21.9	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.8	10.5	13.8	0.0	100.0	66.8	2,819
Nooristan	0.6	1.0	0.8	8.0	1.5	0.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	30.9	48.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	19.8	901
Badakhshan	3.5	11.1	1.2	45.2	3.9	2.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	7.8	14.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	72.3	6,691
Takhar	1.8	10.1	1.7	10.7	9.5	19.7	6.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	5.5	15.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	64.6	6,293
Kunduz	2.8	9.1	1.3	2.2	30.5	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.4	23.4	7.9	12.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	52.7	6,509
Samangan	0.4	4.7	1.1	11.1	1.9	7.9	3.0	9.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	4.5	4.9	49.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.5	2,848
Balkh	3.6	14.7	1.4	4.7	39.7	3.3	2.3	0.0	0.2	3.9	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	2.7	18.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	77.9	9,582
Sar-e-Pul	0.8	6.6	5.4	8.9	8.6	9.3	2.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	6.8	0.3	0.2	15.5	11.1	21.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	50.4	3,436
Ghor	0.3	5.9	1.8	3.3	0.8	6.3	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	29.4	32.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.3	4,705
Daykundi	3.5	12.7	1.9	7.0	1.3	10.7	6.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.1	30.3	11.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	46.4	4,129
Urozgan	8.2	8.5	6.0	2.4	21.1	10.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	19.3	2.9	19.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	57.8	2,826
Zabul	7.6	19.8	8.7	2.1	31.4	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.3	2,532
Kandahar	6.3	16.4	9.0	4.5	43.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	12.1	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	9,074
Jawzjan	3.7	9.1	6.4	7.6	21.9	0.3	0.1	5.4	1.3	3.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	4.6	2.3	28.8	3.7	0.0	100.0	60.6	4,345
Faryab	0.4	2.9	3.6	12.3	21.9	5.4	5.8	1.8	0.7	3.4	0.3	1.3	1.5	9.7	6.0	22.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	61.4	7,344
Helmand	0.1	3.8	1.6	5.5	71.8	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.7	13,644
Badghis	1.7	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.6	7.9	15.4	12.7	3.3	0.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	12.4	28.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	52.2	4,237
Herat	29.0	19.8	3.2	7.5	11.0	4.6	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	9.3	4.3	7.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	78.6	15,722
Farah	1.1	13.4	15.2	8.1	34.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.9	1.9	14.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	75.8	3,446
Nimroz	6.5	4.5	2.5	0.0	23.2	6.3	1.6	0.0	27.6	16.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	7.5	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	89.4	1,926

[1] MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[A] Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Time to source of drinking water										
	Users of improved drinking water sources					Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing		Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
Total	**47.0**	**21.8**	**5.4**	**0.2**		**6.9**	**12.8**	**5.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**68.8**	**191,631**
Area												
Urban	73.2	19.4	2.1	0.1		3.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	92.7	48,746
Rural	38.1	22.6	6.5	0.2		8.2	16.6	7.7	0.1	100.0	60.7	142,885
Education of household head												
Pre-primary/ECE or none	41.0	22.2	6.5	0.2		7.5	15.0	7.6	0.1	100.0	63.2	122,096
Primary	52.4	22.1	4.6	0.2		7.3	9.9	3.4	0.1	100.0	74.6	23,106
Lower Secondary	55.9	23.2	4.5	0.1		5.7	7.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	79.1	12,867
Upper Secondary	58.8	20.8	3.1	0.2		5.2	9.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	79.6	19,246
Higher	66.8	17.3	1.2	0.0		5.1	7.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	84.1	13,944
DK/Missing	26.5	46.4	14.2	0.0		3.3	2.9	6.7	0.0	100.0	72.9	372
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	14.1	25.2	10.2	0.4		6.8	27.4	15.7	0.3	100.0	39.2	38,323
Second	31.1	26.6	7.8	0.3		9.2	17.2	7.6	0.1	100.0	57.7	38,329
Middle	45.5	24.0	5.0	0.1		9.2	12.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	69.6	38,321
Fourth	62.6	20.5	3.0	0.1		6.9	5.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	83.1	38,335
Richest	81.9	12.7	0.9	0.0		2.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.6	38,324

[1] **MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1**

[A] Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services (Continued)

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources					Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing		Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Province											
Kabul	77.2	17.6	0.9	0.0		2.2	1.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	94.8	24,607
Kapisa	19.9	26.9	3.1	0.0		18.8	27.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	46.9	2,409
Parwan	31.8	18.4	1.6	0.0		8.5	36.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	50.2	4,290
Maidan Wardak	32.4	11.9	4.5	0.0		26.5	17.8	6.9	0.0	100.0	44.3	3,454
Logar	65.0	26.5	3.6	0.0		0.5	3.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	91.5	2,424
Nangarhar	68.1	25.2	1.5	0.1		1.1	3.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	93.3	12,593
Laghman	26.4	28.8	1.4	0.0		9.3	30.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	55.2	3,663
Panjsher	54.1	16.1	0.7	0.0		7.0	21.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	70.2	498
Baghlan	33.0	14.8	5.6	0.0		18.9	19.8	8.0	0.0	100.0	47.7	4,978
Bamyan	47.2	15.0	2.6	0.0		9.2	20.9	5.2	0.0	100.0	62.2	2,004
Ghazni	55.0	15.4	6.1	0.0		3.6	12.6	7.2	0.0	100.0	70.4	5,746
Paktika	70.5	9.3	0.9	3.0		4.9	8.1	1.1	2.2	100.0	79.8	3,078
Paktya	63.2	22.4	2.4	0.0		2.8	7.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	85.6	3,714
Khost	72.1	20.5	2.1	0.5		0.7	1.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	92.5	5,165
Kunarha	40.6	23.8	1.8	0.7		6.6	17.5	9.0	0.1	100.0	64.4	2,819
Nooristan	6.5	9.9	3.2	0.3		7.7	37.7	34.8	0.0	100.0	16.3	901
Badakhshan	20.6	42.2	9.5	0.0		3.3	19.1	5.3	0.0	100.0	62.8	6,691
Takhar	20.2	36.0	8.4	0.0		10.7	17.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	56.1	6,293
Kunduz	26.9	23.8	2.0	0.0		30.8	16.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	50.7	6,509
Samangan	20.1	14.9	6.5	0.0		17.7	19.6	21.2	0.0	100.0	35.0	2,848
Balkh	42.5	31.1	4.3	0.0		1.3	17.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	73.6	9,582
Sar-e-Pul	25.6	16.1	8.7	0.0		12.2	21.4	16.0	0.0	100.0	41.7	3,436
Ghor	13.9	8.6	1.8	0.0		14.3	46.4	15.0	0.0	100.0	22.5	4,705
Daykundi	27.7	16.2	2.6	0.0		7.8	33.9	11.9	0.0	100.0	43.8	4,129
Urozgan	47.0	9.2	1.5	0.1		32.0	7.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	56.2	2,826
Zabul	56.8	15.5	3.9	0.1		3.3	14.6	5.7	0.0	100.0	72.3	2,532
Kandahar	38.9	41.7	16.7	0.4		0.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	80.7	9,074
Jawzjan	34.3	16.3	10.0	0.0		3.2	18.6	17.6	0.0	100.0	50.6	4,345
Faryab	21.6	25.6	13.1	1.1		6.2	15.6	15.9	0.9	100.0	47.2	7,344
Helmand	54.4	22.7	9.2	0.3		1.8	6.7	4.8	0.0	100.0	77.2	13,644
Badghis	17.9	20.3	13.9	0.1		5.7	16.8	25.3	0.0	100.0	38.2	4,237
Herat	64.1	11.4	3.1	0.0		7.5	8.7	5.2	0.0	100.0	75.5	15,722
Farah	50.1	10.2	15.5	0.0		8.6	6.3	9.2	0.0	100.0	60.3	3,446
Nimroz	26.0	52.1	10.3	0.9		3.1	4.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	78.1	1,926

[1] **MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1**

[A] Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	**46.0**	**191,631**	**42.7**	**25.6**	**12.4**	**11.9**	**7.4**	**100.0**	**88,170**
Area									
Urban	23.6	48,746	21.1	36.9	9.3	16.9	15.9	100.0	11,492
Rural	53.7	142,885	45.9	23.9	12.9	11.1	6.2	100.0	76,678
Education of household head									
Pre-primary/ECE or none	51.5	122,096	43.9	24.4	13.1	12.1	6.5	100.0	62,866
Primary	40.3	23,106	40.3	26.8	11.6	11.7	9.6	100.0	9,312
Lower Secondary	38.4	12,867	38.3	27.6	9.8	12.9	11.4	100.0	4,940
Upper Secondary	35.9	19,246	42.3	26.3	10.7	11.3	9.3	100.0	6,912
Higher	27.8	13,944	36.6	38.9	8.4	8.7	7.4	100.0	3,879
DK/Missing	70.2	372	17.1	20.2	34.7	0.0	28.0	100.0	261
Source of drinking water									
Improved	36.8	142,589	36.9	25.2	13.9	13.1	10.8	100.0	52,404
Unimproved	72.9	49,039	51.1	26.1	10.1	10.1	2.5	100.0	35,766
DK/Missing	(*)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	79.1	38,323	49.0	22.9	13.5	11.5	3.1	100.0	30,308
Second	59.7	38,329	46.5	22.0	14.8	11.1	5.5	100.0	22,894
Middle	45.3	38,321	44.5	23.3	11.6	11.8	8.7	100.0	17,362
Fourth	30.5	38,335	29.1	31.7	9.6	14.6	15.0	100.0	11,690
Richest	15.4	38,324	17.4	48.0	5.0	11.2	18.4	100.0	5,915

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water (Continued)

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Province									
Kabul	20.6	24,607	14.8	50.4	7.8	19.1	7.9	100.0	5,066
Kapisa	61.2	2,409	44.2	23.6	11.1	14.6	6.5	100.0	1,474
Parwan	59.8	4,290	34.3	47.7	9.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	2,565
Maidan Wardak	41.1	3,454	65.3	14.7	11.0	7.1	1.9	100.0	1,420
Logar	34.5	2,424	52.3	9.2	14.5	9.2	14.9	100.0	836
Nangarhar	30.8	12,593	62.4	3.9	28.6	4.3	0.8	100.0	3,878
Laghman	64.2	3,663	72.5	3.8	17.0	5.0	1.6	100.0	2,353
Panjsher	38.9	498	48.8	12.0	17.0	4.3	17.9	100.0	194
Baghlan	47.9	4,978	40.1	33.4	12.9	13.3	0.2	100.0	2,385
Bamyan	43.7	2,004	51.9	23.3	12.8	11.5	0.5	100.0	875
Ghazni	41.4	5,746	62.1	7.9	18.2	6.3	5.5	100.0	2,379
Paktika	24.6	3,078	50.8	9.8	11.0	4.1	24.3	100.0	758
Paktya	34.0	3,714	69.6	9.1	11.5	5.5	4.3	100.0	1,262
Khost	27.2	5,165	54.9	8.8	8.7	12.0	15.6	100.0	1,405
Kunarha	52.8	2,819	64.9	11.8	5.9	3.4	14.0	100.0	1,489
Nooristan	85.5	901	78.9	5.1	12.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	771
Badakhshan	76.1	6,691	53.9	23.4	12.2	9.6	0.9	100.0	5,090
Takhar	69.2	6,293	31.8	28.5	15.1	23.9	0.8	100.0	4,352
Kunduz	42.3	6,509	31.6	29.2	18.3	18.7	2.3	100.0	2,751
Samangan	62.2	2,848	29.4	57.4	1.6	8.5	3.0	100.0	1,771
Balkh	56.1	9,582	36.4	40.7	6.7	15.1	1.1	100.0	5,379
Sar-e-Pul	62.1	3,436	40.6	37.6	3.6	13.5	4.6	100.0	2,135
Ghor	71.6	4,705	80.4	2.4	8.8	5.4	2.9	100.0	3,370
Daykundi	64.5	4,129	81.2	3.7	10.9	1.6	2.6	100.0	2,663
Urozgan	20.9	2,826	16.5	26.9	10.2	20.7	25.7	100.0	591
Zabul	39.9	2,532	52.2	27.4	6.2	9.5	4.6	100.0	1,010
Kandahar	60.6	9,074	13.1	19.8	10.6	13.9	42.6	100.0	5,495
Jawzjan	62.4	4,345	13.6	71.2	2.2	10.6	2.4	100.0	2,712
Faryab	72.2	7,344	50.3	20.3	13.2	10.9	5.4	100.0	5,304
Helmand	43.6	13,644	24.8	23.5	24.4	20.4	6.9	100.0	5,945
Badghis	76.5	4,237	18.1	53.7	4.5	17.4	6.3	100.0	3,240
Herat	28.4	15,722	56.0	16.4	14.6	6.7	6.3	100.0	4,461
Farah	41.3	3,446	59.2	6.6	15.5	8.8	9.9	100.0	1,424
Nimroz	70.9	1,926	19.7	19.6	11.9	7.5	41.2	100.0	1,365

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing		
Total	**46.0**	**18.2**	**22.3**	**10.8**	**2.7**	**100.0**	**81,606**
Area							
Urban	74.4	11.1	9.6	3.9	0.9	100.0	9,667
Rural	42.1	19.1	24.0	11.8	3.0	100.0	71,939
Education							
Pre-primary/ECE or none	43.4	17.8	22.9	12.7	3.2	100.0	52,747
Primary	45.0	19.8	22.8	9.8	2.6	100.0	15,358
Lower Secondary	53.2	18.6	20.6	6.3	1.3	100.0	6,697
Upper Secondary	58.0	18.4	18.8	4.0	0.8	100.0	4,882
Higher	69.1	13.0	15.3	1.8	0.8	100.0	1,918
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Age							
0-9	45.5	17.4	25.8	9.9	1.4	100.0	4,023
0-14	42.8	17.5	24.8	12.2	2.8	100.0	21,373
15-19	45.2	19.6	22.3	11.2	1.8	100.0	14,177
15-17	45.7	19.5	23.3	9.7	1.9	100.0	9,166
18-19	44.3	19.9	20.4	13.9	1.6	100.0	5,010
20-24	46.2	16.9	23.8	10.9	2.2	100.0	8,723
25-49	48.4	19.1	19.8	9.5	3.2	100.0	31,803
50+	45.8	14.0	24.5	12.1	3.6	100.0	5,532
Sex							
Male	48.3	19.5	21.4	9.4	1.4	100.0	33,018
Female	44.4	17.3	22.9	11.8	3.6	100.0	48,588
Source of drinking water							
Improved	49.5	18.0	19.4	9.8	3.3	100.0	46,725
Unimproved	41.2	18.5	26.1	12.1	2.0	100.0	34,881
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	39.9	17.6	26.1	13.6	2.8	100.0	29,374
Second	42.4	17.7	23.8	12.0	4.1	100.0	21,626
Middle	46.2	20.7	20.8	10.1	2.3	100.0	15,846
Fourth	54.8	20.9	17.2	5.5	1.6	100.0	9,941
Richest	80.2	10.1	8.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	4,819

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water (Continued)

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing		
Province							
Kabul	91.1	5.5	1.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	4,664
Kapisa	56.6	19.6	19.8	3.7	0.3	100.0	1,378
Parwan	58.8	20.1	18.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	2,565
Maidan Wardak	20.6	19.1	40.3	19.4	0.5	100.0	1,393
Logar	75.1	6.6	12.4	5.9	0.0	100.0	712
Nangarhar	35.2	18.3	21.7	4.2	20.7	100.0	3,847
Laghman	51.7	22.4	22.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	2,315
Panjsher	70.1	18.6	8.4	1.1	1.8	100.0	159
Baghlan	57.1	19.6	18.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	2,379
Bamyan	36.7	30.9	24.2	7.9	0.3	100.0	871
Ghazni	18.7	23.0	35.9	21.5	0.9	100.0	2,249
Paktika	50.9	6.4	7.5	3.3	32.0	100.0	574
Paktya	54.0	15.4	14.0	15.6	1.0	100.0	1,208
Khost	32.6	19.8	32.5	4.4	10.7	100.0	1,186
Kunarha	58.8	5.4	17.1	6.6	12.0	100.0	1,281
Nooristan	5.7	14.8	36.7	42.0	0.7	100.0	771
Badakhshan	47.3	15.0	27.0	10.4	0.3	100.0	5,045
Takhar	35.8	21.3	27.4	14.8	0.7	100.0	4,319
Kunduz	58.9	20.4	16.4	2.7	1.6	100.0	2,693
Samangan	58.2	20.0	19.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	1,717
Balkh	47.7	27.6	18.5	6.0	0.3	100.0	5,322
Sar-e-Pul	27.5	23.4	31.3	17.2	0.6	100.0	2,036
Ghor	64.3	19.6	7.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	3,272
Daykundi	42.7	18.7	34.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	2,593
Urozgan	19.0	18.9	46.0	10.6	5.5	100.0	439
Zabul	51.7	25.1	16.9	5.7	0.6	100.0	964
Kandahar	38.0	14.6	19.6	26.2	1.6	100.0	3,155
Jawzjan	40.9	33.3	17.9	7.5	0.4	100.0	2,647
Faryab	31.2	17.0	29.4	11.3	11.1	100.0	5,020
Helmand	33.7	20.4	26.8	17.7	1.4	100.0	5,532
Badghis	41.7	17.0	27.4	13.7	0.2	100.0	3,036
Herat	50.8	8.8	25.8	14.5	0.0	100.0	4,179
Farah	14.1	7.5	23.3	50.8	4.3	100.0	1,283
Nimroz	69.8	9.2	12.6	6.2	2.1	100.0	802

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	**51.4**	**191,631**	**60.7**	**2.9**	**34.8**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**92,552**
Area									
Urban	42.9	48,746	61.7	6.3	30.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	27,714
Rural	54.3	142,885	60.2	1.5	36.5	1.6	0.2	100.0	64,838
Education of household head									
Pre-primary/ECE or none	52.1	122,096	60.6	2.4	35.4	1.5	0.1	100.0	57,967
Primary	48.3	23,106	59.6	3.9	35.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	11,902
Lower Secondary	47.9	12,867	60.0	4.1	31.7	4.0	0.1	100.0	6,701
Upper Secondary	53.0	19,246	59.8	4.1	35.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	8,978
Higher	51.7	13,944	65.9	2.2	31.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	6,701
DK/Missing	18.9	372	46.7	3.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	302
Source of drinking water									
Improved	50.7	142,589	59.2	3.6	35.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	69,870
Unimproved	53.2	49,039	65.2	0.6	31.8	2.1	0.3	100.0	22,679
Missing	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	41.5	38,323	57.3	0.7	39.5	2.2	0.3	100.0	22,251
Second	51.5	38,329	59.1	1.5	37.8	1.4	0.2	100.0	18,425
Middle	56.6	38,321	60.0	3.4	35.2	1.3	0.1	100.0	16,532
Fourth	53.9	38,335	62.1	5.4	31.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	17,590
Richest	53.6	38,324	65.7	4.1	29.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	17,754

[1] **MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water**

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed (Continued)

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing		
Province									
Kabul	25.5	24,607	62.1	3.5	32.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	18,332
Kapisa	85.2	2,409	78.5	2.0	17.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	350
Parwan	29.4	4,290	85.5	0.2	13.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	3,027
Maidan Wardak	52.0	3,454	68.3	0.6	28.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	1,635
Logar	54.3	2,424	64.6	0.4	32.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	1,105
Nangarhar	77.2	12,593	57.9	0.0	41.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,756
Laghman	58.4	3,663	87.5	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,476
Panjsher	68.1	498	59.0	0.0	36.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	157
Baghlan	47.7	4,978	72.8	2.1	23.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,461
Bamyan	54.6	2,004	71.2	4.1	24.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	909
Ghazni	72.7	5,746	43.2	2.4	50.9	3.3	0.3	100.0	1,549
Paktika	54.4	3,078	67.3	0.6	30.7	0.7	0.7	100.0	1,346
Paktya	76.1	3,714	61.7	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	873
Khost	81.4	5,165	76.0	2.8	20.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	961
Kunarha	50.0	2,819	52.2	1.9	42.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,390
Nooristan	73.2	901	54.8	0.3	43.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	236
Badakhshan	48.8	6,691	80.8	0.3	12.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	3,421
Takhar	49.7	6,293	67.6	1.4	31.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,164
Kunduz	59.8	6,509	66.0	1.6	31.2	0.7	0.5	100.0	2,552
Samangan	36.3	2,848	80.8	2.0	14.4	2.3	0.4	100.0	1,813
Balkh	78.5	9,582	25.5	2.1	65.8	6.6	0.0	100.0	2,057
Sar-e-Pul	52.9	3,436	81.1	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,611
Ghor	73.5	4,705	94.3	1.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,236
Daykundi	62.3	4,129	86.6	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	1,558
Urozgan	70.1	2,826	61.2	4.4	33.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	841
Zabul	43.5	2,532	57.8	0.2	40.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,423
Kandahar	28.4	9,074	47.3	9.4	40.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	6,499
Jawzjan	72.7	4,345	72.7	3.7	23.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,181
Faryab	26.7	7,344	54.6	4.5	40.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	5,379
Helmand	47.5	13,644	42.6	0.3	55.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	7,158
Badghis	43.0	4,237	42.9	5.3	47.9	2.0	1.9	100.0	2,374
Herat	52.2	15,722	68.1	1.5	30.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,520
Farah	18.8	3,446	22.3	0.9	75.9	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,785
Nimroz	26.6	1,926	37.2	28.8	33.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,414

[1] **MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water**

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	**80.1**	**12.5**	**2.1**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**6.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**15.6**	**191,631**
Area											
Urban	78.9	15.8	3.0	0.6	2.9	1.1	2.0	0.4	0.0	20.0	48,746
Rural	80.5	11.4	1.8	1.4	0.5	2.0	7.8	0.3	0.0	14.2	142,885
Education of household head											
Pre-primary/ECE or none	82.7	11.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.7	6.5	0.2	0.0	13.1	122,096
Primary	79.3	11.3	3.0	1.2	0.4	1.9	6.7	0.4	0.0	15.3	23,106
Lower Secondary	77.1	14.9	2.9	0.8	1.6	1.4	6.1	0.7	0.0	18.2	12,867
Upper Secondary	74.3	15.5	3.9	0.7	2.9	2.3	6.0	0.6	0.0	21.4	19,246
Higher	68.8	21.1	6.7	1.4	4.2	2.1	4.5	0.6	0.0	28.4	13,944
DK/Missing	94.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	372
Source of drinking water											
Improved	82.2	11.2	2.5	0.9	1.3	1.8	4.1	0.4	0.0	14.8	142,589
Unimproved	73.9	16.5	1.0	2.0	0.7	1.8	12.6	0.1	0.0	18.0	49,039
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	86.7	7.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.1	7.4	0.2	0.0	8.2	38,323
Second	81.6	10.7	0.8	1.8	0.2	1.7	7.6	0.2	0.0	12.7	38,329
Middle	79.4	12.2	1.4	1.2	0.5	2.3	8.7	0.4	0.0	14.8	38,321
Fourth	78.9	14.6	2.4	1.0	0.7	2.3	5.5	0.2	0.0	17.8	38,335
Richest	73.8	18.1	5.7	0.8	3.9	1.6	2.4	0.5	0.0	24.7	38,324

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment (Continued)

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Province											
Kabul	80.4	16.9	4.5	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	19.5	24,607
Kapisa	92.0	5.2	0.1	0.6	1.7	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.0	2,409
Parwan	52.2	43.1	5.4	0.0	8.1	1.1	16.5	0.1	0.0	44.1	4,290
Maidan Wardak	73.2	18.4	2.2	0.8	0.1	5.1	13.5	0.0	0.0	22.9	3,454
Logar	87.9	5.0	1.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.8	0.0	6.5	2,424
Nangarhar	88.1	0.7	3.8	1.7	0.2	0.6	4.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	12,593
Laghman	38.1	1.9	11.9	2.9	0.3	5.1	40.4	0.2	0.0	19.3	3,663
Panjsher	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	498
Baghlan	68.8	27.1	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	28.1	4,978
Bamyan	40.3	58.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	58.4	2,004
Ghazni	87.4	9.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.5	0.0	9.8	5,746
Paktika	92.6	4.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.1	3,078
Paktya	77.0	11.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	18.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.0	3,714
Khost	60.3	16.1	13.6	6.2	0.0	15.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	35.3	5,165
Kunarha	84.3	13.6	2.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	4.3	0.0	0.3	15.3	2,819
Nooristan	95.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	901
Badakhshan	97.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.1	6,691
Takhar	73.5	23.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	13.7	0.1	0.0	23.7	6,293
Kunduz	71.1	17.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	16.5	0.7	0.0	18.4	6,509
Samangan	72.2	24.9	1.3	0.1	0.9	5.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	26.7	2,848
Balkh	79.5	9.3	0.4	0.0	6.6	0.5	3.7	0.8	0.0	16.7	9,582
Sar-e-Pul	49.2	44.3	1.4	3.4	0.1	4.1	30.2	0.1	0.0	44.3	3,436
Ghor	89.5	10.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	4,705
Daykundi	52.3	13.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	2.2	40.1	0.0	0.0	15.7	4,129
Urozgan	88.5	5.7	1.9	0.7	0.3	4.6	3.7	0.2	0.0	10.4	2,826
Zabul	85.0	2.6	0.0	5.8	0.2	2.9	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2,532
Kandahar	92.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.0	5.0	9,074
Jawzjan	66.9	32.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	33.0	4,345
Faryab	80.6	18.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	18.6	7,344
Helmand	95.3	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	13,644
Badghis	76.3	20.9	1.7	11.2	0.1	2.8	12.8	0.0	0.0	21.1	4,237
Herat	92.8	4.9	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	15,722
Farah	73.9	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	23.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	3,446
Nimroz	76.4	15.0	4.8	1.2	0.1	4.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	1,926

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[5]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[6,7].

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

[5]Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.
[6]Ram, P. Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press. 2013.
[7]Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Handwashing facility observed						Handwashing facility observed and					
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	water available	soap available	ash/mud/ sand available [A]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Total	**60.6**	**32.9**	**5.3**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**191,631**	**86.8**	**66.9**	**5.6**	**179,067**	**59.0**	**189,182**
Area												
Urban	83.3	12.7	3.1	0.9	100.0	48,746	87.2	76.7	1.4	46,827	68.3	48,322
Rural	52.8	39.8	6.0	1.4	100.0	142,885	86.6	63.4	7.1	132,240	55.9	140,861
Education of household head												
Pre-primary/ECE or none	56.5	35.8	6.5	1.1	100.0	122,096	85.1	60.8	6.4	112,769	52.6	120,763
Primary	60.9	33.1	4.0	2.0	100.0	23,106	87.4	70.4	4.7	21,723	62.6	22,650
Lower Secondary	67.6	28.3	2.2	1.9	100.0	12,867	89.6	76.2	5.3	12,338	69.8	12,625
Upper Secondary	70.8	24.8	2.9	1.4	100.0	19,246	92.1	80.5	4.4	18,408	74.9	18,972
Higher	74.5	22.3	2.2	1.0	100.0	13,944	89.7	85.6	2.1	13,488	78.9	13,800
DK/Missing	61.5	30.2	8.3	0.0	100.0	372	82.8	36.2	4.7	341	33.2	372
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	48.8	38.4	12.0	0.8	100.0	38,323	74.5	35.3	9.0	33,404	27.6	38,018
Second	50.0	42.8	6.1	1.1	100.0	38,329	85.6	57.0	9.2	35,569	49.4	37,891
Middle	54.0	39.6	4.9	1.6	100.0	38,321	89.9	71.6	6.6	35,858	64.0	37,724
Fourth	64.6	31.3	2.5	1.6	100.0	38,335	89.4	76.5	3.0	36,739	69.4	37,713
Richest	85.4	12.4	0.9	1.3	100.0	38,324	93.3	90.6	0.8	37,497	85.0	37,836

[1] **MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

[A] ash/mud/sand available

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	ash/mud/ sand available [A]			
Province												
Kabul	93.1	5.2	1.4	0.3	100.0	24,607	83.2	72.5	0.6	24,200	62.5	24,539
Kapisa	83.1	10.1	6.6	0.2	100.0	2,409	83.2	75.3	13.2	2,245	63.9	2,404
Parwan	82.4	11.6	5.8	0.2	100.0	4,290	84.6	87.2	0.4	4,031	77.5	4,281
Maidan Wardak	5.7	92.1	1.4	0.8	100.0	3,454	96.7	71.0	0.7	3,378	69.5	3,428
Logar	33.9	62.4	3.6	0.2	100.0	2,424	91.1	84.3	1.5	2,332	75.7	2,420
Nangarhar	63.0	24.2	1.0	11.8	100.0	12,593	87.0	63.9	7.2	10,980	60.0	11,111
Laghman	4.1	88.6	7.3	0.0	100.0	3,663	99.9	93.5	11.4	3,396	86.6	3,663
Panjsher	95.4	1.5	2.9	0.2	100.0	498	92.8	91.2	1.0	483	86.1	497
Baghlan	78.1	13.6	8.2	0.2	100.0	4,978	63.0	67.3	10.5	4,562	48.1	4,970
Bamyan	73.2	25.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	2,004	96.6	72.4	5.7	1,975	71.1	1,975
Ghazni	54.9	42.4	2.2	0.5	100.0	5,746	94.0	85.1	1.0	5,591	79.4	5,718
Paktika	44.9	44.0	9.9	1.3	100.0	3,078	98.1	92.9	12.5	2,734	83.4	3,038
Paktya	51.0	42.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	3,714	95.4	81.6	2.3	3,482	75.8	3,713
Khost	62.2	34.4	1.5	1.9	100.0	5,165	99.7	89.9	7.6	4,988	88.5	5,064
Kunarha	20.5	64.7	14.2	0.5	100.0	2,819	88.4	90.2	5.7	2,404	74.1	2,805
Nooristan	34.2	42.0	22.8	1.1	100.0	901	95.4	70.4	4.6	686	52.5	891
Badakhshan	76.5	23.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,691	96.1	89.9	1.3	6,680	86.8	6,691
Takhar	41.2	52.8	5.9	0.0	100.0	6,293	99.1	82.8	3.4	5,921	77.3	6,291
Kunduz	52.8	37.7	6.3	3.2	100.0	6,509	54.1	45.1	0.8	5,890	23.9	6,299
Samangan	50.8	45.7	3.2	0.3	100.0	2,848	84.3	43.7	15.7	2,747	39.6	2,839
Balkh	66.7	32.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	9,582	98.0	81.2	1.2	9,539	79.8	9,574
Sar-e-Pul	62.7	35.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	3,436	91.9	61.7	14.3	3,386	57.7	3,436
Ghor	39.9	55.8	4.1	0.3	100.0	4,705	80.4	24.9	2.8	4,500	23.7	4,691
Daykundi	29.8	53.8	16.3	0.1	100.0	4,129	85.9	43.1	2.6	3,452	34.7	4,123
Urozgan	40.7	52.2	7.1	0.1	100.0	2,826	95.1	73.3	41.7	2,625	66.2	2,824
Zabul	41.4	49.3	6.8	2.5	100.0	2,532	78.5	46.8	3.6	2,296	42.7	2,469
Kandahar	59.6	24.6	15.6	0.3	100.0	9,074	92.4	48.6	1.5	7,633	39.2	9,047
Jawzjan	72.6	20.2	7.2	0.0	100.0	4,345	80.6	59.0	2.5	4,032	51.4	4,345
Faryab	25.4	72.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	7,344	91.0	50.1	2.1	7,162	46.9	7,344
Helmand	66.9	21.5	11.5	0.1	100.0	13,644	89.8	57.6	16.9	12,065	49.0	13,632
Badghis	94.0	2.2	3.4	0.4	100.0	4,237	66.1	21.5	18.3	4,077	19.7	4,220
Herat	58.8	33.8	6.9	0.5	100.0	15,722	76.6	70.5	3.2	14,552	57.2	15,640
Farah	65.0	28.9	1.1	5.0	100.0	3,446	94.0	39.1	11.0	3,237	37.6	3,275
Nimroz	34.5	59.3	6.1	0.1	100.0	1,926	95.6	57.5	0.3	1,806	53.4	1,924

[1] **MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

[A] ash/mud/sand available

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[8], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide[9].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene[10]. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

[8]Cairncross, S. et al. «Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea.» International Journal of Epidemiology39, no. Suppl205-193 :(2010) 1. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.
[9]WHO. Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases. A Global Strategy 2020-2015. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/182735/10665/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.
[10]WHO, UNICEF and JMP. Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/-9789241512893/258617/10665eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Type of sanitation facility used by household																
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Single/ double vault latrine with urine diversion	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Single/ double vault latrine without urine diversion	Other					
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where												
Total	**2.6**	**11.8**	**8.4**	**0.8**	**11.9**	**16.3**	**5.4**	**1.0**	**13.9**	**7.5**	**0.6**	**19.8**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**57.2**	**191,631.0**
Area																
Urban	5.3	35.8	14.8	2.1	12.7	16.7	2.0	1.8	5.4	2.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	89.6	48,745.6
Rural	1.7	3.6	6.3	0.3	11.7	16.1	6.6	0.7	16.8	9.3	0.8	26.2	0.0	100.0	46.2	142,885.4
Education of household head																
Pre-primary/ECE or none	1.9	6.8	7.3	0.7	11.5	16.2	5.5	0.9	15.5	7.6	0.7	25.2	0.0	100.0	50.0	122,095.7
Primary	2.7	14.4	10.5	0.9	11.5	19.0	6.0	1.5	12.4	8.2	0.4	12.7	0.1	100.0	64.8	23,105.6
Lower Secondary	2.9	15.8	11.6	0.6	13.3	18.1	5.8	1.1	11.4	7.2	0.5	11.9	0.0	100.0	67.9	12,867.1
Upper Secondary	5.0	22.6	9.0	1.3	13.1	15.7	4.7	1.2	11.1	6.8	0.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	71.3	19,246.4
Higher	5.0	32.3	11.6	0.7	13.9	11.5	4.4	1.0	8.2	5.8	0.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	79.4	13,943.8
DK/Missing	3.4	4.2	1.7	0.0	3.0	1.3	1.9	0.0	15.1	21.1	1.4	46.8	0.0	100.0	15.5	372.4
Location of sanitation facility																
In dwelling	12.8	28.7	12.1	2.3	10.7	6.5	2.5	1.1	13.5	9.5	0.1	na	0.1	100.0	75.7	23,694.2
In plot/yard	1.6	12.8	10.1	0.8	16.0	23.5	7.2	1.3	17.3	9.0	0.5	na	0.0	100.0	72.0	121,357.6
Elsewhere	0.1	2.7	13.1	0.4	10.0	12.3	12.9	1.0	27.6	13.6	6.5	na	0.0	100.0	51.4	8,533.4
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	37,967.4
No response	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	45.3	0.0	35.9	100.0	4.9	78.4
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.0	0.2	3.9	0.2	7.2	11.6	2.8	0.4	16.9	3.9	1.3	51.7	0.0	100.0	25.8	38,322.7
Second	0.3	0.6	4.9	0.2	12.7	17.7	5.4	0.7	21.0	9.4	1.0	26.1	0.1	100.0	41.8	38,328.9
Middle	1.8	2.2	6.6	0.7	13.4	19.6	8.6	0.6	18.3	12.2	0.7	15.3	0.0	100.0	53.0	38,320.5
Fourth	3.2	12.3	12.7	0.9	15.9	19.8	8.3	1.6	10.0	9.7	0.1	5.4	0.0	100.0	73.2	38,335.0
Richest	7.6	43.5	14.2	1.9	10.5	12.5	2.1	1.6	3.2	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	92.4	38,323.9

[1] MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Type of sanitation facility used by household																
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Single/ double vault latrine with urine diversion	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Single/ double vault latrine without urine diversion	Other					
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where												
Province																
Kabul	0.8	46.0	7.4	0.2	22.9	14.6	2.6	0.7	2.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.4	24,607.4
Kapisa	0.6	1.9	2.2	0.6	16.5	6.4	30.5	0.1	21.3	9.7	0.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	58.7	2,409.3
Parwan	4.6	9.3	0.8	0.7	44.4	8.2	2.4	0.3	21.3	1.6	0.4	6.1	0.0	100.0	70.3	4,289.8
Maidan Wardak	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	25.7	1.8	32.0	0.3	1.1	34.2	0.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	60.8	3,454.3
Logar	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	22.8	0.8	18.2	0.6	0.2	49.6	0.1	4.5	0.0	100.0	45.0	2,423.9
Nangarhar	8.2	1.7	17.9	0.9	1.8	5.1	2.4	2.8	35.1	3.4	0.0	20.8	0.0	100.0	37.9	12,592.6
Laghman	1.0	1.5	6.0	0.1	3.3	11.5	0.9	0.2	6.6	43.9	0.0	25.1	0.0	100.0	24.3	3,662.7
Panjsher	1.8	6.1	2.6	0.3	9.2	3.8	22.7	1.1	19.2	31.3	0.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	46.4	498.2
Baghlan	0.1	7.4	1.9	1.8	12.7	16.5	2.8	0.8	20.5	3.6	0.1	31.7	0.0	100.0	43.2	4,978.4
Bamyan	0.2	3.3	6.8	0.2	2.8	2.4	51.7	0.7	2.1	24.4	0.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	67.4	2,003.5
Ghazni	0.3	5.9	2.3	0.1	6.8	0.5	50.6	0.1	2.2	16.7	0.7	13.9	0.0	100.0	66.5	5,745.8
Paktika	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.7	0.2	4.1	0.0	2.3	34.5	0.0	51.9	0.0	100.0	11.3	3,078.0
Paktya	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.0	14.6	17.8	25.6	0.1	9.8	12.6	0.4	13.8	0.0	100.0	63.3	3,714.4
Khost	12.3	3.5	0.1	0.3	27.9	1.5	0.6	0.2	10.1	10.6	0.3	32.5	0.0	100.0	46.3	5,164.6
Kunarha	13.1	7.7	7.2	0.0	18.2	4.2	0.8	0.8	2.1	15.1	3.6	26.4	0.9	100.0	51.2	2,819.1
Nooristan	1.8	0.3	1.0	4.3	11.6	10.0	5.1	0.6	26.9	28.0	1.3	9.2	0.0	100.0	34.0	900.9
Badakhshan	1.7	3.7	11.0	0.4	6.9	18.8	1.2	0.7	33.9	1.1	0.3	20.4	0.0	100.0	43.7	6,691.2
Takhar	0.3	6.0	10.2	0.4	10.5	45.2	0.7	0.0	11.3	0.7	0.6	14.0	0.0	100.0	73.4	6,293.2
Kunduz	1.2	12.4	4.6	0.3	23.5	32.7	1.5	1.5	11.4	0.0	2.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	76.1	6,509.4
Samangan	0.0	1.7	5.4	1.5	10.7	21.0	1.3	1.5	43.3	3.1	0.1	10.5	0.0	100.0	41.6	2,847.8
Balkh	0.0	19.8	17.2	0.0	1.6	29.3	0.1	0.5	26.8	0.1	0.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	68.0	9,581.9
Sar-e-Pul	0.2	5.8	4.7	0.0	14.4	43.2	1.5	0.1	21.8	0.1	0.1	8.0	0.0	100.0	69.8	3,435.5
Ghor	0.3	0.3	6.1	0.2	2.0	5.2	3.7	0.3	17.2	1.2	0.1	63.4	0.0	100.0	17.8	4,704.7
Daykundi	0.0	5.4	10.7	0.1	1.7	7.2	13.3	0.3	13.8	10.8	6.3	30.4	0.0	100.0	38.3	4,128.9
Urozgan	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.0	29.3	13.4	0.9	0.3	7.7	4.0	0.1	39.3	0.1	100.0	48.5	2,825.9
Zabul	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.6	6.6	3.9	0.0	22.0	14.8	0.1	46.7	0.0	100.0	16.3	2,532.4
Kandahar	6.6	0.4	7.6	10.0	1.2	5.8	0.5	7.0	14.2	23.2	0.1	23.4	0.0	100.0	32.1	9,073.7
Jawzjan	0.6	6.4	25.7	0.0	26.8	31.0	0.0	1.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	90.6	4,344.7
Faryab	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.3	16.3	54.7	4.0	0.1	12.1	1.0	0.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	78.8	7,344.0
Helmand	4.8	2.1	2.6	0.0	0.9	5.9	0.8	0.4	8.3	7.3	0.1	66.9	0.0	100.0	17.0	13,643.6
Badghis	0.3	1.4	20.8	0.4	3.7	17.4	1.3	0.0	19.0	2.3	1.3	32.1	0.0	100.0	45.3	4,237.0
Herat	3.7	24.3	16.9	0.1	7.8	25.7	0.2	1.1	12.1	0.6	0.1	7.3	0.2	100.0	78.7	15,722.2
Farah	6.7	5.1	0.5	0.0	11.5	9.2	0.3	0.7	11.6	0.3	8.1	46.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	3,445.9
Nimroz	0.7	32.2	41.1	0.1	6.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.4	14.1	0.0	100.0	82.1	1,926.0

[1] MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities						
		Shared by					Shared by					
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility		Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Total	**44.5**	**11.0**	**0.6**	**1.2**		**18.8**	**3.6**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**19.8**	**100.0**	**191,631**
Area												
Urban	66.7	18.7	1.2	2.9		7.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	100.0	48,746
Rural	36.9	8.3	0.3	0.6		22.7	4.3	0.2	0.4	26.2	100.0	142,885
Education of household head												
Pre-primary/ECE or none	39.6	9.2	0.5	0.7		20.5	3.7	0.2	0.3	25.2	100.0	122,096
Primary	49.3	14.0	0.5	1.1		17.3	4.2	0.4	0.5	12.7	100.0	23,106
Lower Secondary	50.9	14.4	1.5	1.2		16.8	3.1	0.1	0.2	11.9	100.0	12,867
Upper Secondary	54.7	13.7	0.6	2.3		15.5	3.4	0.2	0.3	9.3	100.0	19,246
Higher	60.5	14.2	0.7	4.0		12.1	2.7	0.1	0.4	5.1	100.0	13,944
DK/Missing	11.0	4.6	0.0	0.0		33.4	1.4	2.9	0.0	46.8	100.0	372
Location of sanitation facility												
In dwelling	66.4	7.1	0.1	2.1		22.7	1.1	0.0	0.3	na	100.0	23,694
In plot/yard	54.6	15.2	0.8	1.4		22.6	4.8	0.3	0.4	na	100.0	121,358
Elsewhere	39.0	10.0	0.4	1.9		36.9	9.2	0.7	1.8	na	100.0	8,533
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	37,967
No response	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	78
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	20.5	4.8	0.1	0.4		18.1	4.0	0.2	0.3	51.7	100.0	38,323
Second	32.2	8.8	0.5	0.3		25.7	5.6	0.2	0.6	26.1	100.0	38,329
Middle	40.6	11.2	0.5	0.7		25.7	5.0	0.5	0.5	15.3	100.0	38,321
Fourth	53.4	17.8	0.6	1.4		18.5	2.6	0.1	0.2	5.4	100.0	38,335
Richest	75.8	12.2	1.1	3.3		5.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	38,324

[1] **MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1**

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services (Continued)

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared[1]	Shared by		Public facility		Not shared	Shared by		Public facility			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households				
Province												
Kabul	67.3	20.4	1.3	5.5		4.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	24,607
Kapisa	51.8	6.2	0.7	0.0		27.1	3.8	0.0	0.2	10.3	100.0	2,409
Parwan	51.2	14.4	0.0	4.8		17.4	3.4	0.0	2.7	6.1	100.0	4,290
Maidan Wardak	43.1	16.6	0.9	0.2		24.2	11.2	0.1	0.2	3.5	100.0	3,454
Logar	33.0	6.8	0.5	4.7		40.5	9.1	0.4	0.6	4.5	100.0	2,424
Nangarhar	28.9	7.4	0.6	0.9		30.2	8.7	0.8	1.6	20.8	100.0	12,593
Laghman	20.7	2.0	0.1	1.4		36.0	13.1	0.7	0.8	25.1	100.0	3,663
Panjsher	41.2	4.9	0.4	0.0		44.1	7.4	0.0	1.0	1.1	100.0	498
Baghlan	32.8	9.8	0.0	0.6		18.9	5.6	0.0	0.5	31.7	100.0	4,978
Bamyan	47.7	18.6	0.1	1.0		19.6	7.5	0.3	0.2	5.1	100.0	2,004
Ghazni	55.4	10.9	0.2	0.0		16.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	13.9	100.0	5,746
Paktika	9.5	0.9	0.1	0.7		36.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	51.9	100.0	3,078
Paktya	59.3	2.7	0.3	0.9		21.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	13.8	100.0	3,714
Khost	42.9	2.4	0.4	0.6		19.4	0.6	0.0	1.2	32.5	100.0	5,165
Kunarha	43.2	7.0	0.7	0.4		17.2	4.2	0.0	0.2	26.4	100.0	2,819
Nooristan	27.2	6.5	0.2	0.2		36.7	13.0	2.6	4.5	9.2	100.0	901
Badakhshan	41.6	2.0	0.1	0.0		34.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	20.4	100.0	6,691
Takhar	55.2	17.5	0.2	0.4		11.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	14.0	100.0	6,293
Kunduz	60.5	15.3	0.3	0.0		12.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	8.7	100.0	6,509
Samangan	35.5	5.3	0.0	0.8		43.2	4.2	0.2	0.4	10.5	100.0	2,848
Balkh	55.0	12.4	0.6	0.0		22.8	4.5	0.2	0.0	4.5	100.0	9,582
Sar-e-Pul	57.9	11.5	0.1	0.4		16.9	4.6	0.0	0.6	8.0	100.0	3,436
Ghor	17.4	0.4	0.0	0.0		17.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	63.4	100.0	4,705
Daykundi	30.4	7.2	0.0	0.7		27.7	3.2	0.0	0.3	30.4	100.0	4,129
Urozgan	47.7	0.4	0.4	0.0		11.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	39.3	100.0	2,826
Zabul	16.1	0.2	0.0	0.0		36.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	46.7	100.0	2,532
Kandahar	25.9	5.2	1.0	0.0		34.6	9.0	0.9	0.0	23.4	100.0	9,074
Jawzjan	81.1	6.3	3.0	0.2		7.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	4,345
Faryab	48.5	29.0	1.1	0.2		9.3	4.3	0.2	0.1	7.3	100.0	7,344
Helmand	15.6	0.6	0.0	0.8		15.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	66.9	100.0	13,644
Badghis	39.6	5.5	0.0	0.2		19.3	2.9	0.1	0.2	32.1	100.0	4,237
Herat	57.7	20.7	0.3	0.0		10.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	100.0	15,722
Farah	20.4	10.5	1.8	0.6		15.9	4.5	0.0	0.4	46.0	100.0	3,446
Nimroz	58.9	18.2	1.8	3.3		2.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	14.1	100.0	1,926

[1] **MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1**

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/ Missing	
Total	**0.8**	**13.7**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**6.9**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**13.2**	**3.9**	**14.4**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**38.6**	**1.9**	**100.0**
Area																	
Urban	1.3	29.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.7	9.0	2.4	1.9	22.0	1.6	3.4	0.2	1.7	21.9	2.6	100.0
Rural	0.5	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	5.3	0.5	0.9	6.8	5.7	22.4	1.5	1.2	50.7	1.4	100.0
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary/ECE or none	0.8	7.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.3	0.7	1.5	12.1	4.4	16.3	0.9	1.5	44.9	2.0	100.0
Primary	0.8	13.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.0	8.6	1.3	1.0	15.2	3.1	13.2	0.7	1.1	37.3	2.4	100.0
Lower Secondary	0.5	17.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.0	5.1	1.9	2.3	16.1	4.1	14.1	1.0	2.0	31.5	2.1	100.0
Upper Secondary	0.8	23.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	8.1	2.6	0.7	13.1	3.2	12.7	1.6	1.2	28.6	1.4	100.0
Higher	1.0	32.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.6	7.4	2.1	1.2	13.7	3.6	8.1	0.7	0.9	23.9	1.3	100.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	20.5	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.0	100.0
Type of sanitation facility																	
Flush to septic tank	3.3	56.4	1.5	1.4	0.1	3.8	28.2	5.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	17.4	5.2	19.0	1.3	1.8	50.9	2.5	100.0
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.5	16.0	3.4	3.4	0.2	4.0	67.2	2.3	100.0
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.9	23.4	6.6	39.3	3.0	1.4	22.7	2.6	100.0
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	13.7	5.1	12.2	0.6	1.0	63.2	2.7	100.0
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	6.2	4.5	21.6	0.9	1.1	62.0	2.4	100.0
Second	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	8.0	6.8	23.2	2.0	1.4	54.0	2.1	100.0
Middle	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.6	1.2	11.8	5.3	21.5	1.6	1.5	50.3	1.6	100.0
Fourth	1.0	9.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	7.4	0.7	1.6	19.6	4.1	13.5	0.9	1.2	36.8	2.2	100.0
Richest	1.5	33.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.2	12.9	3.0	1.7	13.3	1.8	5.4	0.3	1.6	20.3	1.7	100.0

[1] MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/ Missing	
Province																	
Kabul	0.0	43.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	4.5	1.6	0.0	35.7	0.4	8.5	0.1	0.3	3.1	1.3	100.0
Kapisa	0.0	1.7	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	22.3	6.9	42.9	0.0	0.9	18.3	1.5	100.0
Parwan	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.2	8.4	7.9	64.0	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.0	100.0
Maidan Wardak	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	14.0	31.1	44.3	0.6	6.3	2.3	100.0
Logar	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	21.9	28.1	25.7	3.4	6.8	1.2	100.0
Nangarhar	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	11.6	12.0	4.8	0.0	2.5	57.3	2.6	100.0
Laghman	0.0	3.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	8.2	9.7	24.9	23.1	0.0	5.3	17.7	4.5	100.0
Panjsher	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	25.4	0.7	2.5	10.4	5.2	6.7	16.6	2.7	26.7	1.0	100.0
Baghlan	0.3	9.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	7.0	0.6	1.0	35.0	3.9	5.8	0.0	4.8	25.4	4.9	100.0
Bamyan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	18.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	16.1	18.7	0.0	0.0	43.6	0.0	100.0
Ghazni	0.0	12.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	5.1	18.3	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	25.1	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	100.0
Paktika	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.2	10.8	13.0	15.9	30.6	0.0	2.7	22.3	0.0	100.0
Paktya	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	16.8	32.5	37.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.2	100.0
Khost	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	14.4	29.4	1.7	0.3	40.0	0.0	100.0
Kunarha	1.3	3.9	5.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.4	22.8	18.3	5.3	2.7	0.5	27.2	2.1	100.0
Nooristan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.4	5.4	9.6	38.6	21.1	0.0	20.1	1.6	100.0
Badakhshan	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	8.2	15.7	0.0	0.0	66.3	0.0	100.0
Takhar	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	4.4	0.7	0.0	1.9	2.3	9.8	0.0	1.5	75.3	0.9	100.0
Kunduz	0.1	4.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.4	8.4	0.8	0.1	7.3	0.7	23.4	0.5	1.6	47.0	2.5	100.0
Samangan	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.4	0.5	9.0	7.0	9.0	0.9	2.2	64.9	2.3	100.0
Balkh	0.0	13.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	13.5	1.5	0.0	7.8	1.3	3.0	0.4	1.5	56.8	0.1	100.0
Sar-e-Pul	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	22.8	0.0	0.2	65.4	0.8	100.0
Ghor	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	38.3	23.4	0.0	0.0	28.3	1.4	100.0
Daykundi	2.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	3.7	1.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	66.5	0.6	100.0
Urozgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.4	18.5	9.9	2.7	37.7	0.0	2.5	20.6	4.8	100.0
Zabul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	11.6	6.5	34.9	0.0	0.7	37.0	0.0	100.0
Kandahar	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	4.7	10.1	2.7	22.9	0.6	0.4	54.6	1.2	100.0
Jawzjan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	85.2	0.4	100.0
Faryab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	14.2	0.6	1.0	80.3	0.4	100.0
Helmand	11.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	3.2	1.7	19.9	3.6	8.6	36.3	0.9	0.8	10.8	0.8	100.0
Badghis	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.4	16.5	0.0	1.1	74.4	2.9	100.0
Herat	3.5	7.9	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.5	13.2	4.7	2.9	1.3	0.9	7.8	0.1	2.5	45.1	6.7	100.0
Farah	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	14.0	1.0	25.2	0.0	10.8	29.7	0.0	100.0
Nimroz	0.4	7.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	23.7	0.1	0.2	7.5	2.9	3.4	0.0	8.9	37.4	0.0	100.0

[1] **MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1**

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Total	**52.9**	**15.7**	**31.4**	**92,731**
Area				
Urban	38.0	3.8	58.2	39,030
Rural	63.8	24.3	11.8	53,701
Education of household head				
Pre-primary/ECE or none	58.5	17.6	24.0	51,086
Primary	53.6	14.2	32.3	12,784
Lower Secondary	45.4	15.5	39.1	7,554
Upper Secondary	44.5	14.8	40.7	11,610
Higher	38.9	9.2	51.9	9,660
DK/Missing	55.2	10.2	34.6	38
Type of sanitation facility				
Flush to septic tank	35.0	1.5	63.5	22,551
Latrines and other improved	58.7	20.3	21.0	70,180
Flush to pit latrine	72.9	3.6	23.5	16,177
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	31.8	42.4	25.8	22,846
Pit latrine with slab	71.0	12.7	16.2	31,157
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	69.5	22.5	8.0	8,741
Second	64.3	25.3	10.4	13,740
Middle	60.9	23.1	16.1	16,016
Fourth	51.5	15.1	33.4	23,272
Richest	40.2	6.2	53.6	30,961

[1] **MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1**

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Province				
Kabul	11.0	8.8	80.2	22,369
Kapisa	29.2	45.0	25.8	649
Parwan	24.0	65.4	10.6	2,687
Maidan Wardak	22.6	75.3	2.1	998
Logar	30.0	54.2	15.9	622
Nangarhar	74.8	5.1	20.1	3,329
Laghman	50.2	23.1	26.7	817
Panjsher	59.0	24.8	16.2	108
Baghlan	41.8	6.7	51.5	1,919
Bamyan	79.5	19.3	1.2	309
Ghazni	36.3	27.6	36.1	895
Paktika	43.0	30.6	26.4	201
Paktya	36.0	39.8	24.2	1,310
Khost	63.2	31.0	5.7	1,708
Kunarha	62.2	8.9	28.9	1,051
Nooristan	32.4	59.8	7.8	206
Badakhshan	83.2	15.7	1.1	2,704
Takhar	83.6	10.2	6.2	4,527
Kunduz	59.4	24.2	16.4	4,759
Samangan	77.5	9.9	12.6	1,105
Balkh	73.4	3.5	23.1	6,504
Sar-e-Pul	76.0	22.8	1.2	2,341
Ghor	68.0	25.4	6.6	642
Daykundi	69.8	6.4	23.8	1,030
Urozgan	30.9	37.7	31.4	1,270
Zabul	43.5	34.9	21.6	315
Kandahar	60.8	23.5	15.7	1,367
Jawzjan	93.6	5.7	0.7	3,908
Faryab	84.0	14.8	1.2	5,468
Helmand	25.1	38.1	36.8	1,561
Badghis	80.2	16.5	3.3	1,836
Herat	71.3	8.9	19.7	11,745
Farah	34.8	25.5	39.7	907
Nimroz	68.8	3.4	27.8	1,563

[1] **MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1**

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)								
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site[1]	Connected to sewer[A]	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	**27.0**	**11.0**	**15.9**	**3.4**	**22.9**	**19.8**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**191,631**
Area									
Urban	30.9	3.7	47.5	7.5	9.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	48,746
Rural	25.6	13.5	5.1	2.0	27.6	26.2	0.0	100.0	142,885
Education of household head									
Pre-primary/ECE or none	25.9	10.8	10.6	2.7	24.7	25.2	0.0	100.0	122,096
Primary	30.8	11.6	18.9	3.5	22.4	12.7	0.1	100.0	23,106
Lower Secondary	28.0	13.0	23.5	3.4	20.2	11.9	0.0	100.0	12,867
Upper Secondary	28.0	11.6	25.5	6.3	19.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	19,246
Higher	28.0	9.2	36.5	5.8	15.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	13,944
DK/Missing	5.6	3.0	3.5	3.4	37.7	46.8	0.0	100.0	372
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	17.0	6.6	1.9	0.2	22.5	51.7	0.0	100.0	38,323
Second	24.6	12.4	4.2	0.6	32.0	26.1	0.1	100.0	38,329
Middle	27.5	15.3	7.6	2.5	31.7	15.3	0.0	100.0	38,321
Fourth	32.9	14.6	21.5	4.1	21.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	38,335
Richest	32.8	6.1	44.0	9.6	6.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	38,324

[1] **MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1**

[A] Includes flush/pour flush facilities that respondents do not know to where they flush.

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)								
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site[1]	Connected to sewer[A]	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Province									
Kabul	10.0	9.5	73.9	1.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	24,607
Kapisa	21.2	25.7	10.6	1.2	31.1	10.3	0.0	100.0	2,409
Parwan	16.0	42.2	6.9	5.3	23.5	6.1	0.0	100.0	4,290
Maidan Wardak	20.3	37.5	3.0	0.0	35.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	3,454
Logar	8.2	31.2	4.4	1.2	50.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	2,424
Nangarhar	21.0	2.2	5.7	9.1	41.3	20.8	0.0	100.0	12,593
Laghman	11.4	5.4	6.4	1.0	50.6	25.1	0.0	100.0	3,663
Panjsher	18.1	20.5	5.8	2.1	52.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	498
Baghlan	17.9	2.9	20.5	1.9	25.0	31.7	0.0	100.0	4,978
Bamyan	25.1	40.5	1.5	0.3	27.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	2,004
Ghazni	9.5	43.1	13.6	0.3	19.7	13.9	0.0	100.0	5,746
Paktika	4.1	4.0	2.5	0.7	36.8	51.9	0.0	100.0	3,078
Paktya	19.0	30.4	11.5	2.4	22.9	13.8	0.0	100.0	3,714
Khost	21.2	10.6	1.9	12.7	21.2	32.5	0.0	100.0	5,165
Kunarha	23.8	3.4	10.8	13.1	21.6	26.4	0.9	100.0	2,819
Nooristan	10.4	15.0	2.6	6.1	56.8	9.2	0.0	100.0	901
Badakhshan	34.0	7.1	0.4	2.1	36.0	20.4	0.0	100.0	6,691
Takhar	60.4	7.5	4.7	0.8	12.7	14.0	0.0	100.0	6,293
Kunduz	44.0	18.6	12.0	1.5	15.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	6,509
Samangan	30.1	5.0	5.0	1.5	48.0	10.5	0.0	100.0	2,848
Balkh	49.8	2.4	15.8	0.0	27.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	9,582
Sar-e-Pul	53.1	15.7	0.8	0.2	22.1	8.0	0.0	100.0	3,436
Ghor	11.0	5.2	1.2	0.4	18.8	63.4	0.0	100.0	4,705
Daykundi	21.2	11.0	6.1	0.1	31.2	30.4	0.0	100.0	4,129
Urozgan	13.9	17.0	14.9	2.6	12.1	39.3	0.1	100.0	2,826
Zabul	7.8	5.0	3.6	0.0	37.0	46.7	0.0	100.0	2,532
Kandahar	9.4	3.5	2.6	16.6	44.5	23.4	0.0	100.0	9,074
Jawzjan	84.2	5.1	0.7	0.6	7.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	4,345
Faryab	63.6	13.9	1.1	0.3	13.9	7.3	0.0	100.0	7,344
Helmand	3.3	4.7	4.2	4.8	16.1	66.9	0.0	100.0	13,644
Badghis	36.0	7.1	1.5	0.7	22.6	32.1	0.0	100.0	4,237
Herat	53.4	6.8	14.7	3.8	13.8	7.3	0.2	100.0	15,722
Farah	9.2	6.9	10.6	6.7	20.7	46.0	0.0	100.0	3,446
Nimroz	56.0	2.7	22.6	0.8	3.8	14.1	0.0	100.0	1,926

[1] **MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1**

[A] Includes flush/pour flush facilities that respondents do not know to where they flush.

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years by place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
Total	**15.8**	**29.5**	**10.5**	**10.7**	**2.4**	**24.5**	**2.6**	**4.0**	**100.0**	**45.4**	**19,078**
Area											
Urban	27.8	37.8	7.5	14.8	1.0	5.3	2.3	3.6	100.0	65.5	4,306
Rural	12.3	27.1	11.4	9.5	2.8	30.1	2.6	4.1	100.0	39.5	14,771
Mother's education											
Pre-primary/ECE or none	14.2	27.4	11.4	9.4	2.6	27.9	2.4	4.6	100.0	41.6	14,716
Primary	18.3	36.9	7.6	12.0	1.5	17.1	3.9	2.7	100.0	55.2	1,892
Lower Secondary	24.2	32.9	8.0	15.0	1.0	15.0	2.7	1.3	100.0	57.1	824
Upper Secondary	20.4	40.5	8.0	16.0	1.7	9.5	2.3	1.6	100.0	61.0	1,036
Higher	27.6	35.0	6.3	21.6	2.0	5.1	1.7	0.6	100.0	62.6	608
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	20.1	39.2	8.7	10.8	2.4	13.2	2.5	3.2	100.0	59.3	10,538
Unimproved	11.9	25.3	14.6	12.0	1.9	26.3	2.6	5.6	100.0	37.2	4,421
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	9.1	9.4	10.8	9.0	3.0	51.9	2.6	4.1	100.0	18.5	4,108
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	11.1	19.8	10.7	8.4	4.0	42.0	1.8	2.4	100.0	30.9	4,078
Second	11.4	27.1	12.6	8.9	2.0	31.3	2.7	4.0	100.0	38.5	3,995
Middle	14.4	29.7	12.4	9.5	2.3	24.1	2.8	4.9	100.0	44.0	3,931
Fourth	18.6	35.0	11.1	10.3	1.8	16.2	2.8	4.3	100.0	53.5	3,700
Richest	25.6	38.0	5.1	17.4	1.6	5.2	2.7	4.4	100.0	63.6	3,374

[A] In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces (Continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years by place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/ latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
Province											
Kabul	40.6	30.2	9.8	16.3	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	70.7	2,024
Kapisa	7.9	20.7	12.9	33.7	2.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	28.6	250
Parwan	6.1	55.9	1.9	5.8	9.6	20.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	62.0	421
Maidan Wardak	40.1	23.3	3.4	6.3	0.8	12.4	13.1	0.6	100.0	63.4	305
Logar	7.0	38.0	7.8	14.9	0.9	31.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	45.0	257
Nangarhar	2.5	31.4	2.4	27.2	0.0	17.6	0.1	18.7	100.0	33.9	1,253
Laghman	2.4	2.6	5.5	67.4	1.8	11.8	0.0	8.6	100.0	5.0	415
Panjsher	62.9	24.1	0.4	2.1	2.4	7.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	87.0	37
Baghlan	20.1	32.3	19.5	1.8	4.1	22.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.5	486
Bamyan	37.9	10.6	34.7	6.9	0.6	4.8	4.5	0.0	100.0	48.5	171
Ghazni	12.5	26.1	4.5	1.7	0.2	54.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	38.5	578
Paktika	24.6	7.6	26.7	1.6	0.1	39.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.2	316
Paktya	2.4	38.6	27.3	6.4	1.2	11.4	0.0	12.6	100.0	41.0	338
Khost	13.8	12.5	2.2	17.1	16.4	16.7	0.2	21.0	100.0	26.3	525
Kunarha	11.3	9.2	25.9	36.4	3.3	11.1	0.2	2.6	100.0	20.5	298
Nooristan	27.3	13.6	16.1	25.4	5.5	11.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	40.9	87
Badakhshan	10.4	62.0	3.3	0.2	1.9	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.4	661
Takhar	9.0	59.4	2.1	1.2	3.2	23.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	68.4	644
Kunduz	1.8	43.8	9.7	2.3	3.2	35.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	45.7	698
Samangan	3.5	48.4	8.6	2.5	6.8	30.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.9	235
Balkh	18.2	31.8	20.9	10.2	0.2	15.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	50.1	960
Sar-e-Pul	9.6	35.1	15.6	9.5	12.6	17.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	44.6	388
Ghor	1.3	1.0	15.1	2.7	3.0	75.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	2.3	416
Daykundi	2.9	6.4	29.7	0.7	0.0	60.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.4	410
Urozgan	8.4	12.3	50.5	23.0	2.9	2.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	20.8	241
Zabul	7.9	17.7	43.6	16.3	0.1	14.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	25.5	286
Kandahar	7.6	10.3	25.0	5.4	0.8	20.6	0.0	30.3	100.0	17.9	994
Jawzjan	11.4	72.6	4.4	1.0	0.2	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.1	455
Faryab	32.9	46.8	0.8	2.5	0.9	15.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	79.7	854
Helmand	20.4	11.8	3.2	1.6	0.2	51.0	11.8	0.0	100.0	32.2	1,554
Badghis	2.9	25.8	3.0	4.1	20.3	35.9	3.9	4.1	100.0	28.7	436
Herat	18.4	30.3	3.7	14.0	0.2	25.2	8.3	0.0	100.0	48.7	1,478
Farah	5.0	39.4	4.1	0.9	2.3	47.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	44.3	396
Nimroz	22.5	33.8	1.0	13.0	0.8	28.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.3	212

[A] In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of household population using:																	
	Drinking water					Sanitation						Handwashing[A]						
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic facility[B]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
Total	**68.8**	**5.6**	**13.2**	**12.4**	**100.0**	**44.5**	**12.7**	**22.9**	**19.8**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**58.3**	**35.2**	**5.3**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**24.1**	**191,631**
Area																		
Urban	92.7	2.2	3.7	1.4	100.0	66.7	22.9	9.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	67.7	28.3	3.1	0.9	100.0	46.3	48,746
Rural	60.7	6.7	16.4	16.2	100.0	36.9	9.3	27.6	26.2	0.0	100.0	55.1	37.5	6.0	1.4	100.0	16.5	142,885
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary/ ECE or none	63.2	6.6	15.3	14.9	100.0	39.6	10.4	24.7	25.2	0.0	100.0	52.0	40.4	6.5	1.1	100.0	18.0	122,096
Primary	74.6	4.8	11.1	9.5	100.0	49.3	15.6	22.4	12.7	0.1	100.0	61.4	32.6	4.0	2.0	100.0	26.2	23,106
Lower Secondary	79.1	4.6	10.4	5.9	100.0	50.9	17.0	20.2	11.9	0.0	100.0	68.5	27.4	2.2	1.9	100.0	33.3	12,867
Upper Secondary	79.6	3.3	8.4	8.7	100.0	54.7	16.6	19.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	73.8	21.8	2.9	1.4	100.0	39.2	19,246
Higher	84.1	1.2	7.2	7.4	100.0	60.5	18.9	15.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	78.1	18.7	2.2	1.0	100.0	45.3	13,944
DK/Missing	72.9	14.2	12.9	0.0	100.0	11.0	4.6	37.7	46.8	0.0	100.0	33.2	58.5	8.3	0.0	100.0	3.7	372
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	39.2	10.6	24.3	25.8	100.0	20.5	5.3	22.5	51.7	0.0	100.0	27.4	59.8	12.0	0.8	100.0	2.6	38,323
Second	57.7	8.1	17.0	17.1	100.0	32.2	9.6	32.0	26.1	0.1	100.0	48.8	44.0	6.1	1.1	100.0	8.0	38,329
Middle	69.6	5.1	14.0	11.3	100.0	40.6	12.3	31.7	15.3	0.0	100.0	63.0	30.5	4.9	1.6	100.0	16.9	38,321
Fourth	83.1	3.1	7.8	6.0	100.0	53.4	19.8	21.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	68.2	27.6	2.5	1.6	100.0	31.2	38,335
Richest	94.6	0.9	2.6	1.9	100.0	75.8	16.6	6.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	83.9	13.9	0.9	1.3	100.0	61.8	38,324

[1] **MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1**

[2] **MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

[A] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

[B] Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders (Continued)

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of household population using:																	Number of household members
	Drinking water				Total	Sanitation					Total	Handwashing[A]				Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water		Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing		Basic facility[B]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other			
Province																		
Kabul	94.8	0.9	3.9	0.4	100.0	67.3	27.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.3	36.0	1.4	0.3	100.0	44.2	24,607
Kapisa	46.9	3.1	31.4	18.7	100.0	51.8	6.9	31.1	10.3	0.0	100.0	63.8	29.4	6.6	0.2	100.0	18.4	2,409
Parwan	50.2	1.6	12.1	36.2	100.0	51.2	19.2	23.5	6.1	0.0	100.0	77.3	16.6	5.8	0.2	100.0	18.8	4,290
Maidan Wardak	44.3	4.5	38.4	12.7	100.0	43.1	17.7	35.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	69.0	28.8	1.4	0.8	100.0	16.0	3,454
Logar	91.5	3.6	4.1	0.7	100.0	33.0	12.0	50.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	75.5	20.7	3.6	0.2	100.0	25.3	2,424
Nangarhar	93.3	1.6	3.6	1.6	100.0	28.9	9.0	41.3	20.8	0.0	100.0	53.0	34.2	1.0	11.8	100.0	21.1	12,593
Laghman	55.2	1.4	25.5	17.8	100.0	20.7	3.6	50.6	25.1	0.0	100.0	86.6	6.2	7.3	0.0	100.0	15.0	3,663
Panjsher	70.2	0.7	12.7	16.4	100.0	41.2	5.3	52.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	85.9	11.0	2.9	0.2	100.0	26.5	498
Baghlan	47.7	5.6	18.9	27.7	100.0	32.8	10.4	25.0	31.7	0.0	100.0	48.0	43.6	8.2	0.2	100.0	13.1	4,978
Bamyan	62.2	2.6	16.3	19.0	100.0	47.7	19.7	27.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	70.1	28.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	25.7	2,004
Ghazni	70.4	6.1	8.7	14.7	100.0	55.4	11.1	19.7	13.9	0.0	100.0	79.0	18.3	2.2	0.5	100.0	36.1	5,746
Paktika	79.8	3.9	6.1	10.2	100.0	9.5	1.8	36.8	51.9	0.0	100.0	82.3	6.5	9.9	1.3	100.0	6.3	3,078
Paktya	85.6	2.4	10.7	1.3	100.0	59.3	4.0	22.9	13.8	0.0	100.0	75.7	18.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	46.3	3,714
Khost	92.5	2.6	4.6	0.3	100.0	42.9	3.4	21.2	32.5	0.0	100.0	86.8	9.8	1.5	1.9	100.0	37.0	5,165
Kunarha	64.4	2.4	22.7	10.5	100.0	43.2	8.0	21.6	26.4	0.9	100.0	73.7	11.6	14.2	0.5	100.0	23.8	2,819
Nooristan	16.3	3.4	31.8	48.4	100.0	27.2	6.8	56.8	9.2	0.0	100.0	51.9	24.3	22.8	1.1	100.0	5.0	901
Badakhshan	62.8	9.5	12.9	14.8	100.0	41.6	2.1	36.0	20.4	0.0	100.0	86.8	13.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	24.4	6,691
Takhar	56.1	8.4	20.5	15.0	100.0	55.2	18.1	12.7	14.0	0.0	100.0	77.3	16.8	5.9	0.0	100.0	29.4	6,293
Kunduz	50.7	2.0	34.7	12.6	100.0	60.5	15.6	15.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	23.2	67.3	6.3	3.2	100.0	11.1	6,509
Samangan	35.0	6.5	9.3	49.2	100.0	35.5	6.1	48.0	10.5	0.0	100.0	39.4	57.0	3.2	0.3	100.0	10.3	2,848
Balkh	73.6	4.3	3.5	18.5	100.0	55.0	13.0	27.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	79.7	19.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	41.1	9,582
Sar-e-Pul	41.7	8.7	28.4	21.2	100.0	57.9	11.9	22.1	8.0	0.0	100.0	57.7	40.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	18.3	3,436
Ghor	22.5	1.8	42.9	32.8	100.0	17.4	0.4	18.8	63.4	0.0	100.0	23.6	72.0	4.1	0.3	100.0	4.1	4,705
Daykundi	43.8	2.6	41.9	11.6	100.0	30.4	7.9	31.2	30.4	0.0	100.0	34.7	48.9	16.3	0.1	100.0	11.7	4,129
Urozgan	56.2	1.6	22.2	19.9	100.0	47.7	0.8	12.1	39.3	0.1	100.0	66.2	26.7	7.1	0.1	100.0	23.7	2,826
Zabul	72.3	4.0	6.0	17.7	100.0	16.1	0.2	37.0	46.7	0.0	100.0	41.6	49.1	6.8	2.5	100.0	10.2	2,532
Kandahar	80.7	17.1	1.5	0.8	100.0	25.9	6.2	44.5	23.4	0.0	100.0	39.1	45.0	15.6	0.3	100.0	15.6	9,074
Jawzjan	50.6	10.0	10.6	28.8	100.0	81.1	9.5	7.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	51.4	41.4	7.2	0.0	100.0	23.9	4,345
Faryab	47.2	14.2	16.6	22.0	100.0	48.5	30.3	13.9	7.3	0.0	100.0	46.9	50.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	14.1	7,344
Helmand	77.2	9.5	5.3	8.0	100.0	15.6	1.4	16.1	66.9	0.0	100.0	49.0	39.4	11.5	0.1	100.0	9.2	13,644
Badghis	38.2	14.0	19.8	28.0	100.0	39.6	5.7	22.6	32.1	0.0	100.0	19.6	76.6	3.4	0.4	100.0	4.2	4,237
Herat	75.5	3.1	13.9	7.5	100.0	57.7	21.0	13.8	7.3	0.2	100.0	56.9	35.7	6.9	0.5	100.0	33.4	15,722
Farah	60.3	15.5	9.3	14.9	100.0	20.4	12.9	20.7	46.0	0.0	100.0	35.8	58.2	1.1	5.0	100.0	9.4	3,446
Nimroz	78.1	11.2	10.2	0.5	100.0	58.9	23.3	3.8	14.1	0.0	100.0	53.4	40.4	6.1	0.1	100.0	32.2	1,926

[1] **MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1**

[2] **MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

[A] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

[B] Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.[11]

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation					Total	Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials[A]			Other/No materials	DK/ Missing					
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing							
Total	**75.1**	**16.6**	**0.1**	**8.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**91.7**	**91.6**	**85.9**	**40,257**
Area										
Urban	53.4	34.1	0.0	12.4	0.1	100.0	87.5	91.4	82.0	11,249
Rural	83.5	9.8	0.1	6.6	0.1	100.0	93.4	91.6	87.4	29,007
Age										
15-19	74.0	17.7	0.1	8.2	0.1	100.0	91.8	90.6	85.4	11,568
15-17	73.9	17.5	0.1	8.4	0.1	100.0	91.5	90.4	84.7	6,834
18-19	74.2	17.9	0.0	7.8	0.1	100.0	92.2	90.8	86.4	4,734
20-24	73.1	19.3	0.1	7.4	0.1	100.0	92.5	92.2	86.9	8,713
25-29	73.9	17.8	0.0	8.1	0.1	100.0	91.8	92.2	86.3	6,920
30-39	76.8	14.6	0.0	8.5	0.1	100.0	91.4	91.7	85.8	8,340
40-49	79.9	10.5	0.1	9.4	0.1	100.0	90.6	91.6	84.8	4,715
Education										
Pre-primary/ECE or none	81.2	10.5	0.1	8.1	0.1	100.0	91.8	91.5	85.8	26,694
Primary	73.7	17.6	0.0	8.5	0.1	100.0	91.4	92.3	86.1	4,756
Lower Secondary	63.7	28.2	0.0	7.8	0.2	100.0	91.9	92.0	86.6	3,081
Upper Secondary	59.4	31.6	0.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	91.1	90.8	85.4	4,010
Higher	39.9	52.2	0.0	7.8	0.0	100.0	92.2	91.7	86.3	1,713
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	83.9	6.4	0.2	9.4	0.1	100.0	90.5	88.6	82.8	6,858
Second	85.8	7.5	0.1	6.6	0.1	100.0	93.3	92.0	87.8	7,427
Middle	84.2	9.3	0.0	6.3	0.1	100.0	93.6	92.7	88.2	7,932
Fourth	74.5	15.9	0.1	9.4	0.1	100.0	90.5	91.8	84.8	8,690
Richest	52.9	38.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	100.0	90.8	92.1	85.8	9,349

[1] MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

[A] Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

[11] Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli, «Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda,» Reproductive Health 12, no. 2015) 1): doi:10.1186/s8-0009-015-12978.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation					Total	Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials[A]			Other/No materials	DK/ Missing					
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing							
Province										
Kabul	45.8	32.1	0.1	22.0	0.0	100.0	78.0	87.5	70.5	6,077
Kapisa	79.3	13.0	0.1	7.4	0.2	100.0	92.4	91.7	86.8	555
Parwan	66.8	31.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	96.7	95.8	929
Maidan Wardak	96.4	3.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	97.9	97.7	725
Logar	88.9	7.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.6	81.7	80.4	498
Nangarhar	91.6	7.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.4	96.7	96.4	2,498
Laghman	82.1	15.8	0.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	97.9	98.5	96.7	793
Panjsher	91.1	4.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	92.1	90.3	119
Baghlan	88.0	4.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	100.0	92.3	98.4	91.1	824
Bamyan	93.2	5.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	83.8	83.5	446
Ghazni	81.1	7.2	0.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	88.3	96.4	85.8	1,213
Paktika	96.0	2.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	96.3	95.5	648
Paktya	85.9	12.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	97.2	96.0	864
Khost	96.1	3.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	98.6	98.5	1,179
Kunarha	63.0	27.6	0.5	9.0	0.0	100.0	91.0	93.3	86.9	579
Nooristan	94.6	3.2	0.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	97.6	96.3	161
Badakhshan	92.6	4.3	0.0	2.8	0.3	100.0	96.9	97.6	96.1	1,239
Takhar	62.8	9.3	0.0	27.6	0.3	100.0	72.1	82.5	67.7	1,187
Kunduz	84.0	9.7	0.0	5.1	1.1	100.0	93.7	87.7	84.5	1,346
Samangan	83.2	8.3	0.0	8.4	0.1	100.0	91.4	83.8	80.6	565
Balkh	74.8	24.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	97.6	97.2	2,124
Sar-e-Pul	86.4	12.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	94.6	93.8	744
Ghor	97.3	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.6	92.8	91.1	773
Daykundi	91.4	7.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	92.6	92.4	904
Urozgan	82.8	6.4	0.1	10.6	0.1	100.0	89.2	73.1	67.9	627
Zabul	69.5	9.4	1.5	19.5	0.1	100.0	80.4	97.1	79.2	468
Kandahar	85.6	10.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	97.0	93.7	1,780
Jawzjan	37.8	35.6	0.1	26.4	0.2	100.0	73.4	63.1	49.4	968
Faryab	82.9	12.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	95.5	98.8	95.3	1,490
Helmand	77.5	18.0	0.2	4.1	0.1	100.0	95.7	90.5	88.2	2,627
Badghis	87.0	11.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	86.2	85.2	811
Herat	69.1	26.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	95.2	90.1	87.8	3,474
Farah	70.0	9.6	0.0	20.2	0.2	100.0	79.6	94.3	77.4	631
Nimroz	50.8	37.2	0.1	12.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	85.3	78.4	390

[1] **MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management**

[A] Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	**30.2**	**40,257**
Area		
Urban	31.6	11,249
Rural	29.7	29,007
Age		
15-19	32.6	11,568
20-24	30.3	8,713
25-29	29.2	6,920
30-39	28.6	8,340
40-49	28.6	4,715
Education		
Pre-primary/ECE or none	28.9	26,694
Primary	30.9	4,756
Lower Secondary	31.7	3,081
Upper Secondary	33.6	4,010
Higher	38.3	1,713
DK/Missing	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	30.6	6,858
Second	29.4	7,427
Middle	29.0	7,932
Fourth	29.5	8,690
Richest	32.3	9,349

[1] **MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation**

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Province		
Kabul	28.7	6,077
Kapisa	19.6	555
Parwan	14.1	929
Maidan Wardak	50.3	725
Logar	19.4	498
Nangarhar	18.2	2,498
Laghman	14.0	793
Panjsher	7.9	119
Baghlan	65.1	824
Bamyan	42.5	446
Ghazni	39.5	1,213
Paktika	4.8	648
Paktya	7.0	864
Khost	56.8	1,179
Kunarha	46.9	579
Nooristan	18.4	161
Badakhshan	64.4	1,239
Takhar	26.4	1,187
Kunduz	10.2	1,346
Samangan	26.9	565
Balkh	23.6	2,124
Sar-e-Pul	21.0	744
Ghor	2.7	773
Daykundi	33.8	904
Urozgan	7.6	627
Zabul	12.7	468
Kandahar	33.2	1,780
Jawzjan	21.4	968
Faryab	79.0	1,490
Helmand	44.1	2,627
Badghis	7.3	811
Herat	32.5	3,474
Farah	5.3	631
Nimroz	6.9	390

[1] **MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation**

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[1] outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Afghanistan MICS 2022-23 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17. Although the child functioning module for children under five was asked for 2 to 4 years children, the results are presented for 3-4 years children as the controlling behaviour domain was taken from ECDI2030 module which was asked only for 3-4 years children. Therefore, the child functioning results for children under five are presented only for 3-4 years children.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

[1] «Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.» United Nations. Accessed August 2018 .31. https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities2-.html.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 3-4 years)

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children aged 3-4 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 3-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	**0.8**	**0.7**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**3.3**	**5.2**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**10.7**	**13,911**
Sex										
Male	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.6	3.8	5.4	3.0	3.0	11.8	7,141
Female	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.8	2.8	5.0	2.1	2.2	9.6	6,771
Area										
Urban	0.7	0.5	1.9	1.0	2.6	2.9	1.4	2.8	7.8	3,090
Rural	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.9	3.5	5.9	2.9	2.5	11.5	10,821
Age										
3	0.9	0.6	2.1	1.9	3.9	6.1	2.7	2.4	11.9	6,682
4	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.5	2.7	4.4	2.4	2.8	9.6	7,229
Early childhood education attendance[B]										
Attending	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	124
Not attending	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.7	3.3	5.2	2.6	2.6	10.8	13,787
Mother's education										
Pre-primary/ECE or none	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.9	3.4	5.9	2.8	2.6	11.4	11,277
Primary	0.8	0.2	1.9	0.8	3.2	2.3	1.1	3.2	8.8	1,227
Lower Secondary	1.0	0.1	1.7	0.5	3.3	0.8	2.2	1.6	7.2	486
Upper Secondary	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	2.9	1.2	2.3	6.0	603
Higher	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.9	2.0	6.2	319
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.2	4.4	6.3	3.0	2.6	12.3	3,151
Second	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.8	3.4	6.6	2.8	2.2	11.5	3,040
Middle	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.9	3.1	6.0	2.8	2.9	11.5	2,732
Fourth	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.4	2.9	3.8	2.3	3.2	10.2	2,671
Richest	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.8	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.2	7.0	2,318

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 3-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 3-4 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Percentage of children aged 3-4 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 3-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Province										
Kabul	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.7	1.1	3.0	5.6	1,555
Kapisa	1.7	1.5	3.8	4.5	6.5	6.5	3.2	2.7	19.7	174
Parwan	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	2.2	4.0	1.6	2.8	9.5	312
Maidan Wardak	0.0	0.2	1.8	1.7	5.0	12.0	5.7	9.2	25.4	255
Logar	0.3	5.2	6.6	9.3	10.9	16.0	19.5	5.0	36.5	189
Nangarhar	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.5	1.1	5.5	833
Laghman	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.3	2.9	1.8	3.1	2.1	7.9	291
Panjsher	1.0	0.4	4.3	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.0	6.6	28
Baghlan	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.3	2.7	352
Bamyan	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	2.5	138
Ghazni	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.2	7.1	12.4	360
Paktika	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	3.3	7.6	213
Paktya	0.2	0.9	4.3	3.4	6.4	7.1	7.8	2.8	19.9	265
Khost	0.6	0.6	2.7	3.3	5.7	6.5	6.6	0.2	10.4	403
Kunarha	2.2	1.2	7.2	15.2	8.0	50.0	18.9	1.1	55.6	238
Nooristan	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.4	2.9	6.5	0.9	3.1	12.3	71
Badakhshan	1.8	2.4	5.2	6.9	11.4	11.7	11.6	0.0	17.1	465
Takhar	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.9	3.4	455
Kunduz	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.6	2.6	1.2	1.5	4.2	8.2	551
Samangan	0.7	0.2	1.8	1.0	1.9	1.2	0.6	1.2	4.8	213
Balkh	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.3	8.3	704
Sar-e-Pul	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	3.0	286
Ghor	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.9	4.4	294
Daykundi	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4	2.0	307
Urozgan	6.1	7.7	8.9	11.8	14.8	38.6	14.9	4.3	47.1	200
Zabul	1.6	0.7	2.5	2.5	7.7	17.8	3.7	3.8	28.6	205
Kandahar	0.2	0.5	1.9	1.2	5.2	10.8	1.5	9.9	23.5	682
Jawzjan	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.7	2.2	11.8	1.8	0.1	13.1	340
Faryab	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	2.0	6.1	660
Helmand	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	2.9	5.1	0.8	2.2	9.0	1,035
Badghis	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.7	7.0	6.3	0.9	0.6	9.2	377
Herat	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.8	1,042
Farah	0.5	0.2	1.9	1.0	2.1	1.3	0.5	6.0	9.8	277
Nimroz	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	3.1	138

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	**0.8**	**0.9**	**3.8**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**3.7**	**3.8**	**2.2**	**3.7**	**4.9**	**1.8**	**24.3**	**14.8**	**35.2**	**73,034**
Sex															
Male	1.0	0.9	3.7	1.1	1.6	4.0	3.9	2.4	4.1	5.9	2.0	25.5	15.8	36.8	37,294
Female	0.6	1.0	3.8	1.0	1.2	3.3	3.7	1.9	3.3	3.8	1.6	23.1	13.8	33.5	35,740
Area															
Urban	0.8	0.6	2.5	0.8	1.3	2.8	2.6	1.6	3.4	4.1	2.1	22.6	13.6	31.0	17,596
Rural	0.8	1.1	4.2	1.1	1.4	4.0	4.2	2.3	3.8	5.1	1.7	24.9	15.2	36.5	55,438
Age															
5-9	0.4	1.0	4.8	1.6	2.1	4.3	4.3	2.7	4.5	5.7	2.2	27.3	15.7	39.1	32,018
10-14	1.2	0.8	3.4	0.7	0.9	3.6	3.5	1.7	3.0	4.4	1.4	23.0	14.2	33.2	26,557
15-17	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.9	2.5	3.2	2.0	3.3	4.0	1.6	20.2	13.9	30.2	14,458
School attendance															
Attending[B]	0.5	0.5	3.5	0.3	0.6	2.8	3.0	1.8	3.0	3.9	1.1	24.1	14.1	34.0	25,694
Not attending	1.0	1.2	3.9	1.4	1.8	4.2	4.2	2.4	4.1	5.4	2.2	24.5	15.2	35.8	47,337
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education[C]															
Pre-primary/ECE or none	0.9	1.0	3.8	1.1	1.4	3.7	3.9	2.3	3.8	5.1	1.8	24.9	15.3	35.9	64,674
Primary	0.2	0.1	4.3	0.5	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.0	2.8	3.4	1.8	18.3	9.9	29.5	4,152
Lower Secondary	0.1	0.1	3.0	1.1	3.3	6.1	4.5	1.8	5.8	1.9	1.2	21.5	12.3	33.0	1,524
Upper Secondary	0.4	0.5	3.1	1.0	1.3	4.4	4.1	1.5	3.3	4.2	1.9	23.6	14.7	32.8	1,503
Higher	0.7	0.3	2.4	0.8	0.9	3.4	1.9	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.3	20.1	12.6	26.1	970
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.8	1.2	3.2	1.2	1.2	3.7	4.2	2.0	2.8	4.4	1.6	26.5	17.1	36.5	15,866
Second	0.8	0.8	4.0	1.3	1.1	4.5	4.7	2.5	3.6	5.0	2.2	25.2	15.1	37.7	15,283
Middle	1.4	1.0	5.0	1.1	1.9	4.1	4.1	2.8	4.1	5.9	1.8	26.3	16.3	38.0	14,838
Fourth	0.7	1.1	3.8	0.9	1.7	3.6	3.6	2.1	4.4	5.2	1.7	22.6	13.7	34.0	14,399
Richest	0.4	0.5	2.8	0.6	1.2	2.5	2.2	1.2	3.7	3.7	1.8	20.2	11.3	28.6	12,648

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Province															
Kabul	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	5.2	2.7	2.0	17.7	9.2	25.5	8,465
Kapisa	0.8	0.2	2.0	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.5	24.7	23.0	41.0	845
Parwan	1.3	0.9	2.7	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	19.4	15.0	24.4	1,489
Maidan Wardak	0.3	0.3	2.8	1.6	1.0	11.6	13.5	14.0	12.4	12.8	2.4	19.8	6.8	42.0	1,333
Logar	2.4	3.2	12.4	2.0	4.7	13.7	14.7	11.4	19.6	26.0	5.8	26.5	16.6	61.4	911
Nangarhar	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.9	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	57.6	39.1	60.3	5,079
Laghman	0.1	0.6	52.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	46.8	17.7	77.9	1,383
Panjsher	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	30.8	19.9	38.8	177
Baghlan	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.5	34.0	30.0	38.8	1,986
Bamyan	0.4	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.0	2.3	2.0	0.9	1.5	8.5	1.8	20.6	12.5	28.9	697
Ghazni	0.7	0.4	3.8	1.2	3.0	3.5	5.2	2.8	9.1	11.7	2.2	35.0	20.5	47.8	2,318
Paktika	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.7	2.5	1.8	11.0	7.4	15.8	1,249
Paktya	0.8	1.4	3.9	1.9	3.4	5.4	4.7	3.4	3.4	2.4	3.2	17.3	11.4	31.1	1,327
Khost	0.4	0.6	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.5	10.8	9.6	2.6	15.3	2.7	26.7	2,077
Kunarha	0.6	1.1	12.5	2.8	1.8	35.9	26.9	10.3	6.3	12.8	9.8	20.5	7.6	67.9	1,099
Nooristan	0.9	1.1	4.4	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.8	4.6	6.0	2.9	0.7	28.7	6.8	40.6	355
Badakhshan	1.2	0.5	4.3	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	1.7	8.3	2.1	1.8	24.3	24.2	35.9	2,640
Takhar	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	19.7	12.5	26.1	2,483
Kunduz	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	4.9	12.8	0.9	20.9	12.3	35.2	2,482
Samangan	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.5	20.3	14.8	26.8	1,060
Balkh	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.5	1.8	4.8	4.8	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.5	16.1	16.3	26.6	3,360
Sar-e-Pul	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.7	2.4	3.7	0.6	9.8	5.4	16.2	1,201
Ghor	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.6	4.1	4.5	0.6	18.7	9.1	28.5	1,894
Daykundi	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	2.4	2.6	6.3	1,484
Urozgan	1.8	1.8	3.7	5.2	3.1	19.5	3.9	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.9	16.6	14.2	42.7	1,121
Zabul	1.7	3.9	23.8	4.6	1.8	8.6	11.5	8.5	19.1	14.8	1.3	35.6	14.3	60.8	997
Kandahar	0.6	0.9	11.1	1.5	0.7	3.5	2.9	3.9	6.4	13.3	2.8	32.9	11.4	50.1	3,668
Jawzjan	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	8.5	4.8	11.2	1,528
Faryab	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.9	3.0	1.6	0.7	0.8	3.9	0.4	30.3	15.5	40.4	2,908
Helmand	1.4	2.0	3.4	0.7	0.8	3.9	6.5	1.2	1.5	8.3	1.9	39.5	20.6	47.4	5,665
Badghis	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	2.4	6.2	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.0	4.3	5.2	14.7	1,743
Herat	1.5	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.9	3.9	4.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.8	10.3	8.2	18.8	5,900
Farah	2.5	1.2	4.1	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5	0.9	15.1	13.9	23.2	1,335
Nimroz	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.0	5.8	1.1	27.0	20.3	36.0	776

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	**2.1**	**1.5**	**2.3**	**93,174**	**8.7**	**1,997**	**5.9**	**1,356**	**15.2**	**2,143**
Sex										
Male	2.3	1.5	2.4	47,620	13.3	1,083	5.1	700	17.0	1,125
Female	2.0	1.4	2.2	45,553	3.3	914	6.6	656	13.3	1,018
Area										
Urban	2.3	1.2	2.0	22,043	6.3	512	7.7	258	13.3	448
Rural	2.1	1.5	2.4	71,131	9.5	1,486	5.4	1,098	15.8	1,695
Age										
2-4	1.8	1.1	3.0	20,140	8.1	360	4.6	225	13.8	600
5-9	2.0	1.7	1.9	32,018	1.8	648	7.3	551	17.5	595
10-14	2.5	1.5	2.5	26,557	16.1	671	2.8	408	12.1	657
15-17	2.2	1.2	2.0	14,458	8.0	318	10.3	172	20.6	291
Mother's education[A]										
Pre-primary/ECE or none	2.2	1.5	2.2	80,876	9.4	1,768	6.1	1,175	15.2	1,819
Primary	1.4	1.5	2.6	5,962	(6.5)	83	(0.8)	91	13.0	153
Lower Secondary	1.7	0.9	3.0	2,246	(*)	39	(*)	21	(22.3)	67
Upper Secondary	2.8	2.3	3.1	2,396	(*)	67	(*)	55	(9.5)	73
Higher	2.7	0.9	2.1	1,483	(*)	41	(*)	13	(*)	31
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.8	1.5	2.3	20,444	2.7	369	5.7	304	16.9	478
Second	2.4	1.3	2.1	19,689	13.6	464	5.0	259	13.0	411
Middle	1.9	1.3	2.2	18,842	18.7	353	7.0	249	16.4	414
Fourth	2.6	1.8	2.5	18,194	4.4	469	8.0	327	16.9	461
Richest	2.1	1.4	2.4	16,003	4.3	343	2.5	216	12.3	379

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Province										
Kabul	2.0	0.7	1.9	10,690	(*)	210	(*)	77	(*)	207
Kapisa	5.4	2.1	5.4	1,101	(5.4)	59	(*)	23	8.1	59
Parwan	1.6	0.9	3.0	1,939	(*)	30	(*)	17	(25.4)	58
Maidan Wardak	2.3	0.8	1.2	1,691	(*)	39	(*)	14	(*)	21
Logar	2.1	1.1	2.7	1,191	(*)	25	(*)	13	36.6	32
Nangarhar	7.3	5.4	4.0	6,333	14.4	462	2.3	341	(2.4)	251
Laghman	0.5	0.5	1.8	1,815	(*)	9	(*)	10	(*)	33
Panjsher	2.9	2.7	3.9	217	(5.8)	6	(1.8)	6	(3.4)	9
Baghlan	3.1	1.2	1.6	2,510	(.0)	79	(*)	31	(*)	41
Bamyan	0.8	0.6	0.9	897	(*)	7	(*)	6	(*)	8
Ghazni	1.8	0.8	1.9	2,851	(*)	50	(*)	22	(*)	53
Paktika	2.8	2.0	2.5	1,563	(16.5)	44	(*)	31	(*)	39
Paktya	2.2	2.3	6.8	1,702	(10.2)	37	(*)	39	5.3	115
Khost	7.0	5.9	7.1	2,634	0.0	185	2.2	156	6.7	186
Kunarha	4.5	3.6	3.5	1,448	(9.6)	66	(5.0)	52	(10.8)	50
Nooristan	3.3	0.9	1.8	456	(*)	15	(*)	4	(*)	8
Badakhshan	1.3	0.5	3.8	3,322	(*)	44	(*)	15	(26.1)	125
Takhar	0.8	0.3	1.2	3,133	(*)	26	(*)	10	(*)	39
Kunduz	1.8	0.5	2.4	3,253	(*)	60	(*)	15	(19.2)	78
Samangan	1.0	1.1	1.6	1,376	(*)	13	(*)	15	(*)	22
Balkh	1.4	0.7	1.3	4,337	(*)	60	(*)	29	(*)	56
Sar-e-Pul	1.2	1.3	1.3	1,611	(*)	19	(*)	21	(*)	21
Ghor	1.5	0.3	2.1	2,358	(*)	36	(*)	6	(9.8)	49
Daykundi	3.0	1.0	2.6	1,922	(.0)	57	(*)	20	(23.8)	50
Urozgan	1.6	1.9	2.5	1,416	(*)	23	(*)	27	(24.2)	36
Zabul	1.4	4.6	4.1	1,295	(*)	18	(19.4)	59	20.8	52
Kandahar	0.6	0.7	1.3	4,656	(*)	30	(*)	31	(3.3)	60
Jawzjan	0.9	0.1	0.7	2,011	(*)	17	(*)	2	(*)	15
Faryab	2.1	0.7	1.2	3,825	(.0)	80	(*)	28	(*)	46
Helmand	1.0	1.6	0.9	7,195	(*)	75	(*)	115	(*)	65
Badghis	0.5	0.6	0.7	2,317	(*)	13	(*)	13	(*)	16
Herat	0.8	1.1	2.3	7,391	(*)	61	(*)	84	(12.5)	168
Farah	1.5	0.8	3.0	1,736	(*)	27	(*)	14	(8.0)	52
Nimroz	1.5	1.0	2.2	982	(*)	14	(*)	10	(16.9)	22

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 3-17 years)

Percentage of children age 3-4, 5-17 and 3-17 years with functional difficulty, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 3-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 3-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 3-17 years
Total	**10.7**	**13,911**	**35.2**	**73,034**	**31.3**	**86,945**
Sex						
Male	11.8	7,141	36.8	37,294	32.8	44,434
Female	9.6	6,771	33.5	35,740	29.7	42,511
Area						
Urban	7.8	3,090	31.0	17,596	27.6	20,687
Rural	11.5	10,821	36.5	55,438	32.4	66,259
Mother's education[A]						
Pre-primary/ECE or none	11.4	11,277	35.9	64,674	32.2	75,951
Primary	8.8	1,227	29.5	4,152	24.8	5,379
Lower Secondary	7.2	486	33.0	1,524	26.8	2,011
Upper Secondary	6.0	603	32.8	1,503	25.1	2,106
Higher	6.2	319	26.1	970	21.1	1,289
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	12.3	3,151	36.5	15,866	32.5	19,017
Second	11.5	3,040	37.7	15,283	33.3	18,323
Middle	11.5	2,732	38.0	14,838	33.9	17,570
Fourth	10.2	2,671	34.0	14,399	30.3	17,070
Richest	7.0	2,318	28.6	12,648	25.3	14,966

[1] MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 3-17 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 3-4, 5-17 and 3-17 years with functional difficulty, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 3-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 3-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 3-17 years
Province						
Kabul	5.6	1,555	25.5	8,465	22.4	10,020
Kapisa	19.7	174	41.0	845	37.3	1,019
Parwan	9.5	312	24.4	1,489	21.8	1,801
Maidan Wardak	25.4	255	42.0	1,333	39.3	1,588
Logar	36.5	189	61.4	911	57.1	1,100
Nangarhar	5.5	833	60.3	5,079	52.6	5,912
Laghman	7.9	291	77.9	1,383	65.7	1,674
Panjsher	6.6	28	38.8	177	34.4	204
Baghlan	2.7	352	38.8	1,986	33.3	2,338
Bamyan	2.5	138	28.9	697	24.5	835
Ghazni	12.4	360	47.8	2,318	43.0	2,678
Paktika	7.6	213	15.8	1,249	14.6	1,463
Paktya	19.9	265	31.1	1,327	29.2	1,592
Khost	10.4	403	26.7	2,077	24.0	2,480
Kunarha	55.6	238	67.9	1,099	65.7	1,337
Nooristan	12.3	71	40.6	355	35.9	426
Badakhshan	17.1	465	35.9	2,640	33.0	3,106
Takhar	3.4	455	26.1	2,483	22.6	2,938
Kunduz	8.2	551	35.2	2,482	30.3	3,034
Samangan	4.8	213	26.8	1,060	23.1	1,273
Balkh	8.3	704	26.6	3,360	23.4	4,064
Sar-e-Pul	3.0	286	16.2	1,201	13.7	1,487
Ghor	4.4	294	28.5	1,894	25.3	2,188
Daykundi	2.0	307	6.3	1,484	5.5	1,792
Urozgan	47.1	200	42.7	1,121	43.3	1,321
Zabul	28.6	205	60.8	997	55.3	1,202
Kandahar	23.5	682	50.1	3,668	45.9	4,349
Jawzjan	13.1	340	11.2	1,528	11.5	1,868
Faryab	6.1	660	40.4	2,908	34.0	3,568
Helmand	9.0	1,035	47.4	5,665	41.4	6,700
Badghis	9.2	377	14.7	1,743	13.7	2,121
Herat	2.8	1,042	18.8	5,900	16.4	6,943
Farah	9.8	277	23.2	1,335	20.9	1,612
Nimroz	3.1	138	36.0	776	31.1	914

[1] MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS[2]

Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 1401 (2022-23) school year, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Education related financial or material support			No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]		
Total	**2.7**	**6.3**	**8.1**	**91.9**	**28,162**
Sex of household head					
Male	2.2	5.4	6.9	93.1	18,036
Female	3.5	7.9	10.3	89.7	10,126
Area					
Urban	1.1	3.2	4.0	96.0	9,461
Rural	3.5	7.9	10.2	89.8	18,702
Age					
5-9	2.8	8.6	10.3	89.7	9,441
10-14	2.9	5.8	7.9	92.1	12,250
15-19	2.1	4.6	5.9	94.1	5,105
20-24	1.4	2.1	3.1	96.9	1,367
School management					
Public	2.8	6.7	8.6	91.4	24,884
Non-public	2.1	3.3	4.7	95.3	3,265
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Education of household head					
Pre-primary/ECE or none	3.0	6.3	8.3	91.7	15,218
Primary	2.5	7.8	9.7	90.3	3,991
Lower Secondary	2.6	5.7	7.6	92.4	2,531
Upper Secondary	2.0	5.0	6.2	93.8	3,461
Higher	2.3	6.1	7.4	92.6	2,927
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(24.3)	(24.3)	(75.7)	34
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	3.2	8.3	10.2	89.8	3,092
Second	3.4	8.0	10.4	89.6	4,579
Middle	3.0	7.6	9.8	90.2	5,470
Fourth	3.2	5.8	8.0	92.0	7,169
Highest	1.4	4.1	4.8	95.2	7,853

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support**

( ): Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution

(*): Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

[2]Although, the "Social Transfers" module was excluded for Afghanistan MICS 23-2022, the coverage of school support programmes was included in the "Education" module of household questionnaire.

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households (Continued)

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 1401 (2022-23) school year, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Education related financial or material support			No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]		
Province					
Kabul	0.5	0.8	1.0	99.0	4,937
Kapisa	0.5	0.5	0.8	99.2	207
Parwan	7.2	38.8	41.7	58.3	701
Maidan Wardak	0.8	17.9	18.4	81.6	715
Logar	17.0	20.6	35.6	64.4	392
Nangarhar	2.6	3.0	3.7	96.3	2,440
Laghman	1.2	4.1	4.9	95.1	672
Panjsher	0.9	5.6	6.4	93.6	83
Baghlan	0.5	0.9	1.1	98.9	537
Bamyan	1.4	22.5	23.5	76.5	430
Ghazni	0.1	11.7	11.7	88.3	986
Paktika	6.1	2.4	7.0	93.0	204
Paktya	0.2	6.2	6.4	93.6	533
Khost	5.5	5.2	6.1	93.9	752
Kunarha	0.5	0.8	1.0	99.0	572
Nooristan	2.3	4.0	4.8	95.2	117
Badakhshan	1.2	3.2	3.9	96.1	627
Takhar	1.3	0.8	2.1	97.9	1,072
Kunduz	1.8	3.4	4.7	95.3	918
Samangan	1.6	3.0	4.7	95.3	234
Balkh	0.8	11.3	12.1	87.9	2,081
Sar-e-Pul	2.1	7.0	7.7	92.3	539
Ghor	1.0	2.8	3.4	96.6	377
Daykundi	5.2	2.0	6.7	93.3	793
Urozgan	4.5	2.9	4.5	95.5	134
Zabul	2.4	6.3	7.9	92.1	145
Kandahar	0.8	11.0	11.8	88.2	772
Jawzjan	7.3	7.7	13.2	86.8	707
Faryab	22.4	2.8	23.7	76.3	911
Helmand	2.4	7.3	8.5	91.5	1,141
Badghis	5.8	8.2	8.2	91.8	268
Herat	0.5	5.8	6.0	94.0	2,567
Farah	3.3	13.9	15.8	84.2	315
Nimroz	3.7	2.0	4.7	95.3	282

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support**

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Afghanistan MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the thirty-four provinces of the country: Kabul, Kapisa, Parwan, Maidan Wardak, Logar, Nangarhar, Laghman, Panjsher, Baghlan, Bamyan, Ghazni, Paktika, Paktya, Khost, Kunarha, Nooristan, Badakhshan, Takhar, Kunduz, Samangan, Balkh, Sar-e-Pul, Ghor, Daykundi, Urozgan, Zabul, Kandahar, Jawzjan, Faryab, Helmand, Badghis, Herat, Farah and Nimroz. Urban and rural areas in each of the thirty-two out of thirty-four provinces were defined as the sampling strata. Two provinces, Panjsher and Nooristan had no urban clusters. In designing the sample for the Afghanistan MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2010-11, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2019 Satellite Imagery based frame. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A fresh listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage. This is a type of probability sample, in which each household and household member has a positive and known probability of selection, once the listing of households in the sample PSUs is complete, and the list of household members in each interviewed sample household is complete. With probability sampling, it is possible to make valid inferences to the population or any subgroup of the population, through weighting the data by the inverse of the overall probabilities of selection.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Afghanistan MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Afghanistan from the 2019 sampling frame was first examined by province, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EAs and households, by province, urban and rural strata, Sampling Frame 2019

	Number of EAs				Number of Households (2019 Sampling Frame)		
	Total	Urban	Rural		Total	Urban	Rural
Afghanistan	30,256	7,000	23,256		3,492,591	974,346	2,518,245
Province							
Kabul	3,677	2,891	786		503,216	415,125	88,091
Kapisa	492	48	444		57,832	5,865	51,967
Parwan	632	87	545		65,223	11,938	53,285
Wardak	577	12	565		51,192	1,858	49,334
Logar	338	10	328		33,506	1,185	32,321
Nangarhar	1,484	153	1,331		153,076	20,638	132,438
Laghman	479	16	463		49,728	1,737	47,991
Panjsher	147	-	147		13,106	-	13,106
Baghlan	873	285	588		81,425	30,938	50,487
Bamyan	458	61	397		47,730	8,563	39,167
Ghazni	1,508	32	1,476		151,907	3,811	148,096
Paktika	444	1	443		37,914	20	37,894
Paktya	530	70	460		42,376	8,188	34,188
Khost	562	67	495		68,464	8,942	59,522
Kunarha	407	29	378		38,588	4,192	34,396
Nooristan	163	-	163		18,184	-	18,184
Badakhshan	1,367	90	1,277		162,903	12,218	150,685
Takhar	1,449	206	1,243		170,240	26,280	143,960
Kunduz	980	288	692		112,537	37,179	75,358
Samangan	458	51	407		54,229	7,161	47,068
Balkh	1,664	534	1,130		198,979	76,451	122,528
Sar-I-Pul	584	43	541		62,909	5,150	57,759
Ghor	797	35	762		85,515	5,572	79,943
Daykundi	591	14	577		64,851	1,947	62,904
Urozgan	484	53	431		62,088	7,330	54,758
Zabul	335	27	308		35,998	5,038	30,960
Kandahar	1,261	456	805		167,289	64,984	102,305
Jawzjan	598	124	474		75,211	20,376	54,835
Faryab	858	123	735		100,289	18,004	82,285
Helmand	1,740	199	1,541		202,981	26,296	176,685
Badghis	709	52	657		87,170	7,138	80,032
Herat	2,677	846	1,831		324,100	117,764	206,336
Farah	596	36	560		69,221	4,080	65,141
Nimroz	337	61	276		42,614	8,378	34,236

The overall sample size for the Afghanistan MICS was calculated as 23,568 households. Since the survey results are tabulated at the provincial level, it is necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each province. The following formula is generally used to estimate the required sample size for the MICS.

where:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households
4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

deff = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more that 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based

AveSize = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

Each indicator will require a different sample size per province. In the case of the Afghanistan MICS, given that there are 34 provinces, it was decided to use a different approach for determining the sample size. A very large sample size would affect the quality and accuracy of the survey results, since it is more difficult to control the quality of a very large survey operation, and there is more potential for introducing bias. Therefore, a practical minimum sample size was determined for the provinces, and an extensive simulation study was undertaken to determine the expected level of precision for different indicators based on the proposed sampling plan. The sample design proposed for this study was to select a sample of 28 EAs and a sample of 24 households per EA, for a total sample of 672 households, for most provinces. For the five largest provinces (Kabul, Nangarhar, Balkh, Kandahar and Herat) the sample would be increased to 34 EAs with 24 sample households each, for a total of 816 households in each of these provinces. Based on this simulation study it was found that the resulting level of precision for each indicator was sufficient for the purposes of the survey.

Although results from the MICS 2010-11 were not available at the provincial level, we used the regional-level results for the simulation of the level of precision for the provinces within each region. The following eight indicators were used to undertake this simulation study.

1. Use of improved drinking water sources
2. Skilled attendant at delivery
3. Birth registration
4. Immunization coverage for DPT
5. Fully immunized children
6. Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
7. Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding
8. Contraceptive prevalence for currently married women aged 15-49 years

To estimate the approximate margins of error for these indicators under the proposed sampling plan, the simulation study involved calculating the approximate design effects that would result from reducing the number of sample households per cluster from 30 to 24. It was necessary to calculate the approximate intraclass correlation coefficient for each region from the values of the corresponding design effects from Appendix C of the Afghanistan MICS 2010-11 Final Report, using the following formula:

$$\rho_x = \frac{DEFF_{2011} - 1}{n'_{2011} - 1}$$

where:

ρ_x = approximate intraclass correlation coefficient for the indicator within the region

$DEFF_{_2011}$ = tabulated design effect for estimate of the indicator for the region from Appendix C of the MICS 2010-11 Final Report

$\bar{n}_{2011}$ = average number of households selected per cluster (EA) for MICS 2010-11 (that is, 30)

Assuming that this intraclass correlation coefficient has not changed much over time, we can use this estimated value from the MICS 2010-11 data to calculate the approximate design effect for each region based on the proposed MICS 2022 sample design as follows:

$$DEFF_{_2022} = 1 + (\bar{n}_{_2022} - 1) \times \frac{DEFF_{_2011} - 1}{\bar{n}_{2011} - 1}$$

$DEFF_{_2022}$ = estimated design effect for the region based on proposed sample design for MICS 2022

$\bar{n}_{2022}$ = average number of households to be selected per EA for MICS 2022 based on the proposed sampling plan (that is, 24)

This formula was used to estimate the reduced design effects based on the proposed sampling plan for the MICS 2022. Using this estimate of the design effect and the proposed total number of sample households per province for the MICS 2022, the approximate margin of error that can be expected for the corresponding indicator by province within each region can be expressed as follows:

$$ME_{_2022}(\hat{p}_d) \approx ME_{2011}(\hat{p}_r) \times \sqrt{\frac{n_{2011r}}{n_{2022d}} x \frac{DEFF_{2022}}{DEFF_{2011}}}$$

where:

$ME_{2022}(\hat{p}_d)$ = approximate margin of error for the MICS 2022 estimate of indicator in province d within region r expected based on the proposed sample design

$ME_{2011}(\hat{p}_r)$ = margin of error for the MICS 2010-11 estimate of indicator in region r from Appendix C of Final Report

n_{2011r} = total number of sample households in region r for MICS 2010-11

n_{2011d} = proposed number of sample households in province d for MICS 2022

The margin of error for each regional estimate in the 2010-11 MICS was obtained from the difference between the upper and lower limits of the 95% confidence interval for that estimate from the tables in Appendix C, divided by 2.

The results of this simulation study for the eight indicators based on the proposed sampling plan are presented in Tables SD.S1 to SD.S8, which show the approximate margins of error that can be expected for the provincial estimates of each indicator. Since a larger sample of 816 households was selected for the larger provinces of Kabul, Nangarhar, Balkh, Kandahar and Herat, the simulation results for these provinces are shown below their corresponding region in the tables below. These tables include estimates of the design effects based on a cluster with 24 sample households. These tables also include estimates of the expected number of sample children or women in the target subgroup for each indicator based on the MICS 2010-11 data, under the assumption that the average number of children and women in the eligible age groups per household, as well as the corresponding response rates will be similar for MICS 2022.

Table SD.S1: Use of improved drinking water sources

Region/province	Afghanistan MICS 2010-11						Afghanistan MICS 2022-23			
	Estimate	SE	DEFF 2011	Unwted. count	MICS 2011 95% ME	No. hhs., MICS 2011	Sample hhs. per province	Est. no. household observations	DEFF 2022	Approx. ME 95% by province, 2022
Central	0.693	0.029	8.17	2,626	0.058	3,180	672	555	6.69	0.113
Kabul	0.693	0.029	8.17	2,626	0.058	3,180	816	674	6.69	0.103
Central Highlands	0.253	0.031	2.23	1,164	0.062	1,440	672	543	1.98	0.085
East	0.624	0.058	21.15	1,571	0.117	1,620	672	652	16.98	0.162
Nangarhar	0.624	0.058	21.15	1,571	0.117	1,620	816	791	16.98	0.147
North	0.452	0.042	12.90	1,922	0.084	1,920	672	673	10.44	0.128
North East	0.441	0.049	20.79	1,811	0.098	1,920	672	634	16.70	0.148
Balkh	0.441	0.049	20.79	1,811	0.098	1,920	816	770	16.70	0.135
South	0.595	0.029	6.31	1,309	0.059	1,740	672	506	5.21	0.086
Kandahar	0.595	0.029	6.31	1,309	0.059	1,740	816	614	5.21	0.078
South East	0.668	0.052	20.34	1,280	0.104	1,740	672	494	16.34	0.150
West	0.593	0.031	7.01	1,433	0.069	1,920	672	502	5.77	0.106
Herat	0.593	0.031	7.01	1,433	0.069	1,920	816	609	5.77	0.096

Table SD.S2: Skilled attendant at delivery

Region/province	Afghanistan MICS 2010-11						Afghanistan MICS 2022-23			
	Estimate	SE	DEFF 2011	Unwted. count	MICS 2011 95% ME	No. hhs., MICS 2011	Sample hhs. per province	Est. sample births in past 2 years	DEFF 2022	Approx. ME 95% by province, 2022
Central	0.676	0.024	2.26	980	0.049	3,180	672	207	2.00	0.099
Kabul	0.676	0.024	2.26	980	0.049	3,180	816	251	2.00	0.090
Central Highlands	0.272	0.029	0.85	498	0.058	1,440	672	232	0.88	0.086
East	0.377	0.045	4.34	535	0.091	1,620	672	222	3.65	0.129
Nangarhar	0.377	0.045	4.34	535	0.091	1,620	816	269	3.65	0.117
North	0.251	0.024	2.37	736	0.049	1,920	672	258	2.09	0.077
North East	0.429	0.025	2.29	766	0.051	1,920	672	268	2.02	0.080
Balkh	0.429	0.025	2.29	766	0.051	1,920	816	326	2.02	0.073
South	0.212	0.038	3.11	294	0.076	1,740	672	114	2.67	0.113
Kandahar	0.212	0.038	3.11	294	0.076	1,740	816	138	2.67	0.103
South East	0.378	0.057	10.07	711	0.113	1,740	672	275	8.19	0.164
West	0.265	0.038	5.01	442	0.076	1,920	672	155	4.18	0.117
Herat	0.265	0.038	5.01	442	0.076	1,920	816	188	4.18	0.106

Table SD.S3: Birth registration

Region/province	Afghanistan MICS 2010-11						Afghanistan MICS 2022-23			
	Estimate	SE	DEFF 2011	Unwted. count	MICS 2011 95% ME	No. hhs., MICS 2011	Sample hhs. per province	Est. sample children under 5 years	DEFF 2022	Approx. ME 95% by province, 2022
Central	0.602	0.019	3.29	2,230	0.038	3,180	672	471	2.82	0.076
Kabul	0.602	0.019	3.29	2,230	0.038	3,180	816	572	2.82	0.069
Central Highlands	0.308	0.043	4.50	516	0.087	1,440	672	241	3.78	0.116
East	0.576	0.035	8.42	1,667	0.070	1,620	672	691	6.88	0.098
Nangarhar	0.576	0.035	8.42	1,667	0.070	1,620	816	840	6.88	0.089
North	0.278	0.023	5.29	2,087	0.045	1,920	672	730	4.40	0.069
North East	0.412	0.036	12.94	2,463	0.072	1,920	672	862	10.47	0.109
Balkh	0.412	0.036	12.94	2,463	0.072	1,920	816	1,047	10.47	0.099
South	0.315	0.046	17.39	1,774	0.092	1,740	672	685	14.00	0.133
Kandahar	0.315	0.046	17.39	1,774	0.092	1,740	816	832	14.00	0.121
South East	0.189	0.021	6.58	2,303	0.042	1,740	672	889	5.43	0.061
West	0.283	0.031	8.55	1,826	0.062	1,920	672	639	6.99	0.094
Herat	0.283	0.031	8.55	1,826	0.062	1,920	816	776	6.99	0.085

Table SD.S4:Immunization coverage for DPT

Region/province	Afghanistan MICS 2010-11						Afghanistan MICS 2022-23			
	Estimate	SE	DEFF 2011	Unwted. count	MICS 2011 95% ME	No. hhs., MICS 2011	Sample hhs. per province	Est. sample children 12-23 mos.	DEFF 2022	Approx. ME 95% by province, 2022
Central	0.500	0.026	1.28	492	0.052	3,180	672	104	1.22	0.109
Kabul	0.500	0.026	1.28	492	0.052	3,180	816	126	1.22	0.099
Central Highlands	0.426	0.037	1.41	260	0.073	1,440	672	121	1.33	0.104
East	0.460	0.049	2.60	265	0.099	1,620	672	110	2.27	0.143
Nangarhar	0.460	0.049	2.60	265	0.099	1,620	816	133	2.27	0.130
North	0.336	0.029	1.37	374	0.058	1,920	672	131	1.29	0.094
North East	0.526	0.041	2.43	362	0.082	1,920	672	127	2.13	0.130
Balkh	0.526	0.041	2.43	362	0.082	1,920	816	154	2.13	0.118
South	0.046	0.016	1.14	204	0.031	1,740	672	79	1.11	0.049
Kandahar	0.046	0.016	1.14	204	0.031	1,740	816	96	1.11	0.045
South East	0.401	0.046	2.50	282	0.093	1,740	672	109	2.19	0.139
West	0.419	0.059	2.74	194	0.118	1,920	672	68	2.38	0.185
Herat	0.419	0.059	2.74	194	0.118	1,920	816	82	2.38	0.168

Table SD.S5: Fully immunized children

Region/province	Afghanistan MICS 2010-11						Afghanistan MICS 2022-23			
	Estimate	SE	DEFF 2011	Unwted. count	MICS 2011 95% ME	No. hhs., MICS 2011	Sample hhs. per province	Est. sample children 12-23 mos.	DEFF 2022	Approx. ME 95% by province, 2022
Central	0.348	0.019	1.40	496	0.036	3,180	672	105	1.32	0.075
Kabul	0.348	0.019	1.40	496	0.036	3,180	816	127	1.32	0.068
Central Highlands	0.296	0.033	0.82	265	0.066	1,440	672	124	0.86	0.098
East	0.387	0.034	2.27	265	0.065	1,620	672	110	2.01	0.095
Nangarhar	0.387	0.034	2.27	265	0.065	1,620	816	133	2.01	0.086
North	0.236	0.018	1.73	385	0.036	1,920	672	135	1.58	0.057
North East	0.415	0.052	6.10	372	0.100	1,920	672	130	5.04	0.153
Balkh	0.415	0.052	6.10	372	0.100	1,920	816	158	5.04	0.139
South	0.015	0.006	1.07	213	0.009	1,740	672	82	1.06	0.014
Kandahar	0.015	0.006	1.07	213	0.009	1,740	816	100	1.06	0.012
South East	0.333	0.037	4.37	304	0.070	1,740	672	117	3.67	0.103
West	0.287	0.024	1.79	207	0.045	1,920	672	72	1.63	0.073
Herat	0.287	0.024	1.79	207	0.045	1,920	816	88	1.63	0.066

Table SD.S6: Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

Region/province	Afghanistan MICS 2010-11						Afghanistan MICS 2022-23			
	Estimate	SE	DEFF 2011	Unwted. count	MICS 2011 95% ME	No. hhs., MICS 2011	Sample hhs. per province	Est. sample children under 6 months	DEFF 2022	Approx. ME 95% by province, 2022
Central	0.541	0.036	1.12	255	0.072	3,180	672	54	1.10	0.155
Kabul	0.541	0.036	1.12	255	0.072	3,180	816	65	1.10	0.141
Central Highlands	0.650	0.041	0.35	120	0.081	1,440	672	56	0.48	0.140
East	0.623	0.047	1.14	129	0.095	1,620	672	54	1.11	0.146
Nangarhar	0.623	0.047	1.14	129	0.095	1,620	816	65	1.11	0.132
North	0.565	0.048	1.82	177	0.096	1,920	672	62	1.65	0.154
North East	0.490	0.045	2.01	202	0.090	1,920	672	71	1.80	0.144
Balkh	0.490	0.045	2.01	202	0.090	1,920	816	86	1.80	0.131
South	0.481	0.098	1.87	37	0.196	1,740	672	14	1.69	0.299
Kandahar	0.481	0.098	1.87	37	0.196	1,740	816	17	1.69	0.271
South East	0.575	0.038	1.40	245	0.077	1,740	672	95	1.32	0.119
West	0.478	0.060	2.28	105	0.120	1,920	672	37	2.02	0.191
Herat	0.478	0.060	2.28	105	0.120	1,920	816	45	2.02	0.173

Table SD.S7: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding

Region/province	Afghanistan MICS 2010-11						Afghanistan MICS 2022-23			
	Estimate	SE	DEFF 2011	Unwted. count	MICS 2011 95% ME	No. hhs., MICS 2011	Sample hhs. per province	Est. sample children under 5 with diarrhea	DEFF 2022	Approx. ME 95% by province, 2022
Central	0.419	0.025	1.43	644	0.050	3,180	672	136	1.34	0.104
Kabul	0.419	0.025	1.43	644	0.050	3,180	816	165	1.34	0.095
Central Highlands	0.305	0.018	0.28	443	0.037	1,440	672	207	0.43	0.066
East	0.473	0.032	1.50	392	0.065	1,620	672	163	1.40	0.097
Nangarhar	0.473	0.032	1.50	392	0.065	1,620	816	197	1.40	0.088
North	0.392	0.033	2.51	528	0.066	1,920	672	185	2.20	0.104
North East	0.352	0.034	2.37	424	0.067	1,920	672	148	2.09	0.106
Balkh	0.352	0.034	2.37	424	0.067	1,920	816	180	2.09	0.096
South	0.679	0.052	4.49	305	0.104	1,740	672	118	3.77	0.153
Kandahar	0.679	0.052	4.49	305	0.104	1,740	816	143	3.77	0.139
South East	0.595	0.086	17.20	460	0.172	1,740	672	178	13.85	0.248
West	0.542	0.048	3.62	244	0.097	1,920	672	85	3.08	0.150
Herat	0.542	0.048	3.62	244	0.097	1,920	816	104	3.08	0.136

Table SD.S8: Contraceptive prevalence for currently married women age 15-49 years

Region/province	Afghanistan MICS 2010-11						Afghanistan MICS 2022-23			
	Estimate	SE	DEFF 2011	Unwted. count	MICS 2011 95% ME	No. hhs., MICS 2011	Sample hhs. per province	Est. sample married women age 15-49 years	DEFF 2022	Approx. ME 95% by province, 2022
Central	0.347	0.016	2.55	2,659	0.033	3,180	672	562	2.23	0.066
Kabul	0.347	0.016	2.55	2,659	0.033	3,180	816	682	2.23	0.060
Central Highlands	0.160	0.020	1.52	1,274	0.041	1,440	672	595	1.41	0.057
East	0.165	0.017	3.23	1,661	0.030	1,620	672	689	2.77	0.042
Nangarhar	0.165	0.017	3.23	1,661	0.030	1,620	816	837	2.77	0.038
North	0.138	0.011	1.97	2,018	0.022	1,920	672	706	1.77	0.035
North East	0.129	0.008	1.47	2,106	0.014	1,920	672	737	1.37	0.022
Balkh	0.129	0.008	1.47	2,106	0.014	1,920	816	895	1.37	0.020
South	0.325	0.026	5.27	1,492	0.048	1,740	672	576	4.39	0.070
Kandahar	0.325	0.026	5.27	1,492	0.048	1,740	816	700	4.39	0.064
South East	0.178	0.016	3.85	1,943	0.033	1,740	672	750	3.26	0.048
West	0.222	0.019	4.17	1,368	0.033	1,920	672	479	3.51	0.051
Herat	0.222	0.019	4.17	1,368	0.033	1,920	816	581	3.51	0.046

The number of households selected per cluster for the Afghanistan MICS was determined as 24 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that a minimum of 28 sample clusters would need to be selected in each province.

Equal allocation of the total sample size to the twenty-nine provinces was used. However, for the largest five provinces namely, Kabul, Nangarhar, Balkh, Kandahar and Herat, 34 EAs in each province were selected, making a total of 23,568 sampled households in 982 enumeration areas (28 clusters * 29 provinces * 24 sample households per cluster) + (34 clusters * 5 large provinces * 24 sample households per cluster). In each province, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural strata proportionally to the number of households in the sample frame for each stratum within that province. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Sample Clusters				Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural		Total	Urban	
Total	982	175	807		23,568	4,200	
Province							
Kabul	34	28	6		816	672	144
Kapisa	28	3	25		672	72	600
Parwan	28	5	23		672	120	552
Wardak	28	2	26		672	48	624
Logar	28	2	26		672	48	624
Nangarhar	34	5	29		816	120	696
Laghman	28	2	26		672	48	624
Panjsher	28	0	28		672	0	672
Baghlan	28	11	17		672	264	408
Bamyan	28	5	23		672	120	552
Ghazni	28	2	26		672	48	624
Paktika	28	1	27		672	24	648
Paktya	28	5	23		672	120	552
Khost	28	4	24		672	96	576
Kunarha	28	3	25		672	72	600
Nooristan	28	0	28		672	0	672
Badakhshan	28	2	26		672	48	624
Takhar	28	4	24		672	96	576
Kunduz	28	9	19		672	216	456
Samangan	28	4	24		672	96	576
Balkh	34	13	21		816	312	504
Sar-I-Pul	28	2	26		672	48	624
Ghor	28	2	26		672	48	624
Daykundi	28	2	26		672	48	624
Urozgan	28	3	25		672	72	600
Zabul	28	4	24		672	96	576
Kandahar	34	13	21		816	312	504
Jawzjan	28	8	20		672	192	480
Faryab	28	5	23		672	120	552
Helmand	28	4	24		672	96	576
Badghis	28	2	26		672	48	624
Herat	34	12	22		816	288	528
Farah	28	2	26		672	48	624
Nimroz	28	6	22		672	144	528

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the estimated number of housing units in each enumeration area from the 2019 sampling frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the 34 provinces, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the housing units identified in the 2019 sample frame, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. A three-day listing training was organized in Kabul. Each listing team consisted of a lister, a cartographer and a local guide. All the listing staff was trained on the listing material and a one-day actual field practice was also undertaken in the surroundings of Kabul. Listing was done using android based tablets. As soon as the listing was completed in a cluster, it was synced to the central office, where quality checks were undertaken. The listing exercise was started in September and concluded in November 2022.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to *Mhi* (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the NSIA, where the selection of 24 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.[1]

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Afghanistan MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating the same number of households to most provinces, different sampling fractions were used in each province since the number of households in the sampling frame varies by province. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU *(i)*:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term fhi, the sampling probability for the *i*-th sample PSU in the h-th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

[1]Available here: «MICS6 TOOLS» Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 2018 ,31. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of housing units in the 2019 sampling frame for the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of housing units in the 2019 sampling frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{24}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of housing units in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2019 sampling frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews by stratum, as well as the sample cluster completion rate for each stratum. The adjustment for the cluster and household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h. The term n'h is the number of sample clusters with complete enumeration in stratum h, so the first adjustment factor corresponds to the inverse of the sample cluster completion rate for stratum h. This additional adjustment factor is needed in the case where some sample clusters cannot be enumerated in some strata due to security or accessibility problems. In the case where all the sample clusters in each stratum are enumerated, this cluster adjustment factor is equal to 1 for all strata, so it does not affect the weight. This adjustment of the household weight based on the cluster completion rate is included in the corresponding formulas in the MICS template for calculating the weights.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RRqh is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Afghanistan MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members, in effect a tertiary sampling unit. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

As in the case of the adjustment of the raw household weights, an adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the cluster completion rate (nh/n'h) for the stratum is necessary to account for any sample clusters that could not be enumerated within a stratum. As mentioned above, this factor is equal to 1 for any stratum for which all the sample clusters were enumerated. In the Afghanistan MICS, 10 clusters (9 in Balkh and 1 in Kandahar) could not be enumerated due to access and security issues.

The Afghanistan MICS full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, 5-17 year olds and under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.018158 and 7.683054 in the 972 completed sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, under-5s and 5-17 year olds with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

National Statistics and Information Authority	
Bahadur Hellali	Focal Point
Ahmad Khalid Amarkhel	Survey Manager
Safiullah Sabawon	Senior IT Advisor
Fazlullah Fazli	Field Operations Manager
Abdul Shafi Mohammadi	Monitoring Officer
Mohammad Naveed Faiz	Monitoring Officer
Hamayoun Bilal	Sampling Officer
Omid Rayhan	GIS Officer
Waheed Ibrahimi	Data Processing Officer
Mohammad Sadiq Faeq	Data Processing Assistant Officer
Ahmad Fayaz Amiri	Data Processing Assistant Officer
Saifullah Noori	Data Processing Assistant Officer
Jalaluddin Azimi	Data Processing Assistant Officer
Abdul Manan Zaheer	Administrative Officer
Saliman Dawoodi	Driver
Abdul Rahim Ayar	Driver
Sayed Mahdi	Driver
Mohammad Shafiq	Driver
Qand Aqa Basiri	Support staff/Cleaner
Mohammad Bilal	Support staff/Cleaner
Sohrab Esmily	Support staff/Cleaner

UNICEF MICS TEAM	
Jawad Aslam	Chief of Social Policy (Current), UNICEF Afghanistan
Stanley Gwavuya	Chief of Social Policy (Previous), UNICEF Afghanistan
Nkandu Chilombo	Social Policy and Economics Specialist, UNICEF Afghanistan
Atal Khan Gardiwal	Statistics and Monitoring Officer (National MICS Coordinator), UNICEF Afghanistan
Salman Javaid Awan	Data Processing Expert, UNICEF Afghanistan
Cairan O'Toole	Regional Chief Programme and Planning, UNICEF ROSA
Achraf Mohamed Mrabet	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist (Regional MICS Coordinator), UNICEF ROSA
Amanullah Khan	Regional MICS Consultant, UNICEF ROSA
Ramesh Ghimire	Household Survey Consultant, UNICEF ROSA
Pierre Martel	Consultant, UNICEF ROSA
Attila Hancioglu	Chief of Data Collection Unit (Global MICS Coordinator), UNICEF Headquarters New York, USA
Turgay Unalan	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF Headquarters New York, USA
Ivana Bjelic	Statistics and Monitoring Manager, UNICEF Headquarters New York, USA
Harry Hernandez	Data Processing Consultant, UNICEF Headquarters New York, USA
David Megill	Global Sampling Expert, UNICEF Headquarters New York, USA

MICS

Fieldwork Team Supervisors

Nooragha	Kabul
Hafezullah	Kapisa
Basheer Ahmad	Parwan
Mohammad Qais	Maidan Wardak
Mohammad Akbar	Logar
Ataurrahman	Nangarhar
Parviz	Laghman
Muhammad Hamid	Panjsher
Rahmat Gul	Baghlan
Nasratullah	Bamyan
Atiqullah	Ghazni
Esmatullah	Paktika
Enzar Gul	Paktya
Mohammad Rahimshah	Khost
Noor Mohammad	Kunarha
Sharefullah	Nooristan
Shafiullah	Badakhshan

Fieldwork Team Supervisors

Sayed Muneeruddin	Takhar
Dadullah	Kunduz
Said Ihrar	Samangan
Jamaluddin	Balkh
Ahamad Farid	Sarepul
Ali Mohmmed	Ghor
Ezatullah	Daykundi
Muhibullah	Urozgan
Ezatullah	Zabul
Mohmmed Wais	Kandahar
Omid	Jawzjan
Abdul Kabeer	Faryab
Najeebullah	Helmand
Mohammad Naeem	Badghis
Abdul Basir	Herat
Mirwais	Farah
Murtaza	Nimroz

Measurers

Faraidoon	Kabul
Azizuddin	Kapisa
Rafiullah	Parwan
Abdul Jabbar	Maidan Wardak
Khalid Ahmad	Logar
Bilal	Nangarhar
Hazrat Bilal	Laghman
Mohammad Rafi	Panjsher
Faisal	Baghlan
Mohammad Hadi	Bamyan
Sayed Jamshid	Ghazni
Hafizullah	Paktika
Abdul Rawoof	Paktya
Hamed Jan	Khost
Zahirullah	Kunarha
Ziaullah	Nooristan
Mohmmad Azim	Badakhshan

Measurers

Qyamuddin	Takhar
Habibullah	Kunduz
Atiqullah	Samangan
Ajmeer	Balkh
Yusof	Sarepul
Abdul Rasheed	Ghor
Mohmmed	Daykundi
Khalid	Urozgan
Wafiullah	Zabul
Zubair Ahmad	Kandahar
Samiullah	Jawzjan
Suhrab	Faryab
Gul Ahmad	Helmand
Abdul Majeed	Badghis
Firooz Ahmad	Herat
Abdul Hadi	Farah
Mohammad	Nimroz

Interviewers	
Mahboba	Kabul
Silsilah	Kabul
Khalida	Kabul
Shikeeba	Kabul
Fareha	Kapisa
Monesa	Kapisa
Lema	Kapisa
Shogofa	Kapisa
Musliha	Parwan
Najya	Parwan
Nadya	Parwan
Palwasha	Parwan
Roya	Maidan Wardak
Safya	Maidan Wardak
Mursal	Maidan Wardak
Hadisa	Maidan Wardak
Farishta	Logar
Rubina	Logar
Maleha	Logar
Shaima	Logar
Spogmai	Nangarhar
Zeba	Nangarhar
Nabila	Nangarhar
Muhsina	Nangarhar
Paima	Laghman
Roghzia	Laghman
Malalai	Laghman
Salma	Laghman
Samar Gul	Panjsher
Adila	Panjsher
Sadaf	Panjsher
Ozra	Panjsher
Muneera	Baghlan
Shafiqa	Baghlan
Shireen Gul	Baghlan
Gul Mah	Baghlan
Zahra	Bamyan
Marzia	Bamyan
Zahra	Bamyan
Marzia	Bamyan
Nilab	Ghazni
Mursal	Ghazni
Suhaila	Ghazni

Interviewers	
Bihishta	Ghazni
Rahila	Paktika
Qamarya	Paktika
Zakira	Paktika
Khadija	Paktika
Najma	Paktya
Anila	Paktya
Basela	Paktya
Rahema	Paktya
Tamam Zari	Khost
Shamina	Khost
Maryam Gula	Khost
Nafisa	Khost
Madeena	Kunarha
Khatimo	Kunarha
Shogofta	Kunarha
Saba	Kunarha
Mahfoza	Nooristan
Samena	Nooristan
Bi Bi Malika	Nooristan
Robina Janah	Nooristan
Kimia	Badakhshan
Shanaz	Badakhshan
Hadya Shaharzib	Badakhshan
Anaheta	Badakhshan
Mahshed	Takhar
Tamana	Takhar
Bi Bi Nasima	Takhar
Hoyda	Takhar
Parwana	Kunduz
Qodsya	Kunduz
Nargis	Kunduz
Fazela	Kunduz
Deba	Samangan
Asma	Samangan
Maleha	Samangan
Edya	Samangan
Khatool	Balkh
Farishta	Balkh
Azada	Balkh
Nabela	Balkh
Raihana	Sarepul
Ai Khan	Sarepul

Interviewers	
Laila	Sarepul
Najeba	Sarepul
Habiba	Ghor
Akhtar Bi Bi	Ghor
Gul Barg	Ghor
Hafeza	Ghor
Ma Gul	Daykundi
Sakina	Daykundi
Aqyla	Daykundi
Fiza	Daykundi
Razya	Urozgan
Bi Bi Farida	Urozgan
Salima	Urozgan
Moska	Urozgan
Norjahana	Zabul
Sana bi bi	Zabul
Farida	Zabul
Fatima	Zabul
Shamsia	Kandahar
Noorulhoda	Kandahar
Sakina	Kandahar
Asma	Kandahar
Hosniya	Jawzjan
Hasena	Jawzjan
Mohiba	Jawzjan

Interviewers	
Zohal	Jawzjan
Ailar Begum	Faryab
Asifa	Faryab
Raihana	Faryab
Muneera	Faryab
Nadia	Helmand
Fawzia	Helmand
Mohsina	Helmand
Spogmai	Helmand
Prema	Badghis
Nazaneen	Badghis
Yalda	Badghis
Rahimao	Badghis
Nadia	Herat
Arzo	Herat
Rani	Herat
Afsana	Herat
Parwin	Farah
Amina	Farah
Zarmina	Farah
Nasreen	Farah
Farida	Nimroz
Muzgan	Nimroz
Basira	Nimroz
Suraya	Nimroz

Lister/Mapper	
Mohammad Fahim	Kabul
Rahmatullah	Kabul
Abdul Samad	Kapisa
Sayed Abullah	Kapisa
Mohammad Nasir	Parwan
Habibullah	Parwan
Fahim	Maidan Wardak
Mohammad Alim	Maidan Wardak
Ahmad Khan	Logar
Abdul Qader	Logar
Gul Hameed	Nangarhar
Sayed Tulha	Nangarhar
Gul Rahman	Laghman
Nazifullah	Laghman
Enayatullah	Panjsher
Aimal	Panjshir
Zabihullah	Baghlan

Lister/Mapper	
Kiftan Mohammed	Baghlan
Abdul Wasi	Bamyan
Muhammed Esa	Bamyan
Ehsanullah	Ghazni
Sayed Abdul Bari	Ghazni
Mohammad Shoaib	Paktika
Imamuddin	Paktika
Ahmad Shekib	Paktya
Kiramatullah	Paktya
Habibullah	Khost
Aqal jan	Khost
Abdul Malik	Kunarha
Masood Ahmad	Kunarha
Mohammad Nazem	Nooristan
Abdul Jalal	Nooristan
Ahmad Salem	Badakhshan
Mohebullah	Badakhshan

Lister/Mapper	
Abdul Masoud	Takhar
Sebghatullah	Takhar
Mohammad Shafiq	Kunduz
Sefatullah	Kunduz
Nik Mohammad	Samangan
Abdullah	Samangan
Mirwais	Balkh
Ali Reza	Balkh
Abdul Basir	Sare Pul
Ikramuddin	Sari pul
Ghulam Mohammad	Ghor
Ahmad Shah	Ghor
Mehr Ali	Daikundi
Samad	Daykundi
Shamsuddin	Urozgan
Samiullah	Urozgan
Mohammad Karim	Zabul

Lister/Mapper	
Abdullah	Zabul
Khowaja Safiullah	Kandahar
Sardar Mohammad	Kandahar
Mohammad Dawood	Jawzjan
Mohsin	Jawzjan
Rasheed Ahmad	Faryab
Haji Murad	Faryab
Waheedullah	Helmand
Noor Mohammad	Helmand
Mohammad Haroon	Badghis
Akhtar Mohammad	Badghis
Farid Ahmad	Herat
Mohammad Dawood	Herat
Abdul Mushtaq	Farah
Parwiz	Farah
Mohibullah	Nimroz
Sayed Azeem	Nimroz
Gul Agha	Nimroz

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2022-23 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.

- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.

- Design effect *(deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. *The square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a complex sample design. If a deft (or *deff*) value is less than 1.0 and the corresponding number of observations is relatively small, the values of the standard error and confidence limits should be used with caution. These situations might stem from the small number of observations and the distribution of the indicator values within and between the sample clusters in such estimation domains.

- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 6.3 and SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used.
The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter 3. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all provinces (Tables SE.4 to SE.37).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled. For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the weighted total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.853	0.009	0.011	15.051	3.880	191,631	23,213	0.835	0.871
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.322	0.006	0.019	7.376	2.716	44,341	44,341	0.310	0.334
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.080	0.003	0.041	6.519	2.553	44,341	44,341	0.073	0.086
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.009	0.001	0.120	5.799	2.408	44,341	44,341	0.007	0.011
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	24	1.246	0.051	na	na	na	na	22	27
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	46	1.805	0.040	na	na	na	na	42	49
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	55	1.999	0.036	na	na	na	na	51	59
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.4	0.084	0.016	na	na	na	na	5.2	5.5
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	62	2.337	0.038	na	na	na	na	57	66
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.334	0.007	0.022	2.962	1.721	12,507	12,578	0.320	0.349
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.675	0.008	0.011	3.380	1.838	12,507	12,578	0.660	0.691
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.513	0.012	0.024	3.646	1.909	6,383	6,177	0.489	0.538
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.503	0.012	0.024	3.655	1.912	6,383	6,177	0.479	0.528
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.512	0.010	0.020	2.550	1.597	6,383	6,177	0.491	0.532
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.453	0.010	0.022	3.624	1.904	8,550	8,948	0.433	0.474
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.633	0.013	0.020	2.330	1.526	3,445	3,437	0.608	0.658
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.447	0.005	0.012	3.670	1.916	32,019	31,963	0.436	0.457
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.037	0.001	0.038	1.727	1.314	32,255	32,309	0.034	0.039
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.045	0.002	0.039	2.327	1.525	32,255	32,309	0.041	0.048
Early child development index	TC.53	0.293	0.006	0.020	2.229	1.493	13,911	14,026	0.282	0.305
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.283	0.009	0.031	2.725	1.651	6,752	7,044	0.266	0.301
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.442	0.010	0.023	5.900	2.429	14,009	14,413	0.422	0.462
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.312	0.009	0.029	4.635	2.153	11,556	12,211	0.294	0.330
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.267	0.009	0.035	4.368	2.090	9,363	9,704	0.248	0.285
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.133	0.015	0.113	3.293	1.815	6,728	1,698	0.103	0.163
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.175	0.013	0.076	2.052	1.433	6,728	1,698	0.148	0.201
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.478	0.008	0.016	7.660	2.768	32,989	32,989	0.463	0.493
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.876	0.003	0.004	3.982	1.996	85,031	42,626	0.869	0.882
Child labour	PR.3	0.193	0.004	0.023	2.554	1.598	73,034	20,068	0.184	0.202
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.096	0.005	0.049	2.350	1.533	9,230	9,334	0.087	0.105
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.287	0.007	0.024	2.181	1.477	9,230	9,334	0.273	0.301
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.688	0.009	0.013	8.377	2.894	191,631	23,213	0.671	0.706
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.590	0.007	0.012	5.036	2.244	189,182	22,963	0.576	0.605
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.572	0.008	0.014	6.138	2.477	191,631	23,213	0.556	0.588
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.445	0.008	0.018	5.781	2.404	191,631	23,213	0.429	0.461
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.159	0.006	0.040	7.070	2.659	191,631	23,213	0.146	0.171
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.313	0.005	0.017	4.405	2.099	86,945	34,094	0.302	0.323

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.959	0.007	0.007	5.141	2.267	48,746	4,107	0.945	0.973
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.482	0.012	0.024	4.308	2.076	12,175	7,744	0.458	0.505
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.139	0.009	0.063	5.017	2.240	12,175	7,744	0.121	0.157
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.022	0.003	0.132	3.027	1.740	12,175	7,744	0.016	0.028
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	17	2.658	0.158	na	na	na	na	12	22
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	31	3.994	0.128	na	na	na	na	23	39
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	37	4.325	0.116	na	na	na	na	29	46
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.3	0.150	0.035	na	na	na	na	4.0	4.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	44	4.281	0.098	na	na	na	na	35	52
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.445	0.015	0.034	1.784	1.336	2,894	1,934	0.414	0.475
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.888	0.011	0.012	2.270	1.507	2,894	1,934	0.867	0.910
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.649	0.024	0.037	2.402	1.550	1,520	969	0.602	0.697
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.631	0.025	0.039	2.526	1.589	1,520	969	0.582	0.680
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.630	0.019	0.030	1.501	1.225	1,520	969	0.592	0.668
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.445	0.029	0.064	2.909	1.706	1,306	872	0.388	0.503
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.597	0.028	0.047	1.621	1.273	742	505	0.541	0.652
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.333	0.011	0.034	2.770	1.664	7,147	4,794	0.311	0.356
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.029	0.003	0.099	1.410	1.187	7,129	4,808	0.023	0.035
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.047	0.005	0.105	2.610	1.615	7,129	4,808	0.037	0.057
Early child development index	TC.53	0.401	0.014	0.035	1.687	1.299	3,090	2,063	0.373	0.429
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.415	0.026	0.063	3.091	1.758	1,502	1,105	0.362	0.467
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.674	0.024	0.036	6.657	2.580	3,776	2,552	0.626	0.721
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.513	0.021	0.042	3.773	1.942	3,062	2,080	0.470	0.555
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.449	0.018	0.041	2.350	1.533	2,632	1,752	0.412	0.485
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.655	0.017	0.025	5.998	2.449	7,397	4,945	0.622	0.688
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.860	0.007	0.008	2.769	1.664	19,682	6,661	0.846	0.875
Child labour	PR.3	0.101	0.007	0.074	2.114	1.454	17,596	3,445	0.086	0.116
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.066	0.008	0.128	1.868	1.367	2,522	1,619	0.049	0.082
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.202	0.016	0.079	2.538	1.593	2,522	1,619	0.170	0.233
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.927	0.007	0.008	3.343	1.828	48,746	4,107	0.912	0.942
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.683	0.016	0.024	5.067	2.251	48,322	4,075	0.651	0.716
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.896	0.009	0.010	3.729	1.931	48,746	4,107	0.877	0.914
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.667	0.016	0.023	4.490	2.119	48,746	4,107	0.636	0.698
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.475	0.018	0.039	5.524	2.350	48,746	4,107	0.438	0.512
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.276	0.011	0.041	3.543	1.882	20,687	5,508	0.253	0.298

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.817	0.012	0.014	17.399	4.171	142,885	19,106	0.793	0.840
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.261	0.007	0.027	9.317	3.052	32,166	36,597	0.247	0.275
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.057	0.003	0.055	6.636	2.576	32,166	36,597	0.051	0.064
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.004	0.001	0.252	9.350	3.058	32,166	36,597	0.002	0.006
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	26	1.376	0.052	na	na	na	na	24	29
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	50	1.938	0.039	na	na	na	na	46	54
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	61	2.145	0.035	na	na	na	na	56	65
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.8	0.085	0.015	na	na	na	na	5.6	6.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	68	2.670	0.039	na	na	na	na	63	74
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.301	0.008	0.026	3.076	1.754	9,613	10,644	0.285	0.317
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.611	0.009	0.015	3.859	1.964	9,613	10,644	0.593	0.630
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.471	0.013	0.028	3.677	1.918	4,863	5,208	0.444	0.498
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.463	0.013	0.029	3.662	1.914	4,863	5,208	0.437	0.490
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.475	0.011	0.024	2.633	1.623	4,863	5,208	0.452	0.497
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.455	0.011	0.023	3.662	1.914	7,244	8,076	0.434	0.476
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.643	0.014	0.022	2.504	1.582	2,703	2,932	0.615	0.671
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.479	0.006	0.012	3.590	1.895	24,872	27,169	0.468	0.491
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.039	0.002	0.040	1.745	1.321	25,126	27,501	0.036	0.042
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.044	0.002	0.040	2.020	1.421	25,126	27,501	0.041	0.048
Early child development index	TC.53	0.263	0.006	0.023	2.240	1.497	10,821	11,963	0.251	0.275
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.246	0.009	0.035	2.391	1.546	5,250	5,939	0.229	0.263
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.357	0.011	0.031	6.434	2.537	10,233	11,861	0.334	0.379
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.240	0.010	0.040	5.024	2.241	8,494	10,131	0.221	0.259
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.195	0.010	0.052	5.124	2.264	6,730	7,952	0.175	0.215
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.427	0.008	0.019	7.946	2.819	25,592	28,044	0.410	0.444
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.880	0.004	0.004	4.260	2.064	65,349	35,965	0.873	0.887
Child labour	PR.3	0.223	0.005	0.024	2.657	1.630	55,438	16,623	0.212	0.233
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.108	0.006	0.052	2.504	1.582	6,708	7,715	0.096	0.119
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.319	0.007	0.022	1.802	1.342	6,708	7,715	0.305	0.333
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.607	0.011	0.019	10.437	3.231	142,885	19,106	0.584	0.630
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.559	0.008	0.014	4.754	2.180	140,861	18,888	0.543	0.574
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.462	0.009	0.019	6.216	2.493	142,885	19,106	0.444	0.480
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.369	0.008	0.023	5.916	2.432	142,885	19,106	0.352	0.386
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.051	0.004	0.074	5.542	2.354	142,885	19,106	0.043	0.058
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.324	0.006	0.018	4.311	2.076	66,259	28,586	0.313	0.336

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Kabul

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.969	0.009	0.009	1.941	1.393	24,607	813	0.951	0.986
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.485	0.021	0.043	2.684	1.638	6,314	1,531	0.443	0.526
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.088	0.012	0.138	2.800	1.673	6,314	1,531	0.064	0.112
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.024	0.006	0.245	2.210	1.487	6,314	1,531	0.012	0.035
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	12	5.137	0.416	na	na	na	na	2	23
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	27	7.886	0.297	na	na	na	na	11	42
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	31	8.349	0.271	na	na	na	na	14	47
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.8	0.208	0.055	na	na	na	na	3.4	4.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	33	5.163	0.156	na	na	na	na	23	43
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.498	0.024	0.048	0.737	0.858	1,325	322	0.450	0.546
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.942	0.013	0.014	1.023	1.011	1,325	322	0.916	0.969
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.772	0.034	0.043	1.101	1.049	720	173	0.705	0.839
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.747	0.035	0.047	1.101	1.049	720	173	0.678	0.817
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.669	0.028	0.041	0.599	0.774	720	173	0.614	0.725
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.422	0.050	0.119	1.522	1.234	608	148	0.322	0.523
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.673	0.040	0.059	0.628	0.793	343	88	0.594	0.753
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.353	0.018	0.052	1.224	1.106	3,392	840	0.316	0.389
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.024	0.004	0.167	0.581	0.762	3,347	830	0.016	0.033
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.049	0.009	0.182	1.426	1.194	3,347	830	0.031	0.067
Early child development index	TC.53	0.453	0.023	0.051	0.825	0.908	1,555	381	0.407	0.499
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.498	0.043	0.087	1.366	1.169	713	183	0.411	0.585
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.772	0.031	0.040	2.599	1.612	1,922	484	0.711	0.834
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.606	0.029	0.048	1.477	1.215	1,626	417	0.548	0.664
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.515	0.025	0.049	0.936	0.968	1,411	367	0.464	0.565
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.923	0.014	0.015	2.486	1.577	3,579	889	0.895	0.951
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.873	0.014	0.016	1.987	1.410	9,154	1,190	0.846	0.900
Child labour	PR.3	0.074	0.013	0.169	1.466	1.211	8,465	642	0.049	0.099
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.037	0.012	0.331	1.363	1.167	1,320	328	0.012	0.061
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.137	0.022	0.163	1.384	1.176	1,320	328	0.092	0.181
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.948	0.010	0.010	1.611	1.269	24,607	813	0.928	0.968
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.625	0.027	0.043	2.512	1.585	24,539	810	0.571	0.679
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.944	0.017	0.018	4.578	2.140	24,607	813	0.910	0.979
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.673	0.029	0.044	3.202	1.789	24,607	813	0.614	0.732
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.739	0.018	0.024	1.321	1.149	24,607	813	0.704	0.775
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.224	0.019	0.083	2.021	1.422	10,020	1,023	0.187	0.261

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Kapisa

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.410	0.067	0.162	12.232	3.497	2,409	670	0.277	0.543
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.233	0.023	0.100	3.816	1.954	575	1,264	0.186	0.279
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.051	0.011	0.214	3.097	1.760	575	1,264	0.029	0.073
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.005	0.003	0.658	2.668	1.633	575	1,264	0.000	0.011
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	5	2.104	0.467	na	na	na	na	0	9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	11	4.699	0.409	na	na	na	na	2	21
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	16	5.517	0.347	na	na	na	na	5	27
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.6	0.346	0.062	na	na	na	na	4.9	6.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	29	6.538	0.226	na	na	na	na	16	42
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.164	0.019	0.117	0.970	0.985	161	360	0.125	0.202
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.744	0.047	0.063	4.142	2.035	161	360	0.651	0.838
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.362	0.049	0.135	1.722	1.312	80	168	0.264	0.459
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.362	0.049	0.135	1.722	1.312	80	168	0.264	0.459
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.322	0.045	0.141	1.563	1.250	80	168	0.231	0.412
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.443	0.047	0.107	1.852	1.361	91	206	0.348	0.537
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.610	0.057	0.094	1.303	1.142	44	96	0.496	0.725
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.468	0.016	0.033	0.878	0.937	417	904	0.437	0.499
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.053	0.005	0.100	0.500	0.707	419	907	0.042	0.063
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.028	0.007	0.244	1.564	1.251	419	907	0.014	0.042
Early child development index	TC.53	0.192	0.029	0.151	2.015	1.419	174	375	0.134	0.250
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.130	0.024	0.188	0.832	0.912	70	159	0.081	0.179
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.442	0.045	0.103	2.925	1.710	157	351	0.351	0.532
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.411	0.051	0.125	3.168	1.780	133	292	0.308	0.514
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.335	0.040	0.121	1.699	1.303	105	233	0.254	0.416
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.550	0.030	0.055	3.351	1.831	424	919	0.490	0.610
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.933	0.008	0.008	1.141	1.068	1,029	1,181	0.917	0.949
Child labour	PR.3	0.135	0.020	0.152	2.017	1.420	845	565	0.094	0.175
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.046	0.011	0.233	0.698	0.835	125	269	0.025	0.067
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.156	0.027	0.173	1.486	1.219	125	269	0.102	0.210
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.469	0.046	0.097	5.578	2.362	2,409	670	0.377	0.560
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.639	0.042	0.065	5.061	2.250	2,404	669	0.556	0.723
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.587	0.039	0.066	4.170	2.042	2,409	670	0.509	0.664
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.518	0.035	0.068	3.359	1.833	2,409	670	0.447	0.589
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.106	0.019	0.182	2.640	1.625	2,409	670	0.068	0.145
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.373	0.013	0.034	0.650	0.806	1,019	940	0.348	0.399

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Parwan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.905	0.023	0.025	3.957	1.989	4,290	672	0.860	0.950
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.443	0.038	0.085	8.445	2.906	1,028	1,467	0.368	0.519
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.125	0.026	0.211	9.318	3.053	1,028	1,467	0.072	0.178
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.008	0.003	0.365	1.644	1.282	1,028	1,467	0.002	0.014
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	18	4.991	0.285	na	na	na	na	8	28
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	31	9.733	0.315	na	na	na	na	11	50
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	42	11.047	0.262	na	na	na	na	20	64
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.0	0.329	0.065	na	na	na	na	4.4	5.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	55	7.546	0.137	na	na	na	na	40	70
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.558	0.045	0.081	3.165	1.779	272	386	0.468	0.648
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.805	0.060	0.074	8.728	2.954	272	386	0.685	0.924
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.542	0.057	0.105	2.618	1.618	147	203	0.429	0.656
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.530	0.057	0.109	2.680	1.637	147	203	0.415	0.645
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.494	0.055	0.111	2.432	1.560	147	203	0.385	0.604
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.743	0.038	0.051	1.308	1.144	131	177	0.667	0.818
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.769	0.039	0.051	0.833	0.913	72	98	0.691	0.847
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.379	0.015	0.041	0.996	0.998	723	992	0.348	0.410
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.051	0.011	0.218	2.536	1.593	723	991	0.029	0.074
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.019	0.004	0.194	0.710	0.842	723	991	0.011	0.026
Early child development index	TC.53	0.262	0.025	0.093	1.318	1.148	312	426	0.213	0.311
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.338	0.033	0.098	1.007	1.004	146	205	0.271	0.404
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.620	0.043	0.070	3.691	1.921	317	461	0.533	0.707
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.474	0.058	0.122	5.123	2.263	264	380	0.358	0.590
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.392	0.041	0.105	2.049	1.431	203	290	0.310	0.475
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.521	0.044	0.084	7.727	2.780	732	1,007	0.433	0.608
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.780	0.021	0.027	3.377	1.838	1,826	1,299	0.738	0.823
Child labour	PR.3	0.275	0.026	0.095	2.063	1.436	1,489	601	0.223	0.327
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.053	0.017	0.321	1.739	1.319	212	304	0.019	0.087
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.242	0.029	0.121	1.423	1.193	212	304	0.183	0.301
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.502	0.049	0.097	6.358	2.521	4,290	672	0.405	0.599
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.775	0.031	0.040	3.700	1.923	4,281	671	0.713	0.837
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.703	0.021	0.031	1.481	1.217	4,290	672	0.660	0.746
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.512	0.021	0.042	1.238	1.113	4,290	672	0.469	0.555
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.069	0.011	0.163	1.321	1.149	4,290	672	0.047	0.091
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.218	0.024	0.109	3.421	1.850	1,801	1,027	0.170	0.266

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Maidan Wardak

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.893	0.019	0.021	2.471	1.572	3,454	671	0.855	0.930
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.366	0.020	0.056	2.440	1.562	786	1,355	0.325	0.407
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.032	0.006	0.191	1.642	1.282	786	1,355	0.020	0.045
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.005	0.002	0.509	1.640	1.281	786	1,355	0.000	0.009
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	32	6.631	0.205	na	na	na	na	19	46
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	52	8.271	0.160	na	na	na	na	35	68
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	64	9.015	0.141	na	na	na	na	46	82
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.3	0.236	0.045	na	na	na	na	4.8	5.8
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	34	6.357	0.190	na	na	na	na	21	46
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.297	0.030	0.103	1.547	1.244	202	349	0.236	0.358
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.740	0.037	0.051	2.533	1.591	202	349	0.665	0.815
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.576	0.060	0.104	2.502	1.582	99	171	0.456	0.696
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.568	0.058	0.101	2.292	1.514	99	171	0.453	0.683
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.572	0.043	0.074	1.257	1.121	99	171	0.487	0.657
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.426	0.034	0.081	1.765	1.328	228	364	0.357	0.495
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.674	0.065	0.096	1.612	1.270	53	85	0.544	0.804
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.396	0.013	0.033	0.667	0.817	551	912	0.369	0.422
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.045	0.008	0.173	1.279	1.131	549	907	0.029	0.061
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.036	0.007	0.187	1.169	1.081	549	907	0.022	0.049
Early child development index	TC.53	0.316	0.023	0.072	1.015	1.008	255	421	0.271	0.362
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.427	0.031	0.072	0.781	0.884	114	201	0.365	0.488
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.477	0.029	0.060	1.674	1.294	285	505	0.420	0.535
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.263	0.031	0.118	1.852	1.361	212	373	0.201	0.326
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.236	0.045	0.191	3.197	1.788	159	284	0.146	0.327
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.637	0.022	0.034	1.905	1.380	560	928	0.593	0.680
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.907	0.015	0.016	3.190	1.786	1,485	1,212	0.877	0.937
Child labour	PR.3	0.224	0.024	0.108	1.977	1.406	1,333	584	0.175	0.273
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.038	0.009	0.247	0.714	0.845	174	293	0.019	0.057
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.185	0.017	0.089	0.528	0.727	174	293	0.152	0.218
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.443	0.023	0.053	1.478	1.216	3,454	671	0.396	0.489
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.695	0.028	0.041	2.547	1.596	3,428	666	0.638	0.752
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.608	0.026	0.043	1.956	1.399	3,454	671	0.556	0.661
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.431	0.037	0.085	3.643	1.909	3,454	671	0.358	0.504
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.030	0.008	0.259	1.412	1.188	3,454	671	0.015	0.046
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.393	0.023	0.059	2.242	1.497	1,588	1,005	0.347	0.439

na: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Logar

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.952	0.017	0.018	4.101	2.025	2,424	660	0.918	0.985
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.322	0.017	0.054	2.051	1.432	562	1,476	0.287	0.357
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.097	0.013	0.137	2.983	1.727	562	1,476	0.070	0.123
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.008	0.002	0.268	0.896	0.946	562	1,476	0.004	0.013
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	24	5.888	0.243	na	na	na	na	12	36
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	44	8.164	0.187	na	na	na	na	27	60
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	49	8.405	0.172	na	na	na	na	32	66
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	6.2	0.325	0.052	na	na	na	na	5.6	6.9
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	18	5.331	0.303	na	na	na	na	7	28
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.395	0.035	0.089	2.231	1.494	160	431	0.324	0.465
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.815	0.027	0.034	2.154	1.468	160	431	0.760	0.870
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.517	0.039	0.075	1.289	1.135	85	218	0.440	0.594
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.498	0.039	0.079	1.353	1.163	85	218	0.419	0.577
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.417	0.034	0.082	1.044	1.022	85	218	0.348	0.485
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.557	0.024	0.043	1.389	1.179	248	585	0.509	0.605
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.615	0.038	0.061	0.672	0.820	43	113	0.539	0.690
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.365	0.016	0.044	1.289	1.136	446	1,142	0.333	0.398
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.020	0.004	0.216	1.078	1.038	446	1,142	0.011	0.028
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.015	0.003	0.192	0.632	0.795	446	1,142	0.009	0.021
Early child development index	TC.53	0.220	0.021	0.096	1.220	1.105	189	473	0.178	0.262
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.348	0.043	0.124	1.999	1.414	92	243	0.261	0.435
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.390	0.045	0.115	3.883	1.971	163	458	0.300	0.480
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.264	0.034	0.130	2.258	1.503	131	373	0.195	0.333
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.203	0.037	0.183	2.823	1.680	119	333	0.129	0.277
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.445	0.029	0.065	3.916	1.979	446	1,144	0.387	0.503
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.969	0.005	0.005	1.165	1.079	1,089	1,394	0.959	0.979
Child labour	PR.3	0.260	0.023	0.087	1.586	1.259	911	595	0.214	0.305
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.025	0.008	0.341	0.917	0.958	115	310	0.008	0.042
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.139	0.032	0.232	2.694	1.641	115	310	0.075	0.204
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.915	0.024	0.026	4.683	2.164	2,424	660	0.868	0.962
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.757	0.021	0.028	1.646	1.283	2,420	659	0.714	0.799
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.450	0.031	0.069	2.547	1.596	2,424	660	0.388	0.511
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.330	0.019	0.057	1.061	1.030	2,424	660	0.292	0.367
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.044	0.010	0.222	1.497	1.223	2,424	660	0.024	0.063
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.571	0.025	0.044	2.760	1.661	1,100	1,068	0.521	0.622

na: not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Nangarhar

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.889	0.012	0.014	1.282	1.132	12,593	816	0.864	0.914
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.153	0.014	0.095	2.457	1.567	2,773	1,522	0.124	0.182
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.015	0.004	0.263	1.616	1.271	2,773	1,522	0.007	0.023
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.002	0.002	1.004	2.683	1.638	2,773	1,522	0.000	0.005
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	26	4.388	0.167	na	na	na	na	18	35
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	42	5.793	0.138	na	na	na	na	30	54
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	49	6.313	0.129	na	na	na	na	36	62
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.6	0.252	0.045	na	na	na	na	5.1	6.1
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	47	8.942	0.190	na	na	na	na	29	65
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.408	0.042	0.104	3.168	1.780	787	425	0.323	0.493
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.808	0.030	0.037	2.507	1.584	787	425	0.747	0.869
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.584	0.050	0.086	1.984	1.409	366	193	0.484	0.684
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.554	0.049	0.088	1.829	1.352	366	193	0.457	0.651
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.562	0.051	0.091	2.020	1.421	366	193	0.460	0.663
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.460	0.024	0.052	1.450	1.204	1,083	626	0.412	0.508
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.752	0.040	0.053	1.082	1.040	266	129	0.672	0.831
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.477	0.028	0.059	3.434	1.853	2,060	1,100	0.421	0.533
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.050	0.007	0.131	0.998	0.999	2,054	1,100	0.037	0.063
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.028	0.005	0.178	1.016	1.008	2,054	1,100	0.018	0.038
Early child development index	TC.53	0.267	0.027	0.101	1.657	1.287	833	452	0.213	0.320
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.307	0.032	0.104	1.199	1.095	463	251	0.243	0.371
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.389	0.039	0.100	3.379	1.838	968	535	0.311	0.466
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.296	0.036	0.122	3.254	1.804	906	517	0.223	0.368
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.256	0.048	0.188	4.476	2.116	662	368	0.160	0.352
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.559	0.024	0.043	2.600	1.612	2,086	1,114	0.511	0.607
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.949	0.008	0.009	2.034	1.426	5,705	1,416	0.932	0.965
Child labour	PR.3	0.144	0.018	0.125	1.826	1.351	5,079	690	0.108	0.181
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.051	0.012	0.226	0.909	0.953	604	331	0.028	0.074
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.206	0.023	0.111	1.049	1.024	604	331	0.161	0.252
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.933	0.020	0.022	5.405	2.325	12,593	816	0.892	0.974
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.600	0.047	0.079	6.648	2.578	11,111	717	0.506	0.695
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.379	0.032	0.085	3.600	1.897	12,593	816	0.315	0.444
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.289	0.023	0.080	2.112	1.453	12,593	816	0.243	0.335
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.057	0.017	0.296	4.290	2.071	12,593	816	0.023	0.090
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.526	0.017	0.032	1.331	1.154	5,912	1,142	0.492	0.560

na: not applicable

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Laghman

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.932	0.008	0.009	0.685	0.828	3,663	672	0.916	0.948
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.320	0.019	0.060	2.317	1.522	851	1,354	0.281	0.358
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.018	0.004	0.197	0.950	0.975	851	1,354	0.011	0.025
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.542	0.736	851	1,354	0.000	0.001
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	20	4.336	0.216	na	na	na	na	11	29
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	46	10.017	0.217	na	na	na	na	26	66
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	62	12.018	0.193	na	na	na	na	38	86
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	6.2	0.331	0.053	na	na	na	na	5.5	6.9
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	34	7.957	0.235	na	na	na	na	18	50
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.323	0.033	0.102	2.079	1.442	263	423	0.257	0.389
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.575	0.054	0.095	5.110	2.261	263	423	0.466	0.683
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.562	0.050	0.089	2.101	1.449	131	209	0.463	0.662
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.559	0.048	0.086	1.939	1.392	131	209	0.463	0.655
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.480	0.051	0.107	2.209	1.486	131	209	0.377	0.583
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.814	0.039	0.047	1.026	1.013	73	105	0.737	0.891
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.667	0.052	0.077	1.339	1.157	76	113	0.564	0.770
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.414	0.029	0.069	3.766	1.941	701	1,107	0.356	0.471
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.022	0.004	0.200	0.987	0.993	697	1,101	0.013	0.031
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.031	0.004	0.136	0.648	0.805	697	1,101	0.022	0.039
Early child development index	TC.53	0.232	0.026	0.110	1.696	1.302	291	462	0.181	0.283
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.526	0.035	0.067	0.937	0.968	112	188	0.456	0.597
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.442	0.034	0.076	1.815	1.347	245	399	0.375	0.509
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.333	0.031	0.093	1.538	1.240	220	359	0.271	0.395
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.301	0.042	0.140	2.711	1.647	209	320	0.217	0.386
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.472	0.028	0.058	3.398	1.843	706	1,117	0.416	0.527
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.864	0.014	0.017	2.450	1.565	1,713	1,369	0.835	0.893
Child labour	PR.3	0.093	0.019	0.206	2.541	1.594	1,383	579	0.055	0.132
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.066	0.015	0.231	1.082	1.040	187	287	0.036	0.097
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.255	0.021	0.081	0.639	0.800	187	287	0.214	0.296
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.552	0.056	0.102	8.528	2.920	3,663	672	0.440	0.664
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.866	0.019	0.021	1.989	1.410	3,663	672	0.829	0.903
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.243	0.059	0.243	12.726	3.567	3,663	672	0.124	0.361
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.207	0.050	0.241	10.155	3.187	3,663	672	0.107	0.306
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.064	0.019	0.302	4.203	2.050	3,663	672	0.025	0.103
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.657	0.022	0.034	2.328	1.526	1,674	1,041	0.612	0.702

na: not applicable

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Panjsher

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.984	0.006	0.006	1.680	1.296	498	672	0.971	0.996
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.377	0.016	0.043	1.470	1.212	127	1,340	0.345	0.409
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.052	0.006	0.120	1.051	1.025	127	1,340	0.039	0.064
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.008	0.003	0.428	1.908	1.381	127	1,340	0.001	0.014
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	11	4.711	0.414	na	na	na	na	2	21
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	20	6.440	0.315	na	na	na	na	8	33
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	27	7.137	0.264	na	na	na	na	13	41
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.5	0.323	0.094	na	na	na	na	2.8	4.1
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	27	7.504	0.275	na	na	na	na	12	42
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.461	0.047	0.102	2.087	1.445	23	237	0.368	0.555
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.770	0.026	0.034	0.898	0.947	23	237	0.719	0.822
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.611	0.072	0.118	2.357	1.535	11	108	0.466	0.756
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.567	0.054	0.096	1.286	1.134	11	108	0.459	0.676
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.612	0.046	0.075	0.959	0.979	11	108	0.520	0.704
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.839	0.037	0.044	1.035	1.017	10	105	0.766	0.912
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.624	0.060	0.097	1.111	1.054	7	73	0.503	0.744
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.407	0.032	0.078	2.664	1.632	62	632	0.343	0.470
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.049	0.014	0.287	2.640	1.625	61	622	0.021	0.077
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.046	0.010	0.209	1.311	1.145	61	622	0.027	0.065
Early child development index	TC.53	0.265	0.025	0.093	0.882	0.939	28	285	0.215	0.314
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.375	0.037	0.099	0.928	0.963	15	159	0.301	0.450
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.768	0.021	0.027	1.122	1.059	42	463	0.726	0.810
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.690	0.027	0.039	1.312	1.145	36	397	0.637	0.743
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.526	0.039	0.075	2.312	1.520	35	371	0.447	0.605
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.768	0.038	0.049	5.238	2.289	64	655	0.692	0.843
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.795	0.019	0.024	2.018	1.420	194	936	0.758	0.833
Child labour	PR.3	0.191	0.032	0.167	3.524	1.877	177	534	0.127	0.255
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.039	0.008	0.200	0.561	0.749	33	346	0.023	0.055
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.111	0.014	0.128	0.706	0.840	33	346	0.082	0.139
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.702	0.044	0.063	6.177	2.485	498	672	0.614	0.789
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.861	0.025	0.029	3.469	1.862	497	670	0.811	0.911
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.464	0.030	0.065	2.481	1.575	498	672	0.404	0.525
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.412	0.029	0.071	2.380	1.543	498	672	0.353	0.470
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.058	0.009	0.160	1.051	1.025	498	672	0.039	0.076
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.344	0.021	0.061	1.617	1.272	204	819	0.302	0.387

na: not applicable

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Baghlan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.902	0.012	0.014	1.155	1.075	4,978	672	0.878	0.927
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.290	0.024	0.081	2.707	1.645	1,114	1,008	0.243	0.337
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.093	0.016	0.176	3.203	1.790	1,114	1,008	0.060	0.126
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.014	0.005	0.357	1.862	1.364	1,114	1,008	0.004	0.025
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	17	5.800	0.344	na	na	na	na	5	28
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	27	6.073	0.226	na	na	na	na	15	39
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	30	6.504	0.215	na	na	na	na	17	43
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.4	0.364	0.067	na	na	na	na	4.7	6.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	33	9.444	0.285	na	na	na	na	14	52
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.306	0.042	0.137	2.236	1.495	300	272	0.222	0.389
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.604	0.032	0.053	1.155	1.075	300	272	0.540	0.668
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.494	0.058	0.117	1.914	1.383	163	145	0.379	0.609
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.479	0.054	0.114	1.707	1.306	163	145	0.370	0.587
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.439	0.051	0.116	1.513	1.230	163	145	0.337	0.541
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.633	0.062	0.099	2.099	1.449	143	126	0.509	0.758
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.651	0.072	0.110	1.473	1.214	71	66	0.508	0.795
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.394	0.023	0.058	1.593	1.262	819	725	0.349	0.440
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.077	0.015	0.192	2.247	1.499	821	725	0.048	0.107
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.058	0.010	0.180	1.447	1.203	821	725	0.037	0.079
Early child development index	TC.53	0.244	0.034	0.139	1.924	1.387	352	309	0.176	0.312
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.200	0.033	0.163	1.087	1.043	175	164	0.135	0.265
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.438	0.042	0.097	2.306	1.518	348	319	0.353	0.522
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.363	0.059	0.164	3.307	1.818	242	218	0.244	0.481
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.262	0.050	0.191	2.719	1.649	227	210	0.162	0.362
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.592	0.035	0.059	3.730	1.931	838	740	0.522	0.662
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.788	0.017	0.022	1.815	1.347	2,292	1,028	0.754	0.823
Child labour	PR.3	0.184	0.016	0.088	0.941	0.970	1,986	541	0.152	0.217
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.134	0.026	0.194	1.119	1.058	217	193	0.082	0.186
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.249	0.036	0.146	1.363	1.167	217	193	0.176	0.322
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.477	0.034	0.070	3.019	1.738	4,978	672	0.410	0.544
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.481	0.023	0.048	1.459	1.208	4,970	671	0.434	0.528
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.432	0.025	0.058	1.708	1.307	4,978	672	0.382	0.482
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.328	0.025	0.075	1.863	1.365	4,978	672	0.279	0.378
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.205	0.019	0.091	1.441	1.201	4,978	672	0.168	0.243
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.333	0.019	0.056	1.342	1.158	2,338	850	0.296	0.371

na: not applicable

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Bamyan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.829	0.035	0.042	5.734	2.395	2,004	672	0.759	0.898
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.491	0.042	0.086	8.899	2.983	504	1,259	0.407	0.575
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.106	0.014	0.134	2.685	1.638	504	1,259	0.078	0.135
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.020	0.005	0.228	1.327	1.152	504	1,259	0.011	0.029
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	27	4.881	0.183	na	na	na	na	17	36
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	36	7.041	0.195	na	na	na	na	22	50
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	41	7.277	0.176	na	na	na	na	27	56
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.2	0.216	0.052	na	na	na	na	3.7	4.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	40	8.490	0.211	na	na	na	na	23	57
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.632	0.059	0.093	4.034	2.008	107	272	0.515	0.750
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.829	0.032	0.039	1.997	1.413	107	272	0.764	0.894
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.926	0.038	0.041	2.668	1.633	50	126	0.850	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.883	0.044	0.049	2.287	1.512	50	126	0.796	0.970
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.887	0.053	0.059	3.458	1.860	50	126	0.782	0.993
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.549	0.046	0.084	2.175	1.475	92	253	0.457	0.642
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.727	0.038	0.052	0.495	0.704	27	70	0.652	0.803
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.427	0.021	0.049	1.365	1.168	307	756	0.385	0.469
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.045	0.008	0.172	1.053	1.026	306	754	0.029	0.061
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.056	0.007	0.131	0.770	0.877	306	754	0.041	0.071
Early child development index	TC.53	0.389	0.025	0.064	0.876	0.936	138	342	0.339	0.438
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.544	0.031	0.056	0.577	0.760	61	154	0.483	0.605
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.723	0.051	0.070	5.025	2.242	148	392	0.622	0.825
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.556	0.054	0.097	4.111	2.028	139	352	0.449	0.664
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.390	0.046	0.118	2.759	1.661	122	313	0.298	0.482
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.944	0.017	0.018	3.965	1.991	309	763	0.910	0.977
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.863	0.012	0.014	1.393	1.180	815	1,071	0.839	0.888
Child labour	PR.3	0.362	0.027	0.074	1.774	1.332	697	571	0.308	0.416
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.065	0.011	0.170	0.613	0.783	123	305	0.043	0.088
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.239	0.040	0.169	2.728	1.652	123	305	0.158	0.320
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.622	0.066	0.106	12.353	3.515	2,004	672	0.490	0.753
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.711	0.030	0.042	2.820	1.679	1,975	662	0.652	0.770
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.674	0.029	0.043	2.538	1.593	2,004	672	0.616	0.731
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.477	0.032	0.066	2.688	1.639	2,004	672	0.414	0.540
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.015	0.006	0.405	1.618	1.272	2,004	672	0.003	0.026
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.245	0.017	0.069	1.402	1.184	835	913	0.212	0.279

na: not applicable

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Ghazni

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.994	0.003	0.003	1.060	1.029	5,746	665	0.988	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.324	0.028	0.087	4.397	2.097	1,324	1,220	0.268	0.381
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.131	0.029	0.221	8.988	2.998	1,324	1,220	0.073	0.189
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.007	0.002	0.243	0.511	0.715	1,324	1,220	0.004	0.010
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	30	8.090	0.266	na	na	na	na	14	47
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	63	13.736	0.220	na	na	na	na	35	90
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	68	14.307	0.209	na	na	na	na	40	97
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.6	0.421	0.075	na	na	na	na	4.8	6.5
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	73	11.263	0.153	na	na	na	na	51	96
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.247	0.043	0.173	3.333	1.826	394	339	0.161	0.333
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.728	0.030	0.042	1.586	1.260	394	339	0.667	0.789
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.385	0.053	0.138	1.885	1.373	193	159	0.279	0.492
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.392	0.051	0.130	1.731	1.316	193	159	0.290	0.494
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.393	0.054	0.136	1.903	1.379	193	159	0.286	0.500
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.426	0.044	0.103	2.092	1.446	318	268	0.339	0.514
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.606	0.042	0.070	0.639	0.799	97	87	0.521	0.690
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.479	0.029	0.060	2.632	1.622	920	784	0.421	0.537
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.032	0.010	0.327	2.810	1.676	933	795	0.011	0.053
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.018	0.004	0.197	0.568	0.754	933	795	0.011	0.025
Early child development index	TC.53	0.303	0.031	0.101	1.405	1.185	360	315	0.242	0.365
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.250	0.035	0.139	1.269	1.127	212	198	0.180	0.319
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.473	0.047	0.099	3.505	1.872	418	396	0.379	0.567
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.246	0.055	0.223	4.934	2.221	312	305	0.136	0.355
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.158	0.028	0.178	1.419	1.191	254	241	0.102	0.214
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.212	0.021	0.098	2.075	1.441	938	801	0.170	0.253
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.937	0.008	0.009	1.349	1.161	2,604	1,103	0.920	0.954
Child labour	PR.3	0.203	0.023	0.114	1.954	1.398	2,318	586	0.157	0.250
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.097	0.024	0.251	1.751	1.323	278	261	0.048	0.145
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.319	0.040	0.127	1.959	1.400	278	261	0.238	0.400
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.704	0.063	0.089	12.493	3.534	5,746	665	0.579	0.829
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.794	0.034	0.043	4.601	2.145	5,718	661	0.726	0.861
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.665	0.055	0.083	9.125	3.021	5,746	665	0.554	0.775
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.554	0.054	0.097	7.712	2.777	5,746	665	0.447	0.661
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.136	0.030	0.223	5.197	2.280	5,746	665	0.075	0.196
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.430	0.031	0.073	3.586	1.894	2,678	901	0.368	0.493

na: not applicable

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Paktika

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.752	0.076	0.101	20.681	4.548	3,078	670	0.601	0.904
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.077	0.012	0.160	3.070	1.752	658	1,439	0.052	0.102
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.004	0.002	0.535	1.590	1.261	658	1,439	0.000	0.008
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.000	0.000	1.004	0.041	0.202	658	1,439	0.000	0.000
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	26	6.140	0.237	na	na	na	na	14	38
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	40	8.043	0.200	na	na	na	na	24	56
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	47	9.450	0.202	na	na	na	na	28	66
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	6.3	0.424	0.067	na	na	na	na	5.5	7.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	54	13.652	0.255	na	na	na	na	26	81
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.281	0.034	0.122	2.832	1.683	214	485	0.212	0.349
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.670	0.030	0.045	2.033	1.426	214	485	0.609	0.731
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.205	0.029	0.142	1.121	1.059	100	217	0.147	0.264
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.201	0.030	0.149	1.207	1.099	100	217	0.141	0.261
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.163	0.026	0.158	1.048	1.024	100	217	0.112	0.215
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.681	0.051	0.074	2.761	1.662	102	236	0.580	0.782
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.573	0.043	0.075	0.980	0.990	59	130	0.486	0.659
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.511	0.019	0.038	1.595	1.263	483	1,065	0.473	0.550
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.043	0.008	0.182	1.664	1.290	506	1,119	0.027	0.059
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.038	0.006	0.170	1.273	1.128	506	1,119	0.025	0.051
Early child development index	TC.53	0.416	0.033	0.079	2.072	1.439	213	470	0.351	0.482
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.115	0.021	0.181	1.093	1.046	126	258	0.074	0.157
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.193	0.018	0.092	0.984	0.992	218	490	0.158	0.229
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.112	0.016	0.139	0.892	0.945	163	366	0.081	0.143
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.098	0.025	0.254	1.845	1.358	115	263	0.048	0.148
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.298	0.028	0.094	4.333	2.082	530	1,169	0.242	0.353
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.932	0.008	0.009	1.540	1.241	1,458	1,404	0.915	0.949
Child labour	PR.3	0.153	0.014	0.094	0.976	0.988	1,249	609	0.125	0.182
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.131	0.034	0.258	2.357	1.535	108	236	0.063	0.198
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.308	0.026	0.085	0.761	0.873	108	236	0.256	0.361
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.798	0.062	0.077	15.725	3.965	3,078	670	0.675	0.921
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.834	0.022	0.027	2.362	1.537	3,038	659	0.789	0.879
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.113	0.027	0.234	4.682	2.164	3,078	670	0.060	0.166
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.095	0.021	0.226	3.591	1.895	3,078	670	0.052	0.138
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.025	0.010	0.419	2.969	1.723	3,078	670	0.004	0.045
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.146	0.015	0.102	1.903	1.380	1,463	1,079	0.116	0.176

na: not applicable

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Paktya

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.971	0.007	0.007	1.160	1.077	3,714	669	0.957	0.985
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.216	0.020	0.092	4.278	2.068	903	1,834	0.177	0.256
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.017	0.004	0.259	2.110	1.453	903	1,834	0.008	0.026
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.003	0.002	0.569	1.830	1.353	903	1,834	0.000	0.007
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	33	7.538	0.231	na	na	na	na	18	48
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	59	8.980	0.153	na	na	na	na	41	77
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	78	9.880	0.126	na	na	na	na	59	98
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.7	0.274	0.048	na	na	na	na	5.1	6.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	16	4.424	0.270	na	na	na	na	8	25
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.215	0.028	0.130	2.126	1.458	226	461	0.159	0.270
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.703	0.059	0.083	7.565	2.750	226	461	0.586	0.820
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.437	0.040	0.091	1.293	1.137	103	204	0.358	0.517
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.442	0.037	0.084	1.129	1.063	103	204	0.368	0.516
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.379	0.037	0.098	1.180	1.086	103	204	0.305	0.453
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.737	0.043	0.059	2.972	1.724	157	307	0.650	0.824
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.532	0.052	0.098	1.618	1.272	74	149	0.428	0.636
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.426	0.018	0.042	1.535	1.239	583	1,162	0.390	0.462
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.049	0.009	0.194	2.251	1.500	589	1,172	0.030	0.068
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.025	0.006	0.222	1.469	1.212	589	1,172	0.014	0.036
Early child development index	TC.53	0.272	0.024	0.089	1.560	1.249	265	527	0.223	0.320
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.288	0.045	0.158	2.645	1.626	127	264	0.197	0.379
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.324	0.033	0.103	2.719	1.649	260	536	0.257	0.390
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.227	0.024	0.105	1.529	1.236	221	470	0.179	0.275
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.205	0.019	0.094	0.941	0.970	200	413	0.167	0.244
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.537	0.029	0.055	4.174	2.043	603	1,202	0.478	0.595
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.862	0.019	0.022	4.249	2.061	1,484	1,427	0.824	0.899
Child labour	PR.3	0.168	0.018	0.108	1.462	1.209	1,327	619	0.132	0.205
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.009	0.007	0.778	1.928	1.388	168	338	0.000	0.024
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.095	0.017	0.174	1.077	1.038	168	338	0.062	0.129
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.856	0.041	0.047	8.943	2.990	3,714	669	0.775	0.937
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.758	0.029	0.038	3.003	1.733	3,713	668	0.700	0.815
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.633	0.043	0.068	5.386	2.321	3,714	669	0.546	0.719
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.593	0.045	0.076	5.598	2.366	3,714	669	0.503	0.683
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.115	0.017	0.145	1.827	1.351	3,714	669	0.082	0.149
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.292	0.020	0.068	2.168	1.472	1,592	1,146	0.253	0.332

na: not applicable

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Khost

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.968	0.005	0.006	0.633	0.796	5,165	672	0.957	0.979
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.448	0.031	0.070	7.439	2.727	1,234	1,884	0.385	0.510
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.015	0.003	0.215	1.340	1.158	1,234	1,884	0.009	0.022
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.006	0.002	0.354	1.440	1.200	1,234	1,884	0.002	0.010
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	19	4.785	0.251	na	na	na	na	9	29
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	41	6.953	0.170	na	na	na	na	27	55
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	50	8.226	0.165	na	na	na	na	33	66
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.3	0.197	0.037	na	na	na	na	4.9	5.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	43	4.895	0.113	na	na	na	na	33	53
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.291	0.022	0.074	1.189	1.090	349	524	0.247	0.334
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.843	0.024	0.029	2.354	1.534	349	524	0.794	0.892
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.568	0.042	0.074	1.918	1.385	193	271	0.484	0.651
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.568	0.042	0.074	1.918	1.385	193	271	0.484	0.651
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.422	0.038	0.090	1.588	1.260	193	271	0.347	0.498
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.786	0.019	0.025	1.355	1.164	442	602	0.747	0.825
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.351	0.047	0.135	1.278	1.131	94	131	0.256	0.446
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.344	0.019	0.054	2.008	1.417	919	1,297	0.306	0.381
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.024	0.004	0.175	0.983	0.992	924	1,306	0.016	0.032
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.019	0.003	0.172	0.749	0.865	924	1,306	0.012	0.026
Early child development index	TC.53	0.393	0.041	0.104	3.977	1.994	403	566	0.311	0.475
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.230	0.029	0.128	1.390	1.179	180	286	0.172	0.289
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.398	0.030	0.075	2.364	1.538	404	641	0.338	0.457
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.275	0.035	0.126	3.091	1.758	324	517	0.206	0.344
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.202	0.031	0.153	2.576	1.605	276	438	0.140	0.264
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.810	0.038	0.047	12.182	3.490	928	1,313	0.735	0.886
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.906	0.016	0.018	4.657	2.158	2,410	1,548	0.874	0.938
Child labour	PR.3	0.447	0.035	0.078	3.054	1.748	2,077	623	0.377	0.516
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.041	0.011	0.263	1.253	1.120	276	423	0.020	0.063
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.296	0.016	0.055	0.531	0.729	276	423	0.264	0.328
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.925	0.022	0.024	4.813	2.194	5,165	672	0.881	0.970
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.885	0.036	0.041	8.508	2.917	5,064	657	0.812	0.958
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.463	0.026	0.055	1.778	1.334	5,165	672	0.412	0.515
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.429	0.026	0.061	1.859	1.363	5,165	672	0.377	0.481
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.019	0.006	0.313	1.278	1.130	5,165	672	0.007	0.031
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.240	0.026	0.107	4.304	2.075	2,480	1,189	0.189	0.292

na: not applicable

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Kunarha

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.959	0.019	0.020	6.200	2.490	2,819	672	0.921	0.997
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.209	0.020	0.097	3.328	1.824	628	1,352	0.169	0.249
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.006	0.003	0.477	1.770	1.331	628	1,352	0.000	0.011
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.001	0.001	1.000	0.980	0.990	628	1,352	0.000	0.002
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	23	5.266	0.231	na	na	na	na	12	33
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	41	9.068	0.221	na	na	na	na	23	59
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	53	11.058	0.208	na	na	na	na	31	75
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	6.4	0.435	0.068	na	na	na	na	5.6	7.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	58	8.158	0.140	na	na	na	na	42	75
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.159	0.017	0.108	0.865	0.930	181	392	0.124	0.193
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.769	0.041	0.053	3.623	1.903	181	392	0.688	0.850
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.551	0.065	0.118	3.079	1.755	87	181	0.421	0.681
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.544	0.069	0.127	3.471	1.863	87	181	0.406	0.683
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.524	0.060	0.115	2.623	1.620	87	181	0.403	0.644
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.819	0.020	0.024	1.023	1.011	180	399	0.780	0.858
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.639	0.039	0.060	0.817	0.904	60	128	0.562	0.716
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.509	0.013	0.025	0.676	0.822	510	1,076	0.484	0.534
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.038	0.008	0.219	2.092	1.446	528	1,114	0.021	0.054
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.027	0.005	0.184	1.033	1.017	528	1,114	0.017	0.037
Early child development index	TC.53	0.195	0.029	0.149	2.687	1.639	238	498	0.137	0.254
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.305	0.043	0.142	2.029	1.424	103	229	0.218	0.392
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.407	0.044	0.109	3.753	1.937	210	463	0.319	0.496
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.272	0.040	0.148	3.853	1.963	212	471	0.191	0.353
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.282	0.045	0.160	3.163	1.778	143	315	0.192	0.373
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.670	0.040	0.059	8.076	2.842	536	1,131	0.590	0.749
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.681	0.031	0.046	6.206	2.491	1,333	1,387	0.618	0.743
Child labour	PR.3	0.140	0.025	0.181	3.150	1.775	1,099	587	0.089	0.191
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.114	0.022	0.191	1.309	1.144	127	280	0.071	0.158
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.336	0.037	0.111	1.741	1.320	127	280	0.262	0.411
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.644	0.065	0.101	12.395	3.521	2,819	672	0.514	0.774
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.741	0.044	0.059	6.681	2.585	2,805	670	0.653	0.828
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.512	0.071	0.139	13.566	3.683	2,819	672	0.370	0.654
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.432	0.058	0.135	9.262	3.043	2,819	672	0.315	0.548
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.108	0.027	0.253	5.183	2.277	2,819	672	0.053	0.162
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.657	0.027	0.041	3.572	1.890	1,337	1,085	0.603	0.712

na: not applicable

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Nooristan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.979	0.006	0.006	1.133	1.064	901	672	0.968	0.991
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.061	0.011	0.174	2.655	1.630	192	1,361	0.040	0.082
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.008	0.003	0.407	1.883	1.372	192	1,361	0.002	0.015
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.003	0.002	0.499	1.092	1.045	192	1,361	0.000	0.006
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	43	7.548	0.177	na	na	na	na	28	58
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	100	10.277	0.102	na	na	na	na	80	121
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	120	12.018	0.101	na	na	na	na	96	144
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.6	0.283	0.050	na	na	na	na	5.1	6.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	79	12.443	0.158	na	na	na	na	54	103
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.067	0.018	0.274	2.256	1.502	59	420	0.030	0.104
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.095	0.017	0.178	1.402	1.184	59	420	0.061	0.129
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.122	0.048	0.396	4.151	2.037	27	191	0.025	0.219
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.122	0.048	0.396	4.151	2.037	27	191	0.025	0.219
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.207	0.039	0.187	1.728	1.314	27	191	0.130	0.284
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.391	0.030	0.077	1.192	1.092	43	310	0.331	0.452
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.642	0.055	0.086	1.510	1.229	18	114	0.531	0.753
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.594	0.021	0.035	1.914	1.383	150	1,054	0.552	0.636
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.049	0.008	0.161	1.451	1.204	154	1,084	0.033	0.065
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.094	0.010	0.111	1.388	1.178	154	1,084	0.073	0.115
Early child development index	TC.53	0.336	0.033	0.097	2.367	1.539	71	496	0.271	0.401
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.240	0.054	0.226	3.626	1.904	30	226	0.132	0.349
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.284	0.041	0.142	3.526	1.878	61	438	0.203	0.365
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.243	0.034	0.139	2.391	1.546	53	389	0.175	0.310
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.216	0.039	0.180	2.682	1.638	42	302	0.139	0.294
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.304	0.037	0.122	7.211	2.685	158	1,107	0.230	0.379
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.942	0.008	0.009	1.774	1.332	413	1,417	0.925	0.958
Child labour	PR.3	0.126	0.015	0.121	1.311	1.145	355	626	0.096	0.156
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.091	0.022	0.238	1.663	1.289	41	296	0.048	0.134
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.338	0.032	0.095	1.355	1.164	41	296	0.274	0.402
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.163	0.022	0.135	2.386	1.545	901	672	0.119	0.207
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.525	0.032	0.061	2.728	1.652	891	660	0.460	0.589
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.340	0.026	0.076	2.004	1.416	901	672	0.288	0.392
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.272	0.024	0.088	1.958	1.399	901	672	0.224	0.320
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.026	0.006	0.250	1.111	1.054	901	672	0.013	0.039
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.359	0.020	0.056	1.936	1.392	426	1,122	0.319	0.399

na: not applicable

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Badakhshan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.769	0.043	0.056	6.917	2.630	6,691	654	0.682	0.856
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.224	0.026	0.115	4.077	2.019	1,501	1,070	0.172	0.275
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.031	0.010	0.326	3.653	1.911	1,501	1,070	0.011	0.051
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.005	0.002	0.461	1.137	1.066	1,501	1,070	0.000	0.010
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	12	4.678	0.392	na	na	na	na	3	21
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	43	7.899	0.184	na	na	na	na	27	59
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	52	8.793	0.171	na	na	na	na	34	69
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.1	0.260	0.051	na	na	na	na	4.5	5.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	69	9.819	0.143	na	na	na	na	49	88
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.339	0.028	0.082	1.124	1.060	439	324	0.283	0.395
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.482	0.052	0.108	3.511	1.874	439	324	0.378	0.587
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.553	0.051	0.092	1.548	1.244	210	149	0.451	0.655
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.588	0.052	0.088	1.627	1.275	210	149	0.484	0.691
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.489	0.044	0.090	1.152	1.073	210	149	0.400	0.577
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.404	0.068	0.169	2.434	1.560	166	126	0.267	0.541
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.800	0.063	0.079	2.561	1.600	139	103	0.674	0.927
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.580	0.024	0.041	1.878	1.370	1,093	795	0.532	0.628
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.046	0.007	0.154	0.914	0.956	1,100	803	0.032	0.060
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.031	0.006	0.206	1.093	1.046	1,100	803	0.018	0.044
Early child development index	TC.53	0.222	0.022	0.098	0.931	0.965	465	341	0.179	0.266
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.190	0.056	0.296	3.958	1.989	259	194	0.077	0.302
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.512	0.043	0.084	2.756	1.660	495	375	0.426	0.598
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.402	0.060	0.149	3.949	1.987	362	264	0.282	0.522
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.293	0.063	0.216	4.280	2.069	285	223	0.167	0.419
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.258	0.039	0.150	6.460	2.542	1,126	821	0.181	0.336
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.883	0.013	0.015	1.883	1.372	3,021	1,112	0.857	0.909
Child labour	PR.3	0.090	0.013	0.145	1.192	1.092	2,640	569	0.064	0.117
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.200	0.046	0.228	3.123	1.767	332	241	0.109	0.291
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.401	0.049	0.123	2.429	1.558	332	241	0.302	0.500
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.628	0.055	0.088	8.495	2.915	6,691	654	0.518	0.738
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.868	0.020	0.023	2.352	1.534	6,691	654	0.828	0.909
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.437	0.046	0.106	5.645	2.376	6,691	654	0.344	0.529
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.416	0.044	0.106	5.180	2.276	6,691	654	0.328	0.503
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.004	0.002	0.517	0.754	0.868	6,691	654	0.000	0.009
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.330	0.030	0.091	3.706	1.925	3,106	910	0.270	0.390

na: not applicable

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Takhar

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.939	0.013	0.014	2.011	1.418	6,293	665	0.913	0.965
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.374	0.018	0.048	1.509	1.228	1,452	1,095	0.338	0.410
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.122	0.012	0.098	1.451	1.205	1,452	1,095	0.098	0.146
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.001	0.001	1.002	0.959	0.979	1,452	1,095	0.000	0.003
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	42	8.585	0.202	na	na	na	na	25	60
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	58	9.238	0.159	na	na	na	na	39	76
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	66	8.941	0.136	na	na	na	na	48	84
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.9	0.312	0.052	na	na	na	na	5.3	6.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	51	7.640	0.151	na	na	na	na	35	66
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.372	0.039	0.106	2.170	1.473	439	329	0.293	0.451
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.745	0.035	0.047	2.133	1.460	439	329	0.674	0.815
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.662	0.056	0.085	2.366	1.538	232	169	0.550	0.774
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.680	0.057	0.083	2.472	1.572	232	169	0.566	0.793
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.693	0.044	0.063	1.495	1.223	232	169	0.606	0.780
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.471	0.035	0.074	1.791	1.338	464	365	0.401	0.541
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.756	0.048	0.063	1.054	1.026	118	87	0.661	0.851
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.464	0.022	0.048	1.598	1.264	1,085	811	0.419	0.508
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.024	0.007	0.301	1.796	1.340	1,088	815	0.009	0.038
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.058	0.010	0.175	1.536	1.239	1,088	815	0.038	0.078
Early child development index	TC.53	0.288	0.031	0.107	1.595	1.263	455	343	0.226	0.350
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.347	0.032	0.092	0.858	0.926	239	190	0.283	0.411
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.580	0.040	0.068	2.228	1.493	452	346	0.501	0.659
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.355	0.040	0.112	1.891	1.375	358	277	0.276	0.434
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.309	0.050	0.162	2.158	1.469	233	184	0.209	0.410
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.368	0.018	0.049	1.159	1.077	1,098	821	0.332	0.405
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.899	0.014	0.015	2.243	1.498	2,836	1,106	0.872	0.926
Child labour	PR.3	0.281	0.034	0.122	3.231	1.798	2,483	561	0.213	0.349
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.035	0.018	0.519	2.159	1.469	289	220	0.000	0.072
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.205	0.031	0.153	1.321	1.149	289	220	0.142	0.268
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.561	0.060	0.106	9.587	3.096	6,293	665	0.442	0.681
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.773	0.021	0.027	1.592	1.262	6,291	664	0.732	0.814
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.734	0.027	0.036	2.419	1.555	6,293	665	0.680	0.787
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.552	0.023	0.041	1.402	1.184	6,293	665	0.507	0.598
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.047	0.018	0.380	4.778	2.186	6,293	665	0.011	0.083
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.226	0.030	0.134	4.757	2.181	2,938	904	0.165	0.287

na: not applicable

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Kunduz

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.839	0.046	0.055	10.397	3.225	6,509	665	0.748	0.931
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.256	0.016	0.063	1.592	1.262	1,461	1,178	0.224	0.288
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.034	0.004	0.127	0.675	0.822	1,461	1,178	0.026	0.043
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.004	0.002	0.461	0.918	0.958	1,461	1,178	0.000	0.007
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	28	6.258	0.222	na	na	na	na	16	41
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	59	8.485	0.143	na	na	na	na	42	76
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	78	9.826	0.127	na	na	na	na	58	97
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	6.4	0.344	0.054	na	na	na	na	5.7	7.1
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	59	8.780	0.149	na	na	na	na	41	76
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.365	0.027	0.074	1.181	1.087	476	372	0.310	0.419
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.695	0.027	0.039	1.294	1.138	476	372	0.640	0.749
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.332	0.044	0.133	1.499	1.224	225	171	0.244	0.421
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.335	0.039	0.117	1.165	1.080	225	171	0.257	0.413
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.433	0.044	0.101	1.328	1.153	225	171	0.346	0.521
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.446	0.051	0.115	1.355	1.164	169	128	0.343	0.549
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.687	0.056	0.082	1.534	1.238	132	106	0.575	0.799
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.399	0.017	0.043	1.134	1.065	1,209	938	0.365	0.434
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.017	0.004	0.232	0.891	0.944	1,225	950	0.009	0.025
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.065	0.008	0.116	0.885	0.941	1,225	950	0.050	0.080
Early child development index	TC.53	0.220	0.021	0.096	1.101	1.050	551	423	0.177	0.262
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.220	0.042	0.190	1.889	1.375	232	186	0.136	0.303
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.381	0.045	0.117	3.131	1.769	435	372	0.292	0.471
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.216	0.024	0.112	1.139	1.067	394	329	0.167	0.264
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.251	0.028	0.113	0.986	0.993	280	231	0.194	0.308
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.421	0.021	0.049	1.721	1.312	1,249	967	0.380	0.463
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.899	0.020	0.022	5.323	2.307	3,111	1,232	0.859	0.938
Child labour	PR.3	0.159	0.017	0.108	1.233	1.110	2,482	559	0.124	0.193
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.101	0.019	0.191	0.989	0.995	301	241	0.062	0.140
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.333	0.045	0.135	2.181	1.477	301	241	0.243	0.423
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.507	0.054	0.107	7.875	2.806	6,509	665	0.398	0.615
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.239	0.018	0.076	1.170	1.082	6,299	648	0.203	0.276
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.761	0.020	0.026	1.404	1.185	6,509	665	0.722	0.800
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.605	0.020	0.033	1.125	1.061	6,509	665	0.565	0.645
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.120	0.023	0.190	3.252	1.803	6,509	665	0.074	0.165
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.303	0.018	0.059	1.473	1.214	3,034	982	0.267	0.338

na: not applicable

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Samangan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.665	0.070	0.106	14.730	3.838	2,848	662	0.524	0.806
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.154	0.027	0.175	6.215	2.493	617	1,120	0.100	0.208
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.024	0.010	0.394	4.326	2.080	617	1,120	0.005	0.044
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.001	0.001	1.000	0.615	0.784	617	1,120	0.000	0.002
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	17	5.393	0.319	na	na	na	na	6	28
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	33	9.937	0.300	na	na	na	na	13	53
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	49	14.436	0.295	na	na	na	na	20	78
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.3	0.242	0.056	na	na	na	na	3.8	4.8
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	75	12.366	0.164	na	na	na	na	51	100
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.181	0.035	0.192	1.919	1.385	137	238	0.111	0.250
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.683	0.030	0.043	0.962	0.981	137	238	0.624	0.743
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.248	0.057	0.229	2.010	1.418	69	118	0.134	0.361
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.239	0.053	0.224	1.840	1.356	69	118	0.132	0.346
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.629	0.066	0.104	2.164	1.471	69	118	0.498	0.761
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.678	0.055	0.081	1.399	1.183	62	101	0.568	0.789
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.657	0.047	0.072	0.624	0.790	37	64	0.563	0.752
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.513	0.024	0.047	1.710	1.308	437	743	0.465	0.561
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.030	0.006	0.195	0.900	0.949	443	753	0.019	0.042
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.112	0.013	0.115	1.262	1.124	443	753	0.086	0.138
Early child development index	TC.53	0.043	0.012	0.281	1.287	1.135	213	362	0.019	0.068
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.132	0.027	0.208	1.125	1.061	96	172	0.077	0.187
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.353	0.050	0.141	3.974	1.993	201	366	0.253	0.453
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.203	0.037	0.181	2.580	1.606	167	308	0.130	0.277
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.165	0.036	0.216	2.207	1.486	128	241	0.094	0.236
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.446	0.042	0.095	5.491	2.343	448	764	0.361	0.530
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.880	0.014	0.016	1.998	1.414	1,255	1,108	0.852	0.908
Child labour	PR.3	0.307	0.022	0.070	1.200	1.095	1,060	550	0.264	0.350
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.107	0.020	0.188	1.005	1.002	130	237	0.067	0.148
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.339	0.028	0.084	0.847	0.920	130	237	0.282	0.396
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.350	0.061	0.175	10.918	3.304	2,848	662	0.227	0.473
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.396	0.045	0.114	5.569	2.360	2,839	660	0.306	0.486
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.416	0.040	0.096	4.359	2.088	2,848	662	0.336	0.496
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.355	0.037	0.103	3.866	1.966	2,848	662	0.282	0.428
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.050	0.008	0.168	0.973	0.986	2,848	662	0.033	0.066
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.231	0.022	0.095	2.461	1.569	1,273	912	0.187	0.275

na: not applicable

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Balkh

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.948	0.019	0.020	4.254	2.063	9,582	599	0.910	0.985
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.485	0.032	0.065	4.283	2.070	2,366	1,075	0.422	0.548
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.218	0.032	0.146	6.430	2.536	2,366	1,075	0.155	0.282
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.021	0.007	0.360	2.937	1.714	2,366	1,075	0.006	0.036
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	26	5.144	0.199	na	na	na	na	16	36
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	47	7.115	0.152	na	na	na	na	33	61
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	50	7.371	0.148	na	na	na	na	35	65
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.9	0.251	0.051	na	na	na	na	4.4	5.5
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	33	9.473	0.288	na	na	na	na	14	52
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.445	0.033	0.075	1.327	1.152	664	295	0.379	0.512
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.700	0.025	0.036	0.898	0.948	664	295	0.650	0.751
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.660	0.071	0.107	3.311	1.820	346	150	0.519	0.802
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.640	0.073	0.114	3.446	1.856	346	150	0.494	0.786
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.612	0.043	0.070	1.141	1.068	346	150	0.527	0.698
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.427	0.063	0.148	2.763	1.662	399	171	0.301	0.553
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.601	0.093	0.155	2.611	1.616	170	73	0.415	0.788
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.308	0.027	0.088	2.464	1.570	1,653	722	0.254	0.362
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.025	0.005	0.214	0.846	0.920	1,651	721	0.014	0.036
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.081	0.016	0.191	2.335	1.528	1,651	721	0.050	0.113
Early child development index	TC.53	0.447	0.031	0.070	1.236	1.112	704	309	0.384	0.510
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.423	0.049	0.116	1.523	1.234	336	156	0.325	0.521
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.664	0.057	0.086	4.442	2.108	661	308	0.550	0.778
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.528	0.059	0.113	3.161	1.778	480	224	0.409	0.647
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.392	0.048	0.123	2.313	1.521	497	237	0.295	0.489
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.434	0.055	0.127	8.944	2.991	1,664	727	0.324	0.544
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.858	0.013	0.015	1.300	1.140	3,973	972	0.832	0.883
Child labour	PR.3	0.182	0.019	0.107	1.272	1.128	3,360	500	0.143	0.221
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.049	0.016	0.319	1.194	1.093	504	230	0.018	0.080
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.201	0.028	0.140	1.136	1.066	504	230	0.145	0.257
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.736	0.047	0.063	6.663	2.581	9,582	599	0.643	0.829
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.798	0.022	0.027	1.721	1.312	9,574	598	0.754	0.841
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.680	0.032	0.047	2.838	1.685	9,582	599	0.616	0.744
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.550	0.028	0.052	1.938	1.392	9,582	599	0.493	0.606
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.158	0.022	0.140	2.188	1.479	9,582	599	0.113	0.202
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.234	0.026	0.109	2.945	1.716	4,064	809	0.183	0.285

na: not applicable

Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Sar-e-Pul

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.742	0.065	0.088	14.892	3.859	3,436	670	0.612	0.873
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.422	0.057	0.135	16.800	4.099	848	1,267	0.308	0.536
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.256	0.040	0.154	10.424	3.229	848	1,267	0.177	0.336
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.013	0.005	0.373	2.347	1.532	848	1,267	0.003	0.023
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	40	8.543	0.214	na	na	na	na	23	57
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	57	8.506	0.150	na	na	na	na	40	74
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	60	8.720	0.144	na	na	na	na	43	78
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.5	0.270	0.049	na	na	na	na	5.0	6.1
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	65	7.850	0.121	na	na	na	na	49	80
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.403	0.052	0.128	4.371	2.091	261	397	0.300	0.506
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.764	0.038	0.050	3.173	1.781	261	397	0.688	0.840
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.499	0.053	0.107	2.368	1.539	140	210	0.393	0.606
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.497	0.051	0.103	2.197	1.482	140	210	0.395	0.600
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.575	0.058	0.101	2.879	1.697	140	210	0.459	0.691
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.427	0.050	0.117	2.788	1.670	170	273	0.327	0.527
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.633	0.065	0.103	1.813	1.346	70	101	0.503	0.762
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.434	0.026	0.061	2.774	1.665	666	986	0.381	0.486
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.015	0.005	0.354	1.878	1.370	663	979	0.004	0.026
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.070	0.007	0.098	0.707	0.841	663	979	0.056	0.084
Early child development index	TC.53	0.328	0.022	0.066	0.908	0.953	286	423	0.284	0.371
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.361	0.057	0.157	2.674	1.635	124	192	0.247	0.475
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.449	0.074	0.165	8.198	2.863	241	370	0.301	0.597
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.318	0.067	0.211	5.075	2.253	169	245	0.183	0.452
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.240	0.095	0.397	12.674	3.560	176	256	0.050	0.431
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.677	0.035	0.051	5.503	2.346	674	998	0.608	0.747
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.666	0.024	0.036	3.401	1.844	1,515	1,291	0.618	0.715
Child labour	PR.3	0.121	0.016	0.134	1.455	1.206	1,201	584	0.089	0.154
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.099	0.012	0.119	0.400	0.633	183	258	0.075	0.122
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.347	0.033	0.096	1.252	1.119	183	258	0.281	0.413
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.417	0.054	0.130	8.089	2.844	3,436	670	0.308	0.525
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.577	0.047	0.081	6.043	2.458	3,436	670	0.483	0.670
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.698	0.043	0.061	5.793	2.407	3,436	670	0.613	0.784
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.579	0.046	0.079	5.706	2.389	3,436	670	0.488	0.671
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.008	0.006	0.684	2.636	1.624	3,436	670	0.000	0.020
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.137	0.015	0.111	1.951	1.397	1,487	1,007	0.107	0.167

na: not applicable

Table SE.26: Sampling errors: Ghor

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.991	0.006	0.006	2.452	1.566	4,705	673	0.979	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.086	0.012	0.136	1.792	1.339	918	1,033	0.062	0.109
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.014	0.004	0.285	1.163	1.079	918	1,033	0.006	0.022
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.004	0.002	0.599	1.432	1.197	918	1,033	0.000	0.008
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	7	3.127	0.440	na	na	na	na	1	13
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	30	8.374	0.280	na	na	na	na	13	47
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	40	9.085	0.227	na	na	na	na	22	58
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.8	0.283	0.059	na	na	na	na	4.2	5.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	104	11.513	0.111	na	na	na	na	81	127
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.086	0.024	0.279	2.001	1.415	249	275	0.038	0.133
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.210	0.036	0.173	2.179	1.476	249	275	0.137	0.282
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.104	0.031	0.296	1.454	1.206	133	144	0.042	0.166
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.108	0.039	0.363	2.278	1.509	133	144	0.030	0.186
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.271	0.041	0.150	1.192	1.092	133	144	0.190	0.352
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.601	0.037	0.062	0.419	0.647	63	73	0.526	0.676
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.663	0.060	0.090	1.168	1.081	69	74	0.543	0.782
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.674	0.018	0.026	1.065	1.032	684	744	0.638	0.709
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.049	0.008	0.157	0.963	0.981	695	760	0.034	0.065
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.035	0.007	0.203	1.127	1.061	695	760	0.021	0.049
Early child development index	TC.53	0.206	0.029	0.140	1.642	1.281	294	327	0.148	0.263
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.109	0.027	0.245	1.451	1.205	170	199	0.055	0.162
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.278	0.039	0.139	2.905	1.704	339	392	0.201	0.355
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.213	0.025	0.119	1.267	1.126	283	332	0.162	0.263
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.167	0.031	0.183	1.499	1.224	194	224	0.106	0.228
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.266	0.040	0.152	6.479	2.545	710	775	0.185	0.347
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.891	0.014	0.016	2.434	1.560	2,210	1,154	0.862	0.919
Child labour	PR.3	0.183	0.021	0.116	1.777	1.333	1,894	595	0.141	0.225
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.212	0.027	0.127	0.973	0.986	201	226	0.158	0.266
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.501	0.037	0.074	1.250	1.118	201	226	0.427	0.576
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.225	0.029	0.127	3.151	1.775	4,705	673	0.168	0.282
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.237	0.022	0.093	1.788	1.337	4,691	671	0.193	0.281
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.178	0.017	0.095	1.323	1.150	4,705	673	0.144	0.212
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.174	0.015	0.084	1.009	1.004	4,705	673	0.145	0.204
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.012	0.006	0.531	2.237	1.496	4,705	673	0.000	0.024
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.253	0.025	0.098	2.984	1.727	2,188	922	0.203	0.302

na: not applicable

Table SE.27: Sampling errors: Daykundi

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.961	0.024	0.025	9.840	3.137	4,129	672	0.913	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.456	0.047	0.103	10.146	3.185	1,060	1,132	0.362	0.550
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.188	0.023	0.120	3.783	1.945	1,060	1,132	0.143	0.234
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.011	0.006	0.511	3.252	1.803	1,060	1,132	0.000	0.022
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	15	5.580	0.364	na	na	na	na	4	27
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	40	9.199	0.231	na	na	na	na	21	58
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	48	9.636	0.201	na	na	na	na	29	67
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.8	0.313	0.065	na	na	na	na	4.2	5.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	74	12.125	0.164	na	na	na	na	50	98
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.434	0.046	0.106	2.558	1.599	289	296	0.342	0.527
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.650	0.051	0.078	3.358	1.832	289	296	0.549	0.752
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.791	0.051	0.064	2.405	1.551	154	154	0.689	0.893
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.791	0.051	0.064	2.405	1.551	154	154	0.689	0.893
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.735	0.055	0.075	2.402	1.550	154	154	0.624	0.845
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.602	0.034	0.056	0.675	0.822	113	144	0.535	0.670
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.791	0.066	0.083	1.643	1.282	64	64	0.659	0.922
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.343	0.026	0.075	2.145	1.465	708	724	0.291	0.394
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.036	0.006	0.158	0.683	0.826	708	725	0.025	0.048
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.029	0.009	0.310	2.044	1.430	708	725	0.011	0.046
Early child development index	TC.53	0.357	0.035	0.099	1.723	1.313	307	315	0.286	0.428
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.205	0.044	0.212	1.770	1.330	146	153	0.118	0.293
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.566	0.059	0.104	4.511	2.124	284	321	0.449	0.684
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.463	0.050	0.108	2.779	1.667	258	280	0.363	0.562
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.282	0.057	0.203	3.853	1.963	230	239	0.168	0.397
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.517	0.038	0.073	4.206	2.051	717	732	0.441	0.593
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.922	0.008	0.009	1.020	1.010	1,805	1,069	0.906	0.939
Child labour	PR.3	0.295	0.018	0.062	0.918	0.958	1,484	577	0.258	0.331
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.076	0.014	0.189	0.745	0.863	237	256	0.047	0.104
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.302	0.030	0.098	1.067	1.033	237	256	0.243	0.362
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.438	0.046	0.106	5.867	2.422	4,129	672	0.346	0.531
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.347	0.040	0.114	4.620	2.150	4,123	671	0.268	0.426
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.383	0.052	0.135	7.605	2.758	4,129	672	0.280	0.487
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.304	0.036	0.118	4.069	2.017	4,129	672	0.233	0.376
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.061	0.053	0.874	33.195	5.762	4,129	672	0.000	0.167
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.055	0.007	0.125	0.812	0.901	1,792	892	0.042	0.069

na: not applicable

Table SE.28: Sampling errors: Urozgan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.956	0.018	0.019	5.123	2.263	2,826	671	0.921	0.992
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.063	0.017	0.263	6.021	2.454	639	1,294	0.030	0.096
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.016	0.007	0.416	3.703	1.924	639	1,294	0.003	0.030
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.001	0.001	0.720	0.860	0.927	639	1,294	0.000	0.003
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	14	3.792	0.262	na	na	na	na	7	22
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	29	7.183	0.249	na	na	na	na	14	43
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	39	8.640	0.222	na	na	na	na	22	56
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.6	0.346	0.062	na	na	na	na	4.9	6.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	38	5.463	0.145	na	na	na	na	27	49
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.101	0.023	0.229	1.672	1.293	139	283	0.055	0.148
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.367	0.035	0.095	1.486	1.219	139	283	0.297	0.437
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.034	0.017	0.507	1.122	1.059	63	126	0.000	0.068
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.034	0.017	0.507	1.122	1.059	63	126	0.000	0.068
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.086	0.035	0.402	1.900	1.378	63	126	0.017	0.155
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.600	0.062	0.103	1.657	1.287	56	106	0.477	0.723
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.768	0.042	0.055	1.149	1.072	58	116	0.684	0.852
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.663	0.032	0.049	3.378	1.838	372	731	0.599	0.727
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.082	0.016	0.192	2.613	1.616	403	794	0.051	0.114
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.135	0.015	0.110	1.487	1.219	403	794	0.105	0.164
Early child development index	TC.53	0.091	0.018	0.197	1.528	1.236	200	395	0.055	0.127
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.091	0.030	0.331	2.334	1.528	103	213	0.031	0.152
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.080	0.027	0.332	4.298	2.073	215	448	0.027	0.133
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.090	0.021	0.235	2.520	1.587	226	462	0.048	0.132
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.100	0.027	0.269	2.459	1.568	145	306	0.046	0.154
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.063	0.016	0.260	3.926	1.981	441	869	0.030	0.095
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.927	0.008	0.009	1.152	1.073	1,237	1,144	0.910	0.943
Child labour	PR.3	0.138	0.017	0.123	1.362	1.167	1,121	569	0.104	0.172
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.052	0.012	0.235	0.927	0.963	153	309	0.027	0.076
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.241	0.027	0.111	1.201	1.096	153	309	0.188	0.295
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.562	0.027	0.048	1.969	1.403	2,826	671	0.509	0.616
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.662	0.054	0.081	8.628	2.937	2,824	670	0.555	0.769
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.485	0.050	0.103	6.637	2.576	2,826	671	0.385	0.584
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.477	0.049	0.103	6.457	2.541	2,826	671	0.379	0.575
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.149	0.013	0.089	0.936	0.967	2,826	671	0.122	0.176
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.433	0.016	0.036	0.964	0.982	1,321	964	0.402	0.465

na: not applicable

Table SE.29: Sampling errors: Zabul

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.947	0.014	0.015	2.673	1.635	2,532	655	0.918	0.975
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.043	0.008	0.187	2.010	1.418	517	1,278	0.027	0.059
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.002	0.002	0.989	2.237	1.495	517	1,278	0.000	0.005
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.001	0.001	0.989	0.745	0.863	517	1,278	0.000	0.002
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	38	6.785	0.178	na	na	na	na	25	52
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	65	8.582	0.132	na	na	na	na	48	82
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	80	9.802	0.122	na	na	na	na	60	100
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	7.8	0.317	0.040	na	na	na	na	7.2	8.5
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	77	12.226	0.159	na	na	na	na	53	101
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.125	0.021	0.167	1.795	1.340	182	449	0.083	0.167
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.491	0.023	0.048	0.988	0.994	182	449	0.444	0.538
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.179	0.029	0.160	1.267	1.126	95	227	0.121	0.236
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.170	0.026	0.155	1.110	1.053	95	227	0.117	0.222
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.286	0.040	0.139	1.737	1.318	95	227	0.207	0.365
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.392	0.033	0.085	1.526	1.235	140	328	0.326	0.459
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.694	0.047	0.067	1.278	1.130	52	126	0.600	0.787
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.616	0.021	0.034	2.039	1.428	464	1,124	0.574	0.657
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.089	0.009	0.103	1.203	1.097	481	1,157	0.070	0.107
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.033	0.004	0.137	0.731	0.855	481	1,157	0.024	0.041
Early child development index	TC.53	0.074	0.015	0.204	1.616	1.271	205	490	0.044	0.104
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.191	0.028	0.146	1.498	1.224	114	298	0.135	0.246
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.100	0.021	0.207	1.815	1.347	144	379	0.059	0.142
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.063	0.023	0.361	3.770	1.942	165	431	0.018	0.109
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.042	0.023	0.549	3.307	1.819	99	254	0.000	0.087
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.398	0.031	0.078	4.745	2.178	491	1,186	0.336	0.460
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.941	0.010	0.010	2.381	1.543	1,167	1,394	0.921	0.960
Child labour	PR.3	0.261	0.029	0.110	2.416	1.554	997	570	0.204	0.318
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.132	0.023	0.177	1.196	1.094	102	251	0.085	0.179
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.380	0.034	0.089	1.208	1.099	102	251	0.312	0.447
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.723	0.045	0.062	6.523	2.554	2,532	655	0.634	0.813
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.427	0.030	0.070	2.364	1.538	2,469	641	0.367	0.487
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.163	0.026	0.160	3.287	1.813	2,532	655	0.111	0.216
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.161	0.025	0.157	3.121	1.767	2,532	655	0.111	0.212
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.036	0.014	0.383	3.577	1.891	2,532	655	0.008	0.064
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.553	0.021	0.037	1.823	1.350	1,202	1,060	0.512	0.595

na: not applicable

Table SE.30: Sampling errors: Kandahar

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.561	0.070	0.124	15.607	3.951	9,074	792	0.421	0.700
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.167	0.019	0.116	4.364	2.089	1,942	1,626	0.128	0.206
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.033	0.011	0.320	5.644	2.376	1,942	1,626	0.012	0.054
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.009	0.005	0.586	4.840	2.200	1,942	1,626	0.000	0.019
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	31	6.807	0.219	na	na	na	na	17	45
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	57	10.097	0.178	na	na	na	na	37	77
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	68	9.776	0.144	na	na	na	na	48	87
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	6.3	0.353	0.057	na	na	na	na	5.5	7.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	80	8.067	0.101	na	na	na	na	63	96
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.277	0.019	0.070	0.996	0.998	636	536	0.238	0.315
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.672	0.032	0.047	2.430	1.559	636	536	0.609	0.735
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.286	0.033	0.115	1.304	1.142	299	245	0.220	0.352
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.275	0.032	0.115	1.219	1.104	299	245	0.211	0.338
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.324	0.022	0.068	0.541	0.735	299	245	0.280	0.368
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.297	0.033	0.110	1.517	1.232	353	298	0.232	0.363
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.439	0.052	0.120	1.696	1.302	190	153	0.334	0.543
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.589	0.014	0.025	1.164	1.079	1,628	1,350	0.560	0.618
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.035	0.005	0.147	1.092	1.045	1,650	1,368	0.025	0.046
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.052	0.006	0.120	1.068	1.033	1,650	1,368	0.039	0.064
Early child development index	TC.53	0.295	0.019	0.065	1.019	1.009	682	571	0.257	0.334
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.138	0.021	0.150	1.069	1.034	355	298	0.096	0.179
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.186	0.038	0.203	5.286	2.299	649	563	0.111	0.262
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.129	0.013	0.105	0.836	0.914	594	518	0.102	0.156
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.063	0.015	0.235	1.412	1.188	457	384	0.033	0.092
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.220	0.020	0.089	3.101	1.761	1,676	1,392	0.181	0.259
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.952	0.008	0.008	2.123	1.457	4,397	1,666	0.937	0.968
Child labour	PR.3	0.278	0.019	0.068	1.274	1.129	3,668	712	0.240	0.316
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.131	0.021	0.161	1.340	1.157	410	343	0.089	0.173
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.312	0.030	0.096	1.433	1.197	410	343	0.252	0.372
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.807	0.026	0.032	3.480	1.865	9,074	792	0.754	0.859
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.392	0.029	0.074	2.823	1.680	9,047	789	0.334	0.451
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.321	0.033	0.102	3.919	1.980	9,074	792	0.255	0.387
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.259	0.029	0.112	3.482	1.866	9,074	792	0.201	0.317
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.026	0.009	0.365	2.787	1.669	9,074	792	0.007	0.045
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.459	0.021	0.045	2.222	1.491	4,349	1,283	0.418	0.501

na: not applicable

Table SE.31: Sampling errors: Jawzjan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.923	0.024	0.026	5.263	2.294	4,345	672	0.876	0.971
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.400	0.023	0.058	3.348	1.830	1,047	1,514	0.354	0.446
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.064	0.009	0.136	1.912	1.383	1,047	1,514	0.047	0.081
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.002	0.001	0.734	1.513	1.230	1,047	1,514	0.000	0.005
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	10	3.369	0.335	na	na	na	na	3	17
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	26	5.905	0.227	na	na	na	na	14	38
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	41	8.571	0.207	na	na	na	na	24	58
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.5	0.325	0.059	na	na	na	na	4.9	6.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	43	9.306	0.217	na	na	na	na	24	61
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.294	0.021	0.072	0.903	0.950	300	418	0.251	0.336
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.803	0.029	0.036	2.218	1.489	300	418	0.744	0.861
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.501	0.045	0.090	1.778	1.333	163	221	0.411	0.591
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.499	0.042	0.083	1.517	1.232	163	221	0.416	0.582
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.391	0.042	0.109	1.667	1.291	163	221	0.306	0.476
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.553	0.058	0.104	5.020	2.241	280	376	0.438	0.668
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.715	0.055	0.077	1.663	1.290	83	113	0.606	0.825
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.401	0.030	0.075	4.037	2.009	786	1,081	0.341	0.461
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.035	0.004	0.115	0.525	0.724	788	1,085	0.027	0.043
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.051	0.015	0.289	4.862	2.205	788	1,085	0.021	0.080
Early child development index	TC.53	0.156	0.021	0.132	1.520	1.233	340	472	0.115	0.197
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.439	0.052	0.119	1.978	1.406	118	180	0.335	0.543
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.441	0.036	0.082	2.446	1.564	316	463	0.369	0.513
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.327	0.042	0.129	2.727	1.651	232	337	0.243	0.412
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.234	0.036	0.153	2.264	1.505	216	320	0.162	0.305
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.381	0.031	0.081	4.379	2.093	796	1,096	0.320	0.443
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.695	0.021	0.031	2.951	1.718	1,841	1,357	0.652	0.738
Child labour	PR.3	0.141	0.019	0.137	1.880	1.371	1,528	610	0.103	0.180
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.090	0.019	0.207	1.234	1.111	205	294	0.053	0.127
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.301	0.040	0.134	2.271	1.507	205	294	0.220	0.382
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.506	0.056	0.110	8.332	2.886	4,345	672	0.395	0.618
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.514	0.036	0.070	3.522	1.877	4,345	672	0.442	0.587
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.906	0.014	0.016	1.591	1.261	4,345	672	0.877	0.934
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.811	0.022	0.027	2.099	1.449	4,345	672	0.767	0.855
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.007	0.004	0.640	1.801	1.342	4,345	672	0.000	0.015
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.115	0.014	0.118	1.954	1.398	1,868	1,082	0.088	0.142

na: not applicable

Table SE.32: Sampling errors: Faryab

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.859	0.039	0.046	8.602	2.933	7,344	671	0.780	0.938
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.445	0.033	0.075	4.982	2.232	1,625	1,106	0.378	0.512
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.152	0.020	0.133	3.535	1.880	1,625	1,106	0.112	0.193
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.013	0.005	0.368	1.910	1.382	1,625	1,106	0.003	0.022
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	33	5.309	0.161	na	na	na	na	22	44
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	63	8.644	0.138	na	na	na	na	45	80
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	72	9.745	0.135	na	na	na	na	53	92
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	6.4	0.319	0.050	na	na	na	na	5.7	7.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	99	17.478	0.176	na	na	na	na	64	134
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.318	0.036	0.112	2.227	1.492	583	378	0.247	0.390
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.586	0.063	0.108	6.223	2.495	583	378	0.460	0.713
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.540	0.057	0.106	2.478	1.574	294	190	0.426	0.654
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.484	0.056	0.116	2.370	1.539	294	190	0.372	0.596
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.557	0.053	0.095	2.156	1.468	294	190	0.451	0.663
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.452	0.051	0.114	2.916	1.708	422	274	0.349	0.555
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.656	0.053	0.081	1.227	1.108	158	99	0.549	0.762
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.502	0.024	0.049	2.273	1.508	1,479	953	0.453	0.551
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.027	0.006	0.215	1.241	1.114	1,492	961	0.016	0.039
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.078	0.011	0.134	1.471	1.213	1,492	961	0.057	0.099
Early child development index	TC.53	0.397	0.019	0.049	0.671	0.819	660	427	0.358	0.435
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.225	0.055	0.243	3.389	1.841	302	199	0.115	0.334
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.287	0.046	0.161	3.405	1.845	467	328	0.195	0.379
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.182	0.046	0.254	2.944	1.716	288	206	0.089	0.274
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.190	0.046	0.242	2.911	1.706	298	214	0.098	0.281
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.613	0.061	0.099	15.126	3.889	1,514	976	0.492	0.735
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.760	0.025	0.032	4.224	2.055	3,679	1,281	0.711	0.809
Child labour	PR.3	0.214	0.021	0.099	1.578	1.256	2,908	590	0.171	0.256
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.229	0.040	0.174	1.946	1.395	317	218	0.149	0.308
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.486	0.050	0.102	2.132	1.460	317	218	0.387	0.585
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.472	0.054	0.114	7.846	2.801	7,344	671	0.364	0.580
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.469	0.052	0.110	7.177	2.679	7,344	671	0.365	0.572
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.788	0.047	0.060	8.925	2.987	7,344	671	0.693	0.882
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.485	0.043	0.089	4.958	2.227	7,344	671	0.399	0.571
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.011	0.006	0.577	2.378	1.542	7,344	671	0.000	0.023
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.340	0.023	0.066	2.313	1.521	3,568	1,017	0.295	0.385

na: not applicable

Table SE.33: Sampling errors: Helmand

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.719	0.026	0.036	2.192	1.481	13,644	659	0.667	0.771
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.102	0.019	0.192	5.597	2.366	2,787	1,347	0.063	0.141
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.017	0.008	0.451	4.687	2.165	2,787	1,347	0.002	0.032
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.002	0.001	0.592	1.054	1.027	2,787	1,347	0.000	0.005
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	32	4.562	0.144	na	na	na	na	23	41
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	55	5.991	0.109	na	na	na	na	43	67
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	74	7.184	0.097	na	na	na	na	60	89
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	7.3	0.429	0.059	na	na	na	na	6.4	8.1
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	115	13.576	0.118	na	na	na	na	88	142
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.264	0.020	0.076	1.021	1.011	1,015	488	0.224	0.304
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.524	0.027	0.051	1.413	1.189	1,015	488	0.471	0.578
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.218	0.034	0.156	1.629	1.276	514	240	0.150	0.286
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.196	0.032	0.163	1.546	1.243	514	240	0.132	0.260
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.295	0.043	0.144	2.082	1.443	514	240	0.210	0.380
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.190	0.036	0.192	3.764	1.940	833	437	0.117	0.262
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.534	0.061	0.114	2.044	1.430	307	139	0.413	0.656
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.517	0.016	0.031	1.217	1.103	2,486	1,173	0.485	0.550
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.051	0.006	0.120	0.939	0.969	2,548	1,194	0.039	0.064
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.013	0.004	0.284	1.308	1.144	2,548	1,194	0.006	0.021
Early child development index	TC.53	0.219	0.023	0.106	1.519	1.233	1,035	486	0.172	0.265
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.164	0.038	0.229	2.696	1.642	537	263	0.089	0.240
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.144	0.028	0.196	3.380	1.838	1,056	528	0.087	0.200
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.096	0.018	0.186	1.768	1.330	954	482	0.061	0.132
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.071	0.025	0.347	3.416	1.848	715	371	0.022	0.120
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.375	0.025	0.065	3.095	1.759	2,590	1,210	0.326	0.424
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.920	0.011	0.012	2.400	1.549	6,666	1,425	0.897	0.942
Child labour	PR.3	0.314	0.018	0.058	0.912	0.955	5,665	585	0.277	0.351
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.133	0.017	0.124	0.698	0.835	609	294	0.100	0.166
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.370	0.020	0.055	0.517	0.719	609	294	0.330	0.411
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.772	0.040	0.052	6.055	2.461	13,644	659	0.691	0.852
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.490	0.020	0.042	1.104	1.051	13,632	658	0.449	0.531
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.170	0.032	0.186	4.674	2.162	13,644	659	0.107	0.233
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.156	0.032	0.202	4.977	2.231	13,644	659	0.093	0.220
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.042	0.010	0.245	1.736	1.318	13,644	659	0.021	0.063
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.414	0.021	0.051	1.931	1.390	6,700	1,071	0.373	0.456

na: not applicable

Table SE.34: Sampling errors: Badghis

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.965	0.009	0.010	1.742	1.320	4,237	671	0.946	0.984
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.119	0.021	0.179	4.198	2.049	876	973	0.076	0.161
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.009	0.005	0.562	2.868	1.693	876	973	0.000	0.020
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.003	0.003	0.782	2.021	1.422	876	973	0.000	0.009
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	21	5.533	0.264	na	na	na	na	10	32
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	44	7.683	0.175	na	na	na	na	29	59
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	49	8.209	0.167	na	na	na	na	33	66
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.8	0.295	0.051	na	na	na	na	5.2	6.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	125	15.200	0.121	na	na	na	na	95	156
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.090	0.024	0.264	1.917	1.385	250	280	0.042	0.137
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.241	0.038	0.157	2.189	1.480	250	280	0.165	0.317
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.229	0.049	0.212	2.029	1.424	139	153	0.132	0.326
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.230	0.052	0.225	2.297	1.515	139	153	0.127	0.334
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.279	0.039	0.138	1.125	1.061	139	153	0.202	0.356
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.292	0.041	0.141	1.092	1.045	128	135	0.210	0.374
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.637	0.081	0.126	1.967	1.403	65	71	0.476	0.798
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.541	0.028	0.051	2.613	1.616	787	853	0.486	0.596
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.065	0.013	0.200	2.376	1.541	793	859	0.039	0.091
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.103	0.016	0.158	2.478	1.574	793	859	0.071	0.136
Early child development index	TC.53	0.308	0.020	0.066	0.785	0.886	377	405	0.267	0.349
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.145	0.039	0.272	2.514	1.585	180	202	0.066	0.224
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.138	0.049	0.356	6.126	2.475	280	303	0.040	0.236
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.118	0.042	0.355	3.753	1.937	197	224	0.034	0.201
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.058	0.033	0.575	3.455	1.859	157	172	0.000	0.124
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.234	0.022	0.095	2.410	1.552	813	881	0.190	0.279
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.802	0.017	0.022	2.388	1.545	2,184	1,272	0.767	0.836
Child labour	PR.3	0.182	0.023	0.125	2.022	1.422	1,743	580	0.136	0.227
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.196	0.035	0.180	1.349	1.162	155	173	0.125	0.266
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.482	0.061	0.126	2.522	1.588	155	173	0.361	0.603
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.382	0.069	0.180	13.441	3.666	4,237	671	0.244	0.520
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.197	0.031	0.160	4.169	2.042	4,220	668	0.134	0.260
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.453	0.032	0.070	2.707	1.645	4,237	671	0.390	0.516
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.396	0.028	0.072	2.268	1.506	4,237	671	0.339	0.453
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.015	0.009	0.596	3.613	1.901	4,237	671	0.000	0.033
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.137	0.012	0.086	1.165	1.079	2,121	985	0.114	0.161

na: not applicable

Table SE.35: Sampling errors: Herat

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.716	0.084	0.117	27.716	5.265	15,722	809	0.549	0.883
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.457	0.027	0.060	4.290	2.071	3,989	1,413	0.402	0.511
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.141	0.012	0.087	1.748	1.322	3,989	1,413	0.117	0.166
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.008	0.004	0.473	2.646	1.627	3,989	1,413	0.000	0.016
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	28	6.869	0.248	na	na	na	na	14	41
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	53	9.994	0.190	na	na	na	na	33	73
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	65	11.071	0.171	na	na	na	na	43	87
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.4	0.278	0.063	na	na	na	na	3.9	5.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	77	9.173	0.119	na	na	na	na	59	95
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.347	0.042	0.121	2.852	1.689	1,013	365	0.263	0.431
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.600	0.030	0.051	1.411	1.188	1,013	365	0.540	0.661
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.736	0.076	0.103	5.651	2.377	554	193	0.585	0.887
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.737	0.074	0.100	5.376	2.319	554	193	0.590	0.885
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.805	0.051	0.064	3.200	1.789	554	193	0.702	0.907
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.338	0.030	0.089	0.687	0.829	468	170	0.278	0.399
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.452	0.066	0.146	1.264	1.124	208	73	0.320	0.583
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.350	0.036	0.104	5.036	2.244	2,446	861	0.277	0.423
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.015	0.005	0.306	1.238	1.113	2,467	869	0.006	0.024
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.027	0.004	0.144	0.506	0.712	2,467	869	0.020	0.035
Early child development index	TC.53	0.234	0.026	0.112	1.410	1.188	1,042	367	0.181	0.287
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.338	0.040	0.119	1.343	1.159	504	187	0.257	0.418
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.496	0.054	0.109	5.355	2.314	1,236	456	0.388	0.605
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.262	0.050	0.189	3.907	1.977	841	308	0.163	0.361
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.279	0.040	0.143	2.229	1.493	732	282	0.199	0.359
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.234	0.028	0.119	3.855	1.963	2,520	888	0.178	0.290
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.887	0.012	0.014	1.770	1.330	6,616	1,230	0.863	0.911
Child labour	PR.3	0.160	0.019	0.116	1.682	1.297	5,900	659	0.123	0.197
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.136	0.027	0.200	1.686	1.299	750	271	0.082	0.190
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.400	0.033	0.083	1.227	1.108	750	271	0.334	0.466
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.755	0.043	0.057	8.180	2.860	15,722	809	0.669	0.842
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.572	0.035	0.062	4.079	2.020	15,640	804	0.501	0.642
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.787	0.034	0.043	5.633	2.373	15,722	809	0.718	0.855
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.577	0.044	0.076	6.433	2.536	15,722	809	0.489	0.665
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.147	0.025	0.172	4.151	2.037	15,722	809	0.097	0.198
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.164	0.015	0.089	1.592	1.262	6,943	1,026	0.135	0.193

na: not applicable

Table SE.36: Sampling errors: Farah

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.550	0.052	0.094	7.231	2.689	3,446	672	0.447	0.653
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.259	0.029	0.112	4.670	2.161	707	1,058	0.201	0.317
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.036	0.009	0.243	2.308	1.519	707	1,058	0.018	0.053
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.003	0.000	0.171	0.087	0.295	707	1,058	0.002	0.004
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	25	6.145	0.243	na	na	na	na	13	38
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	46	12.175	0.264	na	na	na	na	22	70
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	56	12.214	0.219	na	na	na	na	31	80
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	7.1	0.373	0.053	na	na	na	na	6.3	7.8
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	113	13.102	0.116	na	na	na	na	87	139
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.249	0.029	0.116	1.641	1.281	263	367	0.191	0.307
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.547	0.058	0.107	5.033	2.243	263	367	0.430	0.663
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.408	0.052	0.129	1.960	1.400	121	173	0.303	0.513
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.419	0.053	0.128	2.017	1.420	121	173	0.312	0.525
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.440	0.077	0.174	4.110	2.027	121	173	0.287	0.594
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.143	0.028	0.198	2.069	1.438	203	319	0.086	0.199
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.760	0.034	0.045	0.710	0.843	85	113	0.692	0.828
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.463	0.021	0.045	1.605	1.267	659	925	0.422	0.505
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.024	0.004	0.180	0.741	0.861	666	937	0.015	0.033
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.038	0.009	0.240	2.147	1.465	666	937	0.020	0.057
Early child development index	TC.53	0.292	0.027	0.094	1.422	1.192	277	394	0.238	0.347
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.194	0.040	0.207	2.022	1.422	131	196	0.114	0.275
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.200	0.029	0.144	1.883	1.372	230	365	0.143	0.258
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.151	0.021	0.136	1.357	1.165	264	415	0.110	0.193
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.151	0.039	0.256	2.449	1.565	145	212	0.074	0.228
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.386	0.037	0.095	5.369	2.317	673	948	0.312	0.459
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.832	0.023	0.027	4.494	2.120	1,616	1,219	0.787	0.877
Child labour	PR.3	0.226	0.023	0.101	1.710	1.308	1,335	573	0.180	0.272
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.215	0.044	0.206	2.785	1.669	165	240	0.126	0.304
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.496	0.028	0.056	0.745	0.863	165	240	0.440	0.552
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.603	0.036	0.059	3.577	1.891	3,446	672	0.532	0.675
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.376	0.040	0.107	4.405	2.099	3,275	642	0.296	0.456
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.333	0.044	0.133	5.890	2.427	3,446	672	0.245	0.422
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.204	0.032	0.159	4.331	2.081	3,446	672	0.139	0.269
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.106	0.022	0.209	3.472	1.863	3,446	672	0.062	0.150
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.209	0.022	0.104	2.765	1.663	1,612	967	0.165	0.252

na: not applicable

Table SE.37: Sampling errors: Nimroz

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.858	0.028	0.032	4.165	2.041	1,926	671	0.803	0.913
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.311	0.022	0.070	2.450	1.565	415	1,096	0.267	0.355
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.088	0.011	0.119	1.500	1.225	415	1,096	0.067	0.109
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.004	0.002	0.401	0.787	0.887	415	1,096	0.001	0.008
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	26	6.389	0.241	na	na	na	na	14	39
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	48	11.190	0.232	na	na	na	na	26	71
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	52	11.146	0.213	na	na	na	na	30	75
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	6.2	0.370	0.060	na	na	na	na	5.4	6.9
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	128	13.466	0.105	na	na	na	na	101	155
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.344	0.023	0.067	0.926	0.962	148	390	0.298	0.391
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.767	0.031	0.041	2.141	1.463	148	390	0.704	0.829
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.616	0.033	0.053	0.936	0.967	78	207	0.550	0.681
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.599	0.035	0.058	1.045	1.022	78	207	0.529	0.669
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.592	0.053	0.090	2.413	1.553	78	207	0.486	0.699
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.308	0.030	0.098	1.311	1.145	110	307	0.247	0.368
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.536	0.051	0.095	0.945	0.972	36	92	0.434	0.637
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.406	0.024	0.059	2.143	1.464	335	901	0.358	0.454
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.046	0.007	0.143	0.883	0.940	339	910	0.033	0.059
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.030	0.005	0.173	0.854	0.924	339	910	0.020	0.041
Early child development index	TC.53	0.308	0.032	0.106	1.867	1.366	138	378	0.243	0.373
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.284	0.038	0.134	1.412	1.188	68	198	0.208	0.361
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.351	0.038	0.107	2.472	1.572	141	399	0.276	0.426
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.211	0.036	0.170	2.885	1.699	130	373	0.140	0.283
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.175	0.030	0.172	1.823	1.350	97	293	0.115	0.235
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.375	0.032	0.086	4.126	2.031	350	939	0.311	0.439
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.892	0.014	0.015	2.295	1.515	896	1,212	0.865	0.919
Child labour	PR.3	0.125	0.026	0.211	3.614	1.901	776	573	0.072	0.177
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.247	0.046	0.184	2.578	1.606	81	232	0.156	0.338
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.486	0.049	0.102	2.265	1.505	81	232	0.387	0.585
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.781	0.024	0.031	2.325	1.525	1,926	671	0.733	0.830
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.534	0.026	0.049	1.861	1.364	1,924	670	0.482	0.587
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.821	0.060	0.073	16.362	4.045	1,926	671	0.702	0.941
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.589	0.052	0.088	7.429	2.726	1,926	671	0.485	0.692
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.226	0.046	0.202	7.966	2.822	1,926	671	0.135	0.317
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.311	0.019	0.061	1.592	1.262	914	951	0.273	0.348

na: not applicable

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population[A], by sex, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Males			Females			Males			Females	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Age						**Age**					
0	3,270	3.5		3,030	3.1						
1	3,062	3.2		3,002	3.1	45	878	0.9		885	0.9
2	3,076	3.2		2,933	3.0	46	398	0.4		434	0.4
3	3,263	3.4		3,162	3.3	47	342	0.4		382	0.4
4	3,581	3.8		3,323	3.4	48	465	0.5		537	0.6
5	3,265	3.4		3,067	3.2	49	437	0.5		475	0.5
6	3,529	3.7		3,178	3.3	50	914	1.0		972	1.0
7	3,405	3.6		3,318	3.4	51	365	0.4		583	0.6
8	3,245	3.4		3,351	3.5	52	426	0.5		633	0.7
9	2,866	3.0		2,771	2.9	53	307	0.3		470	0.5
10	3,310	3.5		3,146	3.2	54	347	0.4		448	0.5
11	2,586	2.7		2,301	2.4	55	563	0.6		749	0.8
12	3,131	3.3		2,696	2.8	56	311	0.3		440	0.5
13	2,534	2.7		2,601	2.7	57	270	0.3		245	0.3
14	2,372	2.5		2,383	2.5	58	260	0.3		273	0.3
15	2,424	2.6		2,552	2.6	59	201	0.2		190	0.2
16	2,399	2.5		2,294	2.4	60	939	1.0		873	0.9
17	1,856	2.0		2,166	2.2	61	280	0.3		229	0.2
18	2,317	2.4		2,825	2.9	62	254	0.3		216	0.2
19	1,583	1.7		1,960	2.0	63	226	0.2		189	0.2
20	1,962	2.1		2,551	2.6	64	172	0.2		193	0.2
21	1,316	1.4		1,632	1.7	65	491	0.5		446	0.5
22	1,640	1.7		1,924	2.0	66	194	0.2		134	0.1
23	1,272	1.3		1,536	1.6	67	192	0.2		109	0.1
24	1,273	1.3		1,475	1.5	68	160	0.2		112	0.1
25	1,761	1.9		2,119	2.2	69	143	0.2		98	0.1
26	1,146	1.2		1,467	1.5	70	680	0.7		472	0.5
27	1,128	1.2		1,378	1.4	71	177	0.2		69	0.1
28	1,223	1.3		1,494	1.5	72	153	0.2		81	0.1
29	843	0.9		1,057	1.1	73	99	0.1		48	0.0
30	1,767	1.9		1,893	2.0	74	95	0.1		40	0.0
31	788	0.8		753	0.8	75	235	0.2		131	0.1
32	925	1.0		887	0.9	76	74	0.1		49	0.1
33	683	0.7		721	0.7	77	62	0.1		42	0.0
34	751	0.8		704	0.7	78	72	0.1		30	0.0
35	1,354	1.4		1,471	1.5	79	46	0.0		24	0.0
36	624	0.7		765	0.8	80	297	0.3		184	0.2
37	622	0.7		623	0.6	81	47	0.1		21	0.0
38	733	0.8		818	0.8	82	36	0.0		27	0.0
39	562	0.6		597	0.6	83	41	0.0		23	0.0
40	1,298	1.4		1,283	1.3	84	18	0.0		14	0.0
41	515	0.5		514	0.5	85+	340	0.4		181	0.2
42	607	0.6		526	0.5						
43	421	0.4		469	0.5						
44	436	0.5		427	0.4	**Total**	**94,734**	**100.0**		**96,897**	**100.0**

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Household population of women age 10-54 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number		Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	13,128		na	na	na
15-19	11,797		11,649	27.2	98.7
20-24	9,118		8,922	20.8	97.9
25-29	7,516		7,399	17.3	98.4
30-34	4,959		4,872	11.4	98.2
35-39	4,274		4,229	9.9	99.0
40-44	3,219		3,157	7.4	98.0
45-49	2,713		2,661	6.2	98.1
50-54	3,106		na	na	na
Total (15-49)	43,595		42,889	100.0	98.4
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.11		na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.15		na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Household population of children 0-7 years		Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number		Number	Percent	
Age					
0	6,300		6,175	19.8	98.0
1	6,064		5,971	19.1	98.5
2	6,009		5,899	18.9	98.2
3	6,425		6,322	20.3	98.4
4	6,904		6,827	21.9	98.9
5	6,332		na	na	na
6	6,707		na	na	na
7	6,722		na	na	na
Total (0-4)	31,703		31,194	100.0	98.4
Ratios					
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.99		na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.92		na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview[A]	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	6,395	na	na	na	na
4	6,787	na	na	na	na
5	6,361	10.1	1,983	10.0	98.5
6	6,558	10.3	2,037	10.3	98.8
7	6,702	9.9	1,961	9.9	99.2
8	6,629	8.8	1,753	8.9	99.5
9	5,524	7.3	1,431	7.2	98.6
10	6,443	7.9	1,559	7.9	99.4
11	4,731	5.6	1,108	5.6	98.8
12	5,838	7.3	1,437	7.3	99.2
13	5,157	6.3	1,232	6.2	98.0
14	4,697	6.4	1,257	6.4	98.7
15	5,058	7.1	1,412	7.1	99.6
16	4,706	7.1	1,407	7.1	99.4
17	3,828	6.0	1,193	6.0	99.6
18	5,154	na	na	na	na
19	3,469	na	na	na	na
20	4,610	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	72,232	100.0	19,771	100.0	99.0
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.07	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.98	1.04	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	1.08	1.11	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.35	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth/age information, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	**97.0**	**3.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**191,631**
Area							
Urban	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48,746
Rural	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	142,885
Province							
Kabul	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24,607
Kapisa	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,409
Parwan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,290
Maidan Wardak	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,454
Logar	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,424
Nangarhar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,593
Laghman	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,663
Panjsher	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	498
Baghlan	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,978
Bamyan	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,004
Ghazni	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,746
Paktika	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,078
Paktya	97.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,714
Khost	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,165
Kunarha	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,819
Nooristan	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	901
Badakhshan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,691
Takhar	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,293
Kunduz	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,509
Samangan	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,848
Balkh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,582
Sar-e-Pul	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,436
Ghor	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,705
Daykundi	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,129
Urozgan	87.5	12.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,826
Zabul	91.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,532
Kandahar	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,074
Jawzjan	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,345
Faryab	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,344
Helmand	89.0	10.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,644
Badghis	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,237
Herat	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,722
Farah	91.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,446
Nimroz	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,926
Age							
0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31,703
5-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59,056
15-24	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38,956
25-49	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43,389
50-64	87.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,538
65-84	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,468
85+	64.9	30.8	0.0	4.0	0.2	100.0	521

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other		
Total	**96.4**	**3.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**44,341**
Area							
Urban	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,175
Rural	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32,166
Province							
Kabul	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,314
Kapisa	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	575
Parwan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,028
Maidan Wardak	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	786
Logar	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	562
Nangarhar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,773
Laghman	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	851
Panjsher	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	127
Baghlan	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,114
Bamyan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	504
Ghazni	94.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,324
Paktika	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	658
Paktya	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	903
Khost	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,234
Kunarha	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	628
Nooristan	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	192
Badakhshan	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,501
Takhar	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,452
Kunduz	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,461
Samangan	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	617
Balkh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,366
Sar-e-Pul	96.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	848
Ghor	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	918
Daykundi	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,060
Urozgan	82.1	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	639
Zabul	81.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	517
Kandahar	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,942
Jawzjan	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,047
Faryab	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,625
Helmand	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,787
Badghis	77.3	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	876
Herat	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,989
Farah	88.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	707
Nimroz	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	415
Age							
15-19	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,034
20-24	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,230
25-29	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,655
30-34	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,033
35-39	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,374
40-44	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,270
45-49	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,745

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to married women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth						Date of last live birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/ DK/ Other	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/ DK/ Other	Total	Number of most recent live births
Total	**98.3**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**25,581**	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**22,501**
Area											
Urban	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,593	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,754
Rural	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,988	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,748
Province											
Kabul	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,222	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,803
Kapisa	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	295	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	255
Parwan	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	545	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	477
Maidan Wardak	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	428	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	375
Logar	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	325	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	289
Nangarhar	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,494	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,378
Laghman	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	484	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	438
Panjsher	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	49
Baghlan	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	616	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	546
Bamyan	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	273	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	241
Ghazni	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	789	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	691
Paktika	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	412	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	349
Paktya	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	463	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	409
Khost	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	719	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	647
Kunarha	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	357	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	325
Nooristan	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	120	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
Badakhshan	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	900	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	796
Takhar	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	831	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	742
Kunduz	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	865	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	769
Samangan	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	389	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	338
Balkh	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,341	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,176
Sar-e-Pul	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	525	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	443
Ghor	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	619	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	540
Daykundi	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	633	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	523
Urozgan	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	316	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	277
Zabul	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	314	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	283
Kandahar	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,161	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,038
Jawzjan	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	589	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	516
Faryab	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,081	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	944
Helmand	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,655	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,471
Badghis	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	610	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	538
Herat	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,437	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,111
Farah	97.8	1.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	442	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	386
Nimroz	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	270	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	235

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/ DK/ Other		
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**32,989**
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,397
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,592
Province							
Kabul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,579
Kapisa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	424
Parwan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	732
Maidan Wardak	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	560
Logar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	446
Nangarhar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,086
Laghman	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	706
Panjsher	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Baghlan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	838
Bamyan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	309
Ghazni	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	938
Paktika	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	530
Paktya	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	603
Khost	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	928
Kunarha	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	536
Nooristan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	158
Badakhshan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,126
Takhar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,098
Kunduz	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,249
Samangan	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	448
Balkh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,664
Sar-e-Pul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	674
Ghor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	710
Daykundi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	717
Urozgan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	441
Zabul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	491
Kandahar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,676
Jawzjan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	796
Faryab	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,514
Helmand	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,590
Badghis	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	813
Herat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,520
Farah	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	673
Nimroz	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	350
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,533
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,316
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,228
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,682
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,229

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age ١٧-٥ years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**20,068**
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,263
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14,805
Province							
Kabul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,577
Kapisa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	255
Parwan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	413
Maidan Wardak	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	328
Logar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	216
Nangarhar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,257
Laghman	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	351
Panjsher	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
Baghlan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	589
Bamyan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	224
Ghazni	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	634
Paktika	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	276
Paktya	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	299
Khost	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	397
Kunarha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	268
Nooristan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Badakhshan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	791
Takhar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	730
Kunduz	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	697
Samangan	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	312
Balkh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,078
Sar-e-Pul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	378
Ghor	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	517
Daykundi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	523
Urozgan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	279
Zabul	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	226
Kandahar	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	833
Jawzjan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	419
Faryab	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	870
Helmand	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,206
Badghis	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	518
Herat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,879
Farah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	386
Nimroz	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	204
Age							
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,293
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,696
15-17	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,079

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage, Afghanistan, 2022-23

-	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage missing	4.6	28,726
Only month missing	1.2	28,726
Both month and year missing	0.8	28,726
Age at first marriage missing	2.5	28,726

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**98.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**1.2**	**32,989**
Age (in months)								
<6	96.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	3.2	3,445
6-11	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.8	3,199
12-23	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.7	6,383
24-35	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.8	6,222
36-47	98.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.2	6,675
48-59	98.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.2	7,065

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**97.1**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.4**	**100.0**	**2.9**	**32,989**
Age (in months)								
<6	94.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	6.0	3,445
6-11	96.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.1	100.0	3.3	3,199
12-23	97.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	2.7	6,383
24-35	97.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	2.5	6,222
36-47	97.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	2.4	6,675
48-59	97.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	2.4	7,065

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Valid weight and length/ height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/ Height not measured	Weight and length/ height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**97.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**2.2**	**32,989**
Age (in months)								
<6	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.1	100.0	7.5	3,445
6-11	98.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	1.8	3,199
12-23	98.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	100.0	1.5	6,383
24-35	98.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	100.0	1.8	6,222
36-47	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	1.6	6,675
48-59	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	1.5	7,065

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Weight			Height or length	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	**32,811**	**100.0**		**32,823**	**100.0**
Digit					
0	2,866	8.7		2,281	7.0
1	3,795	11.6		3,659	11.1
2	3,653	11.1		4,226	12.9
3	3,366	10.3		3,798	11.6
4	3,369	10.3		3,803	11.6
5	3,192	9.7		2,996	9.1
6	3,226	9.8		3,668	11.2
7	2,933	8.9		2,898	8.8
8	3,187	9.7		2,757	8.4
9	3,223	9.8		2,737	8.3

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage of children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percent distribution of children with:							Percentage of children:				
		Incomplete FL modules, by reason:										
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing	Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
Total	**94.2**	**1.2**	**2.2**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**11,912**	**0.0**	**30.0**	**11,221**	**53.0**	**4,870**
Area												
Urban	93.3	1.3	2.4	2.2	0.8	100.0	3,038	0.0	16.1	2,835	49.5	1,178
Rural	94.5	1.2	2.2	1.3	0.8	100.0	8,874	0.0	34.7	8,386	54.1	3,692
Province												
Kabul	95.6	0.3	2.2	0.9	0.9	100.0	1,377	0.0	10.8	1,316	52.4	510
Kapisa	98.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	145	0.0	41.7	144	49.8	59
Parwan	96.9	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	244	0.0	33.1	236	55.2	92
Maidan Wardak	99.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	24.4	191	58.5	75
Logar	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	130	0.0	30.4	129	61.8	61
Nangarhar	99.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	773	0.0	24.6	767	80.1	316
Laghman	90.9	0.5	1.2	7.4	0.0	100.0	202	0.0	12.4	183	32.4	67
Panjsher	95.1	2.1	0.0	1.3	1.6	100.0	29	0.0	19.9	27	62.5	9
Baghlan	92.8	0.0	4.7	2.0	0.4	100.0	332	0.0	56.4	308	70.5	141
Bamyan	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	141	0.0	14.8	140	53.6	58
Ghazni	94.7	2.6	0.5	0.7	1.5	100.0	409	0.0	18.1	387	82.0	166
Paktika	89.2	2.2	3.9	3.0	1.8	100.0	183	0.0	48.7	163	71.5	69
Paktya	98.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	168	0.0	33.5	166	52.8	84
Khost	98.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	243	0.0	11.1	239	38.0	109
Kunarha	89.6	6.3	0.0	3.8	0.3	100.0	157	0.0	23.3	141	61.5	63
Nooristan	98.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	50	0.0	45.5	50	67.2	23
Badakhshan	90.0	9.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	455	0.0	59.1	410	35.9	182
Takhar	87.4	0.2	5.4	1.9	5.1	100.0	425	0.0	35.9	371	29.5	169
Kunduz	77.4	0.3	19.3	1.9	1.1	100.0	419	0.0	27.1	324	41.7	147
Samangan	86.9	8.1	4.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	185	0.0	47.6	161	46.6	82
Balkh	95.9	0.4	2.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	639	0.0	21.5	612	56.5	295
Sar-e-Pul	96.2	0.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	100.0	235	0.0	22.6	226	75.6	108
Ghor	93.8	3.2	1.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	308	0.0	54.7	289	69.1	117
Daykundi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	307	0.0	35.8	307	86.5	138
Urozgan	98.1	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	154	0.0	47.8	151	64.2	72
Zabul	85.2	7.4	1.3	4.7	1.5	100.0	134	0.0	38.2	114	42.9	57
Kandahar	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	533	0.0	36.1	528	49.2	218
Jawzjan	78.0	0.3	11.5	3.6	6.5	100.0	227	0.0	42.1	177	64.2	74
Faryab	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	537	0.0	28.9	536	56.9	254

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage of children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Afghanistan MICS, 2022-23

	Percent distribution of children with:					Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:						For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other							
Helmand	92.4	0.3	3.6	3.4	0.3	100.0	749	0.0	28.2	692	14.2	280
Badghis	92.9	5.6	0.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	314	0.0	31.3	292	47.1	145
Herat	96.7	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.2	100.0	1,181	0.0	28.3	1,141	38.8	480
Farah	89.1	2.3	1.8	6.8	0.0	100.0	221	0.0	59.9	197	64.8	104
Nimroz	90.6	2.1	3.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	115	0.0	47.8	104	43.3	42
Age												
7	92.7	1.5	3.7	0.7	1.4	100.0	1,990	0.0	48.9	1,845	54.6	1,845
8	94.0	1.6	2.7	0.9	0.8	100.0	1,781	0.0	39.1	1,673	53.5	1,673
9	93.5	1.1	2.4	2.0	0.9	100.0	1,445	0.0	31.9	1,351	50.2	1,351
10	95.4	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.8	100.0	1,588	0.0	25.8	1,515	na	na
11	95.7	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.5	100.0	1,130	0.0	25.0	1,082	na	na
12	94.5	1.1	2.3	1.7	0.4	100.0	1,458	0.0	22.4	1,377	na	na
13	94.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.8	100.0	1,251	0.0	18.0	1,180	na	na
14	94.4	1.2	1.2	2.8	0.3	100.0	1,269	0.0	16.5	1,198	na	na

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	**61.4**	**32.2**	**5.2**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**100.0**	**23,213**
Area							
Urban	83.0	13.2	2.9	0.1	0.7	100.0	6,345
Rural	53.3	39.3	6.0	0.1	1.3	100.0	16,868
Province							
Kabul	92.9	5.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,192
Kapisa	83.5	9.7	6.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	299
Parwan	82.1	11.6	6.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	459
Maidan Wardak	6.4	91.3	1.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	375
Logar	35.3	61.7	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	234
Nangarhar	63.7	23.7	1.3	0.0	11.3	100.0	1,473
Laghman	4.7	86.8	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	406
Panjsher	96.3	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	62
Baghlan	78.9	13.2	7.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	730
Bamyan	73.6	25.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	263
Ghazni	58.6	38.9	1.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	712
Paktika	44.9	44.5	9.1	0.3	1.2	100.0	298
Paktya	50.9	42.2	6.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	319
Khost	61.7	34.6	1.6	0.0	2.1	100.0	418
Kunarha	17.6	68.0	13.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	305
Nooristan	34.0	41.8	22.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	95
Badakhshan	77.5	22.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	886
Takhar	41.1	52.6	6.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	851
Kunduz	53.0	37.9	6.6	0.0	2.4	100.0	808
Samangan	50.9	45.6	3.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	368
Balkh	69.2	30.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,277
Sar-e-Pul	65.0	33.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	430
Ghor	39.0	56.8	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	579
Daykundi	31.0	51.6	17.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	619
Urozgan	38.6	55.4	5.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	328
Zabul	39.1	51.0	7.4	0.0	2.4	100.0	249
Kandahar	60.4	23.7	15.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	917
Jawzjan	72.4	18.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	461
Faryab	27.2	70.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	976
Helmand	65.5	22.5	11.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,332
Badghis	93.5	2.3	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	595
Herat	59.3	33.4	6.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	2,220
Farah	63.5	30.4	1.2	0.0	4.9	100.0	448
Nimroz	30.6	62.1	7.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	229
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	49.6	38.3	11.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	4,990
Second	50.9	42.3	5.7	0.1	1.0	100.0	4,760
Middle	54.3	39.3	4.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	4,451
Fourth	66.6	29.2	2.6	0.1	1.5	100.0	4,432
Richest	87.0	10.9	0.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	4,580

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	**36.6**	**8.6**	**54.6**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**81.0**	**32,989**
Area							
Urban	45.6	15.5	38.8	0.2	100.0	74.6	7,397
Rural	34.0	6.6	59.2	0.3	100.0	83.8	25,592
Province							
Kabul	61.6	24.8	13.4	0.2	100.0	71.3	3,579
Kapisa	48.0	5.5	45.9	0.6	100.0	89.7	424
Parwan	39.3	6.6	54.0	0.1	100.0	85.7	732
Maidan Wardak	51.9	9.0	39.1	0.0	100.0	85.3	560
Logar	34.7	4.2	61.0	0.1	100.0	89.3	446
Nangarhar	45.6	5.5	48.8	0.1	100.0	89.2	2,086
Laghman	43.1	0.5	56.4	0.0	100.0	98.9	706
Panjsher	56.6	17.9	25.2	0.2	100.0	75.9	64
Baghlan	44.7	13.0	41.4	0.9	100.0	77.5	838
Bamyan	73.4	20.5	6.1	0.0	100.0	78.2	309
Ghazni	14.0	4.2	81.6	0.2	100.0	76.7	938
Paktika	20.0	5.5	74.4	0.1	100.0	78.5	530
Paktya	50.9	1.9	46.9	0.2	100.0	96.3	603
Khost	74.5	6.5	19.1	0.0	100.0	92.0	928
Kunarha	60.4	4.1	35.4	0.2	100.0	93.7	536
Nooristan	22.8	5.5	71.5	0.2	100.0	80.6	158
Badakhshan	14.5	10.7	74.7	0.2	100.0	57.6	1,126
Takhar	25.9	9.5	64.3	0.3	100.0	73.1	1,098
Kunduz	24.0	7.3	68.5	0.2	100.0	76.7	1,249
Samangan	15.9	27.4	56.2	0.4	100.0	36.7	448
Balkh	37.0	5.3	56.5	1.2	100.0	87.5	1,664
Sar-e-Pul	53.6	13.6	32.8	0.0	100.0	79.8	674
Ghor	18.3	4.2	77.2	0.3	100.0	81.2	710
Daykundi	48.3	3.1	47.8	0.8	100.0	93.9	717
Urozgan	3.6	1.9	94.0	0.5	100.0	64.9	441
Zabul	27.7	10.9	61.2	0.2	100.0	71.7	491
Kandahar	19.5	1.0	79.4	0.1	100.0	95.0	1,676
Jawzjan	34.6	3.0	62.4	0.0	100.0	91.9	796
Faryab	53.7	6.3	39.5	0.5	100.0	89.5	1,514
Helmand	27.4	9.5	63.0	0.1	100.0	74.3	2,590
Badghis	14.7	7.5	77.8	0.0	100.0	66.4	813
Herat	17.3	4.3	78.2	0.2	100.0	80.1	2,520
Farah	32.7	4.1	62.8	0.3	100.0	88.9	673
Nimroz	31.6	4.7	63.2	0.5	100.0	87.0	350
Age (in months)							
0-5	44.3	3.9	50.8	1.0	100.0	91.9	3,445
6-11	47.5	4.0	47.9	0.6	100.0	92.3	3,199
12-23	42.4	7.2	50.3	0.2	100.0	85.6	6,383
24-35	32.1	11.0	56.8	0.1	100.0	74.6	6,222
36-47	32.4	10.5	57.1	0.1	100.0	75.6	6,675
48-59	30.5	10.3	59.1	0.1	100.0	74.7	7,065

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Child does not have vaccination records			Child has vaccination records		DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	**6.0**	**34.6**		**55.3**	**3.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**94.8**	**19,249**
Area									
Urban	7.6	21.3		65.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	93.9	4,345
Rural	5.5	38.5		52.2	2.7	0.1	100.0	95.1	14,905
Province									
Kabul	9.1	16.8		67.8	4.4	0.0	100.0	93.9	2,062
Kapisa	1.1	48.7		48.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.5	253
Parwan	4.9	34.1		55.4	4.4	0.2	100.0	92.7	425
Maidan Wardak	5.1	23.8		65.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	91.7	305
Logar	3.0	29.6		63.5	3.3	0.1	100.0	95.1	258
Nangarhar	0.1	34.6		62.6	1.6	0.1	100.0	97.5	1,267
Laghman	2.1	39.0		57.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.8	417
Panjsher	9.2	16.3		61.8	11.7	0.4	100.0	84.1	37
Baghlan	1.4	30.9		58.5	8.5	0.4	100.0	87.4	488
Bamyan	8.6	5.3		80.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	94.4	173
Ghazni	9.4	33.0		51.1	5.3	0.4	100.0	90.6	582
Paktika	1.8	63.5		31.2	1.6	0.4	100.0	95.0	321
Paktya	2.6	34.3		58.6	3.1	0.3	100.0	95.0	341
Khost	1.3	21.4		76.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.9	526
Kunarha	3.8	33.6		56.9	3.9	0.1	100.0	93.6	303
Nooristan	1.6	73.0		23.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	93.8	88
Badakhshan	14.0	31.0		51.1	2.1	0.3	100.0	96.1	671
Takhar	16.7	7.3		72.1	2.9	0.2	100.0	96.2	647
Kunduz	5.2	41.2		50.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	706
Samangan	11.5	53.4		23.4	9.8	0.0	100.0	70.5	239
Balkh	5.1	18.9		73.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.2	960
Sar-e-Pul	6.0	21.6		62.3	9.0	0.0	100.0	87.4	392
Ghor	20.3	62.4		12.3	4.0	0.2	100.0	75.5	419
Daykundi	5.4	12.3		78.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	97.6	415
Urozgan	2.2	88.1		5.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	59.9	242
Zabul	2.3	67.0		28.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	96.5	289
Kandahar	2.6	50.1		45.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	95.6	990
Jawzjan	1.2	32.6		63.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.7	463
Faryab	9.7	36.0		52.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	99.2	861
Helmand	2.8	58.6		33.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	87.8	1,558
Badghis	6.6	66.6		19.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	75.4	439
Herat	8.5	17.1		72.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.0	1,501
Farah	1.7	51.5		44.9	0.9	0.1	100.0	98.0	399
Nimroz	7.0	25.4		65.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.4	213
Age (in months)									
0-5	3.4	34.1		60.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	96.1	3,445
6-11	3.3	24.8		69.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	3,199
12-23	5.9	31.8		59.0	3.2	0.1	100.0	94.9	6,383
24-35	8.9	42.7		41.4	3.8	0.1	100.0	91.6	6,222

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Not attending school	Currently attending																	Higher than secondary	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
		Early childhood education	Primary							Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school								
			Grade							Grade				Grade								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	DK/ Missing	1	2	3	DK/Missing	1	2	3	DK/ Missing					
Age at beginning of school year																						
3	99.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,705
4	95.9	1.1	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,546
5	87.4	1.9	8.2	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,572
6	72.1	1.3	17.9	6.0	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,718
7	60.4	1.0	17.1	13.9	5.4	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,613
8	51.1	0.5	12.3	16.4	12.0	5.8	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,046
9	49.2	0.4	8.4	11.0	13.3	11.2	4.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,038
10	47.1	0.3	4.8	6.7	10.0	15.0	10.8	4.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,536
11	52.0	0.2	2.7	3.8	6.2	9.7	11.4	9.1	0.0	3.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,495
12	56.0	0.2	2.0	2.5	3.7	6.6	9.1	11.0	0.0	6.1	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,355
13	61.4	0.2	1.2	1.5	2.2	3.3	5.0	8.9	0.0	8.6	4.1	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,844
14	68.4	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.7	4.4	0.0	6.6	4.6	5.0	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,997
15	72.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.5	2.6	0.0	4.2	3.3	5.7	0.0	4.8	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,899
16	72.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	4.0	0.0	5.6	5.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,118
17	79.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.3	2.0	0.0	4.1	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	4,940
18	85.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.9	3.2	3.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	3,990
19	88.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.6	2.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	4,271
20	89.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.0	2.8	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	3,351
21	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.0	6.0	0.1	100.0	3,490
22	92.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	4.1	0.1	100.0	3,058
23	93.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	2,744
24[A]	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	1,037

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to married women age 15-49 years, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Children Ever Born				Children Living				Children Deceased			
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth		Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio		Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
Total	**63,788**	**59,347**	**1.07**		**58,728**	**55,239**	**1.06**		**5,060**	**4,108**	**1.23**	**44,341**
Age												
15-19	571	575	0.99		533	527	1.01		38	48	0.79	12,034
20-24	4,751	4,144	1.15		4,427	3,917	1.13		325	227	1.43	9,230
25-29	10,839	9,962	1.09		10,224	9,402	1.09		615	561	1.10	7,655
30-34	12,187	11,578	1.05		11,381	10,954	1.04		806	623	1.29	5,033
35-39	13,250	12,897	1.03		12,285	12,049	1.02		965	848	1.14	4,374
40-44	11,604	10,627	1.09		10,566	9,847	1.07		1,038	780	1.33	3,270
45-49	10,586	9,565	1.11		9,313	8,544	1.09		1,273	1,021	1.25	2,745

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of married women age 15-49 years, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date[A]			Sex ratio at birth[B]			Period ratio[C]		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	**113,967**	**9,168**	**123,136**	**98.6**	**96.3**	**98.4**	**106.32**	**123.17**	**107.48**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Years preceding survey												
0	6,173	204	6,376	100.0	98.8	99.9	107.24	151.76	108.42	na	na	na
1	6,207	278	6,485	99.8	98.2	99.7	105.56	111.01	105.79	101.98	95.78	101.70
2	6,001	377	6,378	99.2	98.6	99.2	104.78	126.64	105.96	95.71	113.34	96.60
3	6,333	387	6,720	99.2	96.1	99.0	103.95	118.85	104.75	98.44	103.17	98.70
4	6,866	373	7,238	98.7	97.7	98.6	107.56	121.64	108.24	109.59	90.66	108.43
5	6,196	436	6,632	98.6	97.1	98.5	107.80	128.78	109.06	92.87	115.64	94.09
6	6,478	381	6,859	98.4	97.2	98.3	114.66	119.77	114.94	102.77	97.43	102.46
7	6,410	347	6,757	98.5	94.6	98.3	100.83	131.87	102.21	101.20	89.28	100.51
8	6,191	395	6,586	98.2	95.9	98.1	98.10	113.62	98.96	106.23	116.26	106.78
9	5,245	333	5,578	98.3	96.1	98.1	105.33	144.08	107.30	18.07	11.01	17.40
10+	51,865	5,655	57,519	98.2	95.9	98.0	107.26	121.96	108.62	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	31,580	1,618	33,198	99.3	97.8	99.3	105.84	123.54	106.64	na	na	na
5-9	30,519	1,892	32,411	98.4	96.2	98.3	105.23	126.61	106.37	na	na	na
10-14	23,537	1,580	25,117	98.5	96.0	98.4	107.63	130.25	108.92	na	na	na
15-19	16,044	1,619	17,663	98.1	95.1	97.8	98.95	118.77	100.62	na	na	na
20+	12,283	2,456	14,740	97.8	96.4	97.5	118.42	119.00	118.52	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

[B] $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[C] $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of married women age 15-49 years, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	37	47	40	34	158
1	265	280	198	181	924
2	78	85	63	78	303
3	129	76	73	71	350
4	38	40	27	33	138
5	26	38	21	27	112
6	31	18	27	13	89
7	21	36	35	19	112
8	17	13	26	4	60
9	8	15	11	6	39
10	44	24	17	27	112
11	7	3	5	7	22
12	10	13	8	20	51
13	3	9	9	6	27
14	9	12	10	8	39
15	26	18	18	23	84
16	3	5	6	3	18
17	1	1	5	2	8
18	5	5	3	1	14
19	2	1	2	1	7
20	22	34	11	23	90
21	1	0	5	0	6
22	1	3	6	0	11
23	1	0	0	2	2
24	1	1	2	0	4
25	5	6	11	4	26
26	0	1	0	1	3
27	0	6	3	0	10
28	1	4	0	4	8
29	1	3	2	1	6
30	2	5	1	7	16
Total 0–30 days	796	801	645	604	2,847
Percent early neonatal[A]	76.0	72.9	69.5	72.2	72.8

[A] Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of married women age 15-49 years, Afghanistan, 2022-23

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
0[A]	796	801	645	605	2,847
1	102	120	87	87	396
2	88	102	64	75	328
3	79	100	72	83	335
4	45	67	38	59	210
5	67	53	54	50	224
6	76	94	94	100	365
7	40	55	47	34	175
8	40	35	42	46	163
9	36	41	40	40	157
10	24	21	27	21	93
11	34	34	31	21	120
12	27	39	17	37	120
13	17	20	10	13	60
14	5	2	11	4	23
15	5	6	3	12	27
16	1	4	1	1	6
17	3	3	1	2	10
18	6	22	12	27	68
19	1	0	0	0	1
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	1	0	2	0	2
22	1	0	0	0	1
23	0	1	1	2	4
Total 0–11 months	1,426	1,524	1,243	1,221	5,414
Percent neonatal[B]	55.8	52.6	51.9	49.5	52.6

[A] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

[B] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E AFGHANISTAN MICS 2022-23 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the Afghanistan MICS 2022-23 are presented in English, Dari and Pashto:

- Household Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

Response cards and questionnaire aids:

- Sentences for literacy testing in Dari and Pashto
- Reading & Numbers Book for Foundational Learning Skills module in Dari and Pashtoin English.
- To reduce printing cost, only English is presented in this report print. Refer to the translated version of reports in Dari and Pashto for respective questionnaires.

E.1 ENGLISH

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, MICS 2022

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL — **HH**

HH1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**HH2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
HH3. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**HH4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
HH5. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 1 4 ___ ___	**HH6**. *Area:* URBAN ..... 1 RURAL 2

HH7. *Province:*

KABUL 01	PAKTYA 13	DAIKUNDI 24
KAPISA 02	KHOST 14	UROZGAN 25
PARWAN 03	KUNARHA 15	ZABUL 26
MAIDAN WARDAK 04	NOORISTAN 16	KANDAHAR 27
LOGAR 05	BADAKHSHAN 17	JAWZJAN 28
NANGARHAR 06	TAKHAR 18	FARYAB 29
LAGHMAN 07	KUNDUZ 19	HELMAND 30
PANJSHIR 08	SAMANGAN 20	BADGHIS 31
BAGHLAN 09	BALKH 21	HERAT 32
BAMYAN 10	SAR-E-PUL 22	FARAH 33
GHAZNI 11	GHOR 23	NIMROZ 34
PAKTIKA 12		

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.

HH11. *Record the time.*

HOURS : MINUTES

__ __ : __ __

HH12. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA). We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

YES 1	1 ⇨ *LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS*
NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇨ *HH46*

HH46. *Result of HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview:*

Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.

COMPLETED 01	
NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 02	
ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 03	
REFUSED 04	
DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 05	
DWELLING DESTROYED 06	
DWELLING NOT FOUND 07	
OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

HH47. *Name and line number of the respondent to HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview:*

NAME _____ ___ ___

	To be filled after HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE is completed		*To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed*	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER	
	HH48	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO ..... 0 ONE 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS — HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ☐

HL1. *Line number*	**HL2**. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. *Probe for additional household members.*	**HL3**. What is the relationship of (***name***) to (***name of the head of household***)?	**HL4**. Is (***name***) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**HL5**. What is (***name***)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. How old is (***name***)? *Record in completed years.* *If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL8**. *Record line number if woman and age 15-49.*	**HL10**. *Record line number if age 0-4.*	**HL11**. *Age 0-17?* 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line*	**HL12**. Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL16* 8 DK ✩ *HL16*	**HL13**. Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL15*	**HL14**. *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	**HL15**. Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME PROVINCE 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER PROVINCE 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL16**. Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL20* 8 DK ✩ *HL20*	**HL17**. Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL19*	**HL18**. *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	**HL19**. Where does (***name***)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME PROVINCE 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER PROVINCE 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL20**. *Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:* Who is the primary caretaker of (***name***)? *If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.*
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
11		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
12		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
13		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
14		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___

** Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

EDUCATION 1 **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.* *Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.*		**ED3**. *Age 3 or above?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	**ED4**. Has (***name***) ever attended school or formal Islamic Education or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	**ED5**. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 ECE ⇩ *ED7* 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 5 FORMAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION 8 DK		**ED6**. Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/ year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	**ED7**. *Age 3-24?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	**ED8**. *Check ED4: Ever attended school or formal Islamic education or ECE?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*
						GRADE/YEAR*: 98 DK ⇩ *ED7*			
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	Y N DK	YES NO	YES NO
01		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
02		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
03		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
04		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
05		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
06		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
07		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
08		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
09		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
10		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
11		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
12		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
13		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
14		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
15		___ ___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2

*LEVEL | GRADE/ YEAR	ECE = 00 PRIMARY = 01 TO 06	LOWER SECONDARY = 07 TO 09 UPPER SECONDARY = 10 TO 12	HIGHER = 13 TO 19 FORMAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION = 01 TO 18

EDUCATION 2 **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.*		**ED9**. At any time during the 1401 school year did (***name***) attend school or formal Islamic Education or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED15*	**ED10**. During the 1401 school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE ✩ *ED15* 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 HIGHER 5 FORMAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION 8 DK	GRADE/ YEAR: 98 DK	**ED11**. Is (he/she) attending a public school? *If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.* 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 FORMAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	**ED12**. In the 1401 school year, has (***name***) received any school tuition support? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED14* 8 DK ✩ *ED14*	**ED13**. Who provided the tuition support? *Record all mentioned.* A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	**ED14**. For the 1401 school year, has (***name***) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	**ED15**. At any time during the 1400 school year did (***name***) attend school or formal Islamic Education or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line* 8 DK ✩ *Next Line*	**ED16**. During the 1400 school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE ✩ *Next Line* 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 HIGHER 5 FORMAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION 8 DK	GRADE/ YEAR*: 98 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/ YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
11		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
12		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
13		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
14		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	__ __

*LEVEL | GRADE/ YEAR	ECE = 00 PRIMARY = 01 TO 06	LOWER SECONDARY = 07 TO 09 UPPER SECONDARY = 10 TO 12	HIGHER = 13 TO 19 FORMAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION = 01 TO 18

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1B. What is the native language of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	DARI ..... 01 PASHTO ..... 02 UZBAKI ..... 03 TURKMANI ..... 04 NOORISTANI ..... 05 BALOCHI ..... 06 PASHAIE ..... 07 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... __ __	
HC4. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH / SAND ..... 11 DUNG ..... 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS ..... 21 PALM / BAMBOO ..... 22 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD ..... 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS ..... 32 CERAMIC TILES ..... 33 CEMENT ..... 34 CARPET ..... 35 MARBLE ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	NO ROOF ..... 11 **NATURAL ROOFING** THATCH / PALM LEAF ..... 12 SOD ..... 13 MUD ..... 14 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT ..... 21 PALM / BAMBOO ..... 22 WOOD PLANKS ..... 23 CARDBOARD / TARPAULIN ..... 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL / TIN ..... 31 WOOD ..... 32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE ..... 33 CERAMIC TILES ..... 34 CEMENT ..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	NO WALLS ..... 11 **NATURAL WALLS** CANE / PALM / TRUNKS ..... 12 DIRT ..... 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO WITH MUD ..... 21 STONE WITH MUD ..... 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE ..... 23 PLYWOOD ..... 24 CARDBOARD ..... 25 REUSED WOOD ..... 26 FABRIC / TRAPAULIN ..... 27 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT ..... 31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT ..... 32 BRICKS ..... 33 CEMENT BLOCKS ..... 34 COVERED ADOBE ..... 35 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC7. Does your household have:	YES	NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1	2	
[B] A radio?	RADIO 1	2	
[C] Bed?	BED 1	2	
[D] Sofa?	SOFA 1	2	
[E] Sewing Machine (not electric)?	SEWING MACHINE 1	2	
[F] Cupboard?	CUPBOARD 1	2	
[G] A Mattress?	MATRESS 1	2	
[H] Carpet?	CARPET 1	2	
[I] Blanket / Quilt?	BLANKET / QUILT 1	2	
[J] Gas Balloon?	GAS BALLOON 1	2	
[K] Takht (Sitting platform like wooden bed)?	TAKHT 1	2	
[L] Dinning table and a chair?	DINNING TABLE AND CHAIRS 1	2	
[M] Storage Trunk/Wooden Chest?	STORAGE TRUNK 1	2	

HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) ..... 2 NO 3	3 ⇨*HC10*

HC9. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A television?	TELEVISION 1 2	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
[C] Boiler (hot water heater)?	BOILER 1 2	
[D] An electric Iron?	ELECTRIC IRON 1 2	
[E] A fan?	FAN 1 2	
[F] A washing machine?	WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
[G] Vacuum cleaner?	VACUUM CLEANER 1 2	
[H] An air conditioner?	AIR CONDITIONER 1 2	
[I] A Satellite dish?	SATELLITE DISH 1 2	
[J] Electric Heater?	ELECTRIC HEATER 1 2	
[K] Microwave / Oven?	MICROWAVE / OVEN 1 2	
[L] Juicer / Blender?	JUICER / BLENDER 1 2	
[M] Rechargeable Lamp?	RECHARGEABLE LAMP 1 2	
[N] Solar Panel?	SOLAR PANEL 1 2	
[O] Transformer / Stabilizer?	TRANSFORMER / STABILIZER 1 2	
[P] Generator?	GENERATOR 1 2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH 1 2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN 1 2	
[F] Rickshaw/Motorcycle-Rickshaw	RICKSHAW / M-RICKSHAW 1 2	
[G] Wheelbarrow	WHEELBARROW 1 2	
[H] Tractor	TRACTOR 1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HC13*

HC12A. Does any member of your household have a smartphone?	YES .....1 NO 2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES .....1 NO 2	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? *If 'No', then ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN .....1 RENT.....2 OTHER (*specify)* _____6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*HC17*
HC16. How many jirib of agricultural land do members of this household own? *If not in complete numbers, record in decimal points.*	JIRIB ..... ___ ___.___ 95 OR MORE.....95.0 DK 98.0	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*HC19*
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows, bulls or oxen? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses, donkeys or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Poultry? [H] Yaks? [I] Camels? *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.*	 MILK COWS OR BULLS ..... ___ ___ OTHER CATTLE ..... ___ ___ HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES..... ___ ___ GOATS..... ___ ___ SHEEP..... ___ ___ POULTRY..... ___ ___ YAKS ..... ___ ___ CAMELS..... ___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES .....1 NO 2	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING .....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL.....31 UNPROTECTED WELL .....32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING.....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42 RAINWATER.....51 TANKER-TRUCK.....61 CART WITH SMALL TANK .....71 WATER KIOSK .....72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER .....91 SACHET WATER .....92 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	11 ⇨*WS7* 12 ⇨*WS7* 13 ⇨*WS3* 14 ⇨*WS3* 21 ⇨*WS3* 31 ⇨*WS3* 32 ⇨*WS3* 41 ⇨*WS3* 42 ⇨*WS3* 51 ⇨*WS3* 61 ⇨*WS4* 71 ⇨*WS4* 72 ⇨*WS4* 81 ⇨*WS3* 96 ⇨*WS3*

WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING .....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR .....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL.....31 UNPROTECTED WELL .....32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING.....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42 RAINWATER.....51 TANKER-TRUCK.....61 CART WITH SMALL TANK .....71 WATER KIOSK .....72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	11 ⇨*WS7* 12 ⇨*WS7* 61 ⇨*WS4* 71 ⇨*WS4* 72 ⇨*WS4*
WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING.....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE.....3	1 ⇨*WS7* 2 ⇨*WS7*
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT .....000 NUMBER OF MINUTES.....__ __ __ DK.....998	000 ⇨*WS7*
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME_____ LINE NUMBER.....__ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ __ DK.....98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE.....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT .....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*WS9* 8 ⇨*WS9*
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE....1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....3 OTHER (*specify*)_____6 DK.....8	

WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *WS11* 8 ⇨ *WS11*
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all methods mentioned.*	BOIL .....A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE .....B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH .....C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) .....D SOLAR DISINFECTION .....E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE .....F OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK .....Z	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	**FLUSH / POUR FLUSH** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM .....11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK .....12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE .....13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN .....14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE .....18 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE .....21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB .....22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT .....23 SINGLE/DOUBLE VAULT LATRINE WITH URINE DIVERSION .....24 SINGLE/DOUBLE VAULT LATRINE WITHOUT URINE DIVERSION .....25 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD .....95 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	 11 ⇨ *WS14* 14 ⇨ *WS14* 18 ⇨ *WS14* 95 ⇨ *End* 96 ⇨ *WS14*
WS12. Has your (***answer from WS11***) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED .....1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED .....4 DK 8	 4 ⇨ *WS14* 8 ⇨ *WS14*
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? *Probe:* Was it removed by a service provider?	**REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER** TO A TREATMENT PLANT .....1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT .....2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE .....3 **EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD** BURIED IN A COVERED PIT .....4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE .....5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6 DK 8	

WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING .....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE 3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES .....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨*End*
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC).....1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC.....2	 2 ⇨*End*
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) .....0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS .....10 DK.....98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD /PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE ..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 4 ⇨ *HW5* 5 ⇨ *HW4* 6 ⇨ *HW5*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE ..... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. *Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?*	YES, PRESENT ..... 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇨ *HW7* 2 ⇨ *HW5*
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand in your house for washing hands?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
HW7. *Record your observation.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP ..... A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) ..... B ASH / MUD / SAND C	

HH13. *Record the time.*	HOUR AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __	
HH14. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 DARI..... 2 PASHTO..... 3	
HH15. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 DARI..... 2 PASHTO..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
HH16. *Native language of the Respondent.*	DARI.....02 PASHTO.....03 UZBAKI .....04 TURKMANI.....05 NOORISTANI.....06 BALOCHI.....07 PASHAIE.....08 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 96	
HH17. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
HH18. *Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:*	NO CHILDREN..... 0 1 CHILD ..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)..... __	0 ⇨*HH29* 1 ⇨*HH27*

HH19. *List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

HH20. *Rank number*	**HH21**. *Line number from HL1*	**HH22**. *Name from HL2*	**HH23**. *Sex from HL4*	**HH24**. *Age from HL6*
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

HH25. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. *Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.*

HH27. *(When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1'and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*

RANK NUMBER ..... __

LINE NUMBER ..... __ __

NAME _____

AGE ..... __ __

HH28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.*

HH29. *Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH30. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.*		
HH31. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH32. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 ..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later?

☐ *'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

HH40. *Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH44A*

HH41. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.*

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
HH44A. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household own a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇨*HH45*
HH44B. Thank you for your participation. The National Statistical and Information Authority of Afghanistan will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 20 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?		
YES ..... 1 NO 2		2 ⇨*HH45*
HH44C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH45*
HH44D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
HH44E. *Ask for and record phone number.*	——— ———	——— ———	——— ———
HH44F. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from HH44E***)? *If no, return to HH44E and correct entry.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ↘ *HH44E*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ↘ *HH44E*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ↘ *HH44E*
HH44G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE ..... 1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE ..... 1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE ..... 1 MOBILE 2
HH44H. What is the best day of the week and time of the day to call you on this number? *Probe:* Any other day or time? *Record all mentioned.*	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING ..... A AFTERNOON ..... B EVENING ..... C OTHER (*specify*) _____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING ..... E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING ..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER** (*specify*) _____ X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING ..... A AFTERNOON ..... B EVENING ..... C OTHER (*specify*) _____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING ..... E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING ..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER** (*specify*) X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING ..... A AFTERNOON ..... B EVENING ..... C OTHER (*specify*) _____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING ..... E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING ..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER** (*specify*) X

HH44I. Remember, you may share your household number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	YES.....1↘ *[P2]* NO.....2↘ *HH45*	YES .....1↘ *[P3]* NO .....2↘ *HH45*	YES.....1↘ *[P4]* NO.....2↘ *HH45*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used:..... ☐

HH45. *Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,*

- *Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview),*
- *Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview in HH47,*
- *Fill the questions HH48 – HH49, and HH51 – HH52*
- *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then*
- *Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

If there is no individual questionnaire be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN
Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, MICS 2022

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**WM**
WM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WM3. *Woman's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**WM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
WM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 1 4 0 ___

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.	**WM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

WM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*WM9B* 2 ⇨*WM9A*
WM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA) of Afghanistan. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about **30** minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**WM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about **30** minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*WM17*	

WM17. *Result of woman's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 .....06 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. *Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨ *WB3*
WB2. *Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:*	ED5=2, 3 OR 4 ..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 5, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨ *WB15* 2 ⇨ *WB14*
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or formal Islamic education or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB14*
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ HIGHER ..... **4** __ __ FORMAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION ..... **5** __ __	000 ⇨ *WB14*
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
WB8. *Check WB4: Age of respondent:*	AGE 15-24 ..... 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇨ *WB13*
WB9. At any time during 1401 school year did you attend school or formal Islamic education?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB11*
WB10. During 1401 school year, which level and grade or year are you attending?	PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ HIGHER ..... **4** __ __ FORMAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION ..... **5** __ __	
WB11. At any time during 1400 school year did you attend school or formal Islamic education?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB13*
WB12. During 1400 school year, which level and grade or year did you attend?	PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ HIGHER ..... **4** __ __ FORMAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION ..... **5** __ __	
WB13. *Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:*	WB6=2, 3 OR 4 ..... 1 WB6=1 OR 5 2	1 ⇨ *WB15*

WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (*specify language*) _____ 4	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of current city/town or village of residence*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇨ *End*
WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city/town, or in a rural area? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	CITY/TOWN ..... 1 RURAL AREA..... 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL ..... 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	

WB17. Before you moved here, in which Province or country did you live in?	KABUL ..... 01 KAPISA ..... 02 PARWAN ..... 03 MAIDAN WARDAK ..... 04 LOGAR ..... 05 NANGARHAR ..... 06 LAGHMAN ..... 07 PANJSHIR ..... 08 BAGHLAN ..... 09 BAMYAN ..... 10 GHAZNI ..... 11 PAKTIKA ..... 12 PAKTYA ..... 13 KHOST ..... 14 KUNARHA ..... 15 NOORISTAN ..... 16 BADAKHSHAN ..... 17 TAKHAR ..... 18 KUNDUZ ..... 19 SAMANGAN ..... 20 BALKH ..... 21 SAR-E-PUL ..... 22 GHOR ..... 23 DAIKUNDI ..... 24 UROZGAN ..... 25 ZABUL ..... 26 KANDAHAR ..... 27 JAWZJAN ..... 28 FARYAB ..... 29 HELMAND ..... 30 BADGHIS ..... 31 HERAT ..... 32 FARAH ..... 33 NIMROZ ..... 34 OUTSIDE OF AFGHANISTAN (*specify*)_____ 96	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *MT9*
MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨ *MT9*

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1 2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1 2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA .. 1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE 1 2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION 1 2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE 1 2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING 1 2	
MT7. *Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇨*MT10*
MT8. *Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇨*MT10*
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MT11*
MT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

MARRIAGE		MA
MA1. Are you currently married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 NO, NOT MARRIED 3	 3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your husband? *Probe*: How old was your husband on his last birthday?	 AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ DK 98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your husband have any other wives?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MA7*
MA4. How many other wives does he have?	 NUMBER ..... __ __ DK 98	 ⇨*MA7* 98 ⇨*MA7*
MA5. Have you ever been married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 NO 3	 3 ⇨*UN14*
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*MA8A* 2 ⇨*MA8B*
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your husband? **MA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your first husband?	DATE OF (FIRST) MARRIAGE MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. *Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	 2 ⇨*End*
MA10. *Check MA7: Married only once?*	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MA11A* 2 ⇨*MA11B*
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your husband? **MA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your first husband?	 AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? *This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM8*
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM5*
CM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM8*
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? *If 'No' probe by asking:* I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM11. *Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.*	SUM ..... __ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (***total number in CM11***) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *CM14*
CM13. *Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM14. *Check CM11: How many live births?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 ..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0 ⇨ *End*

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY **BH**

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
Record names of all of the births in BH1.Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTI.	**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	**BH4**. On what day, month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive? 1 YES 2 NO	**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO	**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth? 1 YES 2 NO	
		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨*Next Birth*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __		
02		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
03		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
04		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
05		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
06		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
07		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
08		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
09		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins?	**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl?	**BH4**. In what month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive?	**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you?	**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth?	
		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
10		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
11		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
12		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
13		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
14		1 2	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (***name of last birth listed***)?

YES..... 1

NO..... 2

1 ⇨*Record birth(s) in Birth History*

CM15. *Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:*	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME ..... 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	1 ⇨*CM17*
CM16. *Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM17. *Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (**month of interview**) in (**year of interview minus 2**)?* *If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (**year of interview minus 2**), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.*	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0 ⇨*End*
CM18. *Copy name of the last child listed in BH1.* *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN7*
MN3. Whom did you see? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? *Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.*	WEEKS ..... **1** __ __ MONTHS ..... **2** 0 __ DK 998	
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: [A] Was your blood pressure measured? [B] Did you give a urine sample? [C] Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO BLOOD PRESSURE ..... 1 2 URINE SAMPLE ..... 1 2 BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2	
MN7. Do you have a vaccination card or other document with your own immunisations listed? *If yes, ask*: May I see it please? *If a vaccination card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.*	YES (VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN) ..... 1 YES (VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN) ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	
MN8. When you were pregnant with (***name***), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*MN11* 8 ⇨*MN11*

MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK 8	 8 ⇨*MN11*
MN10. *Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?*	ONLY 1 INJECTION .....1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS 2	 2 ⇨*MN19*
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (***name***), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? *Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MN19* 8 ⇨*MN19*
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (***name***), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK 8	
MN13. *Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?*	ONLY 1 INJECTION .....1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK 2	1 ⇨*MN14A* 2 ⇨*MN14B*
MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? **MN14B**. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? *The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.* *If less than 1 year, record '00'.*	YEARS AGO ..... __ __ DK 98	

MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR.....A NURSE / MIDWIFE .....B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G RELATIVE / FRIEND .....H OTHER (*specify*) _____X NO ONE.....Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME..... 11 OTHER HOME..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST.....23 PUBLIC CLINIC.....24 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨*MN23* 12 ⇨*MN23* 96 ⇨*MN23*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MN23*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS.....1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	

MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MN25* 8 ⇨*MN25*
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN25. Was (***name***) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (***name***) bathed for the first time? *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* *If 24 hours or more, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR .....000 HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ NEVER BATHED .....997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN27. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 .....1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	1 ⇨*MN30*
MN28. What was used to cut the cord?	NEW BLADE .....1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES.....2 SCISSORS .....3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MN32* 8 ⇨*MN32*

MN31. What was applied to the cord? *Probe:* Anything else?	CHLORHEXIDINE ..... A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) ..... B MUSTARD OIL ..... C ASH ..... D ANIMAL DUNG ..... E OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
MN32. When (***name***) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE ..... 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE ..... 2 AVERAGE ..... 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE ..... 4 VERY SMALL ..... 5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (***name***) weighed at birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*MN35* 8 ⇨*MN35*
MN34. How much did (***name***) weigh? *If a card is available, record weight from card.*	FROM CARD ..... **1 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL ..... **2 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN39B*
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (***name***) to the breast? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY ..... 000 HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (***name***) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MN39A* 2 ⇨*End*
MN39A. What was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.* **MN39B**. In the first three days after delivery, what was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.*	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) ..... A PLAIN WATER ..... B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER ..... C GRIPE WATER ..... D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION ..... E INFANT FORMULA ..... G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS ..... H PRESCRIBED MEDICINE ..... J OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK ..... Y	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PN2. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*PN7*
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (***name***). You have said that you gave birth in (***name or type of facility in MN20***). How long did you stay there after the delivery? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. Before you left the (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on (***name***)'s health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (***name or type or facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***). Did anyone check on (***name***)'s health after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN17*
PN7. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇨*PN11*
PN8. You have already said that (***person or persons in MN19***) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery, for example examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. After the delivery was over and before (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on (***name***)'s health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

PN9. And did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES .....1 NO 2	
PN10. After the (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did anyone check on the health of (***name***)?	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN19*
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After (***name***) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*PN20*
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE .....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*PN13A* 2 ⇨*PN13B*
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN13B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ WEEKS .....**3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN14. Who checked on (***name***)'s health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR .....A NURSE / MIDWIFE .....B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER .....G RELATIVE / FRIEND .....H OTHER (*specify*) _____X	

PN15. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... 23 PUBLIC CLINIC ..... 24 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN16. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2⇨*PN18*
PN17. After you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on your health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1⇨*PN21* 2⇨*PN25*
PN18. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2⇨*PN20*
PN19. After the delivery was over and (***person or persons in MN19***) left, did anyone check on your health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1⇨*PN21* 2⇨*PN25*
PN20. After the birth of (***name***), did anyone check on your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2⇨*PN25*
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1⇨*PN22A* 2⇨*PN22B*
PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN22B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	

PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
PN24. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... 23 PUBLIC CLINIC ..... 24 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility: [A] Examine (***name***)'s cord? [B] Take the temperature of (***name***)? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	YES NO DK EXAMINE THE CORD ..... 1 2 8 TAKE TEMPERATURE ..... 1 2 8 COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN26. *Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?*	YES, MN36=1 ..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2	2 ⇨*PN28*
PN27. Observe (***name***)'s breastfeeding? *This question is the continuation of PN25.*	YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN28. *Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?*	YES, MN33=1 ..... 1 NO, MN33=2 ..... 2 DK, MN33=8 3	1 ⇨*PN29A* 2 ⇨*PN29B* 3 ⇨*PN29C*

PN29A. You mentioned that (***name)*** was weighed at birth. After that, was (***name***) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? **PN29B**. You mentioned that (***name***) was not weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? **PN29C**. You mentioned that you do not know if (***name***) was weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES .....1 NO 2	
PN30. During the first two days after (***name)***'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?	YES .....1 NO 2	

MENSTRUAL HYGIENE		UN
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago?	DAYS AGO .....**1** __ __ WEEKS AGO .....**2** __ __ MONTHS AGO .....**3** __ __ YEARS AGO .....**4** __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY.....993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH.....994 NEVER MENSTRUATED.....995	 993 ⇨*End* 994 ⇨*End* 995 ⇨*End*
UN15. *Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?*	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR .....1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	 2 ⇨*End*
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

WM10. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
WM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE .....1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW.....2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE PART OF INTERVIEW 3	1 ⇨*WM12*
WM11A. *Who was present during the entire interview or part of it?*	HUSBAND .....A OTHER MALE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY .....B OTHER FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY .....C NEIGHBOR .....D OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
WM12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH .....1 DARI .....2 PASHTO.....3	
WM13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH.....1 DARI .....2 PASHTO.....3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____6	
WM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	DARI .....02 PASHTO.....03 UZBAKI.....04 TURKMANI.....05 NOORISTANI.....06 BALOCHI .....07 PASHAIE .....08 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____96	
WM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.....2 NO, NOT USED.....3	

WM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?*
  - ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
  - ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, MICS 2022

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**UF**
UF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
UF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**UF4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
UF5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**UF6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
UF7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 1 4 0 ___	**UF8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*UF10B* 2 ⇨*UF10A*
UF10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the National Statistics and Information Authority of Afghanistan. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 25 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**UF10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 25 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*UF17*	

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (***name***)'s Birth Certificate with the National Statistics and Information Authority, National Child Immunisation Record, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (his/her) birthday? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY .....__ __ DK DAY .....98 MONTH.....__ __ YEAR ..... 1 __ __ __	
UB1A. *Source of information on date of birth.*	MEMORY RECALL .....1 BIRTH CERTIFICATE ISSUED BY NSIA .....2 BIRTH CERTIFICATE BY HOSPITALS OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS.....3 VACCINATION CARD .....4 GUESS FROM CALENDAR OF EVENTS .....5 OTHER (*specify*)_____6	
UB2. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....__	
UB3. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UB4. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 .....1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*UB6*
UB5. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0.....1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨*End*
UB6. Has (***name***) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as a private or government facility, including kindergarten?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*

UB7. At any time since March 1401, did (he/she) attend (*programmes mentioned in UB6*)?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨*End*
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (*programmes mentioned in UB6*)? **UB8B**. You have mentioned that (***name***) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES.....1 NO 2	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (***name***) have a birth certificate? *If yes, ask:* May I see it?	YES, SEEN.....1 YES, NOT SEEN .....2 NO .....3 DK 8	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
BR2. Has (***name***)'s birth been registered with the N**ational Statistics and Information Authority (**NSIA)?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	1 ⇨*End*
BR3. Do you know how to register (***name***)'s birth?	YES.....1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (***name***)?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (***name***) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with:	Y N DK	
[A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home?	HOMEMADE TOYS..... 1 2 8	
[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys?	TOYS FROM A SHOP..... 1 2 8	
[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (***name***):		
[A] Left alone for more than an hour?	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... __	
[B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? *If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... __	
EC4. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4..... 2	1 ⇨*End*

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (***name***): *If 'Yes', ask:* Who engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.* *Record all that apply.* *'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.*		**MOTHER**	**FATHER**	**OTHER**	**NO ONE**	
[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (***name***)?	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	
[B] Told stories to (***name***)?	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	
[C] Sang songs to or with (***name***), including lullabies?	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	
[D] Took (***name***) outside the home?	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	
[E] Played with (***name***)?	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	
[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (***name***)?	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
EC5G. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2					1 ⇨*End*
EC21. I would like to ask you about certain things (***name***) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give. Can (***name***) walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road, without falling?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					
EC22. Can (***name***) jump up with both feet leaving the ground?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					
EC23. Can (***name***) dress (***him/herself***), that is, put on Shalwar and Kameez without help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					
EC24. Can (***name***) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES ..... 1 NO 2					

	DK..... 8	
EC25. Can (***name***) say 10 or more words like "mama" or "ball"?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC26. Can (***name***) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example "I want water" or "The house is big"?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	 2 ⇨*EC28* 8 ⇨*EC28*
EC27. Can (***name***) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example "The house is very big"?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC28. Can (***name***) correctly use any of the words "I," "you," "she," or "he," For example "I want water," or "He eats rice"?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC29. If you show (***name***) an object (***he/she***) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (***he/she***) consistently name it? *Probe:* By consistently I mean that (***he/she***) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC30. Can (***name***) recognise at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC31. Can (***name***) write (***his/her***) own name?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC32. Does (***name***) recognise all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC33. If you ask (***name***) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 pens does (***he/she***) give you the correct amount?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC34. Can (***name***) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC35. Can (***name***) do an activity, such as colouring or playing with learning toys, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	

EC36. Does (***name***) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example "Where is Grandmother"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC37. Does (***name***) offer to help someone who seems to need help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC38. Does (***name***) get along well with other children?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC39. The next two questions have five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. How often does (***name***) seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER ..... 5 DK 8	
EC40. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (***name***) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more, or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL ..... 1 LESS ..... 2 THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 A LOT MORE ..... 5 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 ..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with ***(name)*** <u>in the past month</u>.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behavior was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
UCD3. *Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*UCD5*
UCD4. *Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. *Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?*	YES, UCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF7A* 2 ⇨*UCF7B*
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **UCF7B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. *Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, UCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF9A* 2 ⇨*UCF9B*
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or azan or bird chirping? **UCF9B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or azan or bird chirping?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. *Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, UCF4=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF11* 2 ⇨*UCF13*
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇨*UCF14* 2 ⇨*UCF14* 3 ⇨*UCF14* 4 ⇨*UCF14*

UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (***name***) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4	
UCF16. When (***name***) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
BD2. Has (***name***) ever been breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *BD3A* 8 ⇨ *BD3A*
BD3. Is (***name***) still being breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD3A. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (***name***) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD5. Did (***name***) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD6. Did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (***name***) drink (***name of item***) yesterday during the day or the night:		YES	NO	DK
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8
[C] Yakhne?	YAKHNE	1	2	8
[D] Infant formula, such as Biomeal or Lactogen?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[E]*
[D1] How many times did (***name***) drink infant formula? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA .....__ DK.....8			
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, packed or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[X]*
[E1] How many times did (***name)*** drink milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK .....__ DK.....8			
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ⇩ *BD8*	8 ⇩ *BD8*
[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned.*	(*Specify*) _____			

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (***name***) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.

- Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else?
  Record answers using the food groups below.
- What did (***name***) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (***name***) eat (***food group items***) yesterday during the day or the night		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? *Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.*	YOGURT	1	2 ⇨ *BD8[B]*	8 ⇨ *BD8[B]*
[A1] How many times did (***name***) eat yogurt? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT ..... __ DK 8			
[B] Any baby food, such as BP5, Nestle Cerelac?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Bread, paratha, naan, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, sweet red pepper, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as Bean greens, broccoli, carrot greens, chilli greens, lettuce, purslane, spinach, turnip greens, or pumpkin greens?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas, apricots, loquat, melon, peaches, persimmon?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as apples, bananas, or cauliflower?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, lamb, goat, mountain goat, deer, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils, roasted chana or nuts, including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ⇨ *BD9*	8 ⇨ *BD9*

[X1] *Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.*	(*Specify*) _____	
BD9. How many times did (***name***) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? *If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].* *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK 8	

IMMUNISATION													IM
IM1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*													AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨ *End*
IM2. Do you have a Vaccination card or National Child Immunisation Record, immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where (***name***)'s vaccinations are written down?													YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S) ..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 3 NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4	1 ⇨ *IM5* 3 ⇨ *IM5*
IM3. Did you ever have a Vaccination card or National Child Immunisation Record or immunisation records from a private health provider for (***name***)?													YES ..... 1 NO 2	
IM4. *Check IM2:*													HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 ..... 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2	2 ⇨ *IM11*
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?													YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN ..... 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 3 NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4	4 ⇨ *IM11*
IM6. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		**DATE OF IMMUNISATION**												
		DAY		**MONTH**		**YEAR**								
HepB (at birth)	HepB0					1								
Polio (OPV) (at birth)	OPV0					1								
BCG	BCG					1								
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					1								
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 1	Penta1					1								
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					1								
Rotavirus 1	Rota1					1								
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					1								
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 2	Penta2					1								
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					1								
Rotavirus 2	Rota2					1								
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					1								
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 3	Penta3					1								
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					1								
Polio (IPV) 1	IPV1					1								
Polio (OPV) 4	OPV4					1								
Polio (IPV) 2	IPV2					1								
Measles 1	MCV1					1								
Measles 2	MCV2					1								

IM6A. May I take a photo of the vaccination records? Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨IM7
IM6B. *Take photo(s) of vaccination record(s). Make sure to include child's name.* *Check the quality of photos and retake if necessary. It is important that records can also be recorded from the photos.*		
IM7. *Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to MCV2) recorded?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1⇨*End*
IM8. Did (***name***) participate in any of the following national immunisation days: [A] 1398 (September – February), National Immunization Days, OPV [B] 1399 (March – February), National Immunization Days, OPV [C] 1400 (March – February), National Immunization Days, OPV [D] 1401 (July – November), National Immunization Days, OPV	Y N DK 1398 (SEPT – FEB), NIDS, OPV ..... 1 2 8 1399 (MARCH – FEB) NIDS, OPV ..... 1 2 8 1400 (MARCH – FEB), NIDS, OPV ..... 1 2 8 1401 (JULY – NOV) NIDS, OPV 1 2 8	
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (***name***) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the national immunisation days just mentioned?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨*End* 8⇨*End*
IM10. *Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.* *Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.* *When <u>finished</u>, go to next module.*		⇨*End*
IM11. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a national immunisation day?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM12. Did (***name***) participate in any of the following national immunisation days: [A] 1398 (September – February), National Immunization Days, OPV [B] 1399 (March – February), National Immunization Days, OPV [C] 1400 (March – February), National Immunization Days, OPV [D] 1401 (July-November), National Immunization Days, OPV	Y N DK 1398 (SEPT – FEB), NIDS, OPV ..... 1 2 8 1399 (MARCH – FEB) NIDS, OPV ..... 1 2 8 1400 (MARCH – FEB), NIDS, OPV ..... 1 2 8 1401 (JULY – NOV) NIDS, OPV..... 1 2 8	

IM13. *Check IM11 and IM12[A-D]:*	ALL NO OR DK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2	1 ⇨*End*
IM14. Has (***name***) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM15. Did (***name***) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours after birth?	YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS ..... 1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	
IM16. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? *Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM16C* 8 ⇨*IM16C*
IM16A. How many times ***(name)*** received the polio drops?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM16B. Were the first polio drops received in the first two weeks after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM16C. Has (***name***) ever received an injection to protect against polio? *Probe by indicating that sometimes polio injection is given at the same time as the polio drops.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM20* 8 ⇨*IM20*
IM16D. How many times have (***name***) received an injection to protect against polio?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM20. Has (***name***) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? *Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM22* 8 ⇨*IM22*
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM22. Has (***name***) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus? *Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM24* 8 ⇨*IM24*

IM23. How many times was the Pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM24. Has (***name***) ever received a rotavirus vaccination – that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea? *Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *IM26* 8 ⇨ *IM26*
IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM26. Has (***name***) ever received a Measles vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *CA1* 8 ⇨ *CA1*
IM26A. How many times was the Measles vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (***name***) had diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*
CA2. *Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?*	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK ..... 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*CA3A* 2 ⇨*CA3B*
CA3A. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? **CA3B**. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK ..... 5 DK 8	
CA4. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? *If 'less', probe:* Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 STOPPED FOOD ..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD ..... 7 DK 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA7* 8 ⇨*CA7*

CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ (*Name of place*)	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... C MOBILE HEALTH TEAM ..... E FAMILY HEALTH HOUSE ..... F PUBLIC CLINIC ..... G OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER / LOCAL HEALER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA7. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:	Y N DK	
[A] A fluid made from a special packet called Nimkol or Crystal?	FLUID FROM ORS PACKET 1 2 8	
[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid?	PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID 1 2 8	
[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?	ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP 1 2 8	
[D] Mahlole Namaki?	MAHLOLE NAMAKI 1 2 8	
[E] Salamati (combination of Zinc and ORS)	SALAMATI 1 2 8	
CA8. *Check CA7[A], CA7[B], CA7[D] and CA7[E]: Was child given any ORS?*	YES, 'YES' IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] OR CA7[D] OR CA7[E] ..... 1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN ALL CA7[A], CA7[B], CA7[D], AND CA7[E] 2	2 ⇨*CA10*

CA9. Where did you get the (*ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B] and/or CA7[D] and/or CA7[E]*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... C MOBILE HEALTH TEAM ..... E FAMILY HEALTH HOUSE ..... F PUBLIC CLINIC ..... G OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER / LOCAL HEALER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA10. *Check CA7[C] and CA7[E]: Was child given any zinc?*	YES, CA7[C]=1 OR CA7[E]=1 ..... 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 AND CA7[E] ≠1 2	2⇨*CA12*

CA11. Where did you get the zinc? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .....A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE .....B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST.....C MOBILE HEALTH TEAM.....E FAMILY HEALTH HOUSE.....F PUBLIC CLINIC .....G OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*)_____H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC.....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN .....J PRIVATE PHARMACY .....K PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC .....M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*)_____O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND .....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET.....Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER / LOCAL HEALER.....R OTHER (*specify*) _____X DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z	
CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*
CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? *Probe*: Anything else? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC .....A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA).....B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP .....G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP.....H **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC .....L NON-ANTIBIOTIC.....M UNKNOWN INJECTION.....N INTRAVENOUS (IV).....O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE.....Q OTHER (*specify*) _____X	
CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) been ill with a fever?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA16* 8 ⇨*CA16*

CA15. At any time during the illness, did (***name***) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had an illness with a cough?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *CA19* 8 ⇨ *CA19*
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY ..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	1 ⇨ *CA20* 2 ⇨ *CA20* 3 ⇨ *CA20* 6 ⇨ *CA20* 8 ⇨ *CA20*
CA19. *Check CA14: Did child have fever?*	YES, CA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2	 2 ⇨ *CA30*
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *CA22* 8 ⇨ *CA22*
CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... C MOBILE HEALTH TEAM ..... E FAMILY HEALTH HOUSE ..... F PUBLIC CLINIC ..... G OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER / LOCAL HEALER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	

CA22. At any time during the illness, was (***name***) given any medicine for the illness?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA30* 8 ⇨*CA30*
CA23. What medicine was (***name***) given? *Probe:* Any other medicine? *Record all medicines given.* *If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**ANTIBIOTICS** AMOXICILLIN ..... L COTRIMOXAZOLE ..... M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP ..... N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV ..... O **OTHER MEDICATIONS** PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN ..... R ASPIRIN ..... S IBUPROFEN ..... T ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED ..... W OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA24. *Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?*	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O ..... 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2	 2 ⇨*CA30*
CA25. Where did you get the (***name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O***)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... C MOBILE HEALTH TEAM ..... E FAMILY HEALTH HOUSE ..... F PUBLIC CLINIC ..... G OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER / LOCAL HEALER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X **DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z**	

CA30. *Check* UB2: C*hild's age*?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨*End*
CA31. The last time ***(name)*** passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE..... 01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE..... 02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH ..... 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE) ..... 04 BURIED ..... 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	

UF11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
UF12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 DARI ..... 2 PASHTO 3	
UF13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 DARI ..... 2 PASHTO ..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
UF14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	DARI ..... 02 PASHTO ..... 03 UZBAKI ..... 04 TURKMANI ..... 05 NOORISTANI ..... 06 BALOCHI ..... 07 PASHAIE ..... 08 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 96	
UF15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

UF16. *Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.*

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL	AN
AN1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**AN2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
AN3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN4**. *Child's age from UB2:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __
AN5. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
AN8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	KILOGRAMS (KG)..... ___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS ....99.3 CHILD REFUSED.....99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED .....99.5 OTHER (*specify*)_____99.6	99.3 ⇨*AN13* 99.4 ⇨*AN10* 99.5 ⇨*AN10* 99.6 ⇨*AN10*
AN9. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?*	YES .....1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10. *Check AN4: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 .....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4.....2	1 ⇨*AN11A* 2 ⇨*AN11B*
AN11A. *The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* **AN11B**. *The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED.....999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED .....999.5 OTHER (*specify*)_____999.6	999.4 ⇨*AN13* 999.5 ⇨*AN13* 999.6 ⇨*AN13*
AN12. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	LYING DOWN.....1 STANDING UP 2	
AN13. *Day / Month / Year of measurement:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 1 4 0 __		
AN14. *Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES .....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*Next Child*
AN15. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17

Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, MICS 2022

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**FS**
FS1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
FS3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
FS5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
FS7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 1 4 0 ___	**FS8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*FS10B* 2 ⇨*FS10A*

FS10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA) of Afghanistan. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about **30** minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**FS10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about **30** minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*FS17*

FS17. *Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*End*
CB2. In what month and year was (***name***) born? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 1 3 __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
CB4. Has (***name***) ever attended school or formal Islamic education or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ HIGHER ..... **4** __ __ FORMAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION ..... **5** __ __	000 ⇨*CB7*
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during 1401 school year did (***name***) attend school or formal Islamic education or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB9*
CB8. During 1401 school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ HIGHER ..... **4** __ __ FORMAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION ..... **5** __ __	
CB9. At any time during the 1400 school year did (***name***) attend school or formal Islamic education or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
CB10. During 1400 school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ HIGHER ..... **4** __ __ FORMAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION ..... **5** __ __	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (***name***) may do. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? [A] Did (***name***) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals? [B] Did (***name***) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business? [C] Did (***name***) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products? [X] Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	YES NO WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS.....1 2 HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS.....1 2 PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....1 2 ANY OTHER ACTIVITY.....1 2	
CL2. *Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' .....1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2⇨*CL7*
CL3. Since last (***day of the week***) about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	

CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)?		
[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
[X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __	
CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood for household use?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*CL11*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __	
CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD.....1 2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING.....1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES.....1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN.....1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK.....1 2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS.....1 2	
CL12. *Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES'.....1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'.....2	2 ⇨*End*

CL13. Since last (***day of the week***), about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'*	NUMBER OF HOURS .....__ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨*End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with ***(name)*** in the past month.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2	
FCD3. *Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FCD5*
FCD4. *Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?*	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION..... 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. *Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, FCF1=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF6A* 2 ⇨*FCF6B*
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **FCF6B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF8A* 2 ⇨*FCF8B*
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or azan or bird chirping? **FCF8B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or azan or bird chirping?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
FCF9. *Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, FCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨*FCF14*
FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 METERS AT ALL 4	3 ⇨*FCF12* 4 ⇨*FCF12*

FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 METERS AT ALL 4	
FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 METERS AT ALL 4	 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 METERS AT ALL 4	 1 ⇨*FCF16* 2 ⇨*FCF16* 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 METERS AT ALL 4	 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 METERS AT ALL 4	
FCF16. Does (***name***) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
FCF17. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	

FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21. Does (***name***) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (***name***) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (***name***) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (***name***) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (***name***) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL0. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*

FL1. Now I would like to talk to (***name***). I will ask (***him/her***) a few questions about (***himself/herself***) and about reading, and then ask (***him/her***) to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (***name***) has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in Afghanistan are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May I talk to (***name***)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL2. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	

FL3. My name is (***your name***). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from the National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA) of Afghanistan. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/***Name of caretaker***) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.

Are you ready to get started?	YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL4. *Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:*

- ☐ *You are not alone with the child unless he/she is at least visible to an adult known to the child.*
- ☐ *You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an icebreaker.*
- ☐ *The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty, while you can see which page is open.*

FL6. First, we are going to talk about reading.		YES	NO	
[A] Do you read books at home?	READS BOOKS AT HOME	1	2	
[B] Does someone read to you at home?	READ TO AT HOME	1	2	

FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	**READING TEST AVAILABLE** DARI ..... 11 PASHTO ..... 12 **READING TEST NOT AVAILABLE** UZBAKI ..... 21 TURKMANI ..... 22 NOORISTANI ..... 23 BALOCHI ..... 24 PASHAIE ..... 25 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	
FL8. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or formal Islamic education or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨ *FL9A*
FL8A. *Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or formal Islamic education or any early childhood education programmes?* *Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.*	YES, CB4/ED4=1 ..... 1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨ *FL9B* 2 ⇨ *FL9C*
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? **FL9B**. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	**READING TEST AVAILABLE** DARI ..... 11 PASHTO ..... 12 **READING TEST NOT AVAILABLE** UZBAKI ..... 21 TURKMANI ..... 22 NOORISTANI ..... 23 BALOCHI ..... 24 PASHAIE ..... 25 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	11 ⇨ *FL10A* 12 ⇨ *FL10A*
FL9C. *Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?*	YES, FL7=11 OR 12 ..... 1 NO, FL7=21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 96 OR 98 2	1 ⇨ *FL10B* 2 ⇨ *FL10C*
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL9A/B***). Would you like to start reading the story? **FL10B**. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL7***). Would you like to start reading the story?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *FL11*
FL10C. I have short stories in Dari and Pashto. The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try to read one of them?	DARI ..... 11 PASHTO ..... 12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95	95 ⇨ *FL23*

FL11. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*FL13*
FL12. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or formal Islamic education or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL18B*
FL13. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7.* *Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:* Now we are going to do some reading. *Point to the sentence.* I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. ***(Dari: Tommy is a cat. Tazi is a dog. Tommy is 5. Tazi is 6./*** ***Pashto: Tommy is a cat. Tazi is a dog. Tommy is 5. Tazi is 6.)***		
FL14. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FL21D*
FL15. *Once the reading is done, ask:* **(Dari: How old is Tommy?/** **Pashto: How old is Tommy?)**	CORRECT **(DARI: 5/** **PASHTO: 5)** ..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL17*
FL16. *Say:* **(Dari: Tommy is 5 years old./** **Pashto: Tommy is 5 years old.)**		⇨*FL21D*
FL17. Here is another question: **(Dari: Who is older: Tommy or Tazi?/** **Pashto: Who is older: Tommy or Tazi?/**	CORRECT **(DARI: TAZI/** **PASHTO: TAZI)** ..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL18A*
FL18. *Say:* **(Dari: Tazi is older than Tommy. Tazi is 6 and Tommy is 5./** **Pashto: Tazi is older than Tommy. Tazi is 6 and Tommy is 5./)**		⇨*FL21D*
FL18A. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say:* Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇨*FL19*
FL18B. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7.* *Open the book on the page of the reading passage.*		

FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.

You will start here *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.

When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read.

If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word.

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.

Dari Story						
Seraj	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
he	was	going	home	from	school.	He
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
saw	some	red	flowers	near	the	apple
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
garden.	Seraj	wanted	to	get	some	flowers
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
for	his	mother.	Seraj	ran	fast	across
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
the	garden	to	get	the	flowers.	He
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
fell	on	ground	near	a	pomegranate	tree.
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Seraj	started	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
and	came	toward	him.	He	gave	Seraj
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
many	flowers.	Seraj	was	very	happy.	
64	65	66	67	68	69	

Pashto Story						
Yaqoob	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Yaqoob	was	going	home	from	school.	He
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
near	the	onion	farm.	Yaqoob	wanted	to
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
get	some	flowers	for	his	mother.	Yaqoob
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
ran	fast	across	the	farm.	He	wanted
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
to	get	the	flowers.	Yaqoob	fell	down
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
on	the	ground	near	a	banana	tree
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
and	started	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
and	came.	He	gave	Yaqoob	many	flowers.
64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Yaqoob	was	very	happy.			
71	72	73	74			

FL20. *Results of the child's reading.* *Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (**Dari:69/ Pashto:74**) and the last word attempted (A).* *If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).*	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A)..... NUMBER __ __ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT AND/ OR MISSED (B)..... NUMBER __ __	
FL21A. *Check FL20(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (**Dari:7/Pashto:8**) or more words?*	YES, AT LEAST (**DARI:7/ PASHTO:8**) INCORRECT WORDS .....1 NO, LESS THAN (**DARI:7/ PASHTO:8)** INCORRECT WORDS 2	1 ⇨ *FL21D*
FL21B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] **(What class is Seraj in? / Dari What class is Yaqoob in? / Pashto)**	CORRECT (**TWO/ DARI TWO / PASHTO**)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3	
[B] **(What did Seraj see on the way home? /Dari What did Yaqoob see on the way home? / Pashto)**	CORRECT (**FLOWERS/ DARI FLOWERS/ PASHTO**)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3	
[C] **(Why did Seraj start crying? / Dari Why did Yaqoob start crying? / Pashto)**	CORRECT **BECAUSE HE FELL/ DARI BECAUSE HE FELL/PASHTO**)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3	
[D] **(Where did Seraj fall? / Dari Where did Yaqoob fall? / Pashto)**	CORRECT **NEAR A POMEGRANATE TREE / DARI NEAR A BANANA TREE / PASHTO**)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3	

[E] (**Why was Seraj happy? / Dari** **Why was Yaqoob happy? / Pashto)**	CORRECT (**BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER/ DARI** **BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER/ PASHTO**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
FL21C. *Check FL21B[A-E]: Did the child answer all questions correctly?*	YES, ALL FL21B[A-E]=1 ..... 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE FL21B[A-E]=2 OR 3 2	1 ⇨*FL23*
FL21D. I have another story in (***list languages not yet attempted***). Would you like to try to read it? *The child cannot pick the same language as already attempted.*	DARI ..... 11 PASHTO ..... 12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95	 95 ⇨*FL23*
FL21E. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*FL21G*
FL21F. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or formal Islamic education or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL21N*
FL21G. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.* *Open the page showing the reading practice item, point to the sentence and say:* Just as before I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. *(Pashto**: Ajmal is a boy. Zakia is a girl. Ajmal has 2 books. Zakia has 3 books.*** ***Dari: Jalal is a boy. Latifa is a girl. Jalal has 2 books. Latifa has 3 books.)***		
FL21H. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*FL23*
FL21I. *Once the reading is done, ask:* (**How many books does Ajmal have? / Pashto** **How many books does Jalal have? / Dari)**	CORRECT (**2/ PASHTO** **2/ DARI**) ..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	 1 ⇨*FL21K*
FL21J. *Say:* **(Ajmal has 2 books. / Pashto** **Jalal has 2 books. / Dari)**		⇨*FL23*

FL21K. Here is another question: (**Who has more books: Ajmal or Zakia? / Pashto** **Who has more books: Jalal or Latifa? / Dari)**	CORRECT (**ZAKIA/ PASHTO** **LATIFA / DARI**).....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS.....3	1⇨*FL21M*
FL21L. *Say:* (**Zakia has more books than Ajmal. Zakia has 3 books and Ajmal has 2. / Pashto** **Latifa has more books than Jalal. Latifa has 3 books and Jalal has 2. / Dari)**		⇨*FL23*
FL21M. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say:* Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇨*FL21O*
FL21N. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.* *Open the book on the page of the reading passage.*		

FL21O. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.

You will start here *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.

When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read.

If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word.

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.

Pashto Story

Zakia	is	seven	years	old.	One	morning,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
her	mother	sent	her	to	the	shop
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
to	buy	carrots.	She	gave	Zakia	some
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
money.	Zakia	put	it	in	her	bag.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
The	bag	had	a	big	hole.	On
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
the	way,	Zakia	lost	the	money.	Ajmal
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
found	the	money.	He	gave	back	the
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
money	to	Zakia.	She	was	happy.	Zakia
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
thanked	Ajmal	and	walked	toward	the	shop.
57	58	59	60	61	62	63

Dari Story

Latifa	is	seven	years	old.	One	morning,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
her	grandmother	sent	her	to	the	market
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
to	buy	carrots.	She	gave	Latifa	some
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
money.	Latifa	put	it	in	her	bag.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
The	bag	had	a	big	hole.	On
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
the	way,	Latifa	lost	the	money.	Jalal
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
found	the	money	on	the	way	and
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
gave	it	to	Latifa.	She	was	happy.
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Latifa	thanked	Jalal	and	walked	to	the
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
market.						
64						

FL21P. *Results of the child's reading.* *Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (**Pashto:63/Dari:64**) and the last word attempted (A).* *If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).*	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A).....NUMBER __ __ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT AND/ OR MISSED (B).....NUMBER __ __	
FL21Q. *Check FL21P(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (**Pashto:7/Dari:7**) or more words?*	YES, AT LEAST **(PASHTO:7/ DARI:7)** INCORRECT WORDS .....1 NO, LESS THAN **(PASHTO:7/ DARI:7)** INCORRECT WORDS 2	1 ⇨*FL23*
FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] **(How old is Zakia? / Pashto How old is Latifa? / Dari)**	CORRECT **(7/ PASHTO 7/ DARI)**.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	
[B] **(Who sent Zakia to the shop? / Pashto Who sent Latifa to the market? / Dari)**	CORRECT **(HER MOTHER / PASHTO HER GRANDMOTHER / DARI)** .....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	
[C] **(What was Zakia asked to buy? / Pashto What was Latifa asked to buy? / Dari)**	CORRECT **(CARROTS / PASHTO CARROTS/ DARI)** .....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	
[D] **(Why did Zakia lose the money? / Pashto Why did Latifa lose the money? / Dari)**	CORRECT **(BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE BAG OR BECAUSE THE BAG HAD A HOLE/ PASHTO BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE BAG OR BECAUSE THE BAG HAD A HOLE/ DARI)** .....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	

[E] **(Why was Zakia happy? / Pashto Why was Latifa happy? / Dari)**	CORRECT (**BECAUSE AJMAL GAVE HER THE MONEY OR BECAUSE AJMAL FOUND THE MONEY/ PASHTO** **BECAUSE JALAL GAVE HER THE MONEY OR BECAUSE JALAL FOUND THE MONEY/ DARI)**.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	
FL23. *Turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS BOOK so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.* Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. *Point to the first number and say:* Start here. *If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, record '3', No attempt, point to the next number and say:* What is this number*?* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive numbers, record '3', No attempt, for remaining numbers and say:* Thank you. That is ok.	**9** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **12** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **30** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **48** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **74** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **731** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3	
FL23A. *Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?*	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT.....1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT.....2	2⇨*FL27A*

FL24. *Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', No attempt, for remaining pairs and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	**7 & 5** CORRECT (7) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 **11 & 24** CORRECT (24) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 **58 & 49** CORRECT (58) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 **65 & 67** CORRECT (67) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 **146 & 154** CORRECT (154) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL25. *Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at this sum. How much is (***number plus number***)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', No attempt, for remaining sums and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	**3 + 2** CORRECT (5) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 **8 + 6** CORRECT (14) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 **7 + 3** CORRECT (10) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 **13 + 6** CORRECT (19) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 **12 + 24** CORRECT (36) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL26. *Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say:* Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. *Point to each number and blank space and say:* What number goes here?	CORRECT (3) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT 3	 2 ⇨*FL26B* 3 ⇨*FL26B*
FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.		⇨*FL26C*

FL26B. *Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:* The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.		
FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __. *Point to each number and blank space and say:* What number goes here?	CORRECT (20) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	 2 ⇨*FL26E* 3 ⇨*FL26E*
FL26D. That's correct, 20.		⇨*FL27*
FL26E. *Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:* The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.		
FL26F. *Check FL26: Was the answer correct?*	YES, FL26=1 ..... 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3 2	 2 ⇨*FL27A*
FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (*pointing to the missing number*). *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', No attempt, for remaining patterns. and say:* Thank you. That is ok.	**5, 6, 7, __** CORRECT (8) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **14, 15, __, 17** CORRECT (16) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **20, __, 40, 50** CORRECT (30) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **2, 4, 6, __** CORRECT (8) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **5, 8, 11, __** CORRECT (14) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL27A. That was my last question. I really enjoyed talking to you. It was very nice of you to help us out. Thank you very much. *If you are asked by the child or the mother/caretaker how well the child has done, praise the child for effort but do not comment on performance. You may say:* I am not trained to tell you how (you have/your child has) performed but (your/his/her) participation will help the authorities understand how much children are learning in Afghanistan.		

FL28. *Result of interview with child.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor*.	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED ..... 03 CHILD REFUSED ..... 04 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 05 INCAPACITATED ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

FS11. *Record the time*.	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
FS12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 DARI ..... 2 PASHTO 3	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 DARI ..... 2 PASHTO ..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	DARI ..... 02 PASHTO ..... 03 UZBAKI ..... 04 TURKMANI ..... 05 NOORISTANI ..... 06 BALOCHI ..... 07 PASHAIE ..... 08 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 96	
FS15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

FS16. *Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation.*

Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

FL module booklet

FL13.

Tommy is a cat. Tazi is a dog. Tommy is 5. Tazi is 6.

P

FL19. (in PASHTO)

Yaqoob is in class two. One day, Yaqoob was going home from school. He saw some red flowers on the way near the onion farm. Yaqoob wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Yaqoob ran fast across the farm. He wanted to get the flowers. Yaqoob fell down on the ground near a banana tree and started crying. The farmer saw him and came. He gave Yaqoob many flowers. Yaqoob was very happy.

<u>پښتو ژباړه</u>

یعقوب په دویم ټولګي کې دی. یوه ورځ یعقوب له مکتب څخه کور ته روان و. هغه په لاره باندې د پیازو کروندې ته نږدې سره ګلان ولیدل. یعقوب غوښتل چې خپلې مور ته یو څو ګلان یوسي. یعقوب د کروندې خواته منډه کړه، تر څو یو څو ګلان را وشکوی. یعقوب د کېلو ونې ته نږدې پر ځمکه ولویده او په ژړا یې پیل وکړ. بزګر له لیرې نه هغه ولید او د یعقوب خواته راغی. هغه یعقوب ته ډېر ګلان ورکړل. یعقوب ډېر زیات خوشحاله و.

FL19. ***(in DARI)***

Seraj is in class two. One day, he was going home from school. He saw some red flowers near the apple garden. Seraj wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Seraj ran fast across the garden to get the flowers. He fell on ground near a pomegranate tree. Seraj started crying. The farmer saw him and came toward him. He gave Seraj many flowers. Seraj was very happy.

ترجمه دري

سراج صنف دوم است. او یکی از روزها از مکتب به طرف خانه روان بود. نزدیک باغ سیب گل های سرخ را دید. سراج می خواست چند تا گل را به مادر خود بگیرد. او دویده می خواست تا چند تا از گل ها را بکند. سراج نزدیک درخت انار به زمین افتاد و به گریه شروع کرد. دهقان او را از دور دید و طرف او آمد. او به سراج گل های زیادی داد. سراج بسیار خوش بود.

FL21G.

(In Pashto)

Ajmal is a boy. Zakia is a girl. Ajmal has 2 eggs. Zakia has 3 eggs.

(In Dari)

Jalal is a boy. Latifa is a girl. Jalal has 2 eggs. Latifa has 3 eggs.

FL21O. (IN PASHTO)

Zakia is seven years old. One morning, her mother sent her to the shop to buy carrots. She gave Zakia some money. Zakia put it in her bag. The bag had a big hole. On the way, Zakia lost the money. Ajmal found the money. He gave back the money to Zakia. She was happy. Zakia thanked Ajmal and walked toward the shop.

<u>پښتو ژباړه</u>

ذکیه اووه کلنه ده. سهار مور یې دوکان ته ولیږله چې ګازرې راوړي. هغې ذکیې ته یو څو روپۍ هم ورکړې. ذکیې پیسې په خپله کڅوړه کې واچولې. کڅوړې یې غت سورۍ درلود. ذکیې په لاره پیسې ورکې کړې. اجمل د ذکیې پیسې پیدا کړې. هغه پیسې بیرته ذکیې ته ورکړې. هغه خوشحاله وه. ذکیې له اجمل څخه مننه وکړه او د دوکان خواته روانه شوه.

FL21O. (IN DARI)

Latifa is seven years old. One morning, her grandmother sent her to the market to buy carrots. She gave Latifa some money. Latifa put it in her bag. The bag had a big hole. On the way, Latifa lost the money. Jalal found the money on the way and gave it to Latifa. She was happy. Latifa thanked Jalal and walked to the market.

ترجمه دری

لطیفه هفت ساله است. یک روز صبح مادرکلانش او را به بازار روان کرد تا زردک بیاورد. او به لطیفه چند روپیه هم داد. لطیفه پول را در بکس خود انداخت. بکسش سوراخ کلان داشت. لطیفه در راه پیسه را گم کرد. جلال پیسه را از راه یافت و پس به لطیفه داد. او بسیار خوش بود. لطیفه از جلال تشکر کرد و طرف بازار روان شد.

9

12

30

48

74

731

7 5

11 24

58 49

65 67

146 154

$$3 + 2 =$$

$$8 + 6 =$$

$$7 + 3 =$$

$$13 + 6 =$$

$$12 + 24 =$$

1 2 ___ 4

P

5 10 15 __

P

5 6 7 __

14 15 __ 17

20 __ 40 50

2 4 6 __

5 8 11 __

افغانستان زمونږ هیواد دی

افغانستان کشور ما است

Afghanistan is our country

یو کال څلور فصله لري

یک سال چهار فصل دارد

A year has four seasons

احمد بنوونځي ته ځي

احمد به مکتب میرود

Ahmad goes to school