Afghanistan

Demographic and Health Survey

2015

AFGHANISTAN
DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

2015

Central Statistics Organization
Ansari Watt, Kabul, Afghanistan

Ministry of Public Health
Wazir Akbar Khan, Kabul, Afghanistan

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

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USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Central Statistics Organization

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Additional information about the 2015 AfDHS may be obtained from the Central Statistics Organization, Ansari Watt, Kabul, Afghanistan; Telephone: (+93) 0202104338; Internet: http://cso.gov.af and the Ministry of Public Health, Great Masoud Road, Wazir Akbar Khan area, Kabul, Afghanistan; Internet: http://moph.gov.af.

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FOREWORD

The Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey (AfDHS) 2015 is the first survey of its kind to be implemented in the country as part of the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. It was implemented by the joint effort of the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) and the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), with the objective of providing reliable, accurate, and up-to-date data for the country. We hope that information contained in this report will assist policymakers and program managers in monitoring and designing programs and strategies for improving maternal and child health and family planning services in Afghanistan. This report presents comprehensive, final outcomes of the findings of the survey. Users will find the information useful for program planning and evaluation.

The 2015 AfDHS is a national sample survey that provides up-to-date information on fertility levels; marriage; fertility preferences; awareness and use of family planning methods; child feeding practices; nutrition, adult, and childhood mortality; awareness and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS; women's empowerment; and domestic violence. The target groups were women and men age 15-49 in randomly selected households across Afghanistan. In addition to presenting national estimates, the report provides estimates of key indicators for both the urban and rural areas in Afghanistan and the provinces.

The success of the 2015 AfDHS was made possible by a number of organizations and individuals. In this regard, we appreciate the support of the United States Agency for International Development in Afghanistan (USAID) for funding the survey. We would like to extend our gratitude to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for providing technical support during the training. We also appreciate the valuable technical input provided by the Technical Committee and the Steering Committee during the different phases of the survey; these contributed to its successful implementation. Furthermore, the support and collaboration witnessed from the national and provincial administration, nongovernmental and international development organizations, and other major stakeholders is highly acknowledged.

We are grateful to the 2015 AfDHS core team for managing technical, administrative, and logistical aspects of the survey; the master trainers, for their support in training and monitoring the fieldwork; the field staff, for data collection; the data processing team; and, in particular, the survey respondents. Similarly, we wish to express our appreciation to ICF for its technical assistance in all stages of the survey. We wish to also acknowledge Avais Hyder Liaquat Nauman (AHLN) Chartered Accountants for providing accounting and disbursement services that allowed for the timely and efficient transfer of project funds throughout the survey period.

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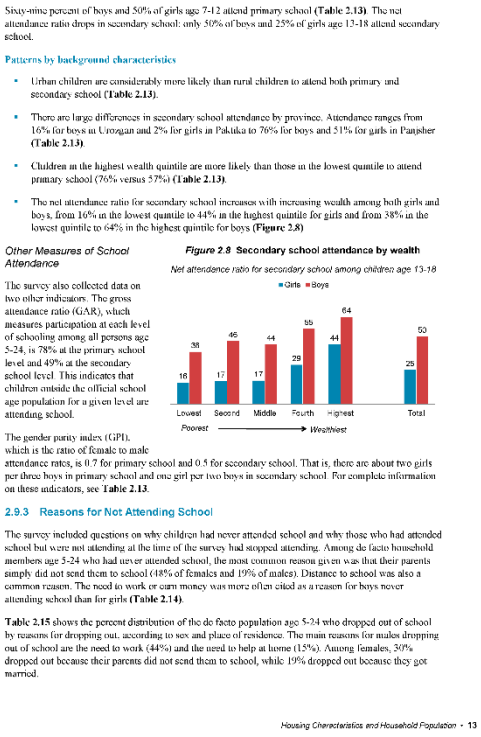
READING AND UNDERSTANDING THE 2015 AFDHS

In 2016, The DHS Program began producing final reports with a new format and style. The new style features about 90 figures to highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.



Sixty-nine percent of boys and 50% of girls age 7-12 attend primary school **(Table 2.13)**. The net attendance ratio drops in secondary school: only 50% of boys and 25% of girls age 13-18 attend secondary school.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban children are considerably more likely than rural children to attend both primary and secondary school **(Table 2.13)**.
- There are large differences in secondary school attendance by province. Attendance ranges from 16% for boys in Urozgan and 2% for girls in Paktika to 76% for boys and 51% for girls in Panjsher **(Table 2.13)**.
- Children in the highest wealth quintile are more likely than those in the lowest quintile to attend primary school (76% versus 57%) **(Table 2.13)**.
- The net attendance ratio for secondary school increases with increasing wealth among both girls and boys, from 16% in the lowest quintile to 44% in the highest quintile for girls and from 38% in the lowest quintile to 64% in the highest quintile for boys **(Figure 2.8)**

Other Measures of School Attendance

The survey also collected data on two other indicators. The gross attendance ratio (GAR), which measures participation at each level of schooling among all persons age 5-24, is 78% at the primary school level and 49% at the secondary school level. This indicates that children outside the official school age population for a given level are attending school.

***Figure 2.8* Secondary school attendance by wealth**

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 13-18

The gender parity index (GPI), which is the ratio of female to male attendance rates, is 0.7 for primary school and 0.5 for secondary school. That is, there are about two girls per three boys in primary school and one girl per two boys in secondary school. For complete information on these indicators, see **Table 2.13**.

2.9.3 Reasons for Not Attending School

The survey included questions on why children had never attended school and why those who had attended school but were not attending at the time of the survey had stopped attending. Among de facto household members age 5-24 who had never attended school, the most common reason given was that their parents simply did not send them to school (48% of females and 19% of males). Distance to school was also a common reason. The need to work or earn money was more often cited as a reason for boys never attending school than for girls **(Table 2.14)**.

Table 2.15 shows the percent distribution of the de facto population age 5-24 who dropped out of school by reasons for dropping out, according to sex and place of residence. The main reasons for males dropping out of school are the need to work (44%) and the need to help at home (15%). Among females, 30% dropped out because their parents did not send them to school, while 19% dropped out because they got married.

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All of the standard tables that have historically been included in the DHS continue to be included in this new style. They are located at the end of each chapter. Each DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, DHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of DHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting DHS tables.

Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015 (1)

Background characteristic (3)	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women (2)
Age						
15-19	4.3	36.7	23.5	1.5	47.9	1,825
20-24	3.5	37.6	27.0	1.1	46.4	6,089
25-29	2.7	38.8	25.3	1.2	46.2	6,299
30-34	1.4	40.3	23.1	0.4	47.2	4,302
35-39	2.7	41.8	21.4	1.5	47.5	4,463
40-44	1.7	38.5	23.2	0.9	47.6	3,113
45-49	1.4	40.2	21.3	0.9	48.5	3,369
Residence						
Urban	7.6	71.1	26.3	3.2	20.7	6,870
Rural	1.0	29.6	23.2	0.4	55.1	22,591
Province[1]						
Kabul	9.2	70.4	27.1	4.0	21.2	3,658
Kapisa	6.5	41.6	47.0	4.2	37.9	205
Parwan	1.8	20.5	36.0	0.2	50.9	625
Wardak	0.0	16.9	10.1	0.0	76.1	382
Logar	5.9	15.1	52.1	1.6	41.9	472
Nangarhar	2.3	31.2	18.6	1.0	59.0	794
Laghman	1.4	14.2	36.5	0.4	59.9	583
Panjsher	4.8	52.3	10.4	0.6	42.9	54
Baghlan	3.8	51.3	11.1	1.2	43.0	839
Bamyan	1.8	38.6	10.8	0.6	56.0	303
Ghazni	1.8	31.8	34.1	0.5	48.1	1,328
Paktika	0.0	7.2	40.4	0.0	55.5	792
Paktya	0.1	20.6	60.4	0.1	37.4	542
Khost	0.2	33.6	55.6	0.1	38.8	851
Kunarha	1.5	6.1	13.7	0.7	83.2	559
Nooristan	0.6	0.1	2.0	0.0	97.9	222
Badakhshan	1.0	12.8	5.5	0.8	85.7	1,004
Takhar	0.5	22.3	19.7	0.2	70.4	1,105
Kunduz	1.9	49.1	23.9	1.2	46.0	1,232
Samangan	1.3	20.3	6.8	0.8	77.4	330
Balkh	2.1	53.2	7.2	0.7	44.0	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	1.2	26.6	2.1	0.4	72.5	654
Ghor	0.5	39.3	16.5	0.3	55.9	715
Daykundi	0.3	11.9	1.2	0.2	87.2	329
Urozgan	0.0	5.7	20.8	0.0	77.4	230
Kandahar	0.8	16.2	55.8	0.2	40.0	2,227
Jawzjan	5.1	54.0	22.8	3.3	42.5	614
Faryab	2.5	76.8	5.9	1.3	20.9	2,114
Helmand	0.8	23.2	40.8	0.4	46.7	875
Badghis	0.3	6.8	2.4	0.2	92.1	650
Herat	1.9	55.6	12.5	0.7	37.7	2,316
Farah	0.2	38.6	28.9	0.1	46.6	777
Nimroz	1.4	57.3	1.1	0.0	42.3	278
Education						
No education	0.2	33.2	24.1	0.0	51.8	24,604
Primary	3.8	64.7	20.5	1.9	28.0	2,330
Secondary	18.4	70.2	22.0	6.3	21.7	1,971
More than secondary	43.4	89.1	40.4	24.9	6.1	556
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.3	22.1	10.9	0.1	71.0	5,904
Second	0.5	24.1	22.3	0.2	59.5	6,001
Middle	0.7	26.4	27.2	0.3	53.3	5,888
Fourth	1.9	48.2	30.7	0.6	34.8	6,010
Highest	9.6	77.0	28.8	4.3	15.4	5,657
Total	2.5	39.2	24.0	1.1	47.1	29,461

(5)

(4)

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about ever-married women age 15-49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible ever-married female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1.They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that ever-married women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows ever-married women who access all three media, while the fifth column is ever-married women who do not access any of the three types of media at least once a week. The last column lists the number of ever-married women interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents ever-married women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, province, educational level, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the AfDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in red. These percentages represent the totals of all ever-married women age 15-49 and their access to different types of media. In this case, 2.5%* of ever-married women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 39.2% watch television weekly, and 24.0% listen to the radio weekly.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of ever-married women with more than secondary education access all three media weekly, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 24.9% of ever-married women age 15-49 with more than secondary education access all three types of media weekly.

Step 6: By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Afghanistan. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help program planners and policy makers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

a) What percentage of ever-married women in Afghanistan do not access any of the three media at least once a week?

b) What age group of ever-married women are most likely to watch television weekly?

c) Compare ever-married women in urban areas to ever-married women in rural areas—which group is more likely to read the newspaper weekly?

d) What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of ever-married women who do not access any of the three media at least once a week by province?

e) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to television on a weekly basis by education level?

f) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to radio on a weekly basis by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 47.1%

b) Ever-married women age 35-39: 41.8% of ever-married women in this age group watch television weekly

c) Ever-married women in urban areas, 7.6% listen to the radio weekly, compared to 1.0% of ever-married women in rural areas

d) 20.9% of ever-married women in the Faryab province do not access any of the three media at least once a week, compared to 97.9% of ever-married women in Nooristan.

e) Exposure to television on a weekly basis increases as a woman's level of education increases; 33.2% of ever-married women with no education watch television weekly, compared to 89.1% of ever-married women with more than secondary education.

f) There is no clear pattern in exposure to radio on a weekly basis by wealth quintile. Ever-married women in the lowest wealth quintile are least likely to listen to the radio on a weekly basis (10.9%) and ever-married women in the fourth wealth quintile are most likely to listen to the radio on a weekly basis (30.7%).

Example 2 Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

1

2

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5: Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children under age 5: Number of children	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Percentage who received antibiotics	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Number of children
Age in months					
<6	10.0	3,095	71.1	49.8	308
6-11	14.7	2,720	64.0	60.7	400
12-23	13.9	5,708	67.3	61.5	792
24-35	14.8	6,598	54.5	52.1	977
36-47	11.3	6,282	61.4	53.5	708
48-59	10.7	5,902	58.5	48.1	631
Sex					
Male	12.9	15,605	62.4	55.2	2,017
Female	12.2	14,699	60.4	53.4	1,800
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	13.2	769	61.2	60.3	101
Does not smoke	12.6	29,460	61.5	54.2	3,715
Missing	0.3	75	*	*	0
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	9.9	9,089	70.7	55.8	904
Kerosene	*	1	*	*	0
Coal/lignite	14.5	99	*	*	14
Charcoal	4.5	176	*	*	8
Wood/straw[3]	13.7	15,015	60.2	50.9	2,052
Animal dung	14.1	5,751	55.4	61.7	814
Other fuel	17.9	130	(41.9)	(68.9)	23
No food cooked in household	(4.0)	20	*	*	1
Missing	(1.0)	22	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	11.8	7,040	65.1	50.7	834
Rural	12.8	23,264	60.4	55.4	2,983
Province[4]					
Kabul	6.9	3,677	52.8	47.4	252
Kapisa	15.8	211	50.7	54.2	33
Parwan	2.6	688	*	*	18
Wardak	17.3	329	57.1	50.8	57
Logar	1.4	417	*	*	6
Nangarhar	18.2	972	68.6	56.8	177
Laghman	16.0	770	76.3	58.5	124
Panjsher	0.9	39	*	*	0
Baghlan	26.3	700	37.8	36.2	184
Bamyan	9.3	314	51.3	57.3	29
Ghazni	0.4	778	*	*	3
Paktika	2.5	856	(93.0)	(86.2)	21
Paktya	7.7	578	75.5	30.0	44
Khost	7.8	991	46.8	93.4	78
Kunarha	4.3	704	(49.4)	(70.0)	31
Nooristan	9.1	303	47.1	49.0	28
Badakhshan	17.6	870	22.9	26.0	153
Takhar	9.2	1,187	34.2	65.9	110
Kunduz	9.4	1,177	60.8	75.5	111
Samangan	5.7	345	(74.7)	(48.5)	20
Balkh	15.2	1,874	63.8	67.3	285
Sar-E-Pul	3.6	596	*	*	21
Ghor	28.3	846	58.2	56.6	239
Daykundi	7.5	308	(12.2)	(23.8)	23
Urozgan	6.7	385	93.5	66.5	26
Kandahar	24.0	2,751	60.1	50.4	660
Jawzjan	18.4	569	50.4	56.9	105
Faryab	10.0	2,281	66.7	96.8	229
Helmand	7.7	893	87.2	66.7	69
Badghis	13.5	723	61.6	75.4	97
Herat	27.3	2,046	85.6	33.1	558
Farah	2.4	810	(62.6)	(49.6)	19
Nimroz	2.4	290	*	*	7

a b 4

(Continued…)

Table 10.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among children under age five:		Among children under age five with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children
Mother's education					
No education	12.9	25,261	61.1	54.0	3,256
Primary	13.1	2,429	62.1	53.0	319
Secondary	9.5	2,130	63.9	64.1	203
More than secondary	7.9	484	(77.7)	(47.6)	38
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	16.2	5,795	52.9	51.0	939
Second	11.9	6,185	65.6	56.4	737
Middle	12.8	6,398	56.3	51.2	821
Fourth	11.3	6,312	67.1	57.2	714
Highest	10.8	5,614	70.0	58.2	606
Total	12.6	30,304	61.5	54.4	3,817

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI consist of cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing that was chest-related.
[2] Excludes pharmacy, shop, market, and traditional practitioner
[3] Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues
[4] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age five (a) and children under age five who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age five (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to those children under age five who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age five had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 12.6%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age five are there who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 3,817 children or 12.6% of the 30,304 children under age five (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 12.6% of children under age five had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age five in Kunarha province who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey received antibiotics? 70.0%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 4.)

- What percentage of children under age five in Nimroz province who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey received antibiotics? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children under age five in Nimroz province had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in AfDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the AfDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15-49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a minimum sample size per area. For the 2015 AfDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and provincial levels, and for urban and rural areas.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Province[1]			
Kabul	12.4	3,658	755
Kapisa	0.7	205	874
Parwan	2.1	625	744
Wardak	1.3	382	870
Logar	1.6	472	915
Nangarhar	2.7	794	1,023
Laghman	2.0	583	800
Panjsher	0.2	54	681
Baghlan	2.8	839	740
Bamyan	1.0	303	652
Ghazni	4.5	1,328	1,146
Paktika	2.7	792	1,110
Paktya	1.8	542	1,174
Khost	2.9	851	1,338
Kunarha	1.9	559	734
Nooristan	0.8	222	1,398
Badakhshan	3.4	1,004	835
Takhar	3.8	1,105	819
Kunduz	4.2	1,232	839
Samangan	1.1	330	682
Balkh	6.0	1,781	909
Sar-E-Pul	2.2	654	812
Ghor	2.4	715	886
Daykundi	1.1	329	669
Urozgan	0.8	230	805
Kandahar	7.6	2,227	952
Jawzjan	2.1	614	865
Faryab	7.2	2,114	742
Helmand	3.0	875	843
Badghis	2.2	650	875
Herat	7.9	2,316	989
Farah	2.6	777	1,133
Nimroz	0.9	278	680
Total	100.0	29,461	29,461

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended.
[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the 33 provinces, the number of women surveyed in each province should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the province. However, if some provinces have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each province's population may not include sufficient women from each province for analysis. To solve this problem, provinces with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 29,461 women and want to produce results that are representative of Afghanistan as a whole and its provinces (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Afghanistan is not evenly distributed among the provinces: some provinces, such as Kabul, are heavily populated while others, such as Panjsher are not. Thus, Panjsher must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each province in order to get reliable statistics. The blue column (1) in the table at the right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each province. Within the provinces, the number of women interviewed ranges from 652 in Bamyan to 1,398 in Nooristan province. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each province.

With this distribution of interviews, some provinces are overrepresented and some provinces are underrepresented. For example, the population in Kabul is about 12% of the population in Afghanistan, while Panjsher's population contributes only 0.2% of the population in Afghanistan. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Kabul accounts for only about 2.5% of the total sample of women interviewed (755/29,461) and the number of women interviewed in Panjsher accounts for almost the same percentage of the total sample of women interviewed (2.3%, or 681/29,461).

This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Afghanistan, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small province, Panjsher, should only contribute a small amount to the national

total. Women from a large province, like Kabul, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" which is used to adjust the number of women from each province so that each province's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the province. The numbers in the purple column (2) represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at provincial level. The total national sample size of 29,461 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the provinces has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the red column (3) to the actual population distribution of Afghanistan, you would see that women in each province are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Kabul and the proportion of women who live in Panjsher.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and provincial levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the AfDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.	DHSprogram.com	
STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.	Statcompiler.com	
DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).	Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store	
DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data, and search our archive of FAQs.	userforum.DHSprogram.com	
Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and How to Read DHS Tables.	www.youtube.com/DHSProgram	
Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.	DHSprogram.com/Data	
Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).	spatialdata.DHSprogram.com	

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
AfDHS	Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey
AFGA	Afghan Family Guidance Association
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	Bacille-Calmette-Guerin vaccine against tuberculosis
BPHS	basic package of health services
BMI	body mass index
CBMM	community based management of malaria
CHC	comprehensive health center
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
CSO	Central Statistics Organization
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus vaccine
EA	enumeration area
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
EVAW	elimination of violence against women
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HMIS	health management information system
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IRB	institutional review board
ITN	insecticide-treated net
IUD	intrauterine device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
LLIN	long-lasting insecticide-treated bed net
LPG	liquid petroleum gas
MAD	minimum acceptable diet
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	maternal mortality ratio
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health

MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
NAPWA	National Action Plan for Women of the Afghanistan
NAR	net attendance ratio
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NMLCP	National Malaria and Leishmaniosis Control Program
NN	neonatal mortality
NNS	national nutrition survey
NTG	national treatment guideline
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PCV	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PHD	provincial health directorate
PNN	postneonatal mortality
PSOs	provincial statistical officers
PSU	primary sampling unit
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
RMNCA	reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent
SP	sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate
TWFR	total wanted fertility rate
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
VIP	ventilated improved pit
WHO	World Health Organization

AFGHANISTAN

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2015 Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey (AfDHS) was implemented by the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) and the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). Data collection took place from June 15, 2015, to February 23, 2016. ICF provided technical assistance through the DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through its technical support.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2015 AfDHS project is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the AfDHS collected information on knowledge and practice of family planning, fertility levels, marriage, fertility preferences, child feeding practices, nutritional status of children and women, childhood mortality, maternal and child health, awareness and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS, knowledge about other illnesses (e.g., tuberculosis, hepatitis B and C), and domestic violence.

The information collected through the AfDHS is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing programs and strategies for improving the health of the country's population.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2015 AfDHS is an updated version of the Household Listing Frame, prepared in 2003-04 and updated in 2009, provided by the Central Statistics Organization (CSO). The sampling frame had information on 25,974 enumeration areas (EAs). An EA is a geographic area consisting of a convenient number of dwelling units that serve as counting units for the census. The sampling frame contained information about the location (province, district, and control area), the type of residence (urban or rural), and the estimated number of residential households for each of the 25,974 EAs. Satellite maps were also available for each EA, which delimited the geographic boundaries of the area. The sampling frame excluded institutional populations such as persons in hotels, barracks, and prisons.

The 2015 AfDHS followed a stratified two-stage sample design and was intended to allow estimates of key indicators at the national level, in urban and rural areas, and for each of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan. The first stage involved selecting sample points (clusters) consisting of EAs. A total of 950 clusters were selected, 260 in urban areas and 690 in rural areas. It was recognized that some areas of the country might be difficult to reach because of ongoing security issues. Therefore, to mitigate the situation, reserve clusters were selected in all of the provinces to replace the inaccessible clusters. The 101 reserve clusters that were preselected did not exceed 10% of the selected clusters in the province.

The second stage involved systematic sampling of households. A household listing operation was undertaken in all of the selected clusters, and a fixed number of 27 households per cluster were selected through an equal probability systematic selection process, for a total sample size of 25,650 households. Because of the approximately equal sample size in each province, the sample is not self-weighting at the national level, and weighting factors have been calculated, added to the data file, and applied so that results are representative at the national level.

All ever-married women age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In half of the households, all ever-married men age 15-49 who were either residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed.

During the household listing operation, more than 70 selected clusters were identified as insecure. Therefore, a decision was made to carry out the household listing operation in all of the 101 preselected reserve clusters, which also accounted for the possibility of identifying more insecure clusters during data collection. Household listing was successfully completed in 976 of 1,051 clusters. Overall, the survey was successfully carried out in 956 clusters.[1]

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Three questionnaires were used for the 2015 AfDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, and the Man's Questionnaire. These questionnaires, based on the DHS Program's standard Demographic and Health Survey questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Afghanistan. Input was solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and international donors. After all questionnaires were finalized in English, the questionnaires were translated into Dari and Pashto. The survey protocol and the questionnaires were approved by the ICF Institutional Review Board (IRB) and the Ministry of Public Health of Afghanistan.

The Household Questionnaire listed all household members and visitors; basic information was collected on their age, sex, education, relationship to the head of the household, marital status, and, for children under age 18, parents' survival status. Data on age and sex were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on the characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as water source, toilet facilities, fuel use, and flooring materials, as well as on possessions such as durable goods and mosquito nets. In addition, a small sample of salt was requested from each household, and the sample was tested for iodine content using a rapid test kit.

The Woman's Questionnaire was administered to all ever-married women age 15-49 in the selected households. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Birth history and child mortality
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Marriage
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Awareness and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Adult and maternal mortality
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to other health issues (e.g., tuberculosis, hepatitis, fistula)
- Domestic violence (questions asked of one woman per household)

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all ever-married men age 15-49 in the subsample of households selected for the male survey. The Man's Questionnaire collected much of the same information found in the Woman's Questionnaire but was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health.

[1] Because of extreme security issues in rural areas of Zabul, only seven urban clusters could be covered. Consequently, it is not possible to provide provincial-level estimates for Zabul; however, the information collected from this province is included in national-level estimates.

1.4 PRETEST

Eleven women and 16 men participated in training to pretest the AfDHS survey protocol over a three-week period in March 2015. The participants were staff of CSO and MoPH from various departments, including CSO Field Operations, Database, Census, Sampling, Cartography, and Demography and MoPH Monitoring and Evaluation. Twelve days of classroom training was provided. The training was led by The DHS Program staff, supported by the in-country AfDHS core team that translated the sessions into Dari and Pashto. Furthermore, resource persons from MoPH and UNICEF attended the sessions to provide technical background on topics such as family planning, reproductive health, child health, and salt testing for iodine.

The fieldwork for the pretest was carried out in four locations in and around Kabul. There were four teams deployed: two teams for testing the Dari language questionnaires and two teams for testing the Pashto language questionnaires. Following the field practice, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff, and modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons drawn from the exercise.

1.5 TRAINING OF TRAINERS

The training of trainers was conducted from May 9-13, 2015, for the master trainers, who had earlier participated in the pretest training in March 2015. The purpose of the training was to prepare the master trainers for the main training. Seventeen master trainers were selected, based on their performance, from among the individuals who participated in the pretest. The DHS Program survey manager facilitated the session, highlighting the concept of adult learning principles and guidelines on conducting effective training. As the participants had gone through the pretest training and fieldwork, they were well versed in the components of the AfDHS. The training focused on key components such as interview techniques and procedures for completing the AfDHS questionnaires; birth history, family planning, and contraceptive calendar; and completing the vaccination section. The participants worked in groups to develop teach-backs on these topics using various training techniques. They were encouraged to develop participatory methods for the training. Several tests were carried out, which also helped them design test questions for the main training.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The CSO recruited and trained 300 people for the main fieldwork to serve as supervisors, field editors, interviewers, and reserve interviewers. Additionally, five staff from MoPH joined the training to serve as fieldwork monitors and secondary editors. The field staff main training took place from May 21 to June 13, 2015, at Rana University in Kabul. The training course consisted of instruction regarding interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of questionnaire content, instruction on how to administer the paper questionnaires, mock interviews between participants in the classroom, and practice interviews with real respondents in areas outside the sample points selected for the survey.

The main fieldwork training was led by the master trainers and backstopped by The DHS Program trainers. The sessions included discussing concepts, procedures, and methodology of conducting the survey. Participants were guided through the questionnaires. Furthermore, resource persons from the MoPH and UNICEF attended the sessions to provide technical input. The master trainers used various techniques they had learned to facilitate the training sessions. These techniques included presentations, lectures, hands-on exercises, mock interviews, role plays, group work, and quizzes. In-class exercises included probing for age, checking age consistencies, filling out vaccination cards, completing the reproductive calendar, and practicing interviews. The trainees were taken for field practice twice in the nonsampled areas of Kabul district, where they had an opportunity to implement the survey in a real-world situation.

Participants were evaluated through in-class exercises, quizzes, and observations made during field practice. Ultimately, 33 supervisors and 33 field editors were identified based on their performance. Similarly, 198 participants were selected to serve as interviewers while the rest were kept as reserves. The

supervisors and field editors received additional training in data quality control procedures, fieldwork coordination, and management.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection was carried out by 33 field teams, each consisting of one team supervisor, one field editor, three female interviewers, and three male interviewers. However, the team composition had to be adjusted during the different phases of the fieldwork operation because of security challenges (see below). Data collection took place from June 15, 2015, through February 23, 2016, although most of the teams completed the fieldwork by November 2015. The extension of fieldwork in some provinces was due to the ongoing unrest and insurgency in the provinces of Kunduz, Helmand, Faryab, Badghis, and Ghazni. In the case of Badakhshan, the team had to pass through Tajikistan to access the clusters; this entailed getting visa approval, which took more than 3 months. Despite substantial challenges in the field, the AfDHS field teams successfully completed the fieldwork.

Fieldwork monitoring was an integral part of the AfDHS, and five rounds of monitoring were carried out by the AfDHS core team and the 17 master trainers. Two levels of monitoring strategies were identified: technical monitoring and coverage monitoring. The technical monitoring was carried out by the AfDHS core team and the master trainers, while the coverage monitoring was carried out by provincial statistical officers (PSOs) and the Provincial Health Directorate (PHD) of MoPH. The monitors were provided with guidelines for overseeing the fieldwork.

1.7.1 Fieldwork Challenges

A number of challenges were faced by the field teams during data collection, especially in provinces under the control of the insurgents. There was a need to get support from security officers and local civil elders to obtain access to the selected clusters. This process delayed the fieldwork schedule.

Due to security concerns, in some areas the teams could not collect data as a group but had to split into smaller groups, which hindered efficient management of the fieldwork. One such case was Zabul, where complete data were gathered for only seven urban clusters. Consultative meetings with security officers, civil agencies, and the Zabul local government were arranged, as most of the districts in this province were under the control of the insurgents, making data collection impossible. Thus, this survey cannot provide provincial estimates for Zabul.

In provinces such as Kunduz, Helmand, Badakhshan, Ghazni, Faryab, Nooristan, Baghlan, and Kunarha, the household listing operation was delayed as a result of security challenges, which impacted data collection. In addition, the teams faced mobility problems due to security issues and tough terrain. Consequently, the fieldwork in these areas was prolonged, but the data collection was completed.

There were unique problems in Badakhshan as, due to security concerns and weather conditions, four clusters could not be accessed through Afghanistan. The household listing team and the data collection team had to move together to access these clusters through Tajikistan.

It was very difficult to find suitable candidates for data collection in Helmand, Zabul, and Urozgan. These provinces had to be covered by interviewers from the nearby provinces.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

The processing of the 2015 AfDHS data began simultaneously with the fieldwork. All completed questionnaires were edited immediately while in the field by the field editors and checked by the supervisors before being dispatched to the data processing center at the CSO central office in Kabul. These completed questionnaires were edited and entered by 23 data processing personnel specially trained for this task. All data were entered twice for 100% verification. Data were entered using the CSPro computer

package. The concurrent processing of the data offered a distinct advantage, because it maximized the likelihood of the data being error-free and authentic. Moreover, the double entry of data enabled easy comparison and identification of errors and inconsistencies. Inconsistencies were resolved by tallying with the paper questionnaire entries.

The secondary editing of the data was completed in the first week of March 2016. The final cleaning of the data set was carried out by The DHS Program data processing specialist and was completed by mid-April 2016.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

A total of 25,741 households were selected for the sample, of which 24,941 were occupied during the survey fieldwork **(Table 1.1)**. Of the occupied households, 24,395 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98%.

In the interviewed households, 30,434 ever-married women age 15-49 were identified for individual interviews; interviews were completed with 29,461 of these women, yielding a response rate of 97%. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 11,778 ever-married men age 15-49 were identified and 10,760 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 91%. The lower response rate for men was likely due to their more frequent and longer absences from the household.

The response rates are lower in urban areas than in rural areas. The difference is more prominent for men than women, as men in the urban areas are often away from their households for work. Moreover, given the security situation in the country, the field teams could not carry out interviews in the late evenings when more men are at home.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Afghanistan 2015

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	6,977	18,764	25,741
Households occupied	6,663	18,278	24,941
Households interviewed	6,391	18,004	24,395
Household response rate[1]	95.9	98.5	97.8
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	7,396	23,038	30,434
Number of eligible women interviewed	7,025	22,436	29,461
Eligible women response rate[2]	95.0	97.4	96.8
Interviews with men age 15-49			
Number of eligible men	2,771	9,007	11,778
Number of eligible men interviewed	2,333	8,427	10,760
Eligible men response rate[2]	84.2	93.6	91.4

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water:*** Sixty-five percent of household in Afghanistan have access to an improved source of drinking water.
- ***Sanitation:*** Twenty-five percent of households in Afghanistan have improved toilet facilities.
- ***Household population and composition:*** The population of Afghanistan remains young, with 47% under age 15 (male 48% and female 46%).
- ***Birth registration:*** About two in five children under age 5 (42%) had their births registered with the government.
- ***Orphans:*** Among children under age 18, 4% are orphans (that is, one or both parents are dead).
- ***School attendance:*** The net attendance ratio falls from 60% in primary school to 38% in secondary school. Boys are much more likely to attend both primary and secondary school than girls.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2015 AfDHS provides a context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, relative wealth, hand washing, household population and composition, educational attainment, school attendance, birth registration, and family living arrangements.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

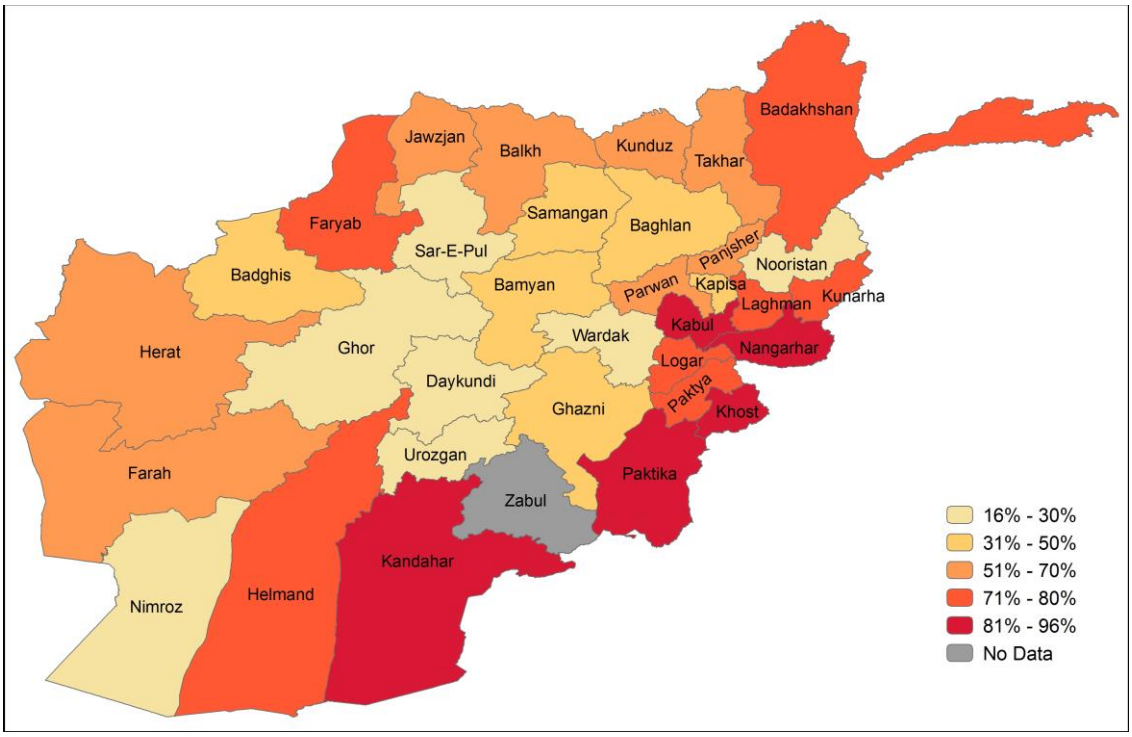
Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, and bottled water.

Sample: Households

Improved drinking water sources protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink. Overall, 65% of households in Afghanistan have access to an improved source of drinking water. Eighty-six percent of urban households have access to an improved drinking water source, in contrast to only 58% of rural households **(Table 2.1)**. Access to an improved water source varies by province **(Figure 2.1)**.

Figure 2.1 **Households with improved water sources**

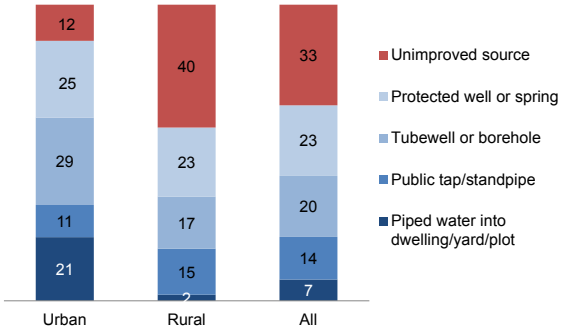
Percentage of households



Urban and rural households rely on different sources of drinking water. Twenty-one percent of urban households have piped water in their dwelling or yard, while 11% use public taps and 29% use tube wells or boreholes **(Figure 2.2)**. In contrast, only 2% of rural households have piped water in their dwelling or yard. Rural households mainly rely on tube wells or boreholes and protected dug wells (17% each). Only 35% of rural households have a water source on the premises, as compared with 77% of urban households. Seventeen percent of rural residents travel 30 minutes or longer roundtrip to fetch drinking water.

Figure 2.2 **Household drinking water by residence**

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water



Clean water is a basic need for human life. Most households (90%) report that they do not treat their water prior to drinking. Twelve percent of urban households and 4% of rural households treat their drinking water. Appropriate treatment methods include boiling, adding bleach/chlorine, filtering, and solar disinfecting **(Table 2.1).**

2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facilities

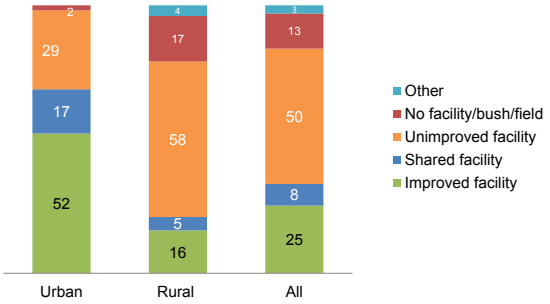
Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households

One-fourth of households in Afghanistan have access to improved toilet facilities. More than half of the households in urban areas (52%) have access to improved toilet facilities, as compared with only 16% of rural households **(Figure 2.3)**. Thirteen percent of households do not have any toilet facility.

Figure 2.3 **Household toilet facilities by residence**

Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facilities



In urban areas, improved toilet facilities generally consist of some kind of flush or pour flush toilet. In rural areas, they are mostly VIP pit latrines or pit latrines with slabs or composting toilets **(Table 2.2)**. Three-fourths of rural households (75%) have unimproved toilet facilities or no toilet facilities at all, which increases the risk of disease transmission. Traditional dry vault toilets are the most common non-improved facility, used by half of rural households.

2.3 Other Household Characteristics

Exposure to smoke inside the home, either from cooking with solid fuels or from smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. Sixty-seven percent of households in Afghanistan use some type of solid fuel for cooking. The majority of households in urban areas use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or natural gas (83%), but in rural areas most households use solid fuel (84%) such as wood, animal dung, or straw/shrubs/grass (**Table 2.3**). Exposure to cooking smoke is greater when cooking takes place inside the house rather than in a separate building or outdoors. In Afghanistan, cooking is done inside the home in more than half (55%) of households. Additionally, in 19% of households someone smokes inside the house daily.

The survey also collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping. Seventy-two percent of households in Afghanistan have electricity, with a large urban-rural divide; 93% of urban households and 64% of rural households have electricity. Carpet is the most common material for flooring (56%). Overall, 48% of households reported having three or more rooms for sleeping (**Table 2.3**).

2.4 Household Wealth

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, in addition to housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by his or her score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

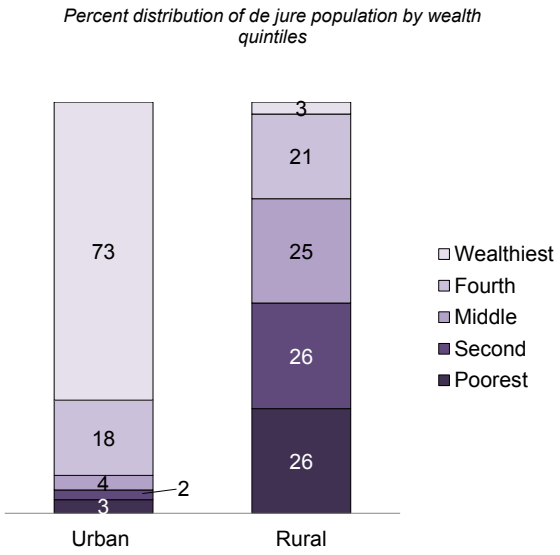
In Afghanistan, the wealthiest households are concentrated in urban areas. Almost all of the urban population falls in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles, while most of the rural population is in the three lowest wealth quintiles **(Figure 2.4)**.

There are large provincial variations in wealth. In Kabul, 67% of the population is concentrated in the highest wealth quintile, while a large majority of the population in Ghor (76%), Bamyan (69%), and Daykundi (65%) is concentrated in the lowest wealth quintile **(Table 2.5)**.

Household Durable Goods

The survey also collected information on household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, farm animals, and bank accounts. Urban households are more likely than rural households to own a television (84% versus 39%), a mobile telephone (94% versus 85%), a refrigerator (51% versus 8%), and a computer (28% versus 5%). In contrast, 78% of rural households own farm animals. For complete information on household possessions, see **Table 2.4**.

Figure 2.4 **Household wealth by residence**



2.5 HAND WASHING

To obtain hand washing information, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands. Soap and water—the ideal hand washing agents—were observed in 36% of households; another 28% had water only **(Table 2.6)**. Some 28% of households did not have water, soap, or any other cleaning agent. These results probably overstate the availability of cleaning agents because they exclude 15% of urban and 28% of rural households where interviewers were unable to observe the place where household members usually wash their hands. The most common reason for this was that there was no designated place for hand washing. Urban households were almost three times as likely as rural households to have soap and water at the usual place for hand washing. The availability of soap and water increased with increasing wealth. Households in the highest wealth quintile were almost seven times as likely as those in the lowest quintile to have soap and water.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

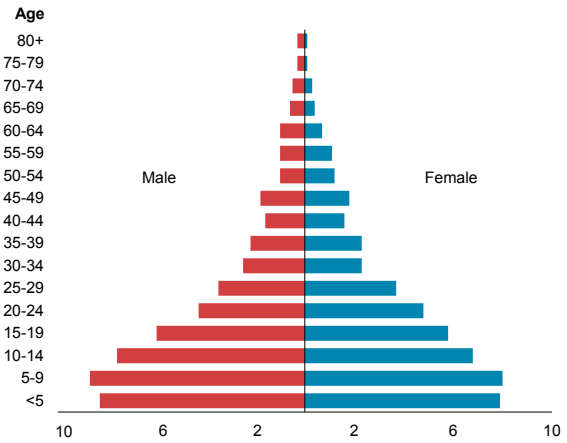
De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

A total of 192,389 individuals stayed overnight in the 24,395 interviewed households in the 2015 AfDHS. Forty-nine percent of them (93,963) were female, and 51% (98,426) were male **(Table 2.7)**. The population pyramid in **Figure 2.5** shows their distribution by five-year age groups and sex. The broad base of the pyramid indicates that Afghanistan's population is young, which is typical of countries with high fertility rates. Forty-seven percent of the population is under age 15, while 3% of residents are age 65 or older **(Table 2.7)**.

***Figure 2.5* Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population



The average size of households in Afghanistan is 8.0 persons **(Table 2.8)**. Urban households are slightly smaller than rural households (7.7 persons versus 8.2 persons). Men head most of Afghan households (98%), with only 2% of households headed by women.

2.7 Birth Registration

Registered birth

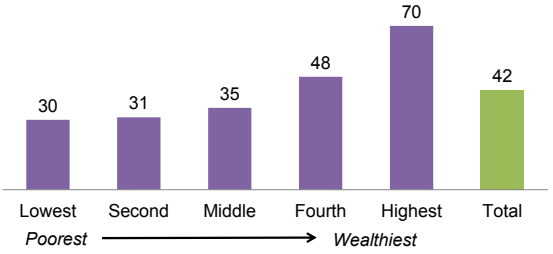
Child has a birth certificate or his or her birth has been registered with the civil authority.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

Forty-two percent of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authority at the time of the survey, and 20% had a birth certificate **(Table 2.9)**. Boys and girls are equally likely to have their births registered and to have a birth certificate. There is evidence that registration may have improved recently: half of children under age 2 were registered, as compared with 38% of those age 2-4. Registration of births varies widely across provinces. Children are most likely to have their births registered in Badghis (78%) and least likely in Nooristan (less than 1%). Birth registration increases with increasing household wealth **(Figure 2.6).**

***Figure 2.6* Birth registration by wealth**

Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



2.8 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival

Orphan

A child with one or both parents dead

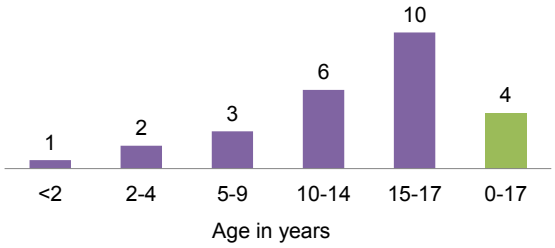
Sample: Children under age 18

Four percent of Afghan children under age 18 are orphaned, meaning that one or both of their parents are dead **(Table 2.10)**. The proportion of orphaned children increases rapidly with age, rising from 1% among children under age 2 to 10% among children age 15-17 **(Figure 2.7)**. Nine in 10 children under age 18 live with both of their parents (94%).

Children age 10-14 whose parents are alive and who are living with at least one parent are more likely to attend school than those whose parents are deceased (67% versus 55%) **(Table 2.11)**.

Figure 2.7 **Orphanhood by age**

Percentage of children under age 18 with one or both parents dead, by age of child



2.9 EDUCATION

2.9.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Number of years of schooling completed by half of the population.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

In Afghanistan, 57% of males age 6 and over have ever attended school, almost double the 31% of females **(Tables 2.12.1 and 2.12.2)**. Only 4% of women and 10% of men have completed secondary school or gone beyond secondary school. The median number of years of schooling completed for women and men is 0.0 and 1.6 years, respectively.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban residents are much more likely to have completed secondary school than rural residents. Among women in urban households, 10% have completed secondary school, as compared with 2% of women in rural households. Similarly, 19% of men in urban areas have completed secondary school, compared with 8% of men in rural areas.
- Educational attainment increases with increasing household wealth among both women and men. Thirteen percent of women in the wealthiest households have completed secondary school, as compared with 1% of women in the poorest households.
- Educational attainment varies by province. Urozgan has the lowest level of educational attainment, with 96% of women and 79% of men having no education. For more details, see **Table 2.12.1** and **Table 2.12.2.**

2.9.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 7-12 for primary school NAR and children age 13-18 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of primary and secondary school students expressed as a percentage of the official primary and secondary school age population.

Sample: Children age 7-12 for primary school GAR and children age 13-18 for secondary school GAR

Sixty-nine percent of boys and 50% of girls age 7-12 attend primary school **(Table 2.13)**. The net attendance ratio drops in secondary school: only 50% of boys and 25% of girls age 13-18 attend secondary school.

Patterns by background characteristics

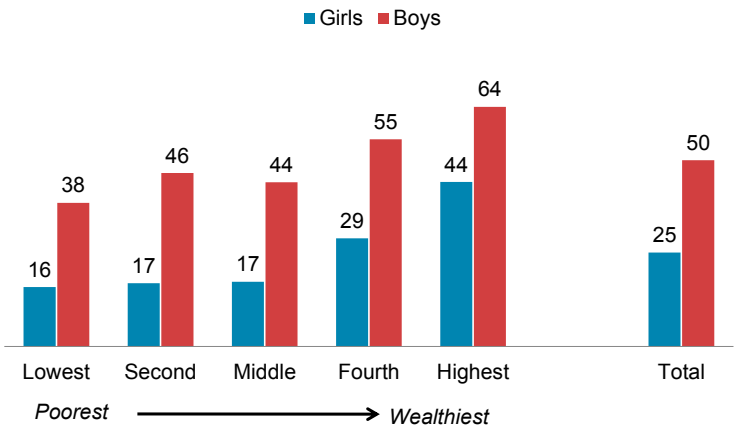
- Urban children are considerably more likely than rural children to attend both primary and secondary school **(Table 2.13)**.
- There are large differences in secondary school attendance by province. Attendance ranges from 16% for boys in Urozgan and 2% for girls in Paktika to 76% for boys and 51% for girls in Panjsher **(Table 2.13)**.
- Children in the highest wealth quintile are more likely than those in the lowest quintile to attend primary school (76% versus 57%) **(Table 2.13)**.
- The net attendance ratio for secondary school increases with increasing wealth among both girls and boys, from 16% in the lowest quintile to 44% in the highest quintile for girls and from 38% in the lowest quintile to 64% in the highest quintile for boys **(Figure 2.8)**.

Other Measures of School Attendance

The survey also collected data on two other indicators. The gross attendance ratio (GAR), which measures participation at each level of schooling among all persons age 5-24, is 78% at the primary school level and 49% at the secondary school level. This indicates that children outside the official school age population for a given level are attending school.

Figure 2.8 **Secondary school attendance by wealth**

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 13-18



The gender parity index (GPI), which is the ratio of female to male attendance rates, is 0.7 for primary school and 0.5 for secondary school. That is, there are about two girls per three boys in primary school and one girl per two boys in secondary school. For complete information on these indicators, see **Table 2.13**.

2.9.3 Reasons for Not Attending School

The survey included questions on why children had never attended school and why those who had attended school but were not attending at the time of the survey had stopped attending. Among de facto household members age 5-24 who had never attended school, the most common reason given was that their parents simply did not send them to school (48% of females and 19% of males). Distance to school was also a common reason. The need to work or earn money was more often cited as a reason for boys never attending school than for girls **(Table 2.14)**.

Table 2.15 shows the percent distribution of the de facto population age 5-24 who dropped out of school by reasons for dropping out, according to sex and place of residence. The main reasons for males dropping out of school are the need to work (44%) and the need to help at home (15%). Among females, 30% dropped out because their parents did not send them to school, while 19% dropped out because they got married.

List of Tables

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1 Household drinking water**
- **Table 2.2 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 2.3 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.4 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.6 Hand washing**
- **Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.8 Household composition**
- **Table 2.9 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.11 School attendance by survivorship of parents**
- **Table 2.12.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.12.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.13 School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.14 Reasons for children never attending school**
- **Table 2.15 Reasons for children dropping out of school**

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, time to obtain drinking water, and treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Afghanistan 2015

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	86.3	58.0	65.3	86.4	59.9	66.4
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	21.0	2.4	7.2	19.4	2.5	6.6
Public tap/standpipe	10.6	15.4	14.2	11.0	16.7	15.3
Tube well or borehole	28.8	17.1	20.1	29.9	17.1	20.3
Protected dug well	23.9	16.7	18.5	24.1	17.2	18.9
Protected spring	1.4	5.8	4.7	1.4	5.9	4.8
Rain water	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4
Bottled water	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2
Non-improved source	11.9	40.3	33.0	11.9	38.6	32.1
Unprotected dug well	4.4	13.5	11.1	4.3	13.2	11.0
Unprotected spring	1.4	11.2	8.6	1.1	10.5	8.2
Tanker truck/cart with drum	5.2	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8
Surface water	0.9	9.5	7.3	0.9	9.1	7.0
Other source	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises	76.7	34.5	45.3	77.4	36.5	46.6
Less than 30 minutes	17.3	47.8	39.9	16.3	46.4	39.0
30 minutes or longer	4.6	16.6	13.5	4.9	16.1	13.3
Don't know	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[1]						
Boiled	8.5	2.4	3.9	8.3	2.3	3.8
Bleach/chlorine added	3.8	1.0	1.7	3.8	1.1	1.8
Strained through cloth	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4
Ceramic, sand, or other filter	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8
Solar disinfection	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	1.7	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.3
No treatment	85.3	91.9	90.2	85.0	92.1	90.4
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[2]	12.4	3.8	6.0	12.5	3.9	6.0
Number	6,269	18,126	24,395	48,246	147,802	196,048

[1] Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[2] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence, Afghanistan 2015

	Households			Population		
Type of toilet/latrine facility	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved, not shared facility	52.1	16.2	25.4	54.6	16.9	26.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	7.6	0.3	2.2	8.0	0.3	2.2
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	26.4	2.0	8.3	28.2	2.4	8.7
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	4.5	1.7	2.4	4.6	1.8	2.5
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	7.5	4.9	5.6	7.9	5.2	5.9
Pit latrine with slab	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.9
Composting toilet	1.9	3.5	3.1	1.9	3.4	3.0
Shared facility[1]	16.5	5.4	8.2	13.3	4.3	6.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	2.3	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.5
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	8.2	0.8	2.7	6.7	0.6	2.1
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.5	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.5
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2
Pit latrine with slab	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Composting toilet	0.7	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.0
Non-improved facility	31.1	74.9	63.6	31.8	74.5	64.1
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	3.0	0.4	1.1	3.3	0.4	1.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	2.2	5.7	4.8	2.4	5.2	4.5
Bucket	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4
Traditional dry vault toilet	23.7	50.7	43.7	24.4	51.9	45.2
Eco sanitation	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
No facility/bush/field	1.9	17.2	13.2	1.4	16.1	12.5
Other	0.2	3.5	2.7	0.1	4.2	3.2
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,269	18,126	24,395	48,246	147,802	196,048

[1] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 2.3 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Afghanistan 2015

Housing characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Electricity			
Yes	92.5	64.2	71.5
No	7.5	35.8	28.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material			
Earth/sand	3.7	2.2	2.6
Dung	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mud and hay	4.5	3.2	3.6
Wood planks	0.4	0.1	0.2
Parquet or polished wood	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ceramic tiles	1.8	0.1	0.5
Cement	15.4	1.2	4.8
Rugs/mat	23.9	26.6	25.9
Carpet	48.0	58.6	55.9
Other	2.0	7.7	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping			
One	20.0	15.2	16.4
Two	33.3	34.0	33.8
Three or more	44.0	49.6	48.2
Missing	2.6	1.2	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking			
In the house	62.9	52.7	55.3
In a separate building	22.8	25.8	25.0
Outdoors	12.2	19.2	17.4
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	1.9	2.2	2.1
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel			
Electricity	0.4	0.1	0.2
LPG/natural gas/biogas	83.1	15.1	32.6
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.6	0.5
Charcoal	0.3	0.9	0.7
Wood	9.3	28.0	23.2
Straw/shrubs/grass	2.7	21.8	16.9
Agricultural crop	0.9	8.0	6.2
Animal dung	2.8	24.8	19.2
Other fuel	0.1	0.5	0.4
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	16.0	84.2	66.7
Frequency of smoking in the home			
Daily	19.3	19.2	19.2
Weekly	2.3	2.7	2.6
Monthly	0.5	0.6	0.6
Less than monthly	0.4	0.5	0.4
Never	77.5	76.9	77.1
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,269	18,126	24,395

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

[1] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung

Table 2.4 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Afghanistan 2015

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	45.1	48.1	47.3
Television	84.2	39.1	50.7
Mobile telephone	93.5	85.1	87.3
Non-mobile telephone	6.0	0.7	2.1
Refrigerator	50.7	8.4	19.2
Table	20.4	6.7	10.2
Chair	17.6	5.5	8.6
Sofa	9.2	2.0	3.9
Bed	30.9	15.6	19.5
Cupboard	54.5	29.1	35.6
Stand fan	58.4	18.2	28.5
Generator	19.0	8.8	11.4
Sewing machine	62.3	58.8	59.7
Computer	28.4	5.3	11.3
Means of transport			
Bicycle	40.3	26.4	30.0
Animal-drawn cart	1.3	7.4	5.8
Rickshaw	2.6	4.1	3.7
Motorcycle/scooter	25.4	38.7	35.2
Car/truck/tractor	16.4	13.2	14.0
Ownership of agricultural land	18.9	64.4	52.7
Ownership of farm animals[1]	20.4	78.2	63.4
Number	6,269	18,126	24,395

[1] Cattle, cows, bulls, horses, donkeys, goats, sheep, camels, ducks, or chickens

Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and province, Afghanistan 2015

Residence/province	Wealth quintile						Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total		
Residence								
Urban	3.3	2.4	3.5	18.3	72.5	100.0	48,246	0.09
Rural	25.5	25.7	25.4	20.6	2.9	100.0	147,802	0.20
Province[1]								
Kabul	0.3	1.7	6.3	24.3	67.4	100.0	25,119	0.15
Kapisa	7.2	40.4	28.6	21.3	2.4	100.0	1,413	0.11
Parwan	13.3	26.1	36.1	17.7	6.7	100.0	4,557	0.26
Wardak	36.3	16.8	26.0	20.7	0.2	100.0	2,597	0.22
Logar	2.8	29.0	33.1	31.6	3.6	100.0	3,360	0.24
Nangarhar	1.1	10.8	22.9	39.0	26.3	100.0	5,896	0.23
Laghman	2.5	26.8	38.4	29.0	3.3	100.0	4,138	0.24
Panjsher	37.2	35.2	18.0	9.2	0.4	100.0	429	0.32
Baghlan	44.8	23.3	12.2	7.1	12.6	100.0	5,630	0.22
Bamyan	68.7	15.4	8.6	6.3	1.1	100.0	2,370	0.15
Ghazni	10.9	30.3	24.6	31.5	2.7	100.0	7,265	0.24
Paktika	4.4	37.7	33.0	21.9	2.9	100.0	4,789	0.28
Paktya	3.7	26.5	42.2	23.8	3.9	100.0	3,566	0.19
Khost	4.2	17.8	24.4	41.9	11.7	100.0	5,478	0.19
Kunarha	9.4	27.4	34.7	22.8	5.7	100.0	4,560	0.16
Nooristan	6.5	42.6	30.6	20.1	0.2	100.0	1,257	0.27
Badakhshan	54.3	26.2	13.3	3.8	2.4	100.0	6,329	0.16
Takhar	33.3	28.8	17.8	12.3	7.8	100.0	7,664	0.22
Kunduz	25.1	31.5	17.2	14.9	11.3	100.0	8,583	0.24
Samangan	55.1	10.7	18.8	10.2	5.2	100.0	2,230	0.24
Balkh	29.3	18.6	11.6	16.0	24.5	100.0	12,078	0.33
Sar-E-Pul	46.2	21.9	21.6	7.9	2.4	100.0	4,291	0.16
Ghor	75.8	13.3	6.2	3.2	1.4	100.0	4,747	0.24
Daykundi	65.4	27.9	5.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	2,383	0.21
Urozgan	3.3	40.0	39.3	15.7	1.7	100.0	1,512	0.14
Kandahar	0.5	9.5	32.1	22.5	35.5	100.0	15,910	0.30
Jawzjan	20.1	26.5	14.6	24.1	14.7	100.0	4,738	0.24
Faryab	20.0	16.6	22.2	27.0	14.1	100.0	13,614	0.12
Helmand	4.1	33.7	28.9	18.0	15.3	100.0	6,171	0.25
Badghis	53.5	24.1	18.0	2.8	1.6	100.0	4,136	0.33
Herat	26.2	20.2	16.6	16.5	20.4	100.0	13,116	0.30
Farah	28.7	36.1	12.7	15.3	7.1	100.0	4,190	0.34
Nimroz	3.9	8.1	10.7	38.3	39.1	100.0	1,773	0.17
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	196,048	0.14

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 2.6 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed, and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of households where place for washing hands was observed	Number of households	Among households where place for hand washing was observed, percentage with:								Number of households with place for hand washing observed
			Soap and water[1]	Water and cleansing agent[2] other than soap only	Water only	Soap but no water[3]	Cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	Missing	Total	
Residence											
Urban	85.5	6,269	64.9	1.1	20.3	4.4	0.1	9.0	0.3	100.0	5,361
Rural	72.1	18,126	23.9	1.9	31.4	5.5	1.4	35.5	0.3	100.0	13,065
Province[4]											
Kabul	86.5	3,369	72.9	1.4	16.7	5.0	0.1	3.6	0.3	100.0	2,913
Kapisa	97.0	179	58.1	1.0	23.6	6.7	0.1	10.5	0.0	100.0	173
Parwan	94.5	601	36.0	4.2	13.6	12.4	2.7	31.1	0.0	100.0	568
Wardak	82.1	351	27.9	3.2	38.1	9.7	0.5	20.4	0.1	100.0	289
Logar	72.4	398	60.1	7.4	5.3	4.3	0.9	21.6	0.4	100.0	288
Nangarhar	60.0	625	56.8	0.9	21.0	6.4	0.0	14.9	0.0	100.0	375
Laghman	77.3	446	26.2	0.6	8.8	3.6	0.8	59.9	0.0	100.0	345
Panjsher	96.7	54	65.5	0.4	2.0	27.5	0.0	3.9	0.7	100.0	52
Baghlan	75.5	776	13.6	1.0	30.5	1.6	0.6	51.9	0.7	100.0	586
Bamyan	98.8	300	17.2	0.6	21.4	7.2	0.8	52.1	0.5	100.0	296
Ghazni	41.0	864	25.9	3.3	40.3	0.8	2.6	26.9	0.3	100.0	354
Paktika	64.7	514	30.8	3.0	30.4	1.1	0.3	34.3	0.2	100.0	333
Paktya	83.4	353	59.9	4.1	14.1	4.8	2.7	14.2	0.2	100.0	294
Khost	49.9	457	35.8	9.8	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	228
Kunarha	70.2	507	23.1	8.1	16.4	2.4	5.6	44.3	0.1	100.0	356
Nooristan	52.2	127	15.8	1.4	25.0	22.2	5.7	29.9	0.0	100.0	66
Badakhshan	94.1	849	24.8	1.1	20.8	0.1	0.2	53.1	0.0	100.0	799
Takhar	78.1	1,027	16.1	0.4	53.2	0.3	0.2	29.4	0.6	100.0	803
Kunduz	97.6	1,070	12.6	1.6	12.4	18.2	4.2	50.5	0.5	100.0	1,044
Samangan	79.0	316	26.0	12.7	41.7	0.1	0.4	18.5	0.7	100.0	250
Balkh	98.2	1,510	40.6	1.8	23.2	5.8	2.1	26.5	0.0	100.0	1,482
Sar-E-Pul	88.6	644	23.0	1.3	60.0	1.4	0.1	14.2	0.0	100.0	571
Ghor	87.1	626	18.8	0.3	10.3	4.7	4.6	60.9	0.4	100.0	545
Daykundi	3.6	346	(10.7)	(3.2)	(62.9)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(5.2)	100.0	12
Urozgan	4.8	167	(62.0)	(4.4)	(25.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(3.4)	100.0	8
Kandahar	35.7	1,659	42.5	0.0	43.6	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.9	100.0	593
Jawzjan	89.4	563	28.6	2.4	7.8	37.7	2.3	21.1	0.1	100.0	503
Faryab	96.9	1,680	21.2	0.0	59.5	0.1	0.0	19.2	0.1	100.0	1,627
Helmand	29.6	718	48.2	0.5	19.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	2.7	100.0	213
Badghis	58.6	531	5.7	0.2	16.5	0.4	0.0	76.8	0.4	100.0	311
Herat	82.1	2,011	30.3	0.0	31.8	3.1	0.0	34.2	0.6	100.0	1,651
Farah	60.9	501	27.6	1.1	33.9	0.1	0.0	37.3	0.0	100.0	305
Nimroz	76.7	238	48.2	0.5	31.4	0.0	0.0	19.8	0.1	100.0	183
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	79.2	4,852	11.4	1.0	32.6	5.2	1.8	47.6	0.3	100.0	3,841
Second	70.8	4,838	17.1	2.0	32.8	5.6	1.3	40.9	0.4	100.0	3,424
Middle	67.5	4,871	25.8	2.9	31.4	4.8	1.5	33.0	0.5	100.0	3,286
Fourth	72.7	4,859	43.3	1.6	29.5	6.7	0.5	18.1	0.3	100.0	3,534
Highest	87.2	4,976	73.7	1.2	17.0	3.8	0.1	4.0	0.2	100.0	4,340
Total	75.5	24,395	35.8	1.7	28.2	5.2	1.0	27.8	0.3	100.0	18,426

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.

[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.

[3] Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

[4] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by 5-year age groups, according to sex and residence, Afghanistan 2015

	Urban			Rural					
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	15.2	14.9	15.1	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.1	16.1
5-9	14.9	14.8	14.8	17.6	16.8	17.2	17.0	16.3	16.6
10-14	14.3	14.2	14.2	15.0	13.7	14.4	14.8	13.8	14.3
15-19	12.5	13.2	12.8	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.7
20-24	9.2	11.1	10.1	8.3	9.5	8.8	8.5	9.9	9.2
25-29	7.8	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.7	7.1	6.9	7.6	7.2
30-34	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8
35-39	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.5
40-44	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2
45-49	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
50-54	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.3
55-59	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1
60-64	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7
65-69	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0
70-74	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.8
75-79	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4
80+	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	23,788	23,406	47,194	74,638	70,557	145,195	98,426	93,963	192,389

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, Afghanistan 2015

	Residence		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Household headship			
Male	97.2	98.7	98.3
Female	2.8	1.3	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	0.4	0.1	0.2
2	2.2	2.2	2.2
3	5.1	4.0	4.3
4	8.1	7.0	7.3
5	11.1	9.1	9.6
6	13.3	12.2	12.5
7	14.5	13.4	13.7
8	12.4	12.7	12.6
9+	32.9	39.4	37.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	7.7	8.2	8.0
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18			
Foster children[1]	3.5	4.3	4.1
Double orphans	1.2	1.3	1.2
Single orphans[2]	5.7	6.2	6.0
Foster and/or orphan children	8.3	9.6	9.3
Number of households	6,269	18,126	24,395

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.

[1] Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

[2] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent

Table 2.9 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Children whose births are registered			Number of children
	Percentage who had a birth certificate	Percentage who did not have a birth certificate	Percentage registered	
Age				
<2	25.0	24.5	49.6	11,615
2-4	16.8	21.3	38.0	19,785
Sex				
Male	19.9	22.8	42.7	16,068
Female	19.8	22.1	41.9	15,332
Residence				
Urban	36.1	27.4	63.5	7,222
Rural	15.0	21.0	36.0	24,178
Province[1]				
Kabul	45.5	25.1	70.6	3,755
Kapisa	30.2	37.3	67.4	212
Parwan	25.2	32.7	57.9	698
Wardak	42.4	6.2	48.6	355
Logar	15.7	11.5	27.2	424
Nangarhar	13.9	30.0	43.8	1,024
Laghman	3.0	2.0	5.0	782
Panjsher	40.2	18.7	58.9	41
Baghlan	13.7	2.7	16.4	752
Bamyan	14.5	47.6	62.1	344
Ghazni	18.7	6.3	25.0	785
Paktika	5.6	19.4	25.0	858
Paktya	0.8	69.8	70.6	613
Khost	11.0	25.6	36.6	1,008
Kunarha	14.7	19.9	34.6	809
Nooristan	0.0	0.1	0.1	299
Badakhshan	16.4	15.8	32.2	898
Takhar	6.2	21.2	27.4	1,227
Kunduz	16.9	8.9	25.8	1,201
Samangan	10.6	7.9	18.5	350
Balkh	19.7	21.0	40.6	1,951
Sar-E-Pul	33.4	18.7	52.1	614
Ghor	9.0	24.2	33.2	873
Daykundi	1.5	25.1	26.6	332
Urozgan	1.3	3.6	4.9	392
Kandahar	5.1	36.3	41.4	2,909
Jawzjan	31.6	5.5	37.1	604
Faryab	10.1	41.8	51.9	2,412
Helmand	16.0	1.3	17.3	949
Badghis	50.2	27.8	78.1	765
Herat	36.9	10.0	46.9	2,014
Farah	10.2	30.7	41.0	825
Nimroz	67.3	3.9	71.2	300
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	13.3	16.6	29.8	6,060
Second	12.7	18.3	30.9	6,385
Middle	13.7	21.3	34.9	6,708
Fourth	22.8	25.3	48.2	6,453
Highest	38.4	31.5	69.9	5,794
Total	19.8	22.5	42.3	31,400

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under 18 years of age by living arrangements and survival status of parents, the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and the percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/mother				
Age														
0-4	97.2	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.3	1.2	31,400
<2	97.9	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	0.6	11,615
2-4	96.8	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.3	1.6	19,785
5-9	95.8	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.5	2.6	32,226
10-14	92.8	1.1	3.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	1.3	5.5	27,801
15-17	86.4	0.9	5.3	0.1	2.0	2.3	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.9	100.0	4.4	9.5	13,748
Sex														
Male	94.7	1.2	2.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.9	3.7	54,602
Female	93.7	1.2	2.2	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	1.4	4.1	50,573
Residence														
Urban	94.6	1.0	2.3	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	1.1	3.7	24,787
Rural	94.1	1.3	2.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	1.2	3.9	80,389
Province[2]														
Kabul	95.4	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.7	2.6	12,607
Kapisa	93.5	1.6	3.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.6	4.3	731
Parwan	91.2	0.8	4.3	0.1	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.7	7.3	2,362
Wardak	95.1	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	1.1	3.6	1,269
Logar	98.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.5	1.7	1,949
Nangarhar	94.0	1.3	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.7	4.1	3,228
Laghman	95.4	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	0.7	3.6	2,422
Panjsher	96.5	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.8	2.7	211
Baghlan	96.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	1.1	2.0	2,923
Bamyan	90.5	2.2	2.9	0.3	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	1.7	6.0	1,233
Ghazni	96.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	100.0	2.0	2.5	3,664
Paktika	93.9	1.2	1.8	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	0.4	4.5	2,541
Paktya	93.2	0.8	2.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	100.0	1.9	5.6	1,950
Khost	93.4	2.9	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	0.9	3.2	3,207
Kunarha	94.5	1.7	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.4	3.6	2,741
Nooristan	92.0	0.3	4.3	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.6	7.0	723
Badakhshan	93.0	1.3	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.1	5.0	3,354
Takhar	91.2	1.8	3.4	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	1.4	6.1	4,032
Kunduz	95.3	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	1.0	3.4	4,569
Samangan	93.6	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	2.1	4.8	1,172
Balkh	94.9	0.3	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.3	3.9	6,135
Sar-E-Pul	92.8	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	100.0	1.9	5.3	2,194
Ghor	94.5	0.7	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	1.3	3.9	2,734
Daykundi	86.7	7.0	2.8	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	2.3	4.3	1,293
Urozgan	98.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.1	1.4	947
Kandahar	96.7	0.4	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.6	2.7	9,101
Jawzjan	97.5	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	0.6	1.7	2,508
Faryab	87.6	4.9	3.7	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	2.7	6.6	6,967
Helmand	97.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	0.9	1.6	3,621
Badghis	94.0	0.1	2.5	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	1.8	4.3	2,321
Herat	93.9	1.0	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	0.9	4.6	6,947
Farah	93.3	0.1	4.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	1.9	4.9	2,405
Nimroz	92.5	0.4	3.4	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	100.0	2.8	5.4	1,019
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	94.2	0.8	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	1.1	4.1	21,194
Second	94.8	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	1.1	3.6	21,387
Middle	93.1	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	1.3	4.3	21,585
Fourth	93.9	1.6	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	1.3	4.0	21,374
Highest	95.0	0.9	2.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.0	3.4	19,634
Total <15	95.4	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	0.7	3.0	91,427
Total <18	94.2	1.2	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	1.2	3.9	105,175

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 2.11 School attendance by survivorship of parents

For de jure children age 10-14, the percentage attending school by parental survival and the ratio of the percentage attending, by parental survival, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Percentage attending school by survivorship of parents				
Background characteristic	Both parents deceased	Number	Both parents alive and living with at least one parent	Number	Ratio[1]
Sex					
Male	72.0	82	79.7	13,907	0.90
Female	36.2	74	52.9	12,247	0.68
Residence					
Urban	(65.7)	28	84.2	6,400	0.78
Rural	52.6	127	61.6	19,754	0.85
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	(69.4)	40	61.5	5,444	1.13
Second	(39.0)	26	57.1	5,334	0.68
Middle	49.1	47	57.3	5,108	0.86
Fourth	(51.2)	25	74.0	5,288	0.69
Highest	*	18	87.0	4,980	0.76
Total	54.9	156	67.2	26,154	0.82

Note: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Provincial-level disaggregation is not shown due to the small number of cases.
[1] Ratio of the percentage with both parents deceased to the percentage with both parents alive and living with a parent

Table 2.12.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	69.8	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	12,649	0.0
10-14	40.8	45.1	6.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	13,004	1.6
15-19	48.7	12.1	5.9	26.3	5.5	1.1	0.4	100.0	11,094	1.6
20-24	64.9	7.3	3.1	9.7	8.8	5.8	0.4	100.0	9,272	0.0
25-29	80.5	6.3	2.1	3.9	3.6	3.3	0.3	100.0	7,095	0.0
30-34	88.0	4.5	1.5	2.9	1.4	1.5	0.2	100.0	4,416	0.0
35-39	89.4	3.8	0.9	2.6	1.4	1.5	0.4	100.0	4,462	0.0
40-44	89.0	4.6	1.2	1.8	0.9	2.1	0.4	100.0	3,159	0.0
45-49	91.2	3.7	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	3,412	0.0
50-54	94.1	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	100.0	2,394	0.0
55-59	94.2	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	100.0	2,116	0.0
60-64	94.5	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.3	100.0	1,404	0.0
65+	96.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,713	0.0
Residence										
Urban	50.1	22.8	4.1	12.9	5.6	4.2	0.4	100.0	19,392	0.0
Rural	74.9	14.7	2.4	5.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	56,798	0.0
Province[3]										
Kabul	49.1	23.2	4.1	13.1	6.2	4.0	0.4	100.0	10,061	0.2
Kapisa	55.0	22.5	4.6	11.0	3.5	2.9	0.6	100.0	577	0.0
Parwan	67.9	18.1	2.5	6.2	3.1	1.3	1.0	100.0	1,865	0.0
Wardak	84.4	11.2	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,017	0.0
Logar	66.6	17.1	2.9	9.5	2.8	0.6	0.4	100.0	1,308	0.0
Nangarhar	68.5	16.6	3.4	7.4	2.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	2,248	0.0
Laghman	72.7	18.8	1.6	4.7	1.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,503	0.0
Panjsher	51.4	21.1	5.4	16.2	4.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	182	0.0
Baghlan	70.6	14.6	4.5	5.4	2.4	1.3	1.3	100.0	2,246	0.0
Bamyan	60.2	21.6	5.2	9.7	2.0	0.8	0.5	100.0	936	0.0
Ghazni	68.1	16.9	2.8	8.5	1.8	0.5	1.4	100.0	3,091	0.0
Paktika	94.8	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,746	0.0
Paktya	84.4	11.3	0.9	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,235	0.0
Khost	88.6	6.7	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.8	100.0	1,972	0.0
Kunarha	66.5	21.9	4.4	4.6	0.9	0.3	1.4	100.0	1,681	0.0
Nooristan	91.7	5.5	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	445	0.0
Badakhshan	58.2	23.3	4.4	10.5	2.2	1.1	0.3	100.0	2,529	0.0
Takhar	68.1	17.1	3.3	7.6	1.9	1.8	0.3	100.0	3,025	0.0
Kunduz	80.3	9.8	1.1	5.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	100.0	3,346	0.0
Samangan	71.0	17.5	2.5	6.6	0.8	1.2	0.4	100.0	876	0.0
Balkh	59.3	20.7	3.7	10.0	4.5	1.7	0.2	100.0	4,761	0.0
Sar-E-Pul	70.5	16.7	4.8	5.5	1.2	0.7	0.6	100.0	1,748	0.0
Ghor	66.2	20.8	4.5	6.6	1.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,779	0.0
Daykundi	60.7	19.3	3.5	13.4	1.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,020	0.0
Urozgan	95.6	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	525	0.0
Kandahar	87.7	8.7	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,900	0.0
Jawzjan	62.8	17.2	2.7	9.1	4.5	2.7	0.9	100.0	1,839	0.0
Faryab	58.2	20.3	3.0	10.1	4.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	5,318	0.0
Helmand	84.1	9.8	1.5	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	100.0	2,259	0.0
Badghis	73.7	21.8	1.4	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,553	0.0
Herat	69.7	16.6	2.4	6.8	1.8	2.1	0.6	100.0	5,341	0.0
Farah	80.2	13.2	1.9	3.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,532	0.0
Nimroz	64.0	24.3	3.1	6.1	1.2	1.0	0.3	100.0	667	0.0
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	75.1	16.3	2.8	4.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	15,333	0.0
Second	77.8	13.5	2.0	4.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	15,297	0.0
Middle	78.6	13.0	2.0	4.3	1.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	14,779	0.0
Fourth	65.9	18.5	3.2	8.0	2.8	0.8	0.7	100.0	15,050	0.0
Highest	46.6	22.3	4.2	14.0	6.8	5.8	0.4	100.0	15,731	0.8
Total	68.6	16.8	2.8	7.1	2.5	1.5	0.5	100.0	76,190	0.0

[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 12 at the secondary level
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 2.12.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	62.8	35.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	13,808	0.0
10-14	16.4	64.0	10.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	14,598	3.0
15-19	18.5	13.4	9.4	51.6	5.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	11,487	6.8
20-24	30.2	9.4	5.1	25.6	20.4	8.9	0.3	100.0	8,354	7.3
25-29	43.6	10.7	5.3	15.0	14.7	10.4	0.2	100.0	6,797	3.4
30-34	52.0	12.2	5.4	13.4	10.6	6.3	0.2	100.0	4,768	0.0
35-39	54.4	10.6	5.5	12.8	10.5	6.0	0.2	100.0	4,153	0.0
40-44	60.7	11.2	5.2	10.1	8.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	3,065	0.0
45-49	59.8	13.6	4.0	10.0	7.3	4.9	0.5	100.0	3,532	0.0
50-54	63.7	6.4	4.9	11.3	8.1	5.3	0.3	100.0	1,975	0.0
55-59	67.4	6.9	5.1	7.0	7.1	6.2	0.2	100.0	1,940	0.0
60-64	71.0	7.7	4.1	5.0	5.5	6.3	0.5	100.0	1,885	0.0
65+	81.4	4.0	5.0	2.2	4.4	2.4	0.6	100.0	3,225	0.0
Residence										
Urban	28.7	24.9	6.2	20.8	11.5	7.6	0.3	100.0	19,490	4.3
Rural	47.1	24.7	5.6	14.6	5.2	2.3	0.4	100.0	60,099	0.6
Province[3]										
Kabul	26.7	25.1	6.0	21.5	12.6	7.7	0.4	100.0	10,411	4.6
Kapisa	25.0	26.9	6.7	19.8	11.0	10.4	0.2	100.0	552	4.7
Parwan	31.3	26.4	4.9	21.1	10.1	5.5	0.7	100.0	1,786	3.2
Wardak	45.0	19.9	6.1	16.5	7.0	5.1	0.4	100.0	1,103	1.2
Logar	33.3	25.5	5.5	23.2	9.6	2.5	0.4	100.0	1,538	3.0
Nangarhar	35.2	24.9	5.5	19.1	8.7	6.2	0.4	100.0	2,335	2.8
Laghman	41.3	28.9	6.3	14.4	6.3	2.5	0.3	100.0	1,602	1.4
Panjsher	24.5	23.2	6.3	27.5	12.8	5.0	0.7	100.0	190	5.3
Baghlan	36.3	23.4	7.3	18.8	9.8	3.5	1.0	100.0	2,408	3.0
Bamyan	40.3	24.3	7.2	17.4	6.2	4.0	0.6	100.0	904	2.1
Ghazni	44.8	22.9	6.0	17.8	5.2	2.5	0.9	100.0	3,224	1.1
Paktika	44.8	24.1	5.7	13.4	9.9	1.7	0.3	100.0	2,031	0.8
Paktya	39.1	26.7	5.8	20.2	4.7	3.2	0.4	100.0	1,542	2.1
Khost	42.7	24.9	5.8	15.5	7.1	3.4	0.6	100.0	2,264	1.2
Kunarha	26.2	30.7	6.4	22.2	7.8	5.4	1.1	100.0	1,718	3.7
Nooristan	64.8	13.3	3.3	12.0	5.4	0.8	0.3	100.0	444	0.0
Badakhshan	41.7	27.9	6.7	15.8	4.4	3.2	0.3	100.0	2,624	1.9
Takhar	47.4	25.3	5.3	14.9	3.3	3.4	0.3	100.0	2,774	0.7
Kunduz	53.0	19.2	4.4	16.6	4.7	1.5	0.6	100.0	3,792	0.0
Samangan	49.9	22.8	6.5	13.2	4.7	2.8	0.1	100.0	907	0.0
Balkh	40.4	26.9	6.0	16.7	6.9	3.0	0.0	100.0	4,634	2.0
Sar-E-Pul	47.4	31.2	8.7	9.1	1.9	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,746	0.5
Ghor	42.1	24.9	5.5	16.7	6.4	4.0	0.3	100.0	1,992	1.5
Daykundi	47.9	26.2	5.2	15.4	3.0	2.1	0.3	100.0	881	0.4
Urozgan	79.0	9.9	2.0	4.9	2.3	0.4	1.4	100.0	515	0.0
Kandahar	63.9	17.5	3.2	10.2	3.9	1.0	0.3	100.0	6,398	0.0
Jawzjan	34.9	24.3	6.4	18.4	11.2	4.6	0.2	100.0	2,054	2.8
Faryab	37.5	27.9	7.8	16.7	6.7	3.3	0.1	100.0	5,043	2.3
Helmand	42.1	28.3	6.7	14.9	5.4	1.8	0.8	100.0	2,720	1.5
Badghis	55.5	29.9	3.9	7.6	2.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,627	0.0
Herat	51.5	25.1	5.2	11.0	3.1	3.9	0.4	100.0	5,446	0.0
Farah	51.9	24.5	5.7	11.0	5.2	1.5	0.2	100.0	1,620	0.0
Nimroz	49.1	31.9	4.2	9.9	3.3	1.2	0.4	100.0	699	0.1
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	51.6	24.8	5.8	12.7	3.2	1.4	0.5	100.0	16,141	0.0
Second	49.8	24.3	5.7	14.2	4.1	1.5	0.4	100.0	15,847	0.0
Middle	49.0	24.6	5.3	13.9	4.9	2.0	0.4	100.0	15,736	0.2
Fourth	38.3	26.5	5.8	17.5	7.8	3.7	0.5	100.0	15,875	2.3
Highest	24.5	23.7	6.1	22.2	13.9	9.4	0.3	100.0	15,990	5.3
Total	42.6	24.8	5.7	16.1	6.8	3.6	0.4	100.0	79,589	1.6

[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 12 at the secondary level
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 2.13 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	77.6	70.9	74.2	0.91	101.6	88.9	95.2	0.88
Rural	67.2	43.5	56.2	0.65	87.3	56.8	73.1	0.65
Province[4]								
Kabul	79.7	74.5	77.1	0.94	107.9	93.6	100.6	0.87
Kapisa	83.3	69.5	76.8	0.83	104.9	90.5	98.1	0.86
Parwan	79.6	55.1	67.0	0.69	103.4	70.8	86.6	0.69
Wardak	75.5	31.0	54.2	0.41	94.8	42.4	69.7	0.45
Logar	72.2	53.0	63.9	0.73	95.2	67.2	83.0	0.71
Nangarhar	72.1	46.4	60.1	0.64	97.0	62.4	80.9	0.64
Laghman	72.0	40.3	57.2	0.56	95.1	55.8	76.8	0.59
Panjsher	79.8	72.4	76.1	0.91	105.7	98.6	102.2	0.93
Baghlan	70.2	41.9	57.4	0.60	95.6	63.1	80.9	0.66
Bamyan	76.2	64.5	70.4	0.85	94.6	83.6	89.1	0.88
Ghazni	72.0	54.9	63.4	0.76	89.8	67.4	78.5	0.75
Paktika	92.3	19.7	63.5	0.21	127.8	30.5	89.1	0.24
Paktya	85.1	39.5	65.6	0.46	119.3	56.3	92.4	0.47
Khost	80.8	23.8	55.7	0.29	112.9	35.3	78.7	0.31
Kunarha	78.1	42.1	60.3	0.54	103.7	55.1	79.7	0.53
Nooristan	37.4	20.2	29.7	0.54	44.2	27.1	36.5	0.61
Badakhshan	72.0	64.7	68.4	0.90	91.9	76.8	84.4	0.84
Takhar	67.0	51.9	59.7	0.77	83.2	69.3	76.5	0.83
Kunduz	48.7	28.3	39.1	0.58	61.7	36.7	50.0	0.59
Samangan	71.2	56.9	64.2	0.80	100.0	77.0	88.8	0.77
Balkh	76.2	67.9	71.9	0.89	98.2	84.3	91.1	0.86
Sar-E-Pul	71.4	50.6	62.4	0.71	88.1	64.4	77.8	0.73
Ghor	81.3	69.5	75.9	0.86	96.4	87.2	92.2	0.90
Daykundi	70.7	64.1	67.6	0.91	86.3	82.8	84.6	0.96
Urozgan	28.3	6.5	17.2	0.23	35.4	8.2	21.6	0.23
Kandahar	40.8	25.5	33.8	0.62	55.7	32.5	45.0	0.58
Jawzjan	68.4	48.4	59.5	0.71	83.3	56.5	71.3	0.68
Faryab	76.6	69.7	73.4	0.91	90.7	88.4	89.6	0.97
Helmand	66.4	23.0	47.2	0.35	86.3	32.9	62.7	0.38
Badghis	83.6	67.0	75.4	0.80	121.4	91.8	106.8	0.76
Herat	64.3	44.8	54.8	0.70	83.1	57.8	70.8	0.70
Farah	50.1	38.4	44.8	0.77	61.7	48.0	55.5	0.78
Nimroz	66.2	54.1	60.8	0.82	86.2	65.2	76.8	0.76
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	66.5	47.0	57.1	0.71	86.6	61.1	74.3	0.71
Second	63.6	38.9	51.9	0.61	83.6	49.3	67.3	0.59
Middle	66.1	37.8	53.4	0.57	86.4	51.2	70.6	0.59
Fourth	73.5	56.1	65.4	0.76	94.4	72.0	84.0	0.76
Highest	79.3	72.9	76.0	0.92	103.1	91.5	97.3	0.89
Total	69.4	50.4	60.4	0.73	90.4	64.8	78.3	0.72
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	59.2	41.6	50.4	0.70	78.2	51.8	65.0	0.66
Rural	46.5	18.8	33.2	0.41	60.2	23.9	42.7	0.40
Province[4]								
Kabul	58.2	39.6	49.0	0.68	77.9	50.0	64.1	0.64
Kapisa	64.5	33.8	48.2	0.52	80.7	42.2	60.3	0.52
Parwan	55.7	19.8	36.7	0.36	67.6	22.9	43.9	0.34
Wardak	51.9	4.4	29.8	0.09	66.9	6.1	38.6	0.09
Logar	63.2	29.2	48.5	0.46	81.8	35.8	61.9	0.44
Nangarhar	57.1	21.4	39.2	0.37	79.3	30.1	54.7	0.38
Laghman	47.2	9.4	29.7	0.20	60.9	13.9	39.2	0.23
Panjsher	76.3	50.6	64.2	0.66	109.3	69.7	90.7	0.64
Baghlan	50.4	17.0	34.0	0.34	68.3	20.9	45.0	0.31
Bamyan	57.3	33.2	44.0	0.58	76.3	41.9	57.3	0.55
Ghazni	62.4	39.2	50.5	0.63	82.9	49.3	65.6	0.59
Paktika	61.5	2.4	35.1	0.04	71.2	3.8	41.1	0.05
Paktya	60.0	9.1	41.7	0.15	74.8	10.8	51.7	0.14
Khost	58.7	9.5	37.1	0.16	73.5	13.0	46.9	0.18
Kunarha	59.4	17.6	41.8	0.30	71.8	21.6	50.7	0.30
Nooristan	39.3	5.1	23.1	0.13	46.8	6.2	27.5	0.13

(Continued…)

Table 2.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]
Badakhshan	45.9	36.4	41.5	0.79	61.1	43.8	53.1	0.72
Takhar	42.6	22.8	32.4	0.54	53.2	29.1	40.8	0.55
Kunduz	38.5	18.7	29.3	0.49	55.3	23.0	40.3	0.42
Samangan	42.5	22.7	33.5	0.53	54.3	27.8	42.3	0.51
Balkh	49.4	33.5	41.5	0.68	58.5	41.5	50.0	0.71
Sar-E-Pul	25.0	19.4	22.2	0.77	33.6	23.1	28.3	0.69
Ghor	66.5	31.7	50.4	0.48	90.6	38.7	66.6	0.43
Daykundi	59.4	45.2	51.2	0.76	77.7	56.6	65.5	0.73
Urozgan	15.5	3.2	9.2	0.21	20.7	3.7	11.9	0.18
Kandahar	34.3	5.1	19.8	0.15	45.2	7.3	26.4	0.16
Jawzjan	64.4	34.7	51.6	0.54	81.5	42.9	64.8	0.53
Faryab	55.3	38.0	46.5	0.69	75.7	47.3	61.2	0.62
Helmand	48.9	13.9	33.6	0.28	63.9	19.5	44.6	0.30
Badghis	20.2	10.5	15.4	0.52	30.2	13.9	22.1	0.46
Herat	34.0	23.4	28.7	0.69	41.6	28.5	35.1	0.68
Farah	40.9	12.3	25.6	0.30	52.8	16.2	33.2	0.31
Nimroz	30.7	16.4	23.0	0.53	38.8	20.6	29.0	0.53
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	38.4	15.9	27.6	0.41	50.9	20.3	36.2	0.40
Second	46.4	16.9	31.9	0.36	59.1	21.6	40.7	0.36
Middle	43.9	17.3	31.0	0.40	57.0	20.4	39.3	0.36
Fourth	55.4	28.9	42.7	0.52	70.4	36.0	53.8	0.51
Highest	64.1	44.0	54.1	0.69	85.4	56.3	71.0	0.66
Total	49.8	25.1	37.8	0.50	64.8	31.5	48.6	0.49

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school age (7-12 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school age (13-18 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.
[3] The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.
[4] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 2.14 Reasons for children never attending school

Percent distribution of de facto household members age 5-24 who never attended school by the main reason for not attending school, according to sex and residence, Afghanistan 2015

Reasons for never attending	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Too expensive	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
School too far	8.1	6.3	18.6	12.0	17.0	11.1
Insecure	1.8	4.1	7.2	8.4	6.4	7.7
Need to help at home	3.7	2.1	5.5	2.5	5.3	2.4
Parents did not send	22.4	54.2	18.1	47.3	18.7	48.4
Got married	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0
School lacked basic facilities	1.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Need to work, earn	10.6	1.1	11.2	0.5	11.1	0.5
Other	50.8	29.8	36.9	26.2	38.9	26.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,403	4,046	13,789	22,600	16,192	26,650

Table 2.15 Reasons for children dropping out of school

Percent distribution of de facto household members age 5-24 who dropped out of school by the main reason for not attending school, according to sex and residence, Afghanistan 2015

	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
Reasons for dropping out	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Too expensive	1.5	2.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.1
School too far	1.0	2.3	2.6	6.2	2.1	4.7
Insecure	0.9	4.0	10.0	9.1	7.7	7.2
Need to help at home	18.2	7.1	13.9	4.5	15.0	5.5
Parents did not send	3.1	25.0	2.1	32.3	2.4	29.7
Got married	0.8	21.2	3.6	18.0	2.9	19.2
School lacked basic facilities	0.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.8
Need to work, earn	47.6	5.1	42.7	2.0	43.9	3.1
Other	26.3	30.3	23.2	26.1	24.0	27.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,789	2,137	5,195	3,713	6,984	5,850

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** Nine percent of ever-married women and 31% of ever-married men age 15-49 in Afghanistan have completed at least some secondary education. However, only 5% of women and 17% of men have completed secondary school or beyond. Eighty-four percent of women and half of men have never attended school.
- ***Literacy:*** Only 15% of women and 49% of men are literate.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** Nearly half of women (47%) and one-third of men (34%) have no regular exposure to any mass media.
- ***Employment:*** Twelve percent of women and 91% of men are currently employed.
- ***Tobacco use:*** Half of men use tobacco products, as compared with only 6% of women.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviors.

3.1 Basic Characteristics of Survey Respondents

A total of 29,461 ever-married women and 10,760 ever-married men age 15-49 were interviewed in the 2015 AfDHS. Forty-eight percent of ever-married women and 35% percent of ever-married men are under age 30. Among those who have ever been married, 6% of women and only 1% of men are age 15-19, a reflection of the somewhat older age at marriage among men than women **(Table 3.1)**. Three percent of women and only 1% of men are widowed or divorced.

The geographical distributions of women and men are similar. More than three quarters of ever-married women and men (77% each) are living in rural areas, and about one quarter (23%) are living in urban areas.

3.2 Education and Literacy

Literacy

Respondents who had attended secondary school or higher were assumed to be literate. All other respondents were given a sentence to read, and they were considered to be literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49

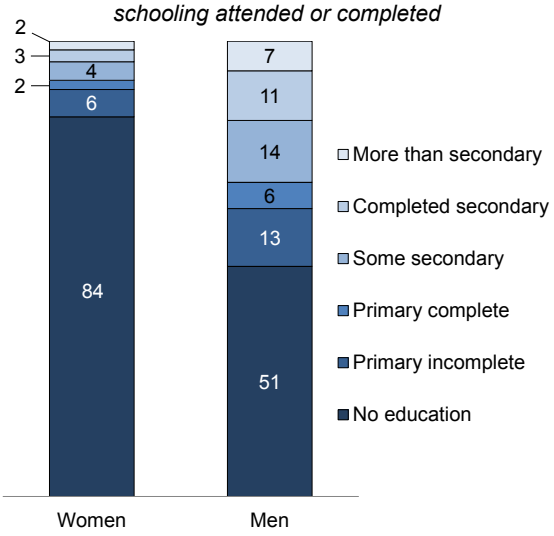
In Afghanistan, educational levels and literacy rates are both low. The proportion of ever-married women with no education is higher than the proportion among men (84% versus 51%) **(Figure 3.1)**. Nine percent

of women and 31% of men have completed at least some secondary education. However, only 5% of women and 17% of men have completed secondary school or beyond **(Table 3.2.1 and Table 3.2.2)**. Overall, 15% of women and 49% of men are literate **(Table 3.3.1 and Table 3.3.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents

Percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed



- Younger respondents have more education than older ones. Ever-married women age 15-19 are five times more likely than women age 45-49 to have completed at least some secondary education (17% versus 3%), and the pattern is similar for men (49% versus 24%) **(Table 3.2.1 and Table 3.2.2)**.
- Kabul (6%), Faryab (4%), and Jawzjan (4%) have the highest proportions of women with more than a secondary school education **(Figure 3.2)**. The pattern is different among men; 15% of men in Kunarha, 14% in Nangarhar, and 13% each in Panjsher, Kapisa, and Jawzjan have more than a secondary education **(Table 3.2.1 and Table 3.2.2)**.
- Women in urban areas are more than three times as likely to be literate as those in rural areas (32% versus 10%). Similarly, urban men are more likely to be literate than rural men (65% versus 45%) **(Table 3.3.1 and Table 3.3.2)**.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are six times more likely than those in the lowest quintile to have at least some secondary education (24% versus 4%); the gap is smaller among men (53% versus 21%). The literacy rate also increases with wealth, rising from 7-8% among women in the lowest three quintiles to 38% among those in the highest quintile and from 37% among men in the lowest quintile to 71% among those in the highest quintile **(Table 3.2.1 and Table 3.2.2)**.

Figure 3.2 Women with more than a secondary education

Percentage of women age 15-49 with more than secondary education or higher

3.3 Mass Media Exposure

Exposure to mass media

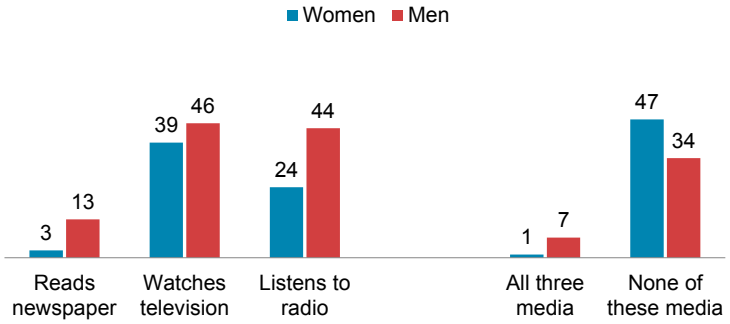
Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered to be regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49

Mass media are important means of conveying messages on family planning, HIV/AIDS awareness, and other health topics. In Afghanistan, ever-married men are more likely than women to be regularly exposed to all three major forms of mass media (newspapers, television, and radio) **(Figure 3.3)**. About half of women (47%) and one-third of men (34%) are not regularly exposed to any of these media.

Figure 3.3 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women are almost three times more likely than urban women to have no regular exposure to any form of mass media (55% versus 21%) **(Table 3.4.1)**. The same pattern holds true for men (41% versus 11%) **(Table 3.4.2)**.
- Highly educated women and men are much more likely to have regular exposure to mass media. Only 6% of women and 7% of men with more than a secondary education lack regular exposure to any media, as compared with 52% of women and 46% of men with no education **(Table 3.4.1 and Table 3.4.2)**.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.

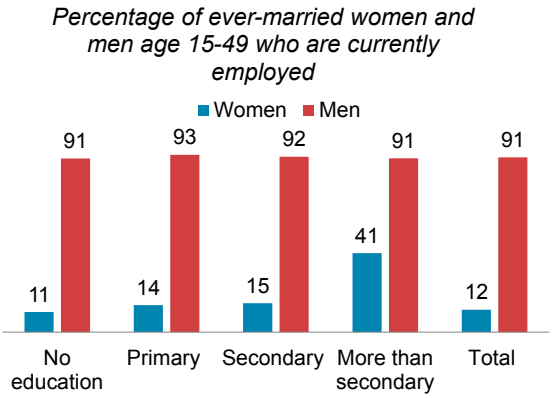
Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49

Men are more likely than women to be employed. Ninety-one percent of ever-married men are currently employed, compared with 12% of ever-married women **(Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2)**. An additional 5% of men and 2% of women reported working in the past 12 months even though they were not currently employed.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women are more likely to work if they are divorced, separated, or widowed than if they are married (21% versus 11%). There is no relation between men's marital status and employment **(Table 3.5.1 and Table 3.5.2)**.
- Women with more than a secondary education are almost four times as likely as women with no education to be currently employed (41% versus 11%). Among men, employment is not related to education **(Figure 3.4)**.
- There are large provincial differences in employment levels, especially for women. However, there is no difference in current employment levels by urban-rural residence among either women or men **(Table 3.5.1 and Table 3.5.2)**.

Figure 3.4. **Employment by education**



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and other.

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Women are most often employed in professional, technical, or managerial positions (50%), followed by skilled manual jobs (25%) **(Table 3.6.1)**. Men are most commonly employed in agriculture (31%) and skilled manual labor (20%) **(Table 3.6.2, Figure 3.5)**.

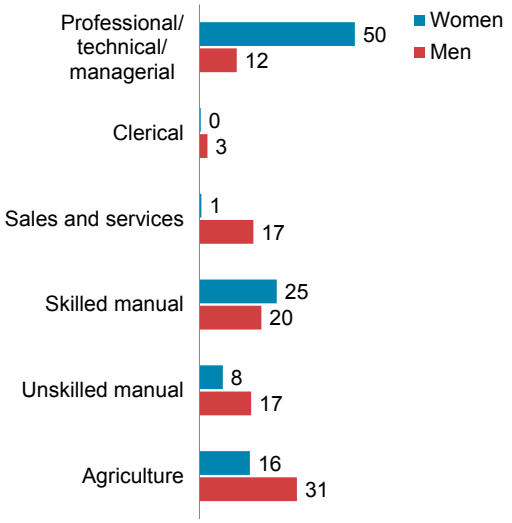
Patterns by background characteristics

- Agriculture is the leading occupation in rural areas for men (39%); among rural women, however, the leading type of occupation is professional/technical/managerial (41%). In urban areas, the most common occupations are professional/technical/managerial among women (77%) and sales and services and skilled manual labor among men (29% and 25%, respectively) **(Table 3.6.1 and Table 3.6.2)**.

- Most women and men with more than a secondary education are employed in professional, technical, and managerial occupations (91% and 62%, respectively). Men with no education or only a primary education most often work in agriculture **(Table 3.6.1 and Table 3.6.2)**.

***Figure 3.5* Occupation**

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by occupation



- Employed men in the lowest wealth quintile are concentrated in agricultural occupations (55%). In the highest wealth quintile, the most common occupations are professional/technical/managerial among women (84%) and sales and services among men (31%) **(Table 3.6.1 and Table 3.6.2)**.

- Most of the women who had worked in the past year were employed entirely for cash (61%); however, 27% worked without pay. Cash earnings were more common for work in the non-agricultural sector than for jobs in agriculture **(Table 3.7)**. Women employed in the agricultural sector were more likely to work for a family member (93%) than those employed in the non-agricultural sector (42%).

3.6 Tobacco and Drug Use

The vast majority of women (94%) and more than half of men age 15-49 (52%) reported that they do not use any tobacco product **(Table 3.8.1 and Table 3.8.2)**. Among men, 22% smoke cigarettes **(Figure 3.6)**. Fifty-eight percent of these men reported smoking 10 or more cigarettes in the 24 hours prior to the interview.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among men, cigarette smoking generally rises with age, from a low of 14% among men age 15-19 to 28% among men age 35-39 **(Table 3.8.2)**.

- There is little difference in cigarette smoking among men by residence. Twenty-four percent of men in urban areas and 21% of men in rural areas smoke cigarettes.

- Men with more than a secondary education are less likely to smoke cigarettes than men with less education (10% versus 19-24%).

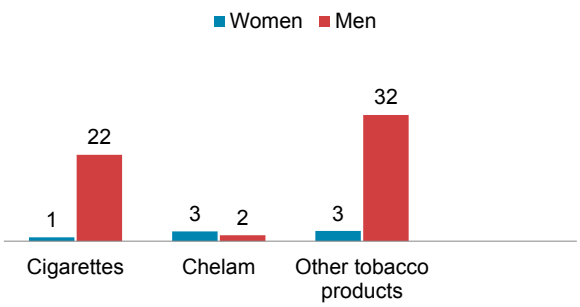
- Use of drugs is not common among ever-married women, while 3% of ever-married men reported using drugs **(Table 3.9)**. The most commonly used drug is opium, reported by 45% of men who use drugs.

3.7 KNOWLEDGE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Knowledge of tuberculosis among the general population is widespread. The majority of ever-married women and men have heard of tuberculosis (82% and 83%, respectively). Among those who have heard of tuberculosis, 63% of women and 72% of men believe that the disease can spread through the air via coughing. More than four in five women (81%) and men (88%) believe that tuberculosis can be cured, while 7% of women and 5% of men have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had tuberculosis **(Table 3.10.1 and Table 3.10.2)**.

***Figure 3.6* Use of tobacco**

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who use specific types of tobacco



Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women who have heard of tuberculosis, there is a slight rise with age in the proportion who were ever told they had the disease, from 5% among those age 15-19 to 10% among those age 45-49. There is no such pattern among men **(Table 3.10.1 and Table 3.10.2)**.
- Data by residence show that rural women are twice as likely as urban women to have been diagnosed with tuberculosis (8% versus 4%). However, there are minimal differences among men by urban and rural residence (4% versus 5%).

3.8 KNOWLEDGE OF HEPATITIS

Overall, 67% of both women and men have heard of hepatitis. The results in **Table 3.11.1** and **Table 3.11.2** indicate that knowledge about ways to prevent hepatitis is slightly higher among men than among women. Among those who have heard of hepatitis, women most often reported avoiding contaminated food and water (21%), using disposable syringes (20%), and having safe sex and safe blood transfusions (17% each) as means of avoiding the disease. Similarly, men most often reported using disposable syringes and having safe sex (32% each).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is a slight rise with age in knowledge of hepatitis, from 64% among women age 15-19 to 71% among women age 45-49. The pattern is similar among men (59% and 69%, respectively) **(Table 3.11.1 and Table 3.11.2)**.
- There is no difference in awareness of hepatitis between rural and urban respondents.
- Knowledge of hepatitis increases with increasing education. Sixty-six percent of women and 61% men who have no education have heard of hepatitis, as compared with 83% of women and 90% of men with more than a secondary education.

3.9 HEPATITIS PREVALENCE

Among ever-married women and men who have heard of hepatitis, 8% of women and 6% of men have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had hepatitis. Among women ever diagnosed with hepatitis, 60%, 25%, and 11% were diagnosed with hepatitis A, B, and C, respectively. Two in five women who had ever been diagnosed with hepatitis were currently suffering from it, as compared with only 16% of men **(Table 3.12.1 and Table 3.12.2).**

3.10 Cancer Prevalence and Deaths Related to Cancer

All households were asked if any household members had been diagnosed with cancer. Overall, 3% of households reported that a member had been diagnosed with cancer **(Table 3.13)**.

Among the households that reported a member diagnosed with cancer, 21% had members diagnosed with breast cancer and 19% each had members diagnosed with intestinal cancer and liver cancer. Sixteen percent had a member diagnosed with lung cancer, and 5% reported a member diagnosed with cervical cancer.

Among households in which any member had been diagnosed with cancer, 16% had a death in the three years before the survey from breast cancer, 14% had a death from liver cancer, 11% had a death from intestinal cancer, 10% had a death from lung cancer, and 3% had a death from cervical cancer **(Table 3.14)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among households that reported a member diagnosed with cancer, the proportion in which a cancer death occurred in the three years before the survey was about twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas.

- Fifty-nine percent of households in the highest wealth quintile in which a member had been diagnosed with cancer reported no cancer deaths, as compared with only 31% of households in the lowest quintile.

List of Tables

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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Un-weighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Un-weighted number
Age						
15-19	6.2	1,825	1,829	1.3	142	158
20-24	20.7	6,089	6,083	10.8	1,162	1,302
25-29	21.4	6,299	6,447	22.5	2,422	2,355
30-34	14.6	4,302	4,481	18.7	2,008	2,017
35-39	15.1	4,463	4,304	18.0	1,935	1,850
40-44	10.6	3,113	3,191	13.0	1,402	1,483
45-49	11.4	3,369	3,126	15.7	1,688	1,595
Marital status						
Married	97.3	28,671	28,661	99.3	10,679	10,687
Divorced/separated	0.2	59	86	0.2	17	14
Widowed	2.5	731	714	0.6	64	59
Residence						
Urban	23.3	6,870	7,025	23.0	2,479	2,333
Rural	76.7	22,591	22,436	77.0	8,281	8,427
Province[1]						
Kabul	12.4	3,658	755	12.5	1,350	207
Kapisa	0.7	205	874	0.6	63	280
Parwan	2.1	625	744	2.0	220	259
Wardak	1.3	382	870	1.6	171	418
Logar	1.6	472	915	1.9	204	404
Nangarhar	2.7	794	1,023	2.5	273	353
Laghman	2.0	583	800	2.1	227	334
Panjsher	0.2	54	681	0.2	18	202
Baghlan	2.8	839	740	2.6	281	246
Bamyan	1.0	303	652	0.9	94	193
Ghazni	4.5	1,328	1,146	5.8	619	576
Paktika	2.7	792	1,110	3.0	322	451
Paktya	1.8	542	1,174	1.9	206	472
Khost	2.9	851	1,338	3.1	334	560
Kunarha	1.9	559	734	1.4	151	186
Nooristan	0.8	222	1,398	0.6	66	419
Badakhshan	3.4	1,004	835	2.9	316	246
Takhar	3.8	1,105	819	2.8	296	217
Kunduz	4.2	1,232	839	4.5	479	297
Samangan	1.1	330	682	1.2	125	269
Balkh	6.0	1,781	909	5.7	616	314
Sar-E-Pul	2.2	654	812	1.8	195	260
Ghor	2.4	715	886	3.0	322	398
Daykundi	1.1	329	669	0.7	77	150
Urozgan	0.8	230	805	0.9	92	337
Kandahar	7.6	2,227	952	8.1	874	411
Jawzjan	2.1	614	865	2.0	218	331
Faryab	7.2	2,114	742	6.6	706	230
Helmand	3.0	875	843	3.3	355	344
Badghis	2.2	650	875	2.1	231	304
Herat	7.9	2,316	989	8.0	863	367
Farah	2.6	777	1,133	2.7	295	457
Nimroz	0.9	278	680	0.9	93	199
Education						
No education	83.5	24,604	25,201	50.6	5,447	5,516
Primary	7.9	2,330	1,978	18.5	1,987	1,741
Secondary	6.7	1,971	1,786	24.5	2,632	2,717
More than secondary	1.9	556	496	6.5	695	786
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.0	5,904	5,647	18.9	2,029	1,965
Second	20.4	6,001	6,756	20.8	2,233	2,482
Middle	20.0	5,888	6,356	20.1	2,160	2,420
Fourth	20.4	6,010	6,253	21.0	2,260	2,387
Highest	19.2	5,657	4,449	19.3	2,078	1,506
Total	100.0	29,461	29,461	100.0	10,760	10,760

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended.
[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary		
Age								
15-24	71.4	8.7	3.7	8.7	4.9	2.6	100.0	7,915
15-19	67.6	11.2	4.1	12.7	3.4	1.2	100.0	1,825
20-24	72.6	7.9	3.6	7.5	5.3	3.0	100.0	6,089
25-29	83.0	6.8	1.9	3.5	3.0	1.9	100.0	6,299
30-34	88.4	4.8	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.2	100.0	4,302
35-39	90.3	3.1	1.0	2.4	1.1	2.1	100.0	4,463
40-44	90.9	4.1	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.6	100.0	3,113
45-49	90.9	5.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.0	100.0	3,369
Residence								
Urban	66.9	10.1	3.3	8.0	6.0	5.7	100.0	6,870
Rural	88.6	4.7	1.6	2.9	1.6	0.7	100.0	22,591
Province[3]								
Kabul	65.7	10.4	3.8	8.1	6.5	5.5	100.0	3,658
Kapisa	77.2	6.8	4.0	5.3	4.0	2.7	100.0	205
Parwan	86.0	4.6	1.6	3.0	2.3	2.5	100.0	625
Wardak	94.5	3.1	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	382
Logar	72.4	8.4	3.8	8.5	5.2	1.7	100.0	472
Nangarhar	84.6	6.4	2.4	3.6	1.7	1.3	100.0	794
Laghman	92.2	4.2	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.5	100.0	583
Panjsher	82.4	5.3	1.7	4.3	5.2	1.2	100.0	54
Baghlan	85.3	4.0	3.3	4.3	1.9	1.3	100.0	839
Bamyan	84.5	6.0	2.6	4.9	0.9	1.0	100.0	303
Ghazni	89.4	4.3	1.7	3.0	0.9	0.7	100.0	1,328
Paktika	98.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	792
Paktya	96.6	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	542
Khost	98.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	851
Kunarha	89.8	3.9	2.6	2.1	1.1	0.5	100.0	559
Nooristan	96.4	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	222
Badakhshan	76.3	7.2	3.5	8.0	3.2	1.8	100.0	1,004
Takhar	84.9	4.4	1.6	5.2	1.5	2.4	100.0	1,105
Kunduz	90.2	4.4	0.6	2.2	1.2	1.5	100.0	1,232
Samangan	88.2	3.7	1.7	3.8	1.1	1.5	100.0	330
Balkh	77.4	9.5	2.0	4.8	4.4	1.9	100.0	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	80.6	7.0	5.4	4.2	1.5	1.2	100.0	654
Ghor	89.0	1.5	2.9	3.8	2.1	0.7	100.0	715
Daykundi	82.3	2.9	1.8	8.7	2.8	1.5	100.0	329
Urozgan	98.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	230
Kandahar	95.5	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	2,227
Jawzjan	72.6	12.0	2.7	3.2	5.9	3.5	100.0	614
Faryab	72.1	10.4	2.0	6.0	6.1	3.5	100.0	2,114
Helmand	94.5	1.1	1.0	2.2	0.6	0.5	100.0	875
Badghis	93.3	3.9	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	650
Herat	82.4	8.3	1.0	4.4	1.6	2.3	100.0	2,316
Farah	91.9	4.4	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.3	100.0	777
Nimroz	77.5	11.9	1.5	6.0	2.1	0.9	100.0	278
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	90.6	4.2	1.7	2.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	5,904
Second	91.0	4.5	1.0	2.4	0.8	0.3	100.0	6,001
Middle	90.8	4.1	1.2	2.2	1.3	0.4	100.0	5,888
Fourth	81.6	7.4	2.2	4.6	2.6	1.5	100.0	6,010
Highest	62.7	9.6	3.7	9.0	7.8	7.2	100.0	5,657
Total	83.5	6.0	2.0	4.1	2.6	1.9	100.0	29,461

[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 12 at the secondary level
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of ever-married men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	42.8	10.8	5.0	19.1	14.6	7.8	100.0	4.3	1,305
15-19	28.9	11.6	10.2	33.6	12.5	3.3	100.0	5.9	142
20-24	44.5	10.7	4.3	17.3	14.8	8.3	100.0	4.0	1,162
25-29	44.4	11.7	7.0	15.5	13.2	8.2	100.0	2.6	2,422
30-34	49.2	15.9	5.8	13.4	10.0	5.7	100.0	1.3	2,008
35-39	50.8	13.0	5.1	12.6	12.3	6.3	100.0	0.0	1,935
40-44	59.1	13.2	5.7	9.5	6.8	5.7	100.0	0.0	1,402
45-49	60.0	11.1	5.3	11.5	7.3	4.8	100.0	0.0	1,688
Residence									
Urban	31.3	16.3	6.7	16.9	15.8	13.0	100.0	5.4	2,479
Rural	56.4	11.6	5.5	12.6	9.4	4.5	100.0	0.0	8,281
Province[3]									
Kabul	28.4	16.4	6.9	18.3	18.4	11.6	100.0	5.8	1,350
Kapisa	26.7	18.0	8.6	20.0	13.7	12.8	100.0	5.6	63
Parwan	38.3	13.9	3.3	22.1	12.0	10.4	100.0	4.2	220
Wardak	49.4	5.7	6.0	15.0	13.5	10.4	100.0	1.7	171
Logar	35.6	11.7	2.9	22.0	20.2	7.6	100.0	5.9	204
Nangarhar	38.5	11.4	6.2	17.8	12.3	13.8	100.0	5.0	273
Laghman	51.6	13.4	5.7	13.1	9.1	7.2	100.0	0.0	227
Panjsher	32.2	6.5	3.5	17.1	27.6	13.2	100.0	8.1	18
Baghlan	43.4	8.2	8.5	16.1	17.6	6.1	100.0	4.1	281
Bamyan	60.7	14.4	3.1	10.2	3.3	8.2	100.0	0.0	94
Ghazni	58.9	10.9	8.0	12.7	5.4	4.2	100.0	0.0	619
Paktika	59.2	2.5	3.6	13.4	16.6	4.8	100.0	0.0	322
Paktya	52.7	11.0	6.4	14.4	9.5	6.0	100.0	0.0	206
Khost	57.2	2.5	9.0	9.8	15.5	6.1	100.0	0.0	334
Kunarha	44.7	9.8	6.7	13.6	10.3	14.9	100.0	3.3	151
Nooristan	66.6	5.2	3.4	15.4	7.7	1.7	100.0	0.0	66
Badakhshan	54.9	16.0	3.1	10.3	8.7	7.0	100.0	0.0	316
Takhar	58.9	19.2	3.2	7.5	4.8	6.4	100.0	0.0	296
Kunduz	56.3	13.6	1.8	13.8	9.5	4.9	100.0	0.0	479
Samangan	69.0	4.5	6.9	8.8	5.9	4.9	100.0	0.0	125
Balkh	50.2	16.4	6.2	14.7	7.0	5.4	100.0	0.0	616
Sar-E-Pul	54.8	21.3	9.4	7.4	3.0	4.1	100.0	0.0	195
Ghor	49.8	3.7	4.2	13.8	20.9	7.6	100.0	2.1	322
Daykundi	63.1	13.8	1.5	10.8	7.8	2.9	100.0	0.0	77
Urozgan	81.4	3.8	1.3	7.4	5.1	1.1	100.0	0.0	92
Kandahar	69.0	8.4	3.8	9.8	5.6	3.5	100.0	0.0	874
Jawzjan	32.3	16.8	4.1	11.9	21.7	13.2	100.0	5.2	218
Faryab	33.7	20.2	11.8	16.1	15.0	3.2	100.0	4.3	706
Helmand	44.7	12.2	9.2	21.7	8.5	3.7	100.0	3.6	355
Badghis	77.1	5.9	1.2	11.2	3.2	1.4	100.0	0.0	231
Herat	63.5	14.1	3.5	9.2	4.2	5.4	100.0	0.0	863
Farah	58.2	16.1	7.3	7.2	8.8	2.4	100.0	0.0	295
Nimroz	61.4	19.0	3.4	8.5	5.3	2.4	100.0	0.0	93
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	64.3	10.5	4.4	10.3	7.8	2.6	100.0	0.0	2,029
Second	60.0	12.7	5.9	11.8	6.7	3.0	100.0	0.0	2,233
Middle	58.3	11.0	6.0	12.1	8.7	3.9	100.0	0.0	2,160
Fourth	44.3	15.0	6.0	15.1	12.3	7.2	100.0	2.9	2,260
Highest	26.1	14.1	6.5	18.6	19.0	15.7	100.0	6.8	2,078
Total	50.6	12.7	5.8	13.6	10.9	6.5	100.0	0.0	10,760

[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 12 at the secondary level
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women
Age										
15-24	16.2	3.2	6.2	74.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	25.5	7,915
15-19	17.2	3.6	6.8	72.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	27.6	1,825
20-24	15.9	3.0	6.0	74.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	24.9	6,089
25-29	8.3	1.8	5.3	84.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	15.5	6,299
30-34	5.2	1.5	3.6	89.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	10.3	4,302
35-39	5.6	1.3	3.1	89.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	10.0	4,463
40-44	4.2	1.0	3.0	91.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.2	3,113
45-49	3.4	0.8	2.0	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	3,369
Residence										
Urban	19.7	5.0	7.3	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.1	6,870
Rural	5.2	0.9	3.4	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	9.5	22,591
Province[2]										
Kabul	20.1	5.8	7.2	66.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.2	3,658
Kapisa	12.0	2.1	6.0	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	20.1	205
Parwan	7.8	0.4	4.0	87.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	12.2	625
Wardak	1.5	2.2	3.3	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7.0	382
Logar	15.4	0.1	9.6	74.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	25.0	472
Nangarhar	6.6	1.5	3.1	88.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	11.2	794
Laghman	2.8	0.2	4.0	92.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	7.1	583
Panjsher	10.7	1.3	9.2	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	21.1	54
Baghlan	7.5	1.5	4.8	86.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.8	839
Bamyan	6.8	2.7	4.6	85.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	14.2	303
Ghazni	4.6	2.1	4.6	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	11.3	1,328
Paktika	0.8	0.3	1.3	97.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	2.3	792
Paktya	1.1	0.1	1.8	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	3.0	542
Khost	0.9	0.2	0.6	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	851
Kunarha	3.7	0.3	4.5	91.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	8.4	559
Nooristan	1.2	0.5	1.4	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.1	222
Badakhshan	13.0	1.2	5.3	80.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.4	1,004
Takhar	9.1	1.0	4.4	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.5	1,105
Kunduz	4.8	1.0	3.9	89.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	9.7	1,232
Samangan	6.5	1.0	3.6	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	11.0	330
Balkh	11.2	2.5	4.0	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.7	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	7.0	4.0	5.9	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.0	654
Ghor	6.7	0.2	2.7	90.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.5	715
Daykundi	13.0	1.4	3.8	81.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	18.1	329
Urozgan	1.5	0.2	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.8	230
Kandahar	1.9	1.0	3.7	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.6	2,227
Jawzjan	12.6	0.9	6.6	79.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.1	614
Faryab	15.5	0.3	3.0	81.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.9	2,114
Helmand	3.3	0.2	1.7	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	5.3	875
Badghis	1.3	0.5	2.4	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4.2	650
Herat	8.3	2.3	6.0	83.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	16.5	2,316
Farah	2.8	3.2	2.2	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.2	777
Nimroz	9.0	5.0	6.6	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.6	278
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.5	0.7	3.4	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7.5	5,904
Second	3.5	0.7	2.9	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7.0	6,001
Middle	3.9	0.8	2.8	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7.6	5,888
Fourth	8.7	1.5	5.0	84.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	15.2	6,010
Highest	24.0	5.8	7.7	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.5	5,657
Total	8.6	1.8	4.3	85.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	14.8	29,461

[1] Refers to women who attended secondary school or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of ever-married men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
Age										
15-24	41.4	5.6	9.7	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	56.7	1,305
15-19	49.4	9.3	10.0	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.6	142
20-24	40.5	5.1	9.7	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	55.2	1,162
25-29	36.9	5.8	9.9	47.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	52.5	2,422
30-34	29.1	5.7	15.5	49.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	50.3	2,008
35-39	31.1	6.8	11.3	50.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	49.2	1,935
40-44	22.0	6.2	14.1	57.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	42.3	1,402
45-49	23.6	6.5	13.3	56.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	43.4	1,688
Residence										
Urban	45.7	6.7	12.5	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	64.9	2,479
Rural	26.5	5.9	12.2	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	44.6	8,281
Province[2]										
Kabul	48.3	7.1	10.3	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.7	1,350
Kapisa	46.6	1.5	14.6	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.8	63
Parwan	44.5	2.6	9.6	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	56.7	220
Wardak	38.9	11.0	8.5	41.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	58.4	171
Logar	49.8	1.5	9.4	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	60.7	204
Nangarhar	44.0	2.4	14.2	38.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	60.6	273
Laghman	29.4	1.1	17.3	51.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	47.8	227
Panjsher	57.9	1.4	6.9	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	66.2	18
Baghlan	39.9	4.4	14.6	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.8	281
Bamyan	21.7	18.5	18.0	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	58.2	94
Ghazni	22.2	9.1	11.8	54.6	0.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	43.1	619
Paktika	34.8	1.5	14.5	48.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	50.8	322
Paktya	29.9	5.1	10.7	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.7	206
Khost	31.4	9.3	4.1	55.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.8	334
Kunarha	38.7	0.6	10.6	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.9	151
Nooristan	24.8	8.1	22.0	44.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.9	66
Badakhshan	26.0	4.4	13.7	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.0	316
Takhar	18.7	7.1	7.8	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.6	296
Kunduz	28.2	2.9	8.6	60.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.8	479
Samangan	19.6	5.1	8.2	67.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.0	125
Balkh	27.1	6.9	10.8	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.9	616
Sar-E-Pul	14.4	13.5	18.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46.7	195
Ghor	42.2	2.7	6.9	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.8	322
Daykundi	21.6	11.8	12.7	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46.0	77
Urozgan	13.6	1.3	3.4	81.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.3	92
Kandahar	18.8	2.2	14.0	64.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.1	874
Jawzjan	46.7	4.5	10.8	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.1	218
Faryab	34.3	6.9	13.9	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.1	706
Helmand	33.9	2.1	18.3	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	54.3	355
Badghis	15.8	3.1	9.4	71.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28.3	231
Herat	18.9	10.9	16.0	53.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	45.8	863
Farah	18.5	14.2	17.6	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	50.3	295
Nimroz	16.2	12.5	13.8	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	42.4	93
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	20.8	5.3	10.9	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	37.1	2,029
Second	21.4	6.7	13.1	58.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	41.2	2,233
Middle	24.7	5.7	11.6	57.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	42.0	2,160
Fourth	34.7	6.5	13.7	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	55.0	2,260
Highest	53.3	6.2	11.6	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	71.0	2,078
Total	30.9	6.1	12.2	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	49.3	10,760

[1] Refers to men who attended secondary school or higher and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	4.3	36.7	23.5	1.5	47.9	1,825
20-24	3.5	37.6	27.0	1.1	46.4	6,089
25-29	2.7	38.8	25.3	1.2	46.2	6,299
30-34	1.4	40.3	23.1	0.4	47.2	4,302
35-39	2.7	41.8	21.4	1.5	47.5	4,463
40-44	1.7	38.5	23.2	0.9	47.6	3,113
45-49	1.4	40.2	21.3	0.9	48.5	3,369
Residence						
Urban	7.6	71.1	26.3	3.2	20.7	6,870
Rural	1.0	29.6	23.2	0.4	55.1	22,591
Province[1]						
Kabul	9.2	70.4	27.1	4.0	21.2	3,658
Kapisa	6.5	41.6	47.0	4.2	37.9	205
Parwan	1.8	20.5	36.0	0.2	50.9	625
Wardak	0.0	16.9	10.1	0.0	76.1	382
Logar	5.9	15.1	52.1	1.6	41.9	472
Nangarhar	2.3	31.2	18.6	1.0	59.0	794
Laghman	1.4	14.2	36.5	0.4	59.9	583
Panjsher	4.8	52.3	10.4	0.6	42.9	54
Baghlan	3.8	51.3	11.1	1.2	43.0	839
Bamyan	1.8	38.6	10.8	0.6	56.0	303
Ghazni	1.8	31.8	34.1	0.5	48.1	1,328
Paktika	0.0	7.2	40.4	0.0	55.5	792
Paktya	0.1	20.6	60.4	0.1	37.4	542
Khost	0.2	33.6	55.6	0.1	38.8	851
Kunarha	1.5	6.1	13.7	0.7	83.2	559
Nooristan	0.6	0.1	2.0	0.0	97.9	222
Badakhshan	1.0	12.8	5.5	0.8	85.7	1,004
Takhar	0.5	22.3	19.7	0.2	70.4	1,105
Kunduz	1.9	49.1	23.9	1.2	46.0	1,232
Samangan	1.3	20.3	6.8	0.8	77.4	330
Balkh	2.1	53.2	7.2	0.7	44.0	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	1.2	26.6	2.1	0.4	72.5	654
Ghor	0.5	39.3	16.5	0.3	55.9	715
Daykundi	0.3	11.9	1.2	0.2	87.2	329
Urozgan	0.0	5.7	20.8	0.0	77.4	230
Kandahar	0.8	16.2	55.8	0.2	40.0	2,227
Jawzjan	5.1	54.0	22.8	3.3	42.5	614
Faryab	2.5	76.8	5.9	1.3	20.9	2,114
Helmand	0.8	23.2	40.8	0.4	46.7	875
Badghis	0.3	6.8	2.4	0.2	92.1	650
Herat	1.9	55.6	12.5	0.7	37.7	2,316
Farah	0.2	38.6	28.9	0.1	46.6	777
Nimroz	1.4	57.3	1.1	0.0	42.3	278
Education						
No education	0.2	33.2	24.1	0.0	51.8	24,604
Primary	3.8	64.7	20.5	1.9	28.0	2,330
Secondary	18.4	70.2	22.0	6.3	21.7	1,971
More than secondary	43.4	89.1	40.4	24.9	6.1	556
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.3	22.1	10.9	0.1	71.0	5,904
Second	0.5	24.1	22.3	0.2	59.5	6,001
Middle	0.7	26.4	27.2	0.3	53.3	5,888
Fourth	1.9	48.2	30.7	0.6	34.8	6,010
Highest	9.6	77.0	28.8	4.3	15.4	5,657
Total	2.5	39.2	24.0	1.1	47.1	29,461

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	13.3	44.4	50.8	6.2	30.3	142
20-24	12.6	39.7	45.5	6.6	37.0	1,162
25-29	13.3	46.3	43.6	5.9	33.3	2,422
30-34	10.7	43.6	43.6	6.0	35.2	2,008
35-39	17.3	51.1	42.1	8.9	31.9	1,935
40-44	11.2	45.9	47.6	6.3	32.7	1,402
45-49	12.8	46.0	43.4	7.7	34.9	1,688
Residence						
Urban	26.2	79.5	56.9	16.4	11.0	2,479
Rural	9.2	35.7	40.3	4.0	40.8	8,281
Province[1]						
Kabul	30.6	80.7	60.6	18.4	8.4	1,350
Kapisa	25.0	69.0	83.8	20.5	11.2	63
Parwan	5.5	54.9	57.4	4.5	25.7	220
Wardak	4.5	19.4	60.1	2.2	33.8	171
Logar	25.7	25.7	64.0	7.1	27.6	204
Nangarhar	18.4	36.3	60.3	8.1	25.7	273
Laghman	9.3	15.0	37.1	3.5	57.4	227
Panjsher	32.0	70.5	52.7	22.1	21.5	18
Baghlan	6.4	32.5	8.9	2.9	63.9	281
Bamyan	15.4	38.4	26.6	7.8	48.7	94
Ghazni	7.4	42.1	51.0	3.9	34.3	619
Paktika	7.6	11.6	52.3	4.0	45.9	322
Paktya	14.0	27.4	81.8	6.5	11.7	206
Khost	14.5	46.7	60.8	11.6	25.0	334
Kunarha	17.4	16.4	37.3	10.4	58.4	151
Nooristan	5.7	0.5	34.5	0.0	62.9	66
Badakhshan	12.6	28.2	35.0	7.9	54.7	316
Takhar	8.5	45.5	32.8	4.8	42.4	296
Kunduz	5.8	50.9	38.2	4.4	33.8	479
Samangan	5.4	21.1	15.5	2.5	71.6	125
Balkh	12.9	55.3	28.5	7.3	40.5	616
Sar-E-Pul	2.5	48.8	21.2	1.1	45.1	195
Ghor	12.9	46.7	39.0	3.3	34.0	322
Daykundi	8.8	34.3	18.2	7.6	63.1	77
Urozgan	1.2	13.4	49.6	0.5	43.2	92
Kandahar	4.5	23.6	61.2	3.2	35.0	874
Jawzjan	26.8	60.5	69.0	15.6	19.2	218
Faryab	22.1	74.6	16.7	3.2	21.4	706
Helmand	6.2	22.4	33.5	3.9	57.4	355
Badghis	3.2	14.3	14.6	0.5	71.5	231
Herat	10.0	57.3	41.4	7.0	27.2	863
Farah	3.3	41.4	39.4	2.1	40.4	295
Nimroz	7.5	69.2	30.2	4.9	25.3	93
Education						
No education	0.4	32.1	36.3	0.2	46.2	5,447
Primary	7.5	55.9	43.0	3.6	27.8	1,987
Secondary	30.8	59.0	56.1	16.4	20.2	2,632
More than secondary	61.4	74.4	63.6	32.8	6.7	695
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	4.9	31.1	28.6	2.0	53.7	2,029
Second	5.4	28.7	37.7	1.9	45.9	2,233
Middle	8.1	30.8	42.8	3.0	40.1	2,160
Fourth	14.0	55.1	52.1	7.7	22.8	2,260
Highest	33.5	84.0	58.9	20.1	7.3	2,078
Total	13.1	45.8	44.1	6.9	33.9	10,760

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.5.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/don't know	Total	Number of women
Age						
15-19	8.8	1.2	89.9	0.1	100.0	1,825
20-24	11.0	2.0	86.8	0.2	100.0	6,089
25-29	11.7	1.8	86.2	0.3	100.0	6,299
30-34	10.1	1.4	88.4	0.1	100.0	4,302
35-39	13.5	1.5	84.5	0.5	100.0	4,463
40-44	13.2	1.1	85.4	0.3	100.0	3,113
45-49	12.6	0.8	86.4	0.2	100.0	3,369
Marital status						
Married	11.4	1.5	86.9	0.2	100.0	28,671
Divorced/separated/widowed	21.2	1.4	75.7	1.8	100.0	790
Number of living children						
0	11.8	1.2	86.9	0.1	100.0	2,948
1-2	10.8	1.5	87.2	0.5	100.0	7,353
3-4	12.9	1.7	85.2	0.2	100.0	7,698
5+	11.4	1.5	87.0	0.2	100.0	11,463
Residence						
Urban	12.4	2.2	84.9	0.6	100.0	6,870
Rural	11.5	1.3	87.1	0.2	100.0	22,591
Province[2]						
Kabul	12.2	1.9	85.2	0.8	100.0	3,658
Kapisa	0.6	0.2	99.3	0.0	100.0	205
Parwan	10.2	0.0	89.8	0.1	100.0	625
Wardak	2.4	0.5	97.0	0.1	100.0	382
Logar	8.0	0.0	92.0	0.0	100.0	472
Nangarhar	12.6	0.8	86.3	0.2	100.0	794
Laghman	15.6	0.5	83.6	0.3	100.0	583
Panjsher	4.5	0.0	95.5	0.0	100.0	54
Baghlan	1.0	0.1	99.0	0.0	100.0	839
Bamyan	8.8	0.2	91.0	0.0	100.0	303
Ghazni	19.7	0.2	79.5	0.6	100.0	1,328
Paktika	2.0	0.1	97.2	0.7	100.0	792
Paktya	6.3	0.0	92.3	1.3	100.0	542
Khost	2.6	0.4	97.0	0.0	100.0	851
Kunarha	1.4	0.2	98.3	0.0	100.0	559
Nooristan	43.9	42.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	222
Badakhshan	1.5	0.2	98.3	0.0	100.0	1,004
Takhar	4.3	0.0	95.6	0.0	100.0	1,105
Kunduz	11.0	0.2	88.4	0.4	100.0	1,232
Samangan	2.0	0.5	97.5	0.0	100.0	330
Balkh	18.7	0.2	80.8	0.3	100.0	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	15.5	0.3	84.2	0.0	100.0	654
Ghor	13.2	0.1	86.7	0.0	100.0	715
Daykundi	2.8	0.2	97.1	0.0	100.0	329
Urozgan	0.7	0.0	99.1	0.2	100.0	230
Kandahar	15.7	9.5	74.5	0.3	100.0	2,227
Jawzjan	33.4	0.0	66.6	0.0	100.0	614
Faryab	32.8	1.3	65.7	0.1	100.0	2,114
Helmand	0.4	0.1	99.4	0.1	100.0	875
Badghis	2.6	0.0	97.4	0.0	100.0	650
Herat	4.3	0.2	95.5	0.0	100.0	2,316
Farah	9.7	0.2	90.1	0.0	100.0	777
Nimroz	9.3	0.0	90.6	0.1	100.0	278
Education						
No education	10.5	1.5	87.7	0.3	100.0	24,604
Primary	14.1	1.3	84.6	0.0	100.0	2,330
Secondary	15.1	1.6	83.2	0.2	100.0	1,971
More than secondary	41.3	2.6	55.7	0.4	100.0	556
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.1	0.2	89.7	0.0	100.0	5,904
Second	13.8	1.1	84.9	0.1	100.0	6,001
Middle	11.3	2.0	86.5	0.2	100.0	5,888
Fourth	11.0	2.0	86.8	0.2	100.0	6,010
Highest	12.1	2.2	84.9	0.8	100.0	5,657
Total	11.7	1.5	86.6	0.3	100.0	29,461

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.5.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of ever-married men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/don't know	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed				
Age						
15-19	83.2	3.9	12.9	0.0	100.0	142
20-24	87.4	6.3	6.0	0.3	100.0	1,162
25-29	92.6	4.4	2.9	0.1	100.0	2,422
30-34	93.8	4.5	1.6	0.1	100.0	2,008
35-39	91.1	6.3	2.3	0.3	100.0	1,935
40-44	93.1	5.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	1,402
45-49	89.1	6.8	4.1	0.1	100.0	1,688
Marital status						
Married	91.4	5.4	3.1	0.2	100.0	10,679
Divorced/separated/widowed	92.6	4.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	81
Number of living children						
0	88.3	5.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	1,087
1-2	91.1	5.5	3.2	0.2	100.0	2,831
3-4	93.1	5.1	1.6	0.2	100.0	2,843
5+	91.2	5.7	3.0	0.2	100.0	3,999
Residence						
Urban	91.5	5.1	3.1	0.3	100.0	2,479
Rural	91.3	5.5	3.0	0.1	100.0	8,281
Province[2]						
Kabul	88.4	8.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	1,350
Kapisa	83.0	12.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	63
Parwan	97.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	220
Wardak	97.3	1.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	171
Logar	97.3	2.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	204
Nangarhar	92.3	0.7	7.0	0.0	100.0	273
Laghman	92.4	1.9	5.7	0.0	100.0	227
Panjsher	91.9	4.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	18
Baghlan	85.4	13.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	281
Bamyan	95.0	3.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	94
Ghazni	96.6	2.2	1.1	0.2	100.0	619
Paktika	94.0	1.0	4.8	0.1	100.0	322
Paktya	97.4	1.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	206
Khost	91.8	0.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	334
Kunarha	78.6	1.6	19.8	0.0	100.0	151
Nooristan	96.1	2.0	1.0	0.9	100.0	66
Badakhshan	89.8	6.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	316
Takhar	94.5	4.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	296
Kunduz	95.8	3.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	479
Samangan	71.4	24.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	125
Balkh	88.2	6.6	3.5	1.7	100.0	616
Sar-E-Pul	94.8	5.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	195
Ghor	75.5	19.5	5.0	0.0	100.0	322
Daykundi	96.5	0.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	77
Urozgan	95.5	0.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	92
Kandahar	97.8	0.3	1.7	0.2	100.0	874
Jawzjan	93.7	5.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	218
Faryab	94.3	5.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	706
Helmand	89.9	2.6	7.3	0.2	100.0	355
Badghis	73.9	22.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	231
Herat	90.5	7.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	863
Farah	95.9	1.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	295
Nimroz	86.4	9.9	3.6	0.0	100.0	93
Education						
No education	90.8	6.5	2.5	0.2	100.0	5,447
Primary	92.7	5.3	1.9	0.1	100.0	1,987
Secondary	91.7	3.8	4.4	0.1	100.0	2,632
More than secondary	90.9	3.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	695
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	86.5	10.2	3.0	0.2	100.0	2,029
Second	92.7	4.8	2.5	0.1	100.0	2,233
Middle	93.4	4.2	2.3	0.1	100.0	2,160
Fourth	91.5	3.7	4.6	0.2	100.0	2,260
Highest	92.5	4.6	2.8	0.1	100.0	2,078
Total	91.4	5.4	3.1	0.2	100.0	10,760

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.6.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	49.8	0.1	0.0	21.0	5.5	23.2	0.4	100.0	182
20-24	62.1	0.0	0.5	15.3	6.8	14.9	0.5	100.0	790
25-29	56.9	0.3	0.7	21.1	5.8	15.1	0.2	100.0	847
30-34	43.3	0.2	0.5	24.6	12.1	17.6	1.7	100.0	493
35-39	47.9	0.6	0.3	29.5	5.6	15.9	0.3	100.0	670
40-44	45.1	0.5	0.5	28.0	9.3	15.8	0.8	100.0	447
45-49	30.7	1.2	1.7	40.0	8.9	17.0	0.5	100.0	454
Marital status									
Married	50.5	0.4	0.6	24.1	7.4	16.4	0.6	100.0	3,705
Divorced/separated/ widowed	37.3	0.2	0.4	39.5	9.9	12.3	0.5	100.0	178
Number of living children									
0	52.2	0.0	0.4	26.1	4.5	16.1	0.7	100.0	384
1-2	53.1	0.6	0.5	22.2	7.5	15.6	0.5	100.0	905
3-4	54.1	0.1	0.9	22.1	7.9	14.2	0.6	100.0	1,124
5+	44.1	0.6	0.5	28.1	8.0	18.1	0.6	100.0	1,471
Residence									
Urban	77.1	0.8	1.4	11.5	7.9	0.4	0.9	100.0	1,000
Rural	40.5	0.3	0.3	29.4	7.4	21.6	0.5	100.0	2,883
Education									
No education	43.1	0.1	0.5	27.0	8.6	20.2	0.5	100.0	2,953
Primary	55.0	0.9	0.8	32.8	7.0	3.4	0.2	100.0	358
Secondary	74.8	1.5	1.6	14.7	2.5	4.8	0.2	100.0	328
More than secondary	91.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.0	3.1	100.0	244
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	31.1	0.3	0.6	45.4	2.3	19.7	0.6	100.0	608
Second	33.3	0.0	0.2	21.1	10.4	34.6	0.4	100.0	897
Middle	39.4	0.0	0.4	33.8	9.5	16.5	0.3	100.0	784
Fourth	59.2	0.8	0.4	22.6	8.3	8.1	0.5	100.0	781
Highest	83.5	0.9	1.4	7.0	5.5	0.6	1.1	100.0	813
Total	49.9	0.4	0.6	24.8	7.5	16.2	0.6	100.0	3,883

Note: Provincial-level estimates are not presented because there are too few cases.

Table 3.6.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of ever-married men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age									
15-19	16.2	0.2	8.1	15.4	18.2	41.8	0.0	100.0	124
20-24	13.5	2.8	18.0	19.8	16.0	29.9	0.0	100.0	1,089
25-29	15.3	2.4	14.7	23.3	17.1	27.1	0.0	100.0	2,347
30-34	11.6	2.3	17.3	18.0	17.7	33.1	0.0	100.0	1,974
35-39	11.8	3.8	19.4	20.6	16.9	27.6	0.1	100.0	1,886
40-44	10.3	2.6	20.9	17.0	15.7	31.9	1.5	100.0	1,375
45-49	8.3	1.9	16.0	19.1	15.5	39.2	0.0	100.0	1,618
Marital status									
Married	12.0	2.6	17.3	19.9	16.6	31.4	0.2	100.0	10,337
Divorced/separated/ widowed	16.0	5.0	16.6	14.7	26.0	21.6	0.0	100.0	78
Number of living children									
0	12.9	3.6	16.5	22.0	22.1	23.0	0.0	100.0	1,014
1-2	14.5	2.6	14.4	20.8	16.3	30.6	0.8	100.0	2,734
3-4	11.0	2.8	19.4	22.4	15.6	28.8	0.0	100.0	2,793
5+	10.8	2.2	18.1	16.8	16.2	35.8	0.0	100.0	3,874
Residence									
Urban	17.6	5.1	29.1	25.1	15.6	6.6	0.9	100.0	2,395
Rural	10.4	1.8	13.8	18.3	16.9	38.7	0.0	100.0	8,019
Province[1]									
Kabul	17.9	4.0	25.2	21.2	18.1	12.0	1.6	100.0	1,302
Kapisa	31.0	3.3	12.5	25.2	10.6	17.3	0.0	100.0	60
Parwan	21.3	2.1	13.6	19.5	5.7	37.8	0.0	100.0	219
Wardak	11.1	4.9	6.6	4.6	9.8	62.9	0.1	100.0	169
Logar	17.7	6.2	14.1	33.2	3.8	24.9	0.0	100.0	203
Nangarhar	15.3	4.4	17.5	19.5	23.8	19.5	0.0	100.0	254
Laghman	15.6	0.1	10.9	16.6	33.7	22.6	0.4	100.0	214
Panjsher	34.7	7.2	12.0	10.5	6.9	28.5	0.0	100.0	17
Baghlan	15.3	3.7	19.9	21.8	10.8	28.5	0.0	100.0	277
Bamyan	6.6	1.6	8.7	7.9	20.9	54.3	0.0	100.0	92
Ghazni	6.3	2.4	23.9	19.6	6.3	41.5	0.0	100.0	611
Paktika	15.1	4.6	18.9	18.7	17.5	25.0	0.2	100.0	306
Paktya	11.9	1.4	17.0	28.9	22.6	18.2	0.0	100.0	203
Khost	19.7	3.5	17.5	23.0	24.8	11.5	0.0	100.0	309
Kunarha	31.7	0.8	4.8	4.3	45.2	13.2	0.0	100.0	121
Nooristan	9.0	2.8	11.1	9.9	15.5	51.5	0.2	100.0	65
Badakhshan	10.8	0.5	6.8	7.1	29.9	45.0	0.0	100.0	304
Takhar	8.4	1.3	8.9	18.5	35.1	27.7	0.0	100.0	293
Kunduz	7.8	2.3	27.9	21.5	15.9	24.7	0.0	100.0	475
Samangan	6.0	1.8	8.5	11.1	39.1	33.6	0.0	100.0	120
Balkh	7.5	1.8	14.7	25.9	9.9	40.2	0.0	100.0	584
Sar-E-Pul	9.9	0.6	16.0	19.4	27.9	26.2	0.0	100.0	195
Ghor	24.5	2.6	7.8	11.3	2.5	50.9	0.3	100.0	306
Daykundi	9.2	0.6	10.5	9.5	18.7	51.5	0.0	100.0	75
Urozgan	5.0	1.0	10.5	7.9	7.7	68.0	0.0	100.0	88
Kandahar	8.6	2.7	17.9	19.0	10.3	41.6	0.0	100.0	857
Jawzjan	23.0	4.0	22.4	18.8	8.1	23.7	0.0	100.0	217
Faryab	4.6	1.0	12.9	45.6	20.5	15.4	0.0	100.0	702
Helmand	12.8	1.9	31.9	16.6	5.4	31.6	0.0	100.0	328
Badghis	12.2	0.6	7.6	7.1	2.8	69.6	0.0	100.0	223
Herat	5.7	3.2	16.3	14.6	24.4	35.8	0.0	100.0	842
Farah	9.5	2.3	14.5	7.2	8.3	58.2	0.0	100.0	287
Nimroz	8.9	2.4	20.1	19.8	35.5	13.2	0.0	100.0	90
Education									
No education	3.5	0.3	15.9	17.7	19.5	42.8	0.4	100.0	5,298
Primary	5.9	0.5	18.3	26.8	20.1	28.4	0.0	100.0	1,948
Secondary	21.9	6.0	22.1	22.8	10.5	16.7	0.0	100.0	2,513
More than secondary	62.1	14.7	7.7	5.4	7.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	656
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	8.2	0.9	10.2	10.5	14.9	55.4	0.1	100.0	1,962
Second	8.6	1.2	12.7	15.7	19.1	42.7	0.0	100.0	2,176
Middle	11.1	1.4	15.3	19.3	17.3	35.5	0.0	100.0	2,108
Fourth	12.8	3.9	18.1	28.2	19.4	17.6	0.0	100.0	2,151
Highest	19.7	5.7	30.5	25.1	12.1	5.8	1.0	100.0	2,018
Total	12.0	2.6	17.3	19.9	16.6	31.3	0.2	100.0	10,415

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.7 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Afghanistan 2015

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Non-agricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	6.1	71.2	60.6
Cash and in-kind	12.8	5.7	6.8
In-kind only	18.3	2.5	5.0
Not paid	61.9	20.1	27.0
Missing	0.9	0.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	93.0	42.3	50.6
Employed by non-family member	2.0	33.7	28.5
Self-employed	4.1	23.0	19.8
Missing	0.8	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	48.7	64.8	62.2
Seasonal	45.0	18.3	22.6
Occasional	5.8	16.9	15.0
Missing	0.5	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	628	3,233	3,883

Note: Total includes women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.8.1 Use of tobacco: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a chelam or use other tobacco products, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Uses tobacco			Does not use tobacco	Number of women
	Cigarettes	Chelam	Other tobacco		
Age					
15-19	0.5	0.5	0.5	98.5	1,825
20-24	0.7	1.0	0.9	97.3	6,089
25-29	1.3	1.2	1.1	96.2	6,299
30-34	0.7	1.8	2.2	95.3	4,302
35-39	1.3	2.7	3.2	92.8	4,463
40-44	1.2	4.1	5.2	89.6	3,113
45-49	1.2	7.8	6.9	85.2	3,369
Maternity status					
Pregnant	0.9	1.7	2.0	95.5	6,412
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	1.0	1.0	1.5	96.4	2,904
Neither	1.0	3.0	3.0	93.1	20,145
Residence					
Urban	1.1	1.2	0.6	96.7	6,870
Rural	1.0	2.9	3.2	93.1	22,591
Province[1]					
Kabul	0.8	0.0	0.6	97.6	3,658
Kapisa	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.8	205
Parwan	0.9	0.0	0.1	98.8	625
Wardak	0.6	0.0	2.3	97.1	382
Logar	0.7	0.7	1.6	97.3	472
Nangarhar	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.5	794
Laghman	0.9	0.0	0.9	98.6	583
Panjsher	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.8	54
Baghlan	1.0	0.3	3.6	95.4	839
Bamyan	0.0	0.0	2.6	97.4	303
Ghazni	0.8	0.4	3.2	95.5	1,328
Paktika	0.0	0.0	1.2	98.0	792
Paktya	0.2	0.0	14.9	83.5	542
Khost	0.0	0.0	1.0	99.0	851
Kunarha	0.2	0.0	1.1	98.8	559
Nooristan	0.9	0.1	3.4	95.4	222
Badakhshan	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	1,004
Takhar	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	1,105
Kunduz	0.3	0.2	0.1	99.5	1,232
Samangan	0.0	0.0	1.9	98.0	330
Balkh	4.7	3.4	6.4	87.2	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	4.8	0.3	3.0	92.1	654
Ghor	0.2	4.6	18.0	77.3	715
Daykundi	0.1	0.0	1.5	98.4	329
Urozgan	0.2	0.0	3.4	96.2	230
Kandahar	0.4	5.3	0.2	93.8	2,227
Jawzjan	4.5	0.5	4.0	92.7	614
Faryab	1.0	0.0	1.4	97.4	2,114
Helmand	3.5	4.2	1.5	91.5	875
Badghis	0.6	15.3	6.1	78.3	650
Herat	0.5	12.7	2.3	85.1	2,316
Farah	0.2	9.1	10.3	83.6	777
Nimroz	0.0	3.8	0.5	95.3	278
Education					
No education	1.0	2.9	3.0	93.2	24,604
Primary	1.9	0.7	0.9	96.7	2,330
Secondary	0.7	0.2	0.4	98.5	1,971
More than secondary	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.4	556
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.3	4.2	5.5	89.7	5,904
Second	1.0	2.8	3.6	92.9	6,001
Middle	0.9	3.2	2.1	93.9	5,888
Fourth	0.6	1.3	1.2	96.8	6,010
Highest	1.2	1.1	0.5	96.6	5,657
Total	1.0	2.5	2.6	94.0	29,461

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.8.2 Use of tobacco: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a chelam or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in the preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Uses tobacco			Does not use tobacco	Number of men	Percent distribution of men who smoke cigarettes by number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						Total	Number of cigarette smokers
	Cigarettes	Chelam	Other tobacco			0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Don't know/ missing		
Age													
15-19	13.9	0.0	18.4	71.3	142	(0.0)	(3.5)	(21.9)	(20.6)	(40.0)	(14.0)	100.0	20
20-24	20.4	0.5	25.0	59.0	1,162	0.0	2.0	18.7	17.7	60.0	1.6	100.0	237
25-29	23.7	1.7	29.6	54.0	2,422	0.0	8.1	17.8	14.5	57.6	2.0	100.0	574
30-34	19.6	1.4	31.5	53.7	2,008	0.1	6.6	18.4	18.0	54.7	2.1	100.0	394
35-39	28.1	1.0	30.4	48.0	1,935	0.1	10.8	22.2	13.3	52.0	1.5	100.0	544
40-44	19.2	1.8	37.0	49.6	1,402	0.7	2.8	17.1	13.3	64.8	1.4	100.0	270
45-49	18.8	2.4	39.5	45.9	1,688	2.1	3.9	13.2	8.9	70.0	1.9	100.0	317
Residence													
Urban	23.6	0.2	17.4	62.0	2,479	0.0	12.0	13.6	10.7	62.7	1.0	100.0	584
Rural	21.4	1.9	36.3	48.7	8,281	0.5	4.9	19.9	15.5	57.0	2.2	100.0	1,771
Province[1]													
Kabul	24.2	0.2	12.8	64.6	1,350	(0.0)	(16.1)	(14.3)	(10.3)	(58.4)	(0.9)	100.0	327
Kapisa	27.3	0.0	29.0	49.9	63	0.0	6.5	25.2	21.0	41.9	5.4	100.0	17
Parwan	28.7	0.3	29.3	52.6	220	0.0	2.3	5.1	3.0	89.6	0.0	100.0	63
Wardak	18.2	0.3	39.8	48.5	171	4.6	8.6	41.0	12.8	33.0	0.0	100.0	31
Logar	19.5	2.3	16.2	66.5	204	0.0	5.6	15.4	18.7	58.8	1.5	100.0	40
Nangarhar	23.4	0.0	21.3	59.5	273	0.0	3.0	22.4	20.6	54.0	0.0	100.0	64
Laghman	23.2	1.2	37.5	49.2	227	0.0	1.5	28.4	25.1	41.8	3.2	100.0	53
Panjsher	28.2	0.0	26.3	58.5	18	0.0	0.0	6.6	10.4	81.2	1.8	100.0	5
Baghlan	15.8	0.6	56.6	32.6	281	(0.0)	(10.9)	(7.2)	(22.5)	(57.7)	(1.7)	100.0	45
Bamyan	6.9	0.0	36.0	58.3	94	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Ghazni	25.6	2.2	37.7	45.4	619	0.9	4.4	23.5	28.9	42.2	0.0	100.0	159
Paktika	11.0	1.7	51.5	43.4	322	0.0	1.4	17.3	17.4	63.9	0.0	100.0	35
Paktya	14.0	0.7	48.1	46.3	206	0.0	7.1	7.2	3.9	81.8	0.0	100.0	29
Khost	16.5	0.0	61.0	31.9	334	0.0	2.3	13.7	25.0	59.1	0.0	100.0	55
Kunarha	5.4	0.0	36.0	61.8	151	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Nooristan	27.1	2.0	46.3	36.8	66	0.9	16.2	48.6	17.5	16.2	0.6	100.0	18
Badakhshan	4.0	1.6	12.5	85.3	316	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Takhar	8.2	0.0	15.4	77.1	296	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
Kunduz	29.7	3.6	28.9	47.7	479	0.0	0.6	6.1	7.8	85.5	0.0	100.0	143
Samangan	8.3	0.3	22.1	71.6	125	(0.0)	(6.9)	(28.2)	(5.0)	(54.6)	(5.3)	100.0	10
Balkh	15.7	0.0	25.1	59.6	616	(0.0)	(13.1)	(29.6)	(7.0)	(46.9)	(3.4)	100.0	97
Sar-E-Pul	15.2	0.0	23.8	61.6	195	(0.0)	(2.1)	(43.1)	(18.2)	(36.7)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Ghor	20.7	0.5	36.5	45.9	322	0.0	4.3	21.2	21.6	51.4	1.5	100.0	67
Daykundi	2.6	0.0	27.0	71.1	77	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Urozgan	24.9	0.4	40.4	34.4	92	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	90.1	8.8	100.0	23
Kandahar	33.6	3.1	55.3	29.9	874	0.0	9.0	6.9	9.0	74.7	0.4	100.0	294
Jawzjan	49.5	1.3	30.1	32.2	218	0.0	0.9	4.3	12.4	81.5	0.9	100.0	108
Faryab	22.3	2.9	11.3	71.5	706	(2.5)	(0.6)	(47.7)	(25.5)	(22.9)	(0.9)	100.0	157
Helmand	19.3	3.4	31.4	55.4	355	0.0	4.6	5.5	5.3	72.0	12.6	100.0	69
Badghis	13.0	3.7	28.6	58.0	231	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(6.6)	(57.6)	(22.9)	100.0	30
Herat	25.5	2.7	46.8	32.0	863	1.1	3.5	20.6	13.3	56.8	4.7	100.0	220
Farah	37.2	1.9	36.3	31.5	295	0.0	5.0	34.6	17.8	42.6	0.0	100.0	110
Nimroz	2.5	0.0	8.5	89.8	93	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Education													
No education	23.6	1.9	41.2	42.7	5,447	0.3	4.9	18.8	12.9	60.8	2.3	100.0	1,283
Primary	19.4	0.6	28.8	56.2	1,987	0.0	4.8	26.5	16.2	51.5	1.0	100.0	386
Secondary	23.4	1.6	22.2	58.5	2,632	0.8	11.7	13.2	14.8	58.0	1.5	100.0	616
More than secondary	10.1	0.1	5.9	84.7	695	0.0	4.2	12.1	23.4	57.3	3.0	100.0	70
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	19.2	2.2	37.1	46.5	2,029	0.6	3.1	18.0	12.5	63.5	2.3	100.0	389
Second	21.5	1.4	39.7	45.0	2,233	1.2	4.6	25.4	18.9	46.5	3.3	100.0	480
Middle	21.6	1.9	38.2	49.1	2,160	0.1	7.1	16.8	10.2	64.4	1.5	100.0	466
Fourth	23.4	1.7	30.5	53.3	2,260	0.1	5.5	17.8	14.6	60.6	1.4	100.0	530
Highest	23.6	0.3	13.7	65.3	2,078	0.0	12.4	13.8	14.8	57.9	1.1	100.0	490
Total	21.9	1.5	32.0	51.8	10,760	0.4	6.6	18.4	14.3	58.4	1.9	100.0	2,355

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.9 Use of drugs

Percentage of ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-49 who use drugs and among men using drugs, the percentage using different types of drugs, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Women		Men					
					Percentage by type of drugs used:			
Background characteristic	Uses drugs	Number of women	Uses drugs	Number of men	Opium	Heroin	Other	Number of men
Age								
15-19	0.1	1,825	0.7	142	*	*	*	1
20-24	0.2	6,089	1.9	1,162	*	*	*	22
25-29	0.0	6,299	3.0	2,422	71.6	0.6	53.2	73
30-34	0.1	4,302	2.6	2,008	(26.6)	(10.1)	(68.2)	53
35-39	0.1	4,463	2.0	1,935	(57.9)	(3.9)	(38.1)	38
40-44	0.2	3,113	2.9	1,402	(39.1)	(0.0)	(59.6)	40
45-49	0.4	3,369	2.4	1,688	(27.7)	(3.4)	(67.6)	40
Residence								
Urban	0.1	6,870	1.5	2,479	*	*	*	37
Rural	0.2	22,591	2.8	8,281	44.8	3.2	60.1	231
Education								
No education	0.1	24,604	3.0	5,447	41.7	3.4	53.5	165
Primary	0.3	2,330	2.1	1,987	(33.4)	(7.8)	(63.6)	42
Secondary	0.0	1,971	2.3	2,632	(63.6)	(1.4)	(69.5)	59
More than secondary	0.0	556	0.3	695	*	*	*	2
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.2	5,904	3.5	2,029	(48.7)	(0.0)	(50.0)	72
Second	0.2	6,001	2.8	2,233	40.1	4.3	52.9	62
Middle	0.1	5,888	1.7	2,160	(48.4)	(10.0)	(44.9)	36
Fourth	0.2	6,010	3.2	2,260	(49.3)	(3.6)	(75.3)	72
Highest	0.0	5,657	1.2	2,078	*	*	*	26
Total	0.1	29,461	2.5	10,760	45.3	3.6	58.3	268

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Provincial-level estimates are not presented because there are too few cases.

Table 3.10.1 Knowledge concerning tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have TB, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among all respondents:		Among respondents who have heard of TB:			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number	Percentage who report that TB is spread through coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who have been told by doctor/ nurse that they have TB	Number
Age						
15-19	78.2	1,825	60.5	80.5	4.6	1,427
20-24	79.6	6,089	61.5	79.8	5.6	4,846
25-29	81.4	6,299	64.1	80.5	5.1	5,125
30-34	80.9	4,302	63.0	80.6	7.5	3,479
35-39	81.8	4,463	64.8	82.6	6.9	3,653
40-44	81.3	3,113	66.6	85.3	9.1	2,532
45-49	87.2	3,369	61.5	80.1	10.4	2,936
Residence						
Urban	74.3	6,870	76.1	88.2	4.0	5,105
Rural	83.6	22,591	59.7	79.3	7.7	18,892
Province[1]						
Kabul	60.0	3,658	79.4	91.0	5.3	2,194
Kapisa	82.7	205	67.3	92.2	5.1	170
Parwan	92.3	625	60.8	87.0	11.2	577
Wardak	78.3	382	89.5	71.6	14.2	299
Logar	87.2	472	67.3	85.8	6.9	411
Nangarhar	95.9	794	57.7	95.0	4.7	762
Laghman	96.9	583	79.8	93.7	14.8	565
Panjsher	34.6	54	94.2	97.2	24.8	19
Baghlan	88.0	839	81.8	89.8	17.0	739
Bamyan	74.7	303	70.4	92.5	4.2	226
Ghazni	65.7	1,328	48.3	62.7	10.0	873
Paktika	58.9	792	18.9	31.0	6.4	466
Paktya	95.0	542	38.3	52.4	6.9	515
Khost	96.6	851	52.9	84.7	2.0	822
Kunarha	86.5	559	64.2	93.9	6.3	483
Nooristan	62.8	222	23.9	78.6	21.0	140
Badakhshan	65.1	1,004	86.6	91.7	5.6	654
Takhar	92.2	1,105	21.8	89.9	0.9	1,019
Kunduz	70.6	1,232	78.4	52.7	2.3	871
Samangan	65.9	330	62.6	86.8	16.2	217
Balkh	94.3	1,781	74.3	95.3	6.8	1,680
Sar-E-Pul	79.6	654	78.2	72.1	7.6	520
Ghor	98.0	715	92.2	93.7	23.3	700
Daykundi	44.4	329	70.0	86.6	8.0	146
Urozgan	47.3	230	72.7	36.2	5.1	109
Kandahar	95.5	2,227	64.1	53.0	5.0	2,127
Jawzjan	77.1	614	95.3	92.5	1.7	473
Faryab	87.8	2,114	47.4	68.2	1.9	1,855
Helmand	84.0	875	84.0	98.2	10.1	734
Badghis	98.7	650	89.8	97.8	13.5	641
Herat	98.5	2,316	38.4	96.4	4.0	2,281
Farah	67.3	777	59.7	75.3	12.2	523
Nimroz	64.2	278	53.8	83.9	1.7	179
Education						
No education	81.3	24,604	61.7	79.3	7.4	20,006
Primary	80.2	2,330	65.9	88.1	4.6	1,868
Secondary	83.2	1,971	73.6	92.2	4.0	1,640
More than secondary	87.0	556	82.6	95.0	3.4	484
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	83.7	5,904	63.1	84.0	9.5	4,941
Second	81.0	6,001	56.7	76.7	7.8	4,862
Middle	84.3	5,888	58.6	76.0	7.1	4,965
Fourth	81.8	6,010	63.8	82.2	5.9	4,919
Highest	76.2	5,657	75.6	87.6	3.6	4,310
Total	81.5	29,461	63.2	81.1	6.9	23,997

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.10.2 Knowledge concerning tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have TB, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among all respondents:		Among respondents who have heard of TB:			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number	Percentage who report that TB is spread through coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who have been told by doctor/nurse that they have TB	Number
Age						
15-19	81.9	142	74.5	84.4	4.4	117
20-24	81.5	1,162	69.8	87.7	2.9	947
25-29	81.9	2,422	72.3	87.8	5.1	1,984
30-34	82.5	2,008	71.9	86.6	5.0	1,656
35-39	85.1	1,935	73.2	88.8	5.4	1,646
40-44	81.2	1,402	72.9	88.9	3.1	1,139
45-49	85.9	1,688	72.4	87.9	5.0	1,451
Residence						
Urban	79.8	2,479	78.2	91.5	3.7	1,978
Rural	84.1	8,281	70.5	86.8	4.9	6,962
Province[1]						
Kabul	73.0	1,350	82.9	88.2	4.6	985
Kapisa	96.6	63	73.6	95.5	3.4	61
Parwan	95.2	220	81.7	93.9	1.5	210
Wardak	83.5	171	90.8	89.1	6.8	143
Logar	61.6	204	54.4	78.1	6.9	126
Nangarhar	80.8	273	91.1	98.4	3.2	220
Laghman	90.0	227	73.0	96.0	7.2	204
Panjsher	89.6	18	99.1	86.3	0.7	16
Baghlan	67.8	281	47.5	94.8	8.0	191
Bamyan	83.8	94	66.9	88.2	2.5	78
Ghazni	82.5	619	82.4	87.3	5.2	511
Paktika	73.3	322	39.6	68.1	6.5	236
Paktya	98.4	206	73.5	98.7	0.5	202
Khost	98.4	334	62.7	86.2	2.1	329
Kunarha	81.6	151	89.8	91.8	2.6	123
Nooristan	74.5	66	34.8	81.2	14.1	49
Badakhshan	73.5	316	73.1	74.4	9.2	232
Takhar	83.8	296	74.6	91.6	4.5	248
Kunduz	74.9	479	83.8	96.4	11.7	359
Samangan	82.9	125	58.5	64.8	1.1	104
Balkh	83.7	616	83.2	83.0	1.7	515
Sar-E-Pul	94.6	195	72.8	86.3	5.2	184
Ghor	97.7	322	39.5	92.1	3.9	315
Daykundi	78.2	77	65.7	86.1	2.7	60
Urozgan	19.3	92	37.6	86.6	1.9	18
Kandahar	90.2	874	30.0	93.1	2.0	789
Jawzjan	91.4	218	74.0	86.9	3.1	200
Faryab	97.0	706	80.9	91.2	3.4	685
Helmand	83.3	355	86.1	85.2	6.1	296
Badghis	99.9	231	91.6	96.8	12.2	231
Herat	90.8	863	88.1	81.0	4.8	783
Farah	64.1	295	72.9	79.7	4.7	189
Nimroz	46.6	93	87.2	76.9	0.7	44
Education						
No education	79.9	5,447	67.5	83.3	4.9	4,350
Primary	83.8	1,987	72.5	89.3	3.4	1,665
Secondary	86.4	2,632	77.6	93.5	5.3	2,274
More than secondary	93.8	695	84.8	94.9	3.8	652
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	84.5	2,029	67.1	83.9	6.9	1,715
Second	79.7	2,233	74.3	85.9	3.6	1,780
Middle	85.2	2,160	68.0	86.3	5.5	1,841
Fourth	83.5	2,260	72.3	90.0	4.0	1,887
Highest	82.6	2,078	79.8	93.2	3.2	1,717
Total	83.1	10,760	72.3	87.9	4.6	8,940

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.11.1 Knowledge concerning hepatitis: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have heard of hepatitis, and among women who have heard of hepatitis, the percentage who believe that hepatitis can be avoided in different ways, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among all respondents:		Among respondents who have heard of hepatitis, percentage who report that it can be avoided through:								
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of hepatitis	Number	Safe sex	Safe blood transfer	Using disposable syringes	Avoiding contaminated food/ water	Avoiding contact with infected person	Ensuring dentists use sterilized instruments	Other	Don't know	Number
Age											
15-19	63.6	1,825	16.3	14.6	18.9	21.9	13.7	1.8	5.1	2.4	1,161
20-24	66.3	6,089	17.9	16.0	19.6	20.2	16.0	2.4	4.7	3.1	4,035
25-29	67.2	6,299	17.2	16.7	20.0	19.2	15.8	2.9	5.1	2.2	4,231
30-34	65.9	4,302	16.9	17.6	19.5	21.0	15.4	3.1	4.6	2.6	2,834
35-39	68.7	4,463	15.1	18.3	20.8	20.5	15.2	2.9	4.5	2.6	3,067
40-44	68.4	3,113	16.7	17.8	21.8	22.9	17.8	4.1	4.2	4.4	2,129
45-49	71.0	3,369	16.3	14.7	19.2	20.0	15.1	2.1	5.0	2.2	2,393
Residence											
Urban	68.1	6,870	24.1	23.2	25.3	27.4	16.4	4.3	3.1	3.1	4,681
Rural	67.1	22,591	14.5	14.7	18.4	18.4	15.5	2.3	5.2	2.6	15,169
Province[1]											
Kabul	54.4	3,658	22.6	26.6	30.3	31.3	15.4	5.1	7.6	4.7	1,992
Kapisa	78.1	205	9.3	12.9	7.9	15.9	1.5	0.5	61.4	6.2	160
Parwan	73.0	625	15.9	22.5	18.5	16.6	14.3	0.8	5.3	2.3	457
Wardak	60.3	382	8.8	19.6	17.0	5.4	7.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	230
Logar	74.9	472	8.0	8.6	36.2	55.2	25.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	353
Nangarhar	97.8	794	8.4	9.5	17.1	7.5	7.6	3.2	14.3	1.3	777
Laghman	94.8	583	50.8	37.6	42.3	52.8	25.5	7.2	1.6	5.9	552
Panjsher	22.1	54	6.0	58.6	58.1	5.7	3.7	0.4	0.0	3.3	12
Baghlan	49.3	839	22.8	25.9	15.4	11.1	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	414
Bamyan	62.6	303	3.5	12.4	3.4	34.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	9.8	190
Ghazni	32.9	1,328	11.0	21.2	16.6	12.9	10.7	4.7	0.4	1.0	436
Paktika	22.3	792	3.4	34.8	71.6	8.1	4.0	1.2	0.5	4.8	176
Paktya	94.3	542	5.7	4.1	7.6	10.6	20.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	512
Khost	98.6	851	3.2	4.6	8.9	13.9	14.8	0.6	17.6	0.7	839
Kunarha	89.4	559	9.7	2.3	5.5	9.2	12.7	3.4	2.2	17.6	500
Nooristan	46.7	222	0.2	0.0	3.4	1.3	4.8	0.0	15.6	0.8	104
Badakhshan	51.2	1,004	27.1	19.7	29.5	36.9	26.2	21.0	0.4	0.1	514
Takhar	90.3	1,105	7.0	3.7	3.6	10.5	19.9	1.0	0.2	1.5	998
Kunduz	52.9	1,232	26.0	27.5	26.4	20.9	9.8	15.1	0.0	1.4	652
Samangan	54.0	330	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.5	178
Balkh	77.4	1,781	18.8	11.9	20.2	36.2	31.7	2.4	0.7	8.0	1,378
Sar-E-Pul	63.4	654	43.4	36.8	42.9	43.9	49.5	6.7	2.1	0.7	415
Ghor	85.0	715	23.4	31.9	28.0	18.6	7.8	0.1	20.9	0.1	607
Daykundi	32.9	329	0.9	0.5	0.0	2.4	1.2	0.0	30.3	10.9	108
Urozgan	45.2	230	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	104
Kandahar	98.3	2,227	12.4	3.5	1.9	11.8	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	2,189
Jawzjan	62.0	614	8.6	9.4	11.1	5.4	0.8	0.0	4.2	0.2	381
Faryab	76.7	2,114	8.3	13.5	24.0	3.9	5.4	0.0	6.3	0.5	1,622
Helmand	41.2	875	83.7	89.3	80.5	61.9	38.5	4.4	0.0	0.2	361
Badghis	75.7	650	28.5	29.9	29.6	19.2	21.5	0.6	2.0	0.2	492
Herat	67.6	2,316	13.3	15.1	20.5	22.3	23.9	0.2	3.2	3.2	1,565
Farah	52.1	777	19.2	17.4	20.2	30.8	17.8	1.3	0.1	1.0	405
Nimroz	59.1	278	2.2	1.8	8.3	14.2	4.5	0.5	2.6	21.0	164
Education											
No education	66.4	24,604	14.4	14.8	17.5	18.9	14.9	2.2	4.7	2.7	16,339
Primary	68.0	2,330	23.1	19.9	26.2	26.7	16.0	3.6	5.7	3.1	1,583
Secondary	74.4	1,971	31.2	28.8	35.0	28.5	21.4	5.7	4.4	3.3	1,467
More than secondary	82.7	556	31.9	36.8	38.5	31.1	23.2	11.4	3.8	0.3	460
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	61.8	5,904	14.2	14.7	15.7	20.9	18.6	2.8	5.5	3.2	3,649
Second	61.1	6,001	14.6	14.4	16.6	19.3	16.2	2.6	5.6	3.2	3,667
Middle	70.7	5,888	14.4	14.4	18.7	18.3	14.1	1.9	3.5	2.2	4,161
Fourth	72.5	6,010	15.6	15.4	21.5	17.9	14.2	2.2	4.8	2.7	4,358
Highest	71.0	5,657	24.8	24.5	26.7	26.4	15.8	4.7	4.5	2.5	4,014
Total	67.4	29,461	16.8	16.7	20.0	20.5	15.7	2.8	4.7	2.8	19,850

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.11.2 Knowledge concerning hepatitis: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have heard of hepatitis, and among men who have heard of hepatitis, the percentage who believe that hepatitis can be avoided in different ways, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among all respondents:		Among respondents who have heard of hepatitis, percentage who report that it can be avoided through:								
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of hepatitis	Number	Safe sex	Safe blood transfer	Using disposable syringes	Avoiding contaminated food/ water	Avoiding contact with infected person	Ensuring dentists use sterilized instruments	Other	Don't know	Number
Age											
15-19	58.7	142	43.1	34.8	42.1	46.7	28.1	24.6	4.7	0.7	84
20-24	67.3	1,162	32.4	28.4	34.3	31.6	22.9	12.5	3.3	1.6	782
25-29	64.6	2,422	34.2	30.9	32.1	30.1	19.1	15.0	4.6	0.9	1,564
30-34	67.0	2,008	32.4	29.0	34.4	30.0	24.6	16.0	5.5	1.4	1,345
35-39	70.9	1,935	32.7	26.6	29.6	27.1	20.8	10.3	5.2	0.5	1,372
40-44	67.0	1,402	29.1	28.3	27.2	31.0	20.6	15.7	5.6	2.1	939
45-49	69.4	1,688	29.1	30.9	34.6	30.1	24.7	11.3	4.1	1.1	1,172
Residence											
Urban	68.7	2,479	34.6	31.5	33.9	37.3	22.7	14.5	3.0	1.9	1,702
Rural	67.1	8,281	31.2	28.4	31.6	27.7	21.8	13.4	5.3	1.0	5,556
Province[1]											
Kabul	57.9	1,350	41.3	39.6	41.8	39.9	26.5	17.4	5.1	1.9	782
Kapisa	94.3	63	21.3	19.4	11.6	16.4	25.6	0.7	32.6	3.5	59
Parwan	88.6	220	51.3	56.3	54.3	56.6	33.2	20.0	0.6	0.9	195
Wardak	58.6	171	22.7	12.2	9.9	13.4	16.7	0.8	16.6	2.3	100
Logar	49.9	204	35.2	12.7	14.8	22.7	25.2	1.9	0.0	0.6	102
Nangarhar	71.4	273	46.0	21.1	31.4	23.6	37.1	9.7	7.3	0.0	195
Laghman	77.9	227	36.5	33.2	36.1	47.7	33.9	16.6	1.0	2.0	176
Panjsher	56.1	18	88.1	88.8	88.1	86.4	79.4	16.2	0.0	0.0	10
Baghlan	65.4	281	10.6	27.9	22.5	11.0	6.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	184
Bamyan	69.4	94	10.3	16.5	10.3	25.4	11.7	0.9	5.3	3.4	65
Ghazni	33.9	619	25.6	33.1	34.2	18.3	11.0	9.4	0.0	0.2	210
Paktika	41.7	322	2.5	19.7	61.8	5.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.6	134
Paktya	97.8	206	56.3	14.4	48.5	54.8	51.2	46.7	0.0	0.0	201
Khost	97.8	334	30.6	22.6	23.7	40.0	22.9	35.6	17.4	0.7	327
Kunarha	77.0	151	51.9	42.2	26.4	14.3	20.8	39.6	1.2	0.9	116
Nooristan	18.2	66	4.1	5.7	8.9	13.9	13.2	4.6	2.0	2.2	12
Badakhshan	57.0	316	34.9	44.2	47.5	45.8	43.4	11.2	0.2	0.0	180
Takhar	79.0	296	8.5	10.2	9.8	4.6	3.4	0.0	6.3	1.4	234
Kunduz	57.7	479	47.5	37.3	41.1	50.1	29.8	15.6	0.0	1.6	277
Samangan	38.9	125	28.4	22.4	30.4	13.2	15.6	7.8	0.0	0.0	49
Balkh	82.7	616	34.8	32.8	29.8	41.7	30.2	12.0	0.6	0.3	510
Sar-E-Pul	68.2	195	27.7	28.1	31.5	32.5	25.8	18.3	2.2	1.0	133
Ghor	73.4	322	45.8	47.7	50.8	34.2	8.3	1.4	34.2	2.6	236
Daykundi	43.9	77	5.4	3.8	2.0	6.1	2.7	0.0	16.2	5.6	34
Urozgan	14.4	92	(12.9)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(12.9)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(4.1)	13
Kandahar	89.6	874	5.4	4.2	11.5	29.9	2.9	1.6	7.9	0.8	783
Jawzjan	89.9	218	60.3	59.0	61.1	59.6	54.3	32.2	1.7	0.3	196
Faryab	75.2	706	37.6	31.8	26.3	5.5	19.3	3.1	1.3	0.5	531
Helmand	67.8	355	56.7	60.1	63.1	61.2	54.0	59.9	0.1	2.7	241
Badghis	74.4	231	35.1	40.9	46.0	17.9	44.8	7.0	5.8	1.6	172
Herat	73.4	863	20.4	19.1	20.4	3.5	3.8	10.2	0.3	0.0	633
Farah	41.5	295	53.5	40.1	48.9	46.5	19.5	7.5	0.0	0.1	122
Nimroz	42.0	93	0.0	1.9	6.8	19.2	15.0	0.6	0.0	37.5	39
Education											
No education	61.1	5,447	23.1	22.1	24.1	24.7	16.4	8.8	5.9	1.3	3,330
Primary	67.1	1,987	33.3	25.6	29.1	29.2	23.4	16.9	3.1	1.1	1,334
Secondary	74.8	2,632	41.7	38.9	42.6	36.8	27.0	17.2	3.8	1.4	1,969
More than secondary	90.0	695	46.2	43.8	48.8	38.2	33.2	21.0	5.6	0.3	625
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	66.1	2,029	27.6	27.1	28.6	23.5	16.1	7.2	6.5	0.9	1,342
Second	61.8	2,233	33.3	30.6	32.2	30.4	26.4	19.6	3.7	0.6	1,379
Middle	66.5	2,160	30.3	27.2	32.2	29.9	21.3	12.7	6.0	1.4	1,436
Fourth	71.1	2,260	31.9	29.0	33.7	27.5	24.5	12.1	4.5	0.8	1,606
Highest	71.9	2,078	36.5	31.7	33.6	38.3	21.3	16.4	3.3	2.1	1,495
Total	67.4	10,760	32.0	29.2	32.2	30.0	22.0	13.6	4.8	1.2	7,258

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 3.12.1 Reported prevalence of hepatitis: Women

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have heard of hepatitis, the percentage who have ever been diagnosed with hepatitis by type of hepatitis, and among those, the percentage with specific types of hepatitis, and the percentage of those currently suffering from hepatitis by type of hepatitis diagnosed, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among respondents who have heard of hepatitis:		Among those who have ever been diagnosed with hepatitis, percentage diagnosed with specific types of hepatitis:						Among respondents currently suffering from hepatitis, percentage having specific types of hepatitis:			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever been told by doctor/ nurse they have/had hepatitis	Number of respondents	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C	Don't know	Percentage who are currently suffering from hepatitis	Number of respondents	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C	Number of respondents
Age												
15-19	8.8	1,161	61.9	17.9	13.8	10.7	23.3	102	*	*	*	24
20-24	8.0	4,035	59.2	21.6	10.0	10.0	45.3	323	54.7	41.4	4.2	146
25-29	7.6	4,231	59.4	24.3	10.2	6.8	34.7	320	52.1	36.8	7.3	111
30-34	8.0	2,834	64.1	21.4	12.7	4.6	39.9	227	54.4	35.2	10.4	91
35-39	8.4	3,067	63.5	22.2	12.3	3.0	39.7	258	53.6	31.0	17.4	103
40-44	9.1	2,129	53.5	35.1	10.6	4.7	45.4	193	35.5	53.6	11.2	88
45-49	8.0	2,393	57.7	30.9	5.9	7.0	48.1	192	46.4	45.2	7.2	93
Residence												
Urban	6.3	4,681	55.6	20.5	11.3	12.7	45.9	295	53.1	38.0	10.4	135
Rural	8.7	15,169	60.9	25.6	10.5	5.1	39.3	1,322	48.6	42.0	8.6	520
Education												
No education	9.0	16,339	60.4	24.3	10.7	6.2	40.6	1,477	50.0	41.7	8.4	599
Primary	4.8	1,583	54.5	30.3	10.2	10.8	43.5	77	(39.4)	(41.6)	(10.4)	33
Secondary	3.5	1,467	59.7	26.5	11.9	2.5	42.1	51	*	*	*	21
More than secondary	2.7	460	37.1	21.0	2.9	38.9	6.9	12	*	*	*	1
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	7.8	3,649	50.4	33.6	14.7	3.9	62.1	283	39.9	48.4	13.5	176
Second	9.6	3,667	57.9	27.6	9.2	7.6	39.4	354	47.2	45.6	6.8	139
Middle	10.7	4,161	64.7	25.1	9.3	2.8	35.4	445	55.6	40.6	5.7	157
Fourth	7.6	4,358	63.1	17.5	9.7	11.5	33.4	333	45.1	39.1	8.4	111
Highest	5.1	4,014	61.3	18.0	11.8	8.3	35.1	203	71.5	18.8	9.8	71
Total	8.1	19,850	59.9	24.7	10.6	6.5	40.5	1,617	49.5	41.2	8.9	655

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Provincial-level estimates are not presented because there are too few cases.

Table 3.12.2 Reported prevalence of hepatitis: Men

Among ever-married men age 15-49 who have heard of hepatitis, the percentage who have ever been diagnosed with hepatitis by type of hepatitis, and among those, the percentage with specific types of hepatitis, and the percentage of those currently suffering from hepatitis by type of hepatitis diagnosed, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among respondents who have heard of hepatitis:		Among those who have ever been diagnosed with hepatitis, percentage diagnosed with specific types of hepatitis:						Among respondents currently suffering from hepatitis, percentage having specific types of hepatitis:			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever been told by doctor/ nurse they have/had hepatitis	Number of respondents	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C	Don't know	Percentage who are currently suffering from hepatitis	Number of respondents	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C	Number of respondents
Age												
15-19	6.2	84	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	5
20-24	6.0	782	(31.1)	(28.6)	(39.7)	(6.6)	(17.4)	47	*	*	*	8
25-29	6.3	1,564	36.4	18.2	44.5	0.8	14.4	99	*	*	*	14
30-34	5.9	1,345	37.4	30.4	30.4	2.2	18.5	79	*	*	*	15
35-39	6.8	1,372	27.0	18.8	53.9	0.3	12.9	94	*	*	*	12
40-44	6.4	939	24.7	24.8	46.0	2.3	20.0	60	*	*	*	12
45-49	5.3	1,172	34.4	16.8	40.9	9.6	10.7	62	*	*	*	7
Residence												
Urban	5.8	1,702	43.8	24.2	30.2	5.4	12.2	98	*	*	*	12
Rural	6.3	5,556	28.4	22.5	46.6	2.3	17.6	348	25.3	65.5	8.1	61
Education												
No education	7.6	3,330	34.6	21.3	41.3	2.5	16.2	253	(15.7)	(77.6)	(6.7)	41
Primary	7.6	1,334	26.7	25.5	46.2	5.1	15.2	101	*	*	*	15
Secondary	3.8	1,969	28.2	24.2	45.7	1.8	16.1	74	*	*	*	12
More than secondary	2.9	625	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	5
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	7.0	1,342	14.5	34.3	50.7	0.7	29.7	94	*	*	*	28
Second	5.7	1,379	16.3	18.3	64.1	1.2	16.3	79	*	*	*	13
Middle	7.1	1,436	42.3	23.1	33.4	1.2	11.6	102	*	*	*	12
Fourth	6.4	1,606	37.6	16.6	41.9	6.6	10.7	103	*	*	*	11
Highest	4.5	1,495	49.1	21.6	23.8	5.4	13.6	68	*	*	*	9
Total	6.1	7,258	31.8	22.9	43.0	3.0	16.4	446	25.5	62.7	10.9	73

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Provincial-level estimates are not presented because there are too few cases.

Table 3.13 Households with members diagnosed with cancer

Percentage of households with any member diagnosed with cancer, and percentage of households with any member diagnosed with cancer by type of cancer, according to residence and wealth quintile, Afghanistan 2015

Residence/ wealth quintile	Percentage of households with member(s) diagnosed with cancer	Number of households	Percentage of households by type of cancer						Number of households with any member diagnosed with cancer
			Breast cancer	Lung cancer	Liver cancer	Intestinal cancer	Cervical cancer	Other[1]	
Residence									
Urban	2.3	6,266	12.6	11.1	17.2	31.0	0.4	34.9	145
Rural	2.9	18,129	23.5	17.9	20.0	16.1	5.9	13.7	526
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.5	4,867	20.3	18.7	10.3	31.1	4.0	15.9	122
Second	2.8	4,798	26.8	26.7	17.7	13.2	5.1	13.1	133
Middle	2.6	4,833	19.8	18.1	21.3	12.5	4.9	13.2	127
Fourth	3.2	4,972	22.9	10.7	25.6	13.5	8.0	13.2	160
Highest	2.6	4,924	15.4	9.2	20.3	28.6	0.8	37.0	129
Total	2.8	24,395	21.2	16.4	19.4	19.4	4.7	18.3	671

Note: Provincial-level estimates are not presented because there are too few cases.
[1] Includes "don't know/missing"

Table 3.14 Deaths of household members diagnosed with cancer

Among households with any member diagnosed with cancer, the percentage with deaths related to specific types of cancer that occurred in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence and wealth quintile, Afghanistan 2015

Residence/ wealth quintile	No deaths	Breast cancer	Lung cancer	Liver cancer	Intestinal cancer	Cervical cancer	Other[1]	Number of households with any member diagnosed with cancer
Residence								
Urban	62.5	8.9	4.6	9.1	8.0	0.3	7.9	145
Rural	33.8	17.8	11.4	14.9	11.6	3.6	8.2	526
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	31.2	11.8	15.1	6.3	23.8	2.2	10.0	122
Second	36.5	25.8	13.8	11.3	6.7	4.2	9.3	133
Middle	36.7	16.6	11.1	14.5	8.8	3.2	7.2	127
Fourth	37.2	14.4	7.2	22.1	8.3	4.0	6.5	160
Highest	58.8	10.8	3.5	11.5	7.8	0.4	8.0	129
Total	40.0	15.9	10.0	13.6	10.8	2.9	8.1	671

Note: Provincial-level estimates are not presented because there are too few cases.
[1] Includes "don't know/missing"

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Age at first marriage:*** Marriage is universal in Afghanistan, but women marry more than four years earlier than men, on average. The median age at first marriage for women and men is 18.5 years and 22.9 years, respectively.
- ***Polygyny:*** Six percent of married women 15-49 reported that their husband had multiple wives, while only 3% of married men reported having more than one wife.
- ***Sexual initiation:*** The median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 25-49 is 18.7 years, close to the median age at first marriage. A similar pattern is observed among men age 25-49 with the median age at first sexual intercourse (23.2 years) being slightly higher than age at marriage, implying that most women and men in Afghanistan wait until marriage to initiate sexual intercourse.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

This chapter presents information on marital status, polygyny, age at first marriage, and age at first sexual intercourse for both women and men. In the context of the 2015 AfDHS, the term marriage refers to legal or formal marriage.

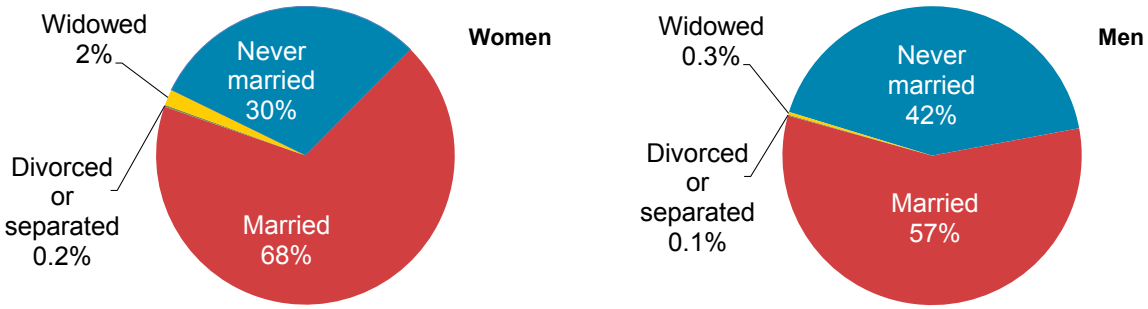
4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married
Women and men who report being married at the time of the survey.
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Marriage is universal in Afghanistan; by age 35-39, only 1% of women and men have never been married. Seventeen percent of women age 15-19 were married at the time of the survey, as compared with only 3% of men in that age group, indicating that women marry at a younger age than men. The percentage of currently married respondents increases rapidly between age 20-24 and age 35-39, from 66% to 97% among women and from 31% to 98% among men **(Table 4.1)**. Overall, a higher proportion of men (42%) than women (30%) have never been married **(Figure 4.1)**. A lower proportion of men than women are divorced, separated, or widowed (less than 1% and 2%, respectively).

***Figure 4.1* Marital status**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-19 by current marital status



4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny

Women who report that their husband has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

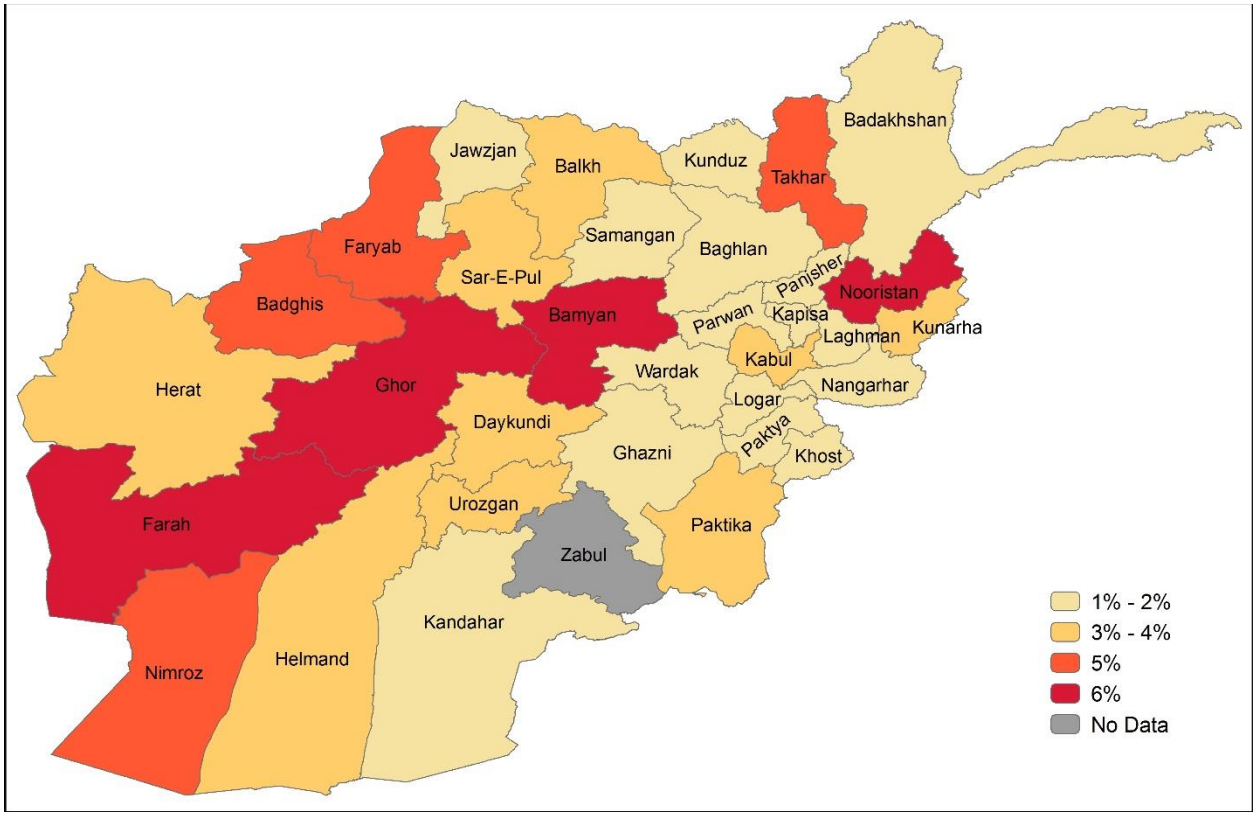
Six percent of married women reported that their husband had other wives **(Table 4.2.1)**. Men were less likely than women to report multiple wives (3% versus 6%) **(Table 4.2.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women are slightly more likely than younger women to have co-wives. For instance, 3% of married women age 20-24 reported having co-wives, as compared with 11% of women age 45-49 **(Table 4.2.1)**.
- Rural women (7%) are slightly more likely to report having co-wives than urban women (5%).
- Women who live in households in the highest wealth quintile are slightly less likely to have co-wives than those who live in households in the lowest quintile (5% versus 8%).
- Men living in Nooristan, Ghor, Bamyan, and Farah are more likely to report having multiple wives (6% each) than men in other provinces **(Figure 4.2)**.

Figure 4.2 Polygyny

Percent of currently married men age 15-49 in polygynous union



4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

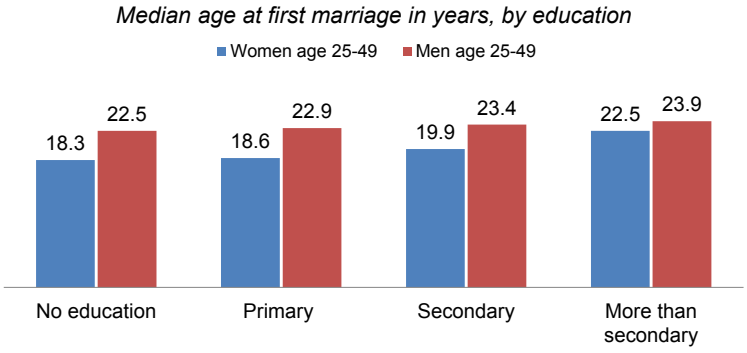
Median age at first marriage
Age by which half of respondents have been married.
Sample: Women and men age 25-49

The start of marriage is an important social and demographic indicator; women's duration of exposure to the risk of pregnancy depends primarily on the age at which they first get married. On average, women who marry early are more likely to have their first child at a younger age and give birth to more children overall, contributing to higher fertility. Women tend to marry earlier than men in Afghanistan. Among respondents age 25-49, the median age at first marriage is 18.5 years among women and 22.9 years among men **(Table 4.3)**. While 45% of women marry by age 18, only 11% of men marry that young.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Educated women and men marry later than those with less education. Although there is only a small difference in the median age at first marriage between men with the least and most education, this difference is 4 years among women (**Table 4.4 and Figure 4.3**).

Figure 4.3 **Median age at first marriage by education**



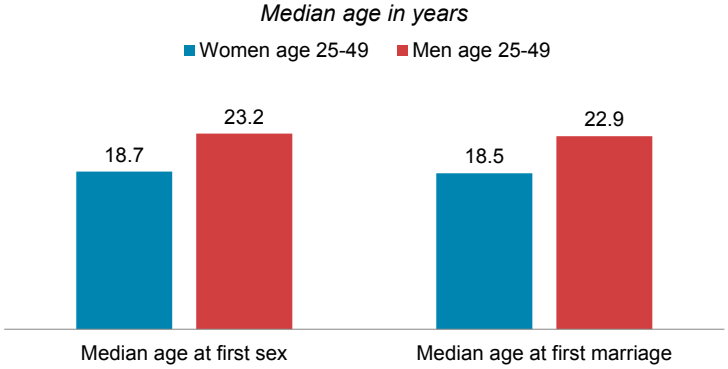
- Median age at first marriage among women is lowest (15.9 years) in Nimroz, and the figure in that province is 2.5 years below the national average.

4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse
Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.
Sample: Women and men age 25-49

The median age at first sexual intercourse is 18.7 years among women and 23.2 years among men, a difference of more than 4 years **(Table 4.5)**. The fact that the median age at first sexual intercourse is higher than the median age at first marriage implies that most women and men in Afghanistan engage in sex after marriage **(Figure 4.4)**.

Figure 4.4 **Median age at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among women and men**



Women in Afghanistan are exposed to the risk of pregnancy at an early age, with 11 percent of women age 25-49 having had their first sexual intercourse by age 15 and 42% before age 18 **(Table 4.5)**. By age 20, 62% of women have had sexual intercourse.

On the contrary, men wait longer than women to initiate sex. One percent of men age 25-49 had sex before age 15, 9% had sex before age 18, and 21% had initiated sexual intercourse by age 20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Educated women wait longer before having sex. There is more than a 4-year difference in the median age at first sex between women with no education and those with more than a secondary education **(Table 4.6)**. However, this relationship is not as prominent among men.

- Among both women and men, differences in median age at first sexual intercourse by household wealth and residence are minimal.

- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women ranges from 16.3 years in Nimroz to 20.8 years in Paktika and Logar.

4.5 Recent Sexual Activity

The survey also collected data on recent sexual activity among ever-married women and men age 15-49. Eighty-seven percent of women and 94% of men reported having sexual intercourse within the 4 weeks before the survey. For more information on recent sexual activity, see **Tables 4.7.1** and **4.7.2**.

For additional information on age at first marriage, see **Table 4.3**.

List of Tables

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives**
- **Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives**
- **Table 4.3 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Afghanistan 2015

Age	Marital status					Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
				WOMEN				
15-19	83.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	16.9	10,747
20-24	33.1	66.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	66.2	9,103
25-29	9.6	88.9	0.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	88.9	6,967
30-34	2.5	95.8	0.2	0.1	1.5	100.0	95.8	4,411
35-39	0.9	97.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	100.0	97.1	4,503
40-44	0.2	95.4	0.1	0.1	4.2	100.0	95.4	3,120
45-49	0.0	90.8	0.1	0.1	9.0	100.0	90.8	3,369
Total	30.2	67.9	0.1	0.1	1.7	100.0	67.9	42,221
				MEN				
15-19	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.1	4,618
20-24	69.5	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30.5	3,804
25-29	20.0	79.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	79.6	3,027
30-34	5.9	93.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	93.4	2,134
35-39	1.4	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.1	1,962
40-44	0.9	97.9	0.1	0.6	0.5	100.0	97.9	1,415
45-49	0.4	98.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	100.0	98.1	1,696
Total	42.3	57.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	57.2	18,656

Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives					Total	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know	Missing		
Age							
15-19	97.5	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,812
20-24	96.6	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	6,028
25-29	95.0	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	6,193
30-34	91.0	8.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	4,226
35-39	90.7	8.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	4,375
40-44	90.2	8.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	100.0	2,977
45-49	88.6	9.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	3,060
Residence							
Urban	95.0	4.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,673
Rural	92.5	6.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	21,998
Province[1]							
Kabul	95.0	4.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	3,571
Kapisa	95.2	3.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	197
Parwan	96.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	592
Wardak	89.2	2.2	0.4	7.5	0.7	100.0	378
Logar	95.8	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	465
Nangarhar	93.7	5.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	769
Laghman	93.4	5.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	567
Panjsher	94.5	3.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	100.0	53
Baghlan	94.5	3.8	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0	835
Bamyan	90.7	8.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	295
Ghazni	94.4	4.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,319
Paktika	91.5	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	779
Paktya	94.3	4.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	529
Khost	95.3	4.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	845
Kunarha	87.5	8.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	549
Nooristan	88.8	9.5	1.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	209
Badakhshan	96.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	968
Takhar	90.2	8.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,070
Kunduz	95.4	2.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	100.0	1,214
Samangan	95.7	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	319
Balkh	92.1	7.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,742
Sar-E-Pul	93.6	6.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	644
Ghor	91.4	8.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	708
Daykundi	91.4	7.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	319
Urozgan	93.0	6.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	229
Kandahar	93.6	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,193
Jawzjan	96.9	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	603
Faryab	92.0	7.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,030
Helmand	94.2	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	874
Badghis	89.7	10.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	640
Herat	90.5	8.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,166
Farah	88.1	10.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	717
Nimroz	89.0	10.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	264
Education							
No education	92.6	6.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	23,921
Primary	95.3	3.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,257
Secondary	96.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,951
More than secondary	93.3	5.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	542
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	91.3	7.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	5,757
Second	92.4	6.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	5,823
Middle	93.1	5.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	5,736
Fourth	94.1	4.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	5,846
Highest	94.5	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,509
Total	93.1	6.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	28,671

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Number of wives			Total	Number of men
	1	2+	Missing		
Age					
15-19	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	142
20-24	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,160
25-29	99.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,410
30-34	98.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	1,992
35-39	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,925
40-44	94.6	5.3	0.1	100.0	1,385
45-49	92.7	6.8	0.5	100.0	1,664
Residence					
Urban	97.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	2,452
Rural	96.8	2.9	0.3	100.0	8,227
Province[1]					
Kabul	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,332
Kapisa	98.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	63
Parwan	97.1	2.0	0.9	100.0	218
Wardak	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	170
Logar	97.5	1.5	1.0	100.0	203
Nangarhar	97.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	272
Laghman	97.9	0.9	1.2	100.0	226
Panjsher	97.9	1.2	0.9	100.0	18
Baghlan	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	281
Bamyan	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	93
Ghazni	97.8	1.7	0.5	100.0	617
Paktika	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	318
Paktya	97.4	1.9	0.7	100.0	202
Khost	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	334
Kunarha	96.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	149
Nooristan	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	66
Badakhshan	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	311
Takhar	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	296
Kunduz	97.1	1.8	1.1	100.0	472
Samangan	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	125
Balkh	96.7	2.9	0.4	100.0	613
Sar-E-Pul	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	192
Ghor	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	315
Daykundi	97.1	2.7	0.2	100.0	77
Urozgan	96.1	3.7	0.2	100.0	92
Kandahar	98.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	870
Jawzjan	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	218
Faryab	95.0	4.9	0.1	100.0	704
Helmand	97.2	2.6	0.2	100.0	355
Badghis	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	230
Herat	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	852
Farah	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	294
Nimroz	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	93
Education					
No education	96.3	3.5	0.2	100.0	5,411
Primary	97.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	1,969
Secondary	97.3	2.5	0.2	100.0	2,615
More than secondary	98.2	1.6	0.2	100.0	685
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	95.7	3.9	0.4	100.0	2,018
Second	97.4	2.4	0.2	100.0	2,211
Middle	97.1	2.6	0.4	100.0	2,145
Fourth	97.2	2.7	0.1	100.0	2,253
Highest	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	2,052
Total	96.9	2.9	0.2	100.0	10,679

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Afghanistan 2015

	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
				WOMEN				
15-19	2.7	na	na	na	na	83.0	10,747	a
20-24	8.8	34.8	54.6	na	na	33.1	9,103	19.5
25-29	14.2	45.1	64.4	77.8	87.0	9.6	6,967	18.5
30-34	16.5	49.8	69.5	82.7	91.4	2.5	4,411	18.0
35-39	13.8	45.7	64.8	79.4	90.3	0.9	4,503	18.4
40-44	13.5	44.8	66.9	82.5	93.1	0.2	3,120	18.4
45-49	9.6	36.5	59.0	74.0	88.9	0.0	3,369	19.0
20-49	12.3	41.9	62.0	na	na	12.2	31,473	18.8
25-49	13.8	44.8	65.0	79.2	89.7	3.7	22,371	18.5
				MEN				
15-19	0.3	na	na	na	na	96.9	4,618	a
20-24	0.8	7.3	16.7	na	na	69.5	3,804	a
25-29	2.0	10.7	23.6	41.8	68.2	20.0	3,027	22.8
30-34	3.0	12.3	27.1	47.1	71.3	5.9	2,134	22.3
35-39	3.2	11.5	22.5	38.2	65.4	1.4	1,962	23.0
40-44	2.3	10.8	27.7	45.1	69.5	0.9	1,415	22.6
45-49	1.5	8.9	19.7	33.9	65.4	0.4	1,696	23.6
20-49	2.0	9.9	22.0	na	na	24.4	14,038	a
25-49	2.4	10.9	24.0	41.4	68.0	7.6	10,234	22.9

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age
	20-49	25-49	25-49
Residence			
Urban	18.8	18.3	23.6
Rural	18.7	18.5	22.7
Province[1]			
Kabul	19.6	19.2	23.8
Kapisa	18.8	18.2	22.5
Parwan	19.7	19.0	22.7
Wardak	19.9	19.5	23.2
Logar	a	20.7	23.0
Nangarhar	18.6	18.1	22.5
Laghman	19.1	19.1	22.2
Panjsher	a	18.9	a
Baghlan	18.8	18.6	24.2
Bamyan	18.1	17.7	22.4
Ghazni	19.8	19.4	22.5
Paktika	a	20.5	23.5
Paktya	19.6	19.7	22.9
Khost	18.3	18.3	21.9
Kunarha	18.1	17.6	21.5
Nooristan	18.6	18.7	23.2
Badakhshan	17.7	17.3	23.1
Takhar	18.2	17.2	23.1
Kunduz	19.3	18.6	22.8
Samangan	18.7	18.3	22.8
Balkh	19.2	18.6	24.1
Sar-E-Pul	19.0	18.7	24.0
Ghor	17.1	17.0	20.9
Daykundi	18.0	17.5	22.3
Urozgan	18.6	18.4	22.4
Kandahar	17.8	17.7	22.1
Jawzjan	19.8	19.3	22.4
Faryab	19.5	19.2	23.4
Helmand	17.9	17.9	21.5
Badghis	16.6	16.7	23.2
Herat	18.0	17.8	22.4
Farah	17.3	17.2	21.3
Nimroz	16.2	15.9	21.7
Education			
No education	18.5	18.3	22.5
Primary	18.7	18.6	22.9
Secondary	a	19.9	23.4
More than secondary	a	22.5	23.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	18.3	18.1	22.5
Second	18.8	18.6	22.8
Middle	19.0	18.8	22.5
Fourth	18.6	18.4	22.6
Highest	19.2	18.6	24.1
Total	18.8	18.5	22.9

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse.

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Afghanistan 2015

	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
				WOMEN				
15-19	1.8	na	na	na	na	83.0	10,747	a
20-24	6.7	31.1	51.3	na	na	33.1	9,103	19.9
25-29	10.5	41.6	61.0	74.7	84.3	9.6	6,967	18.8
30-34	11.9	45.6	64.9	78.4	87.4	2.5	4,411	18.4
35-39	12.6	44.2	63.7	77.5	87.4	0.9	4,503	18.6
40-44	12.3	42.8	64.1	80.0	88.7	0.2	3,120	18.6
45-49	9.3	36.5	56.9	72.4	85.5	0.0	3,369	19.2
20-49	9.9	39.1	59.0	na	na	12.2	31,473	19.0
25-49	11.3	42.3	62.2	na	na	3.7	22,371	18.7
15-24	4.0	na	na	na	na	60.1	19,850	a
				MEN				
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	96.9	4,618	a
20-24	0.5	6.0	15.3	na	na	69.5	3,804	a
25-29	1.6	8.3	21.5	40.3	65.5	20.0	3,027	23.0
30-34	1.7	10.7	24.1	43.8	68.1	5.9	2,134	22.6
35-39	1.2	8.1	20.1	36.1	63.3	1.4	1,962	23.4
40-44	1.4	7.9	22.9	41.0	65.0	0.9	1,415	23.2
45-49	0.9	7.8	17.9	30.0	59.7	0.4	1,696	23.9
20-49	1.1	7.9	19.7	na	na	24.4	14,038	24.1
25-49	1.4	8.6	21.4	na	na	7.6	10,234	23.2
15-24	0.3	na	na	na	na	84.5	8,422	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age
	20-49	25-49	25-49
Residence			
Urban	19.1	18.5	24.0
Rural	19.0	18.8	23.0
Province[1]			
Kabul	19.8	19.3	24.2
Kapisa	18.9	18.3	22.3
Parwan	19.9	19.2	23.2
Wardak	a	20.0	23.5
Logar	a	20.8	23.3
Nangarhar	19.0	18.5	23.0
Laghman	19.3	19.3	22.7
Panjsher	a	19.4	a
Baghlan	19.0	18.6	a
Bamyan	18.2	17.8	22.9
Ghazni	a	19.8	22.8
Paktika	a	20.8	23.7
Paktya	a	20.3	23.3
Khost	18.8	18.8	22.4
Kunarha	18.3	17.8	22.2
Nooristan	18.7	18.8	23.3
Badakhshan	18.1	17.7	23.7
Takhar	18.2	17.2	23.3
Kunduz	19.6	18.9	23.4
Samangan	18.9	18.4	22.9
Balkh	19.3	18.7	24.4
Sar-E-Pul	19.2	18.7	23.8
Ghor	17.5	17.4	21.3
Daykundi	19.1	18.9	22.3
Urozgan	18.7	18.6	22.7
Kandahar	18.1	17.9	22.4
Jawzjan	a	19.7	22.7
Faryab	19.6	19.4	23.8
Helmand	18.4	18.5	21.9
Badghis	16.9	17.0	23.7
Herat	18.2	18.0	22.5
Farah	17.6	17.4	21.3
Nimroz	16.5	16.3	21.9
Education			
No education	18.8	18.6	22.8
Primary	19.0	18.9	23.2
Secondary	a	19.9	23.7
More than secondary	a	22.8	24.2
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	18.6	18.3	22.7
Second	19.0	18.9	23.1
Middle	19.3	18.9	22.9
Fourth	19.0	18.7	22.9
Highest	19.5	18.8	24.4
Total	19.0	18.7	23.2

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age						
15-19	89.0	8.7	1.9	0.4	100.0	1,825
20-24	88.0	9.9	1.8	0.4	100.0	6,089
25-29	89.8	6.7	2.6	0.9	100.0	6,299
30-34	90.1	7.0	2.4	0.5	100.0	4,302
35-39	87.7	7.4	4.5	0.4	100.0	4,463
40-44	83.5	10.3	5.6	0.6	100.0	3,113
45-49	73.3	13.8	12.3	0.6	100.0	3,369
Marital status						
Married	88.8	8.8	1.9	0.5	100.0	28,671
Divorced/separated/ widowed	3.7	10.7	83.4	2.2	100.0	790
Marital duration[2]						
0-4 years	89.8	8.7	1.1	0.3	100.0	6,473
5-9 years	90.5	7.3	1.7	0.5	100.0	5,807
10-14 years	91.1	6.9	1.4	0.5	100.0	5,075
15-19 years	88.4	8.4	2.3	0.8	100.0	4,194
20-24 years	89.1	8.1	2.4	0.4	100.0	3,555
25+ years	80.3	15.6	3.5	0.5	100.0	3,215
Married more than once	88.4	8.7	1.4	1.5	100.0	352
Residence						
Urban	84.4	10.3	4.5	0.8	100.0	6,870
Rural	87.2	8.4	4.0	0.5	100.0	22,591
Province[3]						
Kabul	83.8	11.4	4.5	0.3	100.0	3,658
Kapisa	88.5	6.9	4.5	0.1	100.0	205
Parwan	90.5	4.9	4.3	0.3	100.0	625
Wardak	89.1	8.0	1.9	1.0	100.0	382
Logar	93.9	4.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	472
Nangarhar	88.5	8.0	3.2	0.2	100.0	794
Laghman	91.1	6.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	583
Panjsher	86.3	10.2	3.4	0.1	100.0	54
Baghlan	91.2	6.9	0.9	1.0	100.0	839
Bamyan	81.2	11.5	6.8	0.5	100.0	303
Ghazni	89.3	7.9	1.6	1.2	100.0	1,328
Paktika	86.3	10.2	2.7	0.8	100.0	792
Paktya	89.3	5.9	2.7	2.1	100.0	542
Khost	92.6	4.1	3.2	0.1	100.0	851
Kunarha	85.0	6.4	1.5	7.1	100.0	559
Nooristan	83.4	10.8	5.3	0.6	100.0	222
Badakhshan	85.9	9.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	1,004
Takhar	75.4	18.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	1,105
Kunduz	91.9	5.9	2.0	0.2	100.0	1,232
Samangan	88.7	7.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	330
Balkh	87.9	9.5	2.4	0.3	100.0	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	78.1	15.9	5.9	0.1	100.0	654
Ghor	93.6	4.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	715
Daykundi	75.1	16.6	8.0	0.3	100.0	329
Urozgan	97.0	1.7	0.8	0.5	100.0	230
Kandahar	86.2	10.0	2.7	1.0	100.0	2,227
Jawzjan	91.0	7.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	614
Faryab	78.7	11.2	10.0	0.2	100.0	2,114
Helmand	91.4	5.8	0.5	2.4	100.0	875
Badghis	90.0	7.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	650
Herat	89.5	3.8	6.7	0.0	100.0	2,316
Farah	80.1	11.0	8.7	0.1	100.0	777
Nimroz	82.7	12.0	4.6	0.6	100.0	278
Education						
No education	86.3	8.8	4.3	0.6	100.0	24,604
Primary	86.0	9.7	4.1	0.3	100.0	2,330
Secondary	89.0	8.7	2.0	0.3	100.0	1,971
More than secondary	91.2	5.5	2.9	0.5	100.0	556

(Continued…)

Table 4.7.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Total	Number of women
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	87.9	8.3	3.5	0.3	100.0	5,904
Second	86.9	8.6	3.9	0.6	100.0	6,001
Middle	85.8	9.2	4.3	0.7	100.0	5,888
Fourth	86.1	8.7	4.6	0.6	100.0	6,010
Highest	85.9	9.4	4.1	0.7	100.0	5,657
Total	86.5	8.8	4.1	0.6	100.0	29,461

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of ever-married men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age						
15-19	96.4	3.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	142
20-24	93.3	5.8	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,162
25-29	94.7	2.8	1.3	1.1	100.0	2,422
30-34	93.9	4.4	0.6	1.1	100.0	2,008
35-39	93.8	4.5	0.5	1.1	100.0	1,935
40-44	91.1	4.3	2.7	1.8	100.0	1,402
45-49	92.7	4.3	2.3	0.7	100.0	1,688
Marital status						
Married	94.2	4.2	0.6	1.1	100.0	10,679
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.5	7.6	88.0	2.9	100.0	81
Marital duration[2]						
0-4 years	94.6	3.9	0.8	0.7	100.0	2,605
5-9 years	95.1	3.4	0.1	1.5	100.0	2,310
10-14 years	95.4	3.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	2,088
15-19 years	91.7	6.6	0.0	1.6	100.0	1,364
20-24 years	93.6	3.2	1.8	1.4	100.0	1,225
25+ years	90.9	6.5	2.1	0.5	100.0	675
Married more than once	95.4	3.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	412
Residence						
Urban	90.8	5.1	2.4	1.8	100.0	2,479
Rural	94.3	3.9	0.9	0.9	100.0	8,281
Province[3]						
Kabul	89.5	5.4	3.5	1.6	100.0	1,350
Kapisa	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
Parwan	97.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	100.0	220
Wardak	91.4	7.4	0.7	0.5	100.0	171
Logar	94.5	5.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	204
Nangarhar	89.6	5.1	0.4	4.9	100.0	273
Laghman	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	227
Panjsher	97.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	18
Baghlan	95.3	1.8	0.0	2.9	100.0	281
Bamyan	80.4	14.2	2.5	2.8	100.0	94
Ghazni	95.6	3.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	619
Paktika	94.2	4.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	322
Paktya	94.9	3.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	206
Khost	98.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	334
Kunarha	93.9	0.8	0.3	5.0	100.0	151
Nooristan	89.5	7.9	0.8	1.7	100.0	66
Badakhshan	96.9	1.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	316
Takhar	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	296
Kunduz	95.0	3.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	479
Samangan	97.9	1.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	125
Balkh	93.1	4.3	0.4	2.2	100.0	616
Sar-E-Pul	95.6	2.7	1.5	0.2	100.0	195
Ghor	93.5	4.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	322
Daykundi	93.7	5.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	77
Urozgan	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Kandahar	88.4	8.0	0.8	2.9	100.0	874
Jawzjan	96.2	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	218
Faryab	95.4	1.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	706
Helmand	96.0	2.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	355
Badghis	95.4	4.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	231
Herat	96.6	1.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	863
Farah	87.4	11.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	295
Nimroz	93.0	4.6	0.2	2.1	100.0	93
Education						
No education	93.2	4.3	1.2	1.3	100.0	5,447
Primary	92.8	4.2	1.9	1.1	100.0	1,987
Secondary	94.9	3.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	2,632
More than secondary	92.1	5.3	1.7	0.9	100.0	695

(Continued…)

Table 4.7.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Total	Number of men
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.2	3.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	2,029
Second	94.6	3.7	0.9	0.8	100.0	2,233
Middle	93.8	5.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	2,160
Fourth	92.9	3.9	1.2	2.0	100.0	2,260
Highest	90.7	4.7	2.9	1.7	100.0	2,078
Total	93.5	4.2	1.2	1.1	100.0	10,760

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate:*** The current total fertility rate in Afghanistan is 5.3 children per woman.
- ***Patterns of fertility:*** Fertility levels are slightly lower among urban women, and they are much lower among highly educated women and women in wealthy households than among their peers.
- ***Birth intervals:*** The median birth interval in Afghanistan is 28.4 months.
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth among women is 20.1 years.
- ***Teenage pregnancy:*** Twelve percent of women age 15-19 have already begun childbearing.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played roles in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Afghanistan and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Afghanistan is 5.3 children per woman. Childbearing peaks at age 20-29 and drops sharply thereafter **(Table 5.1, Figure 5.1)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- As expected, rural women have slightly more children on average than urban women (5.4 versus 4.8 children per woman). Rural fertility is higher than urban fertility in every age group **(Table 5.1)**.
- On average, women with no education have two more children than women with more than a secondary education **(Table 5.2**, **Figure 5.2)**.
- Although the total fertility rate is not uniformly associated with wealth, the rate is lowest among women in the highest wealth quintile (4.6 children) **(Table 5.2)**.
- The fertility rate is highest among women living in Nooristan and Urozgan (8.9 children and 8.8 children, respectively) and lowest among women in Ghazni (2.8 children) **(Figure 5.3)**.

Figure 5.1 **Age-specific fertility rates by residence**

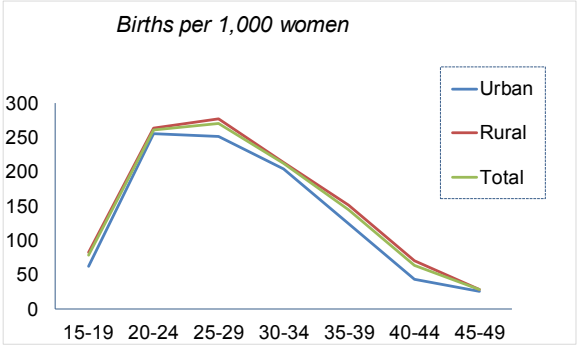


Figure 5.2 **Total fertility by education**

TFR for the 3 years before the survey

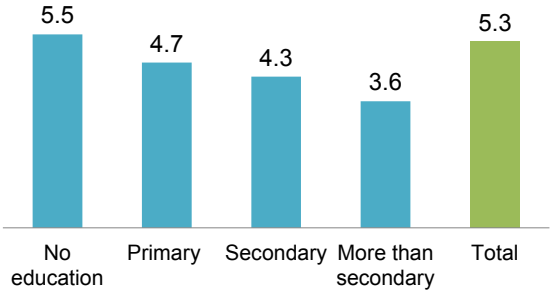
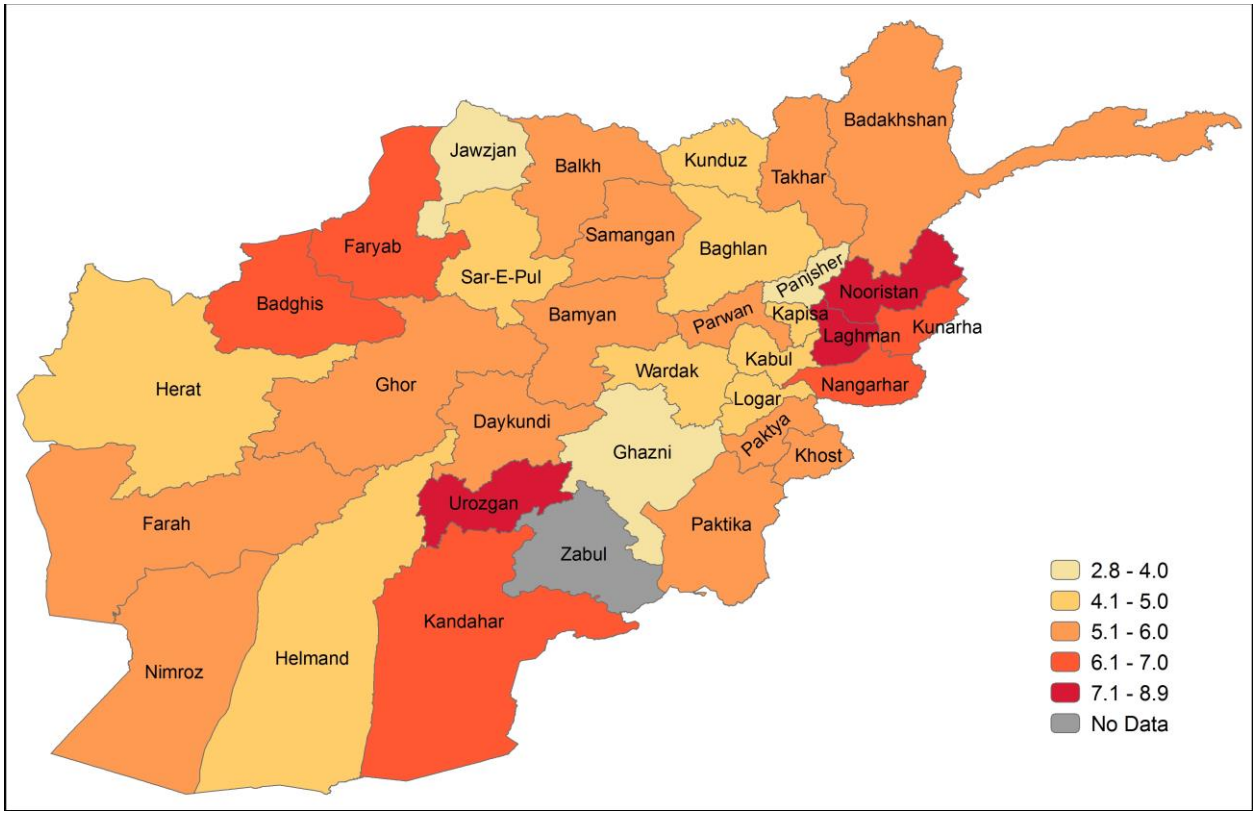


Figure 5.3 **Fertility by province**

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The survey also collected data on the number of children ever born to women and those still living. On average, of the 7.1 children ever born to women age 45-49, 6.3 survived to the time of the survey. In Afghanistan, 3% of older, currently married women have never given birth; since voluntary childlessness is rare, this is often viewed as a measure of primary sterility. For complete information on children ever born by mother's age, see **Table 5.4**.

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

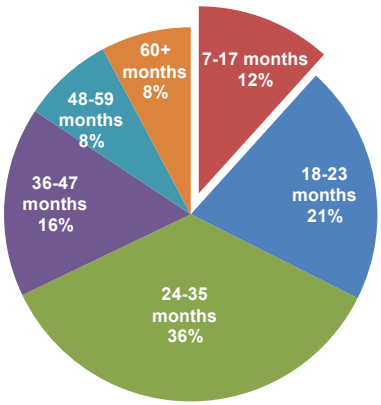
Median birth interval
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

A birth interval is the length of time between two successive live births. Information on birth intervals provides insight into birth spacing patterns, which affect fertility as well as maternal, infant, and child mortality. Studies have shown that short birth intervals are associated with an increased risk of death for both the mother and the baby, particularly when the birth interval is less than 24 months.

The median birth interval in Afghanistan is 28.4 months. One-third of children (32%) are born less than 24 months after a previous birth **(Table 5.5, Figure 5.4)**.

Figure 5.4 **Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months preceding birth



Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women have longer birth intervals than younger women. The median birth interval is 10 months longer among women age 40-49 than among women age 20-29 (36.3 months versus 26.5 months) **(Table 5.5)**.
- Birth intervals are shorter, by about 6 months, among women with no education, a primary education, or a secondary education than among women with more than a secondary education.
- The median birth interval ranges from 25 months in Laghman, Paktya, Nooristan, and Kandahaar to 37 months in Daykundi **(Table 5.5)**.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sex.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Most women are insusceptible to pregnancy during the first 2 months after a birth, and continued postpartum amenorrhea and abstinence from sexual intercourse may protect them from pregnancy for longer. In Afghanistan, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 3.3 months, and women abstain from sexual intercourse for a median duration of 1.3 months after giving birth. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth (either because they are amenorrheic or because they are still abstaining from sex after birth) for a median duration of 3.9 months **(Table 5.6)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women remain amenorrheic longer than do urban women (3.8 months versus 2.5 months), but durations of sexual abstinence are similar in the two groups (1.2 months versus 1.6 months) **(Table 5.7)**.
- The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea decreases as wealth increases, falling from 5.2 months in the lowest quintile to 2.4 months in the highest quintile. Differences in postpartum abstinence are small.

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal.

Sample: Ever-married women age 30-49

Once women reach menopause, they are no longer able to become pregnant. Overall, 13% of women age 30-49 in Afghanistan are menopausal. This proportion increases with age, rising from 2% among women age 30-34 to 50% among women age 48-49 **(Table 5.8)**.

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

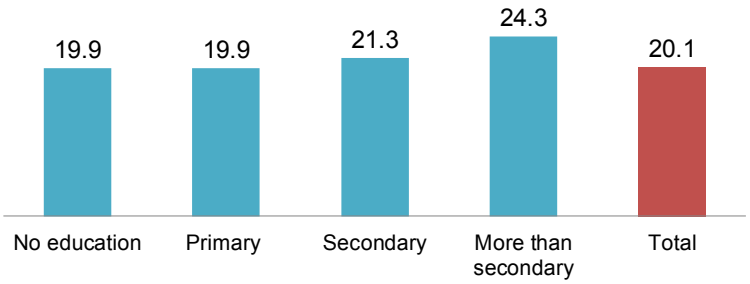
The median age at first birth in Afghanistan is 20.1 years among women age 25-49 **(Table 5.9)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Highly educated women have their first child much later than other women. Women with more than a secondary education begin childbearing 4 years later than women with no education or only a primary education (24 years versus 20 years) **(Table 5.10, Figure 5.5).**
- Childbearing starts at about the same age among women in the various wealth quintiles.

Figure 5.5 **Median age at first birth by education**

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49



5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.

Sample: Women age 15-19

In Afghanistan, 12% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: 8% have given birth, and an additional 4% are pregnant with their first child **(Table 5.11)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Teenagers in rural areas are more likely to begin childbearing than their urban peers: 14% of rural teenagers have a child or are pregnant, as compared with 8% of urban teenagers.
- Teenagers with a secondary education are less likely to have a child or be pregnant than those with no education or only a primary education. Less than half as many teenagers with a secondary education have begun childbearing as those with no education (7% versus 16%).
- Teenage childbearing is less common in the wealthiest households; 9% of women age 15-19 from the highest wealth quintile have begun childbearing, compared with 15% of young women in the lowest wealth quintile **(Table 5.11)**.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1 Current fertility**
- **Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.4 Children ever born and living**
- **Table 5.5 Birth intervals**
- **Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.8 Menopause**
- **Table 5.9 Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.10 Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Afghanistan 2015

	Residence		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	62	83	78
20-24	255	264	261
25-29	251	277	271
30-34	204	214	212
35-39	124	151	144
40-44	43	70	64
45-49	26	28	28
TFR (15-49)	4.8	5.4	5.3
GFR	158	181	175
CBR	36	37	37

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45-49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to the interview. As the survey was based on an ever-married sample, the number of women was increased using a factor based on all de facto women listed in the household who had never been married. The "all women" factors were based on age in the household and background information available at the household level. Women who have never been married are presumed not to have given birth.
TFR: Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	4.8	9.0	6.7
Rural	5.4	17.3	7.0
Province[1]			
Kabul	4.6	7.7	6.7
Kapisa	4.8	9.2	7.5
Parwan	5.7	10.4	7.7
Wardak	4.2	10.4	6.2
Logar	4.2	16.5	7.1
Nangarhar	6.4	11.2	8.2
Laghman	7.3	19.2	7.9
Panjsher	3.2	11.9	7.0
Baghlan	4.4	16.9	6.2
Bamyan	5.4	11.0	7.1
Ghazni	2.8	22.0	5.7
Paktika	5.3	25.9	7.0
Paktya	5.2	13.3	5.7
Khost	5.6	18.8	6.9
Kunarha	6.8	15.9	8.2
Nooristan	8.9	26.0	8.1
Badakhshan	5.3	11.8	7.0
Takhar	5.7	13.6	7.8
Kunduz	4.4	19.8	6.4
Samangan	5.1	14.8	6.4
Balkh	5.5	13.7	7.0
Sar-E-Pul	4.8	15.3	6.1
Ghor	5.8	23.8	8.4
Daykundi	5.2	9.4	6.6
Urozgan	8.8	15.7	8.8
Kandahar	6.5	19.2	7.5
Jawzjan	3.9	17.7	7.4
Faryab	6.2	13.8	6.6
Helmand	4.7	14.8	5.7
Badghis	6.6	17.8	7.4
Herat	4.8	14.6	6.8
Farah	5.4	28.8	7.9
Nimroz	5.4	16.2	7.6
Education			
No education	5.5	17.7	7.0
Primary	4.7	10.7	6.8
Secondary	4.3	6.9	5.9
More than secondary	3.6	7.0	4.4
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.3	17.4	7.0
Second	5.4	18.9	7.0
Middle	5.8	16.8	7.1
Fourth	5.3	14.2	6.9
Highest	4.6	9.3	6.6
Total	5.3	15.2	7.0

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to the interview.

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 5.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of the birth, Afghanistan 2015

Mother's age at birth	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
15-19	87	150	174	166
20-24	269	337	335	342
25-29	280	331	360	358
30-34	222	294	311	[345]
35-39	146	196	[250]	
40-44	69	[109]		
45-49	[28]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Afghanistan 2015

	Number of children ever born														
Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	92.0	6.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,747	0.10	0.09
20-24	44.5	18.8	20.2	11.7	3.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,103	1.15	1.10
25-29	13.7	8.2	16.2	21.5	20.7	10.7	5.8	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,967	2.99	2.82
30-34	7.1	2.0	5.6	10.7	19.1	20.1	17.9	9.5	4.9	2.2	1.1	100.0	4,411	4.66	4.32
35-39	3.7	2.5	3.1	5.4	11.3	16.5	16.1	16.5	11.4	8.2	5.2	100.0	4,503	5.86	5.40
40-44	3.0	1.8	2.1	3.6	6.3	9.6	16.2	17.3	15.7	11.0	13.3	100.0	3,120	6.76	6.07
45-49	2.8	1.2	2.7	3.5	7.1	9.1	12.9	13.8	14.7	10.4	21.7	100.0	3,369	7.13	6.28
Total	36.9	7.7	8.7	8.4	8.4	7.3	6.8	5.5	4.2	2.8	3.4	100.0	42,221	2.95	2.70
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	53.1	36.1	9.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,812	0.59	0.55
20-24	16.9	28.1	30.2	17.6	5.0	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,028	1.73	1.64
25-29	4.4	8.9	18.0	23.6	23.1	12.0	6.5	2.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,193	3.33	3.14
30-34	4.5	1.9	5.5	10.8	19.6	20.7	18.6	9.8	5.1	2.3	1.2	100.0	4,226	4.81	4.46
35-39	2.7	2.6	3.1	5.3	11.4	16.5	16.3	16.7	11.6	8.4	5.3	100.0	4,375	5.92	5.47
40-44	2.9	1.7	2.0	3.5	6.0	9.6	15.7	17.6	16.0	11.3	13.8	100.0	2,977	6.83	6.13
45-49	2.8	0.9	1.7	3.5	7.3	8.4	13.3	13.8	15.0	11.1	22.3	100.0	3,060	7.25	6.40
Total	9.5	11.1	12.5	12.0	12.1	10.4	9.8	7.9	6.0	4.0	4.8	100.0	28,671	4.22	3.87

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Age									
15-19	37.1	30.6	22.3	8.4	0.4	1.2	100.0	222	20.4
20-29	14.3	24.1	38.3	14.7	5.6	3.1	100.0	13,134	26.5
30-39	9.1	17.7	33.6	18.3	9.9	11.3	100.0	9,940	31.2
40-49	6.0	13.7	29.7	18.6	12.3	19.6	100.0	2,398	36.3
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	10.9	20.6	35.9	16.4	8.4	7.9	100.0	13,102	28.7
Female	12.5	20.9	35.1	16.3	7.3	7.8	100.0	12,591	28.1
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	11.0	20.6	35.9	16.7	8.0	7.9	100.0	24,277	28.6
Dead	23.5	23.0	29.8	11.2	5.8	6.7	100.0	1,416	25.2
Birth order									
2-3	13.8	23.6	37.5	15.1	5.5	4.4	100.0	10,349	26.8
4-6	10.1	19.1	35.0	16.7	9.5	9.5	100.0	10,022	29.8
7+	10.6	18.2	32.7	18.2	9.2	11.1	100.0	5,322	30.6
Residence									
Urban	13.8	17.1	30.7	17.0	10.5	10.9	100.0	5,722	30.8
Rural	11.1	21.8	36.9	16.2	7.1	6.9	100.0	19,971	27.9
Province[1]									
Kabul	14.5	16.9	32.0	15.3	10.8	10.5	100.0	2,907	30.2
Kapisa	19.6	15.7	33.7	17.6	6.0	7.5	100.0	179	27.7
Parwan	13.9	18.0	36.7	15.7	10.1	5.6	100.0	588	28.9
Wardak	6.3	19.0	39.8	22.8	6.2	5.9	100.0	254	31.3
Logar	6.5	19.6	42.9	21.2	5.9	3.8	100.0	383	28.8
Nangarhar	16.1	21.6	33.9	18.1	5.9	4.5	100.0	864	27.8
Laghman	25.4	19.4	33.2	13.0	5.2	3.8	100.0	678	25.0
Panjsher	26.8	16.0	27.6	10.8	8.9	9.9	100.0	32	27.1
Baghlan	8.5	19.4	31.1	18.8	10.1	12.1	100.0	634	32.2
Bamyan	7.6	18.6	35.0	18.8	9.5	10.5	100.0	269	31.3
Ghazni	4.6	23.3	33.2	15.0	10.2	13.7	100.0	603	32.1
Paktika	5.0	26.1	45.7	17.1	4.5	1.7	100.0	682	27.0
Paktya	18.3	25.9	36.9	11.1	3.8	4.0	100.0	486	25.4
Khost	14.4	25.8	36.3	15.3	4.9	3.2	100.0	847	25.8
Kunarha	11.2	19.0	40.4	18.7	5.6	5.1	100.0	608	28.3
Nooristan	6.3	37.6	46.1	7.5	1.9	0.5	100.0	294	25.4
Badakhshan	6.9	16.5	27.8	21.1	12.1	15.7	100.0	750	35.5
Takhar	11.1	16.7	35.8	18.7	10.1	7.6	100.0	1,015	29.8
Kunduz	10.7	20.4	34.8	20.0	6.7	7.4	100.0	997	29.9
Samangan	8.4	19.3	37.1	23.2	5.9	6.0	100.0	300	30.1
Balkh	10.3	21.5	32.2	18.0	7.9	10.2	100.0	1,517	30.2
Sar-E-Pul	3.8	15.0	33.6	25.8	11.2	10.6	100.0	482	35.1
Ghor	5.9	24.3	46.6	15.3	5.4	2.5	100.0	762	28.1
Daykundi	7.3	12.4	28.7	19.5	13.0	19.1	100.0	257	36.5
Urozgan	4.7	32.1	55.5	6.1	1.2	0.3	100.0	355	25.9
Kandahar	17.9	25.4	35.3	10.5	6.0	4.9	100.0	2,511	25.4
Jawzjan	8.1	22.0	37.9	19.6	6.7	5.6	100.0	515	29.1
Faryab	14.5	20.5	29.9	15.4	9.5	10.2	100.0	1,897	29.3
Helmand	11.6	19.0	42.1	15.2	5.5	6.8	100.0	760	27.7
Badghis	10.5	16.4	34.4	21.2	9.3	8.2	100.0	631	31.2
Herat	6.7	16.9	33.8	18.7	10.7	13.2	100.0	1,748	32.6
Farah	9.9	28.9	45.1	10.5	3.8	1.9	100.0	636	26.5
Nimroz	7.7	13.9	34.3	23.9	8.7	11.5	100.0	231	33.6
Education									
No education	11.5	20.8	35.7	16.6	7.9	7.6	100.0	22,159	28.3
Primary	12.0	19.7	35.4	16.3	7.1	9.4	100.0	1,847	28.8
Secondary	14.7	21.6	34.2	14.3	7.7	7.6	100.0	1,377	27.1
More than secondary	10.1	16.6	31.1	12.9	13.1	16.2	100.0	310	34.3
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	7.2	20.3	38.7	18.1	8.3	7.4	100.0	5,066	29.5
Second	10.0	23.9	37.6	15.6	6.9	5.9	100.0	5,301	27.5
Middle	13.3	23.0	36.7	14.6	6.3	6.0	100.0	5,518	26.9
Fourth	13.9	20.0	33.5	16.2	8.1	8.3	100.0	5,315	28.2
Highest	14.3	15.5	30.4	17.7	10.0	12.1	100.0	4,493	31.7
Total	11.7	20.7	35.5	16.4	7.9	7.8	100.0	25,693	28.4

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.
[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Afghanistan 2015

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
<2	72.7	65.0	85.0	795
2-3	53.1	8.2	55.2	1,272
4-5	41.5	3.5	43.3	1,115
6-7	37.9	2.7	39.5	1,081
8-9	32.6	3.6	34.1	1,011
10-11	21.9	1.2	22.5	758
12-13	11.8	2.5	13.4	1,166
14-15	13.8	2.7	14.9	1,422
16-17	8.0	1.8	9.7	1,236
18-19	9.5	3.5	13.0	973
20-21	5.4	1.3	6.8	582
22-23	4.4	1.3	5.0	542
24-25	4.0	1.4	5.0	1,357
26-27	1.9	1.7	3.6	1,574
28-29	2.0	1.2	2.8	1,464
30-31	1.6	0.8	2.4	1,113
32-33	1.3	1.0	2.1	803
34-35	2.8	1.9	4.5	574
Total	17.8	5.1	19.7	18,838
Median	3.3	1.3	3.9	na
Mean	6.9	2.5	7.6	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15-29	3.3	1.4	3.9
30-49	3.6	1.2	4.0
Residence			
Urban	2.5	1.6	3.2
Rural	3.8	1.2	4.3
Education			
No education	3.4	1.3	3.9
Primary	a	1.6	5.4
Secondary	2.2	1.6	2.7
More than secondary	a	a	a
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.2	1.5	5.7
Second	3.4	1.3	4.0
Middle	3.2	0.9	3.8
Fourth	3.0	1.1	3.6
Highest	2.4	1.7	3.3
Total	3.3	1.3	3.9

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). As there are too few cases, this information could not be presented for provinces.
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth
a = Not calculated because of censoring

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of ever-married women age 30-49 who are menopausal, by age, Afghanistan 2015

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30-34	2.0	4,302
35-39	4.9	4,463
40-41	14.0	1,783
42-43	16.5	1,011
44-45	26.8	1,465
46-47	28.8	976
48-49	50.1	1,247
Total	13.3	15,247

[1] Percentage of women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic whose last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Afghanistan 2015

	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.5	na	na	na	na	92.0	10,747	a
20-24	3.3	20.4	38.5	na	na	44.5	9,103	a
25-29	5.2	29.1	50.9	67.6	81.8	13.7	6,967	19.9
30-34	5.9	33.0	53.8	71.3	84.9	7.1	4,411	19.6
35-39	4.5	27.7	49.8	67.8	83.1	3.7	4,503	20.0
40-44	5.7	29.7	48.8	67.7	85.9	3.0	3,120	20.1
45-49	4.7	22.9	41.0	57.5	78.0	2.8	3,369	21.0
20-49	4.7	26.3	46.3	na	na	18.0	31,473	a
25-49	5.2	28.7	49.5	66.9	82.7	7.3	22,371	20.1

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49
Residence	
Urban	20.1
Rural	20.0
Province[1]	
Kabul	20.6
Kapisa	19.9
Parwan	21.2
Wardak	21.2
Logar	21.4
Nangarhar	19.7
Laghman	20.3
Panjsher	20.6
Baghlan	19.9
Bamyan	19.3
Ghazni	21.1
Paktika	21.6
Paktya	21.1
Khost	19.7
Kunarha	19.7
Nooristan	20.0
Badakhshan	19.1
Takhar	18.8
Kunduz	20.3
Samangan	20.0
Balkh	20.6
Sar-E-Pul	20.3
Ghor	19.2
Daykundi	19.5
Urozgan	19.4
Kandahar	19.1
Jawzjan	20.7
Faryab	20.7
Helmand	19.3
Badghis	18.2
Herat	19.5
Farah	18.1
Nimroz	18.0
Education	
No education	19.9
Primary	19.9
Secondary	21.3
More than secondary	24.3
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	19.7
Second	20.2
Middle	20.3
Fourth	19.9
Highest	20.3
Total	20.1

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.2	0.5	0.7	1,809
16	1.3	1.1	2.4	2,648
17	4.3	3.6	7.9	1,931
18	13.3	7.2	20.5	2,729
19	22.9	8.4	31.3	1,630
Residence				
Urban	6.1	2.0	8.2	3,087
Rural	8.7	4.9	13.6	7,684
Education				
No education	10.4	6.0	16.4	5,572
Primary	6.9	2.4	9.3	1,743
Secondary	4.9	1.8	6.7	3,091
More than secondary	*	*	*	166
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	8.9	5.7	14.6	1,979
Second	8.1	4.8	12.9	2,096
Middle	9.7	3.7	13.4	1,982
Fourth	7.1	3.9	11.1	2,225
Highest	6.4	2.6	9.1	2,508
Total	8.0	4.1	12.1	10,747

Note: As the survey was based on an ever-married sample, the number of women was increased using a factor based on all de facto women listed in the household who had never been married. The "all women" factors were based on age in the household and background information available at the household level. Women who have never been married are assumed to have never been pregnant. Because the number of all women is not normalized, the weighted numbers will not necessarily sum to the "total." An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child:*** While 14% of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon, 24% want to wait at least 2 years.
- ***Limiting childbearing:*** Women are more likely than men to want no more children, no matter how many children they already have. Overall, 26% of women and 20% of men want to limit childbearing. Among married respondents with four children, 24% of women and 20% of men say they do not want another child (including those who have been sterilized).
- ***Ideal family size:*** Ever-married women want 5.6 children, on average, while men want 6.2 children.
- ***Unwanted births:*** Of all births and current pregnancies in the past 5 years, 89% were wanted at the time of conception, 6% were mistimed, and 4% were unwanted.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted at that time, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the next child. Women and men who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Fourteen percent of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon. Half of women either want to wait at least 2 years before having another child (24%) or want no more children (26%, including sterilized women) **(Table 6.1)**. Almost one-quarter of married women are undecided as to whether they want another child (23%).

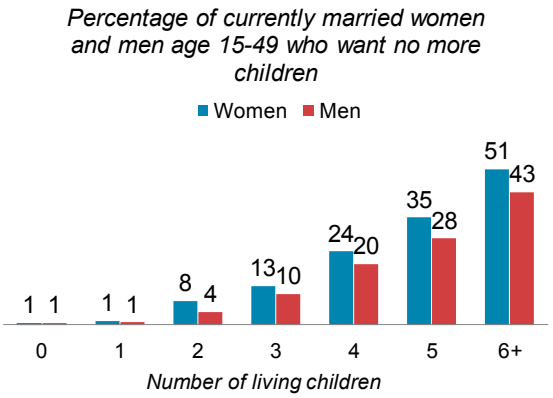
Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman already has, the less likely she is to want another. One in two married women with no children want to have a child within the next 2 years, as compared with one in four

(26%) women with one child and fewer than one in 10 women with four or more children **(Table 6.1)**.

- Men are more likely than women to want another child, no matter how many children they already have. For example, 36% of married men with one child want another, compared with 26% of married women with one child **(Table 6.1)**. The desire to limit childbearing is higher among women than men, regardless of the number of living children **(Figure 6.1)**.

Figure 6.1 **Desire to limit childbearing**



- There is a considerable difference between urban and rural women in the desire to limit childbearing. Married women living in urban areas are almost twice as likely to want to limit childbearing as those in rural areas (39% and 21%, respectively) **(Table 6.2.1)**.
- Wealthy women are more likely than other women to want to limit childbearing, no matter how many children they already have. Women in the highest wealth quintile who have three children are almost four times as likely as their peers in the lowest quintile to want no more children **(Table 6.2.1)**.

For additional information on men's desire to limit childbearing, see **Table 6.2.2**.

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

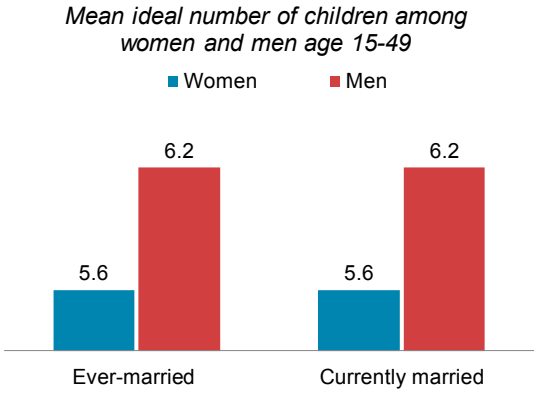
Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49

If women could choose their family size, they would choose to have 5.6 children, on average, while men would choose to have 6.2 children **(Table 6.3**, **Figure 6.2)**.

Figure 6.2 **Ideal family size**

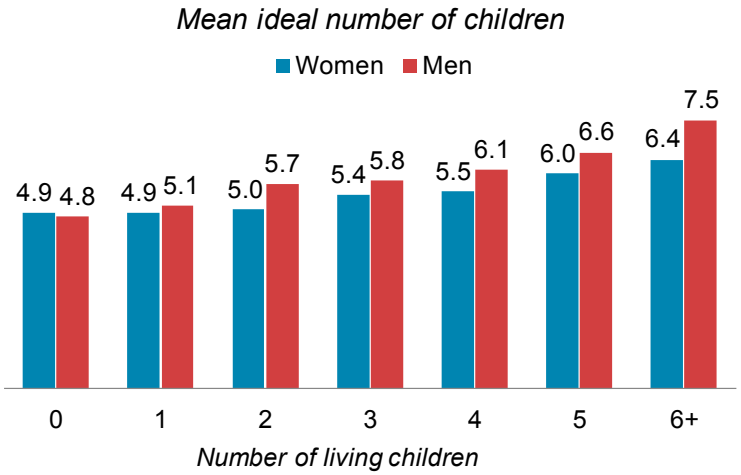


Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children women already have, the more children they consider ideal. For example, on average, women who have no children or one child consider 4.9 children to be ideal. In contrast, women who have six or more children consider 6.4 children to be ideal **(Figure 6.3)**.
- Older women want larger families. Ideal family size rises from 4.9 children among women age 15-19 to 6.2 children among women age 45-49 **(Table 6.4)**.

- Ideal family size decreases with increasing education. Women with no education consider 5.8 children as their ideal family size, compared with 4.8 children and fewer among educated women. Women with more than a secondary education want 1.6 fewer children than women with no education **(Table 6.4)**.

Figure 6.3 **Ideal family size by number of living children**



- Women in wealthy households want smaller families. The average ideal family size is smaller, by more than one child, among women in the highest wealth quintile than among those in the lowest quintile **(Table 6.4)**.

- Family size norms vary across provinces. Women in Jawzjan and Daykundi want 3.8 children on average, while women in Nooristan and Farah want 10.0 and 7.4 children, respectively **(Table 6.4)**.

6.3 Fertility Planning Status

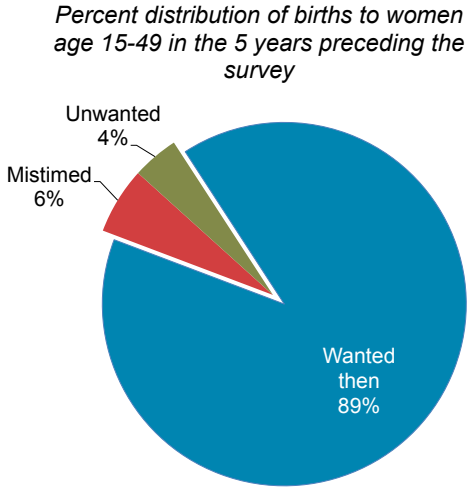
Planning status of birth

Women reported whether their most recent birth was wanted at that time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

According to mothers' reports, a large majority of births were wanted at the time of conception (89%), while 6% were mistimed (that is, wanted at a later date). Only 4% of births were not wanted at all **(Figure 6.4)**.

Figure 6.4 **Fertility planning status**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman has, the more likely it is that her most recent birth was unwanted. Less than 1% of first births were unwanted, as compared with 8% of fourth- or higher-order births **(Table 6.5)**.

- The likelihood of unwanted births increases with age. One percent of births to women less than age 25 were unwanted, compared with 24% of births to women age 45-49 **(Table 6.5)**.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Wanted fertility rate

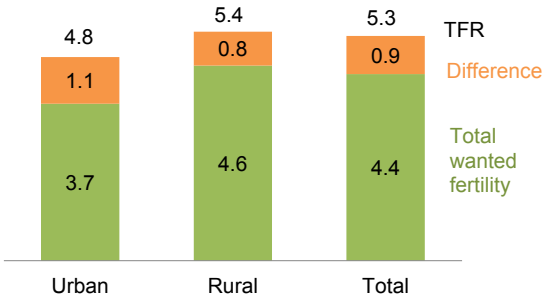
The number of children the average woman would have over the course of her lifetime if she bore children at current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception is lower than the ideal number of children currently reported by the respondent.

Sample: Births to women age 15-49 during the 3 years before the survey

The wanted fertility rate reflects the level of fertility that would result if all unwanted births were prevented. The wanted fertility rate in Afghanistan is 4.4 children **(Figure 6.5)**, as compared with the actual total fertility rate of 5.3 children. In other words, Afghan women are currently having 0.9 children more than they want, on average.

Figure 6.5 Wanted and Actual Fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



Patterns by background characteristics

The wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate, but the size of the gap varies by women's background characteristics **(Table 6.6)**.

- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is slightly larger among urban women than rural women (a difference of 1.1 children versus a difference of 0.8 children).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is smaller among women with more than a secondary education (0.6 children) than among women with a primary education or no education (0.9 children each).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility steadily widens with increasing wealth, rising from 0.8 children in the lowest wealth quintile to 1.2 children in the highest quintile.
- Women in Daykundi and Badghis have the largest gap between actual and wanted fertility (2.3 children each). The gap is smallest in Nooristan (0.1 children).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children**
- **Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children by background characteristics**
- **Table 6.5 Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates**

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Afghanistan 2015

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15-49
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
Have another soon[2]	54.0	25.6	17.8	15.6	9.4	7.6	4.2	14.3
Have another later[3]	5.4	44.5	43.7	34.3	25.7	19.5	8.2	24.4
Have another, undecided when	3.4	5.7	3.2	4.1	2.6	2.9	1.4	3.0
Undecided	9.6	18.1	23.4	27.8	29.3	25.5	22.0	23.1
Want no more	0.5	1.3	7.5	11.6	22.8	32.8	46.8	23.6
Sterilized[4]	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	4.1	1.9
Declared infecund	26.7	3.9	3.6	4.9	8.5	8.5	12.7	9.2
Missing	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,767	3,575	3,749	3,716	3,826	3,653	8,385	28,671
				MEN[5]				
Have another soon[2]	66.5	36.4	22.8	25.7	17.2	13.5	9.4	22.1
Have another later[3]	7.2	44.5	49.6	39.3	32.9	28.4	12.3	29.7
Have another, undecided when	6.3	6.3	3.6	6.4	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.5
Undecided	8.1	11.1	17.4	15.0	19.9	21.1	20.7	17.4
Want no more	0.4	0.7	4.2	9.6	18.9	28.0	42.2	19.7
Sterilized[4]	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.6
Declared infecund	9.2	0.2	1.1	0.9	2.0	2.0	3.9	2.5
Missing	2.0	0.7	1.1	2.6	4.1	3.1	7.0	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	679	1,342	1,459	1,507	1,377	1,417	2,899	10,679

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilization
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	1.3	2.2	19.5	23.2	40.6	55.6	71.7	39.1
Rural	0.4	1.2	4.1	9.5	18.3	28.5	45.1	21.3
Province[2]								
Kabul	1.5	2.6	23.2	31.1	44.4	63.9	79.1	43.2
Kapisa	1.0	0.0	10.4	13.8	34.2	51.4	80.9	44.2
Parwan	(0.0)	0.3	7.0	21.8	16.3	47.3	67.1	33.2
Wardak	0.0	0.1	6.2	2.8	21.8	37.4	57.5	19.3
Logar	(2.7)	2.1	3.2	8.4	25.6	40.1	59.8	36.6
Nangarhar	1.2	1.5	4.5	10.9	16.1	27.5	54.3	25.5
Laghman	(0.0)	1.0	1.6	4.5	17.0	20.6	52.4	25.4
Panjsher	*	3.8	2.7	16.1	10.4	33.3	26.9	19.7
Baghlan	(2.7)	3.0	3.9	9.6	19.5	30.4	54.7	25.1
Bamyan	(0.0)	3.6	5.7	16.0	34.0	49.8	62.1	33.6
Ghazni	0.0	0.8	5.3	10.4	31.2	42.5	48.8	22.0
Paktika	1.8	1.0	0.7	7.1	21.8	18.7	38.5	14.5
Paktya	0.0	1.8	1.3	7.4	10.0	24.1	39.4	15.9
Khost	0.0	0.2	1.4	4.3	5.7	25.1	35.5	15.1
Kunarha	(0.0)	0.4	0.8	0.3	7.4	3.5	22.8	10.9
Nooristan	(0.0)	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.1	1.4	14.9	4.9
Badakhshan	0.0	1.1	5.9	6.8	20.5	29.0	46.1	20.2
Takhar	0.0	1.1	5.7	10.4	36.4	34.5	58.9	28.5
Kunduz	0.0	2.8	0.3	9.7	10.3	17.4	24.8	13.2
Samangan	(0.0)	2.1	3.1	8.6	14.5	32.5	51.6	23.5
Balkh	0.0	0.0	3.8	12.2	31.6	34.3	54.4	25.4
Sar-E-Pul	(0.0)	1.0	6.5	11.2	31.8	37.4	61.2	26.6
Ghor	(0.0)	0.2	4.2	3.6	9.1	18.2	38.1	16.4
Daykundi	(0.0)	5.8	8.8	15.5	20.7	33.9	37.6	21.2
Urozgan	(0.0)	0.0	0.8	3.6	1.6	3.2	14.3	6.2
Kandahar	(0.0)	0.8	11.1	9.2	17.7	24.9	41.6	22.9
Jawzjan	(0.0)	1.3	3.0	12.4	27.9	35.5	50.4	31.0
Faryab	2.3	1.7	9.4	15.5	11.7	39.9	38.3	20.2
Helmand	0.0	6.6	13.0	20.7	20.8	28.4	39.9	23.9
Badghis	0.0	0.0	8.1	12.5	35.1	51.7	64.2	29.6
Herat	(0.0)	1.3	6.3	12.1	31.6	34.1	66.2	30.4
Farah	(0.0)	1.1	1.9	3.0	15.0	21.5	33.0	14.3
Nimroz	1.3	1.1	5.2	15.9	17.9	44.5	66.0	28.4
Education								
No education	0.5	1.5	6.4	11.2	22.5	33.2	49.8	26.0
Primary	0.2	1.2	13.4	12.1	33.3	39.0	60.8	24.0
Secondary	0.0	1.3	11.8	24.3	32.2	60.8	67.1	21.1
More than secondary	5.8	0.2	3.4	40.5	31.6	(54.3)	83.6	23.6
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.0	1.0	3.7	5.9	17.3	28.4	43.6	20.7
Second	0.9	1.9	2.4	8.8	18.4	27.0	41.7	20.1
Middle	0.7	0.9	6.1	11.8	17.7	28.8	45.0	22.1
Fourth	0.3	2.4	7.8	14.3	25.0	35.4	55.5	26.9
Highest	1.3	0.9	17.8	23.4	39.9	57.2	72.9	38.1
Total	0.6	1.4	7.8	12.8	24.0	35.1	50.9	25.5

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	0.2	0.2	11.7	23.0	26.3	37.1	56.1	26.5
Rural	0.9	0.9	2.1	6.1	17.5	26.0	40.3	18.4
Education								
No education	0.7	1.4	3.7	8.7	17.0	29.5	40.9	21.2
Primary	2.4	0.1	0.6	11.3	18.0	35.7	43.3	20.3
Secondary	0.2	0.4	8.1	13.6	26.2	20.3	49.4	18.7
More than secondary	0.2	0.4	5.9	2.6	25.3	33.7	54.3	18.1
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.6	12.5	26.2	40.8	17.5
Second	1.8	0.0	3.5	10.6	19.4	27.6	37.7	18.7
Middle	0.6	2.1	3.3	5.7	21.9	29.5	36.0	18.9
Fourth	1.1	0.8	1.0	8.2	17.4	25.7	48.6	20.4
Highest	0.1	0.7	12.3	22.5	27.4	33.4	57.9	25.8
Total	0.7	0.8	4.3	10.1	19.8	28.2	43.4	20.2

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. As there are too few cases, provincial-level estimates are not shown.

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all ever-married respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Afghanistan 2015

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
0	3.3	1.4	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.9
1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
2	8.3	3.0	4.7	2.1	3.9	2.6	1.9	3.2
3	5.3	6.6	3.9	5.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	3.4
4	30.6	34.6	33.9	22.6	23.3	14.7	11.8	22.0
5	10.4	11.2	11.4	12.2	9.9	13.1	5.9	9.8
6+	26.8	29.2	32.7	40.9	42.9	50.4	53.3	42.6
Non-numeric responses	15.0	13.1	12.3	14.0	16.1	15.3	22.6	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,836	3,660	3,855	3,806	3,921	3,753	8,628	29,461
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
Ever-married women	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.4	5.6
Number of ever-married women	1,560	3,181	3,380	3,274	3,288	3,179	6,675	24,538
Currently married women	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.4	5.6
Number of currently married women	1,509	3,112	3,306	3,206	3,209	3,102	6,504	23,948
				MEN[3]				
0	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.8
1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
2	4.7	3.0	2.7	3.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.8
3	6.5	8.0	1.9	4.6	1.6	2.2	0.7	3.0
4	28.7	28.1	22.1	17.0	17.0	9.8	7.5	16.3
5	16.4	12.4	14.1	10.2	10.1	12.0	3.0	9.7
6+	27.4	31.4	42.4	45.9	51.5	53.1	58.9	47.6
Non-numeric responses	14.3	16.4	16.0	18.4	18.1	21.6	28.3	20.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	706	1,347	1,465	1,515	1,380	1,420	2,926	10,760
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
Ever-married men	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.5	6.2
Number of ever-married men	605	1,126	1,230	1,236	1,130	1,113	2,099	8,539
Currently married men	4.9	5.1	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.5	6.2
Number of currently married men	582	1,121	1,229	1,227	1,127	1,110	2,077	8,473

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy for women.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children by background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-49 by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]	Mean	Number of men[1]
Age				
15-19	4.9	1,600	5.3	128
20-24	5.1	5,289	5.6	952
25-29	5.5	5,422	5.8	1,996
30-34	5.8	3,677	6.0	1,635
35-39	5.8	3,595	6.2	1,541
40-44	6.1	2,464	6.9	1,058
45-49	6.2	2,491	7.0	1,227
Residence				
Urban	4.8	6,160	5.4	2,144
Rural	5.9	18,377	6.5	6,394
Province[2]				
Kabul	4.6	3,444	5.4	1,230
Kapisa	4.9	139	5.3	44
Parwan	5.3	537	6.7	151
Wardak	6.2	303	6.4	128
Logar	5.9	472	6.7	201
Nangarhar	5.8	325	7.7	173
Laghman	7.0	465	7.4	190
Panjsher	6.6	49	7.3	17
Baghlan	6.2	839	6.7	270
Bamyan	5.3	301	5.0	65
Ghazni	5.1	1,231	5.5	616
Paktika	5.6	780	6.5	246
Paktya	6.8	507	6.3	200
Khost	5.7	645	6.6	300
Kunarha	7.0	79	7.6	51
Nooristan	10.0	110	11.1	41
Badakhshan	5.2	537	5.2	252
Takhar	5.1	576	5.7	159
Kunduz	6.3	763	5.3	321
Samangan	5.6	330	6.3	122
Balkh	5.6	1,437	5.2	391
Sar-E-Pul	5.7	624	5.5	167
Ghor	5.8	641	7.5	278
Daykundi	3.8	327	5.2	47
Urozgan	4.8	148	8.9	27
Kandahar	7.3	2,038	7.4	605
Jawzjan	3.8	496	6.8	155
Faryab	5.5	1,684	5.7	491
Helmand	5.1	728	6.4	347
Badghis	5.5	650	6.8	231
Herat	5.1	2,304	5.9	688
Farah	7.4	771	7.5	274
Nimroz	5.0	241	6.0	55
Education				
No education	5.8	20,155	6.5	4,128
Primary	4.8	2,047	6.1	1,586
Secondary	4.4	1,798	5.9	2,210
More than secondary	4.2	538	5.5	614
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.9	4,822	6.7	1,554
Second	5.9	4,801	6.4	1,709
Middle	6.1	4,807	6.6	1,666
Fourth	5.6	4,945	6.0	1,797
Highest	4.7	5,162	5.4	1,812
Total	5.6	24,538	6.2	8,539

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Afghanistan 2015

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth				Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Missing		
Birth order						
1	97.2	1.8	0.4	0.6	100.0	7,169
2	93.1	5.6	0.7	0.6	100.0	6,429
3	91.9	6.2	1.2	0.7	100.0	5,700
4+	84.3	7.5	7.6	0.6	100.0	18,915
Mother's age at birth						
<20	95.1	3.6	0.6	0.7	100.0	5,091
20-24	92.2	6.5	0.8	0.6	100.0	12,408
25-29	89.6	6.3	3.5	0.6	100.0	9,753
30-34	86.0	6.8	6.6	0.6	100.0	5,714
35-39	80.4	5.9	13.1	0.6	100.0	3,653
40-44	80.3	4.3	14.5	0.9	100.0	1,291
45-49	73.1	2.3	23.8	0.8	100.0	304
Total	89.3	5.9	4.1	0.6	100.0	38,214

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	3.7	4.8
Rural	4.6	5.4
Province[1]		
Kabul	3.5	4.6
Kapisa	4.1	4.8
Parwan	4.5	5.7
Wardak	3.7	4.2
Logar	3.2	4.2
Nangarhar	5.6	6.4
Laghman	6.3	7.3
Panjsher	2.6	3.2
Baghlan	3.6	4.4
Bamyan	4.7	5.4
Ghazni	2.5	2.8
Paktika	4.7	5.3
Paktya	4.4	5.2
Khost	4.8	5.6
Kunarha	6.6	6.8
Nooristan	8.8	8.9
Badakhshan	4.8	5.3
Takhar	4.8	5.7
Kunduz	4.0	4.4
Samangan	4.0	5.1
Balkh	4.8	5.5
Sar-E-Pul	4.6	4.8
Ghor	5.1	5.8
Daykundi	2.9	5.2
Urozgan	6.6	8.8
Kandahar	5.1	6.5
Jawzjan	2.6	3.9
Faryab	5.2	6.2
Helmand	4.1	4.7
Badghis	4.3	6.6
Herat	3.6	4.8
Farah	4.6	5.4
Nimroz	4.1	5.4
Education		
No education	4.6	5.5
Primary	3.8	4.7
Secondary	3.6	4.3
More than secondary	3.0	3.6
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.5	5.3
Second	4.6	5.4
Middle	4.9	5.8
Fourth	4.4	5.3
Highest	3.4	4.6
Total	4.4	5.3

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Contraceptive use:*** Twenty-three percent of currently married women use a method of family planning, with 20% using a modern method. The most popular methods are the pill (7%) and injectables (5%).
- ***Source of modern methods:*** The public and private health sectors are equally popular as sources of modern contraception in Afghanistan. Most users get pills and condoms from the private medical sector (mainly pharmacies), while the public sector is more often the source for female sterilization, IUDs, and injectables.
- ***Contraceptive discontinuation:*** One out of every four times (26%) that women began using a contraceptive method in the 5 years before the survey, they discontinued the method in less than 12 months. The most common reason for discontinuation was the desire to become pregnant (54%), followed by method-related side effects and health concerns (13%).
- ***Unmet need for family planning:*** Overall, 25% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning.
- ***Demand for family planning:*** Total demand for family planning satisfied by use of modern methods is 42% among currently married women.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on the use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

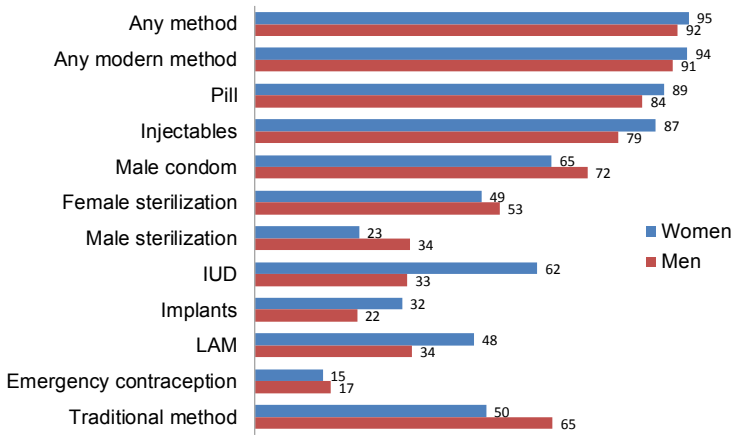
Afghanistan is a "Focus FP2020 Country," meaning that it is part of a global movement to provide an additional 120 million women in the poorest countries of the world with access to voluntary family planning by the year 2020. The Ministry of Public Health is especially committed to achieving reductions in unmet need for family planning (Ministry of Public Health 2015a).

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is high in Afghanistan, with 95% of currently married women and 92% of married men knowing at least one method of contraception. Pills, injectables, and male condoms are the most widely known methods among both women and men. For more information on contraceptive knowledge by method, see **Table 7.1** and **Figure 7.1**. Awareness of contraceptive methods is very poor among currently married women and men in Nooristan relative to those in other provinces, with only 32% of women and 59% of men having ever heard of any modern methods **(Table 7.2)**.

Figure 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who have heard of specific contraceptive methods



Contraceptive prevalence rate

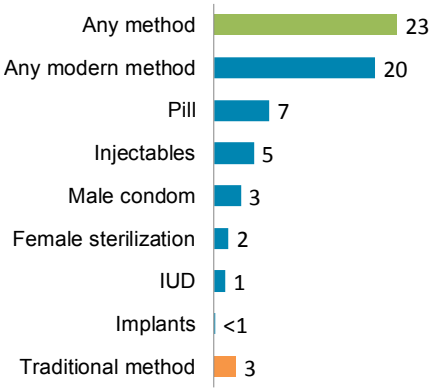
Percentage who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Table 7.3.shows the percent distribution of currently married women by the contraceptive method they currently use. Overall, 23% of currently married women use a method of family planning, with 20% using a modern method and 3% using a traditional method **(Figure 7.2)**.

Figure 7.2 Contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method



Modern methods

Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, male condoms, and the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

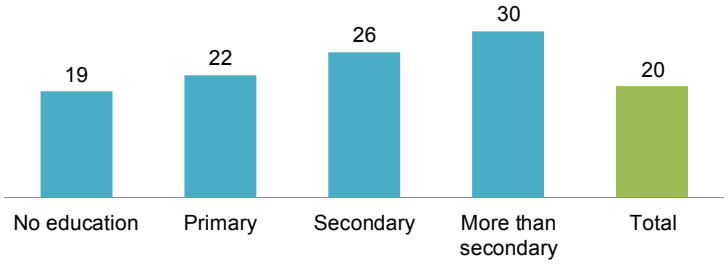
Among currently married women, the most popular methods are the pill (7%), injectables (5%), and the male condom (3%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among married women age 15-49 is higher among those living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas (35% versus 19%) **(Table 7.4)**.
- Modern contraceptive use increases with increasing education. Women age 15-49 who have more than a secondary education (30%) are more likely to use modern methods of contraception than those with no education (19%) **(Figure 7.3)**.

Figure 7.3 Use of modern methods by education

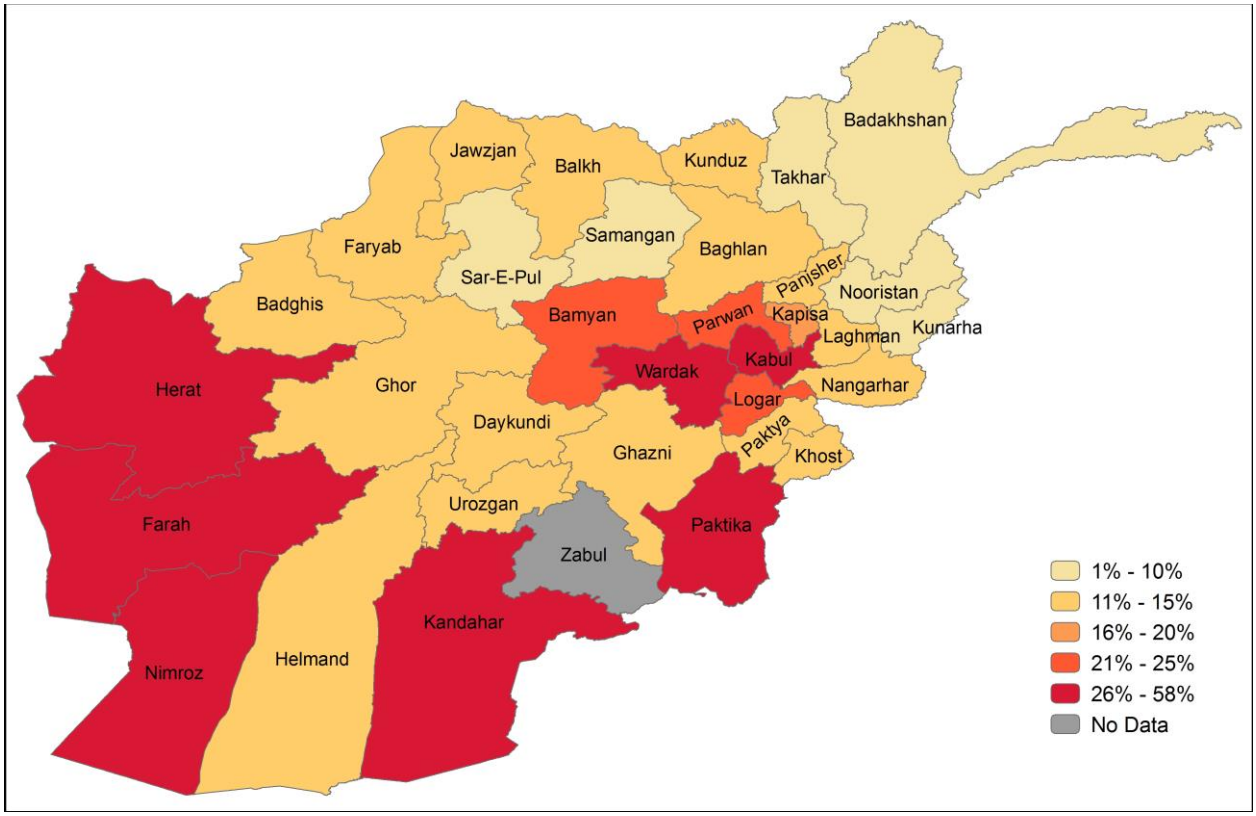
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method



- Wealth is directly related to use of modern contraception. For instance, women in the highest wealth quintile are twice as likely to use modern contraception as those in the lowest quintile (31% versus 15%).
- Use of modern contraceptive methods varies by province, from a high of 58% in Herat to a low of 1% in Nooristan **(Figure 7.4)**.

Figure 7.4 Modern contraceptive use by province

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method



7.2 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods

Source of modern contraceptives

Place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired.

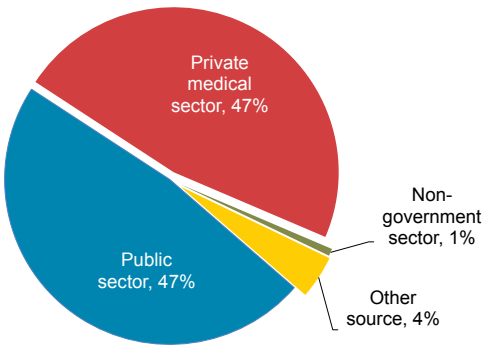
Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method (excluding LAM)

The public and private health sectors are equally popular as sources of contraception in Afghanistan **(Figure 7.5)**. Most current users obtain pills (59%) and condoms (55%) from the private medical sector, while the public sector is more often the source for female sterilization (68%), IUDs (59%), and injectables (62%) **(Table 7.6)**.

- ***Female sterilization:*** Sterilized women were much more likely to have had the procedure at a government hospital (67%) than at a private hospital (18%).
- ***Male condoms:*** Private pharmacies are the predominant sources for male condoms (50%), followed by government hospitals (13%).

Figure 7.5 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods by most recent source of method



- ***Pills:*** The most commonly used method, the pill, is also widely obtained through private pharmacies (45%), although one-third of pill users obtain the method from government sources. A large majority of pill users say they use brands that are socially marketed **(Table 7.7)**.

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice consists of women being informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about side effects of the method, what to do if they experience side effects, and other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the most recent episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

More than half of all ever-married women using modern contraceptives were informed about side effects or other problems with the method they used (53%) and what to do if they experienced side effects (42%). Sixty-four percent of women were informed of other methods they could use **(Table 7.8)**.

Women receiving services from a public sector source are more likely to be informed about the possible side effects of the method (60%), what to do if they experienced side effects (51%), and other methods that they could use (70%) than those receiving services from a source in the private medical sector (41%, 30%, and 55%, respectively).

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive initiation episodes discontinued within 12 months.

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use initiated in the 5 years before the survey for women who are currently age 15-49

One out of every four times (26%) that women began using a contraceptive method in the 5 years before the survey, they discontinued the method in less than 12 months. Discontinuation rates were highest for the pill, withdrawal, and condoms **(Table 7.9)**.

The most common reason reported for discontinuation was the desire to become pregnant, followed by method-related side effects and health concerns **(Table 7.10)**. Method-related concerns were reported mostly for injectables (28%), IUDs (24%), and the pill (14%).

Knowledge of the Fertile Period

The survey also collected information on women and men's knowledge of the fertile period. Only 8% of ever-married women and 7% of ever-married men know that a woman is most likely to conceive halfway between two periods **(Table 7.11)**.

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrheic and their most recent birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

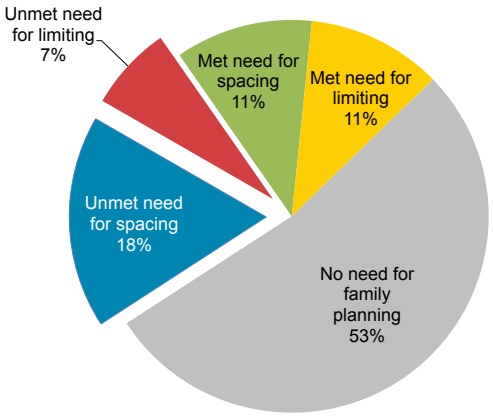
Sample: Currently married and ever-married women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:	Unmet need for family planning + current contraceptive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied:	Current contraceptive use (any method) / Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:	Current contraceptive use (any modern method) / Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

Overall, 25% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, 18% for spacing and 7% for limiting **(Figure 7.6)**. Twenty-three percent of women have a met need for family planning or are using a contraceptive method. If all currently married women who say they want to space or limit their children were to use a family planning method, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase to 47% (total demand). Of the total demand for family planning methods, 48% is met through use of any method and 42% through use of modern methods **(Table 7.12.1)**.

Figure 7.6 Demand for family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning

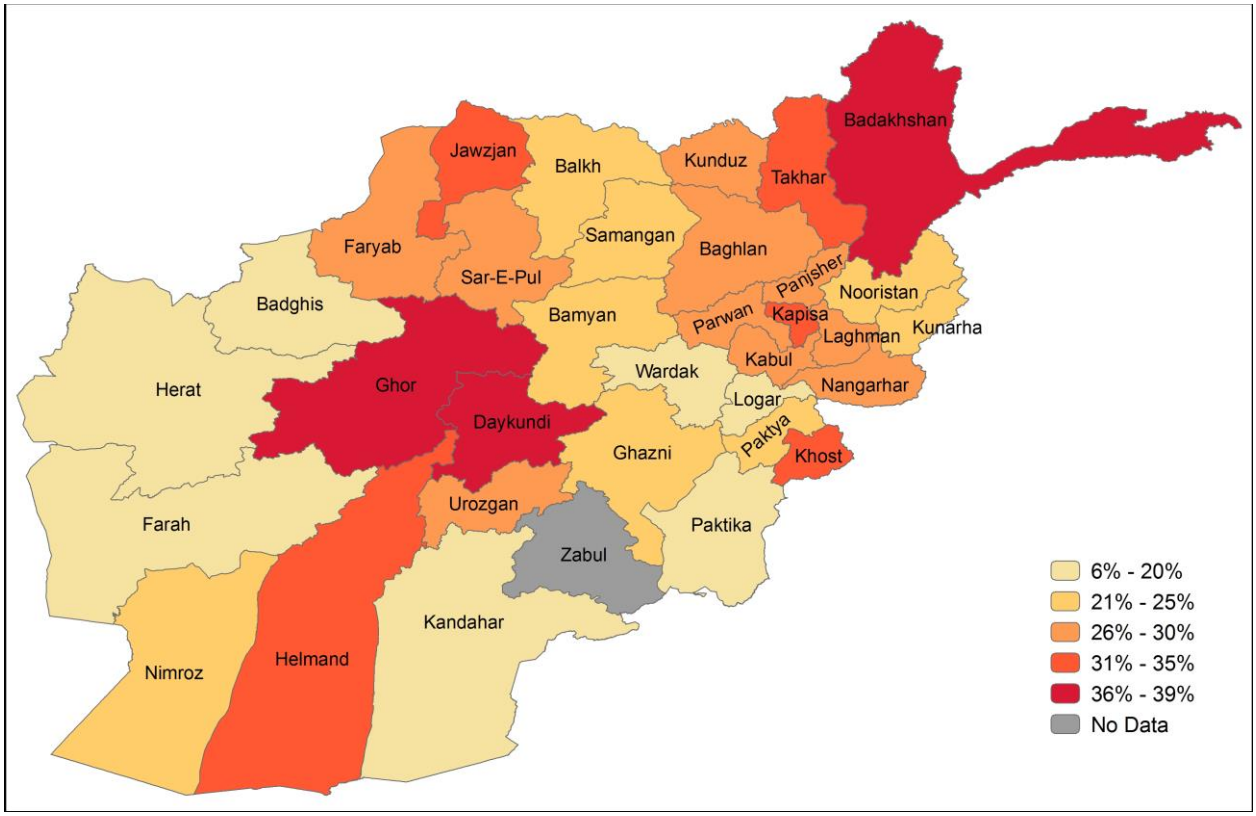


Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for family planning is lower among women with more than a secondary education (16%) than among women with no education (25%).
- Twenty-seven percent of married women in the lowest wealth quintile have an unmet need for family planning, as compared with 21% in the wealthiest quintile.
- Unmet need for family planning is lowest in Herat (6%) and highest in Badakhshan (39%) **(Figure 7.7)**.
- Total demand for family planning methods is 26% in Nooristan, while the percentage of demand satisified by modern methods is only 2%, the lowest among all provinces **(Table 7.12.1)**.

Figure 7.7 Unmet need for family planning by province

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 by unmet need for family planning



Future Use of Contraception

The survey also collected information on nonusers' intentions to use contraception in the future. Twenty-two percent of currently married women age 15-49 who were not using contraception at the time of the survey said that they intended to use family planning in the future, while 42% said that they did not intend to do so **(Table 7.13)**.

Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

Table 7.14.1 offers information on women's exposure to family planning messages in the media. About one in five ever-married women age 15-49 reported hearing a family planning message in the past few months on the radio (22%). Similarly, 29% of women heard a message on television, while only 2% read a family planning message in a newspaper or magazine. Overall, 61% of women had no exposure to family planning messages in any of the three main mass media (radio, television, or newspaper/magazine).

Other sources play important roles in Afghanistan with respect to providing knowledge on family planning, with health professionals (21%) and local community leaders (25%) being prominent sources. Two in five women are not exposed to family planning messages from any source (including media).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are more likely to be exposed to family planning messages through the media than those in rural areas. For instance, while 38% of urban women had no exposure to messages on the radio, on television, or in newspapers/magazines, 68% of rural women had no such exposure **(Table 7.14.1)**.

- Women in rural areas are more likely than urban women to be exposed to family planning messages through local community leaders (27% versus 18%).
- Education and wealth are strongly related to increased exposure to family planning messages through the various sources among women.
- **Table 7.14.2** offers similar information on men's exposure to family planning messages. About one in three ever-married men age 15-49 reported hearing or seeing a family planning message in the past few months on radio (35%) and television (34%). Exposure to family planning messages through newspapers and magazines (9%) is less common. Overall, men are more exposed to family planning messages than women.

7.6 Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a community health worker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

The vast majority (82%) of women age 15-49 who were not using a contraceptive method said they had not discussed family planning with a community health worker or health facility staff member in the 12 months before the survey **(Table 7.15)**. Fifteen percent reported discussing family planning with a community health worker and 10% with a provider at a health facility.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among nonusers, those who are age 20-39 are more likely to have discussed family planning during a visit with a community health worker than younger (age 15-19) or older (age 40-49) women **(Table 7.15)**.
- Women with no education are less likely to have discussed family planning while visiting a health facility (9%) than women with more than a secondary education (19%).
- Women in Bamyan (29%), Logar (27%), and Faryab (27%) are most likely to have discussed family planning while visiting a health facility, while women in Nooristan are least likely to have done so.

List of Tables

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- **Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods**
- **Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by background characteristics**
- **Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age**
- **Table 7.4 Current use of contraception by background characteristics**
- **Table 7.5 Timing of sterilization**
- **Table 7.6 Source of modern contraception methods**
- **Table 7.7 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms**
- **Table 7.8 Informed choice**
- **Table 7.9 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates**
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- **Table 7.11 Knowledge of fertile period**
- **Table 7.12.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women**
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- **Table 7.14.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women**
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Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of ever-married respondents and currently married respondents age 15-49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method, Afghanistan 2015

	Women		Men	
Method	Ever-married women	Currently married women	Ever-married men	Currently married men
Any method	94.5	94.5	92.1	92.1
Any modern method	94.2	94.2	91.0	91.0
Female sterilization	49.4	49.4	53.3	53.3
Male sterilization	22.7	22.7	33.8	33.8
Pill	89.1	89.1	84.4	84.4
IUD	61.3	61.5	33.2	33.2
Injectables	87.2	87.3	79.1	79.1
Implants	32.1	32.0	22.2	22.2
Condom	64.5	64.6	72.4	72.4
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	47.7	47.7	34.2	34.2
Emergency contraception	14.8	14.7	16.6	16.5
Any traditional method	50.4	50.3	64.8	64.8
Rhythm	19.5	19.5	22.9	22.9
Withdrawal	45.9	45.9	60.9	61.0
Other	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.1
Number of respondents	29,461	28,671	10,760	10,679

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Age						
15-19	92.1	91.4	1,812	93.8	93.8	142
20-24	93.0	92.7	6,028	91.7	89.4	1,160
25-29	95.3	95.0	6,193	90.1	88.1	2,410
30-34	95.2	94.9	4,226	91.9	91.5	1,992
35-39	95.6	95.3	4,375	94.1	93.7	1,925
40-44	94.2	94.0	2,977	92.1	91.2	1,385
45-49	95.4	94.8	3,060	93.1	92.2	1,664
Residence						
Urban	95.6	95.3	6,673	89.7	89.6	2,452
Rural	94.2	93.8	21,998	92.9	91.4	8,227
Province[2]						
Kabul	92.3	91.8	3,571	83.7	83.0	1,332
Kapisa	92.9	92.9	197	99.4	99.4	63
Parwan	99.5	99.4	592	100.0	99.6	218
Wardak	91.8	91.8	378	65.5	65.5	170
Logar	97.6	96.8	465	94.6	91.9	203
Nangarhar	99.2	97.2	769	89.8	89.8	272
Laghman	99.6	99.5	567	99.7	99.7	226
Panjsher	68.6	68.6	53	91.1	89.5	18
Baghlan	97.4	97.1	835	93.8	85.6	281
Bamyan	95.4	95.4	295	77.8	76.9	93
Ghazni	78.3	77.9	1,319	98.5	97.2	617
Paktika	86.8	86.3	779	78.8	78.1	318
Paktya	97.7	97.1	529	99.4	99.4	202
Khost	99.8	99.7	845	100.0	100.0	334
Kunarha	97.2	97.2	549	83.4	83.0	149
Nooristan	32.4	32.3	209	60.7	59.2	66
Badakhshan	82.3	81.8	968	76.9	74.9	311
Takhar	95.6	94.6	1,070	86.3	86.3	296
Kunduz	93.3	93.3	1,214	79.9	78.6	472
Samangan	86.8	82.2	319	87.0	87.0	125
Balkh	97.1	97.1	1,742	97.1	96.3	613
Sar-E-Pul	94.6	94.3	644	82.5	82.3	192
Ghor	99.7	99.7	708	99.9	99.8	315
Daykundi	78.8	78.8	319	72.3	72.3	77
Urozgan	83.2	83.2	229	99.4	99.4	92
Kandahar	99.8	99.8	2,193	99.7	94.7	870
Jawzjan	99.0	98.9	603	93.6	93.6	218
Faryab	98.3	98.3	2,030	98.6	98.6	704
Helmand	100.0	100.0	874	95.2	95.2	355
Badghis	99.6	99.6	640	99.8	99.7	230
Herat	100.0	100.0	2,166	100.0	100.0	852
Farah	96.7	94.3	717	95.6	94.0	294
Nimroz	98.7	98.7	264	96.0	94.2	93
Education						
No education	94.1	93.7	23,921	90.6	88.7	5,411
Primary	96.9	96.8	2,257	93.5	93.0	1,969
Secondary	96.1	95.9	1,951	93.5	93.3	2,615
More than secondary	97.2	97.2	542	94.9	94.8	685
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.3	93.9	5,757	90.1	88.2	2,018
Second	92.7	92.0	5,823	91.5	90.1	2,211
Middle	94.1	93.9	5,736	93.9	92.1	2,145
Fourth	95.5	95.2	5,846	94.6	93.9	2,253
Highest	96.2	96.0	5,509	90.3	90.3	2,052
Total	94.5	94.2	28,671	92.1	91.0	10,679

[1] Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, condom, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception, and other modern methods

[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Afghanistan 2015

			Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method					
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Condom	LAM		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN																	
15-19	7.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.7	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.0	92.3	100.0	1,825
20-24	17.5	15.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	1.0	1.7	0.5	3.5	1.8	2.3	0.1	2.1	0.1	82.5	100.0	6,089
25-29	20.6	18.5	0.2	0.0	7.5	1.5	3.7	0.0	3.5	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	79.4	100.0	6,299
30-34	26.0	22.2	1.1	0.1	8.6	1.4	5.7	0.1	4.0	1.4	3.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	74.0	100.0	4,302
35-39	28.4	25.0	2.8	0.0	6.7	1.9	8.7	0.2	3.8	0.8	3.5	0.0	3.3	0.1	71.6	100.0	4,463
40-44	27.2	24.2	4.2	0.0	6.6	2.0	8.6	0.0	2.5	0.2	3.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	72.8	100.0	3,113
45-49	21.2	19.6	6.4	0.1	4.9	1.1	4.7	0.1	2.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	78.8	100.0	3,369
Total	21.9	19.3	1.8	0.0	6.6	1.4	4.8	0.2	3.2	1.2	2.6	0.0	2.5	0.1	78.1	100.0	29,461
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																	
15-19	7.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.7	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.0	92.2	100.0	1,812
20-24	17.6	15.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	1.0	1.7	0.5	3.6	1.9	2.4	0.1	2.2	0.1	82.4	100.0	6,028
25-29	20.9	18.8	0.2	0.0	7.6	1.5	3.8	0.1	3.5	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	79.1	100.0	6,193
30-34	26.4	22.6	1.1	0.1	8.8	1.4	5.8	0.1	4.0	1.4	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	73.6	100.0	4,226
35-39	29.0	25.5	2.9	0.0	6.9	2.0	8.9	0.2	3.9	0.8	3.6	0.0	3.4	0.1	71.0	100.0	4,375
40-44	28.4	25.3	4.4	0.0	6.9	2.1	9.0	0.0	2.6	0.2	3.2	0.0	2.9	0.2	71.6	100.0	2,977
45-49	23.2	21.5	6.9	0.1	5.4	1.2	5.2	0.1	2.2	0.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	76.8	100.0	3,060
Total	22.5	19.8	1.8	0.0	6.8	1.4	4.9	0.2	3.3	1.3	2.7	0.0	2.6	0.1	77.5	100.0	28,671

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Table 7.4 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

			Modern method										Traditional method					
Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Condom	LAM	Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of living children																		
0	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.1	100.0	2,875
1-2	17.8	15.4	0.2	0.0	6.2	1.1	1.5	0.4	3.8	2.1	0.0	2.5	0.1	2.3	0.0	82.2	100.0	7,165
3-4	23.5	20.7	1.1	0.1	7.7	2.0	4.4	0.1	3.9	1.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.6	0.1	76.5	100.0	7,505
5+	30.3	26.9	3.8	0.0	8.3	1.6	8.7	0.1	3.4	1.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.3	0.1	69.7	100.0	11,126
Residence																		
Urban	34.9	29.0	3.4	0.1	9.3	2.7	5.0	0.2	7.2	1.1	0.0	5.9	0.1	5.7	0.1	65.1	100.0	6,673
Rural	18.7	17.0	1.4	0.0	6.1	1.0	4.9	0.2	2.1	1.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	81.3	100.0	21,998
Province[1]																		
Kabul	32.1	26.5	4.4	0.0	5.5	3.5	3.5	0.3	8.1	1.3	0.0	5.6	0.1	5.2	0.3	67.9	100.0	3,571
Kapisa	20.1	19.1	3.1	0.0	2.2	2.9	8.4	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	79.9	100.0	197
Parwan	27.3	23.8	2.0	0.0	3.9	1.8	10.0	0.4	3.8	1.9	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	72.7	100.0	592
Wardak	31.9	30.1	3.6	0.0	8.6	0.9	10.8	0.0	5.9	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	68.1	100.0	378
Logar	32.8	24.7	0.5	0.0	5.8	6.1	7.7	0.0	4.4	0.3	0.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	67.2	100.0	465
Nangarhar	21.4	13.3	1.1	0.0	3.4	1.1	4.1	0.1	1.7	1.6	0.1	8.1	0.5	7.5	0.0	78.6	100.0	769
Laghman	14.4	13.6	1.4	0.0	6.2	0.6	3.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	85.6	100.0	567
Panjsher	12.2	11.6	1.1	0.0	2.5	1.4	4.8	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	87.8	100.0	53
Baghlan	15.6	14.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	1.0	6.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.4	84.4	100.0	835
Bamyan	21.9	21.5	0.9	0.0	4.5	0.5	11.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	78.1	100.0	295
Ghazni	13.4	12.4	2.3	0.4	3.0	1.6	3.6	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	86.6	100.0	1,319
Paktika	28.9	26.1	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.8	2.7	0.1	4.4	15.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	71.1	100.0	779
Paktya	14.5	11.1	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.9	2.1	0.2	3.6	1.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.4	0.1	85.5	100.0	529
Khost	16.2	12.0	1.6	0.0	5.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	4.2	0.2	4.0	0.0	83.8	100.0	845
Kunarha	6.0	5.5	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	94.0	100.0	549
Nooristan	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	100.0	209
Badakhshan	7.8	7.2	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	92.2	100.0	968
Takhar	9.4	7.7	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.3	3.7	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	90.6	100.0	1,070
Kunduz	12.9	12.4	0.7	0.0	3.2	2.4	5.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	87.1	100.0	1,214
Samangan	4.6	4.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	95.4	100.0	319
Balkh	20.6	13.1	2.2	0.1	2.8	1.1	3.2	0.1	3.2	0.3	0.0	7.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	79.4	100.0	1,742
Sar-E-Pul	11.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.4	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	88.2	100.0	644
Ghor	14.6	14.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.2	11.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.4	100.0	708
Daykundi	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.1	3.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	100.0	319
Urozgan	11.8	11.8	0.2	0.0	8.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.2	100.0	229
Kandahar	28.6	25.7	0.6	0.0	16.0	1.1	3.6	0.0	3.7	0.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	71.4	100.0	2,193
Jawzjan	14.6	11.8	1.8	0.0	3.8	0.2	3.1	0.2	2.2	0.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	85.4	100.0	603
Faryab	12.4	12.2	0.6	0.0	3.3	1.3	3.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	87.6	100.0	2,030
Helmand	15.5	14.9	1.7	0.1	5.2	2.6	3.6	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	84.5	100.0	874
Badghis	13.4	13.4	1.7	0.0	7.1	0.3	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.6	100.0	640
Herat	60.5	58.2	4.4	0.1	26.9	1.4	12.2	0.2	9.2	4.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.2	0.1	39.5	100.0	2,166
Farah	27.3	26.2	1.6	0.0	13.9	1.2	4.2	0.1	3.2	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	72.7	100.0	717
Nimroz	29.5	26.3	0.9	0.0	14.5	0.4	6.9	0.0	3.2	0.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	70.5	100.0	264
Education																		
No education	20.9	18.9	1.9	0.0	6.8	1.1	5.1	0.1	2.6	1.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.0	0.1	79.1	100.0	23,921
Primary	27.0	21.8	1.7	0.1	6.7	1.8	4.3	0.2	5.3	1.9	0.0	5.2	0.0	4.9	0.2	73.0	100.0	2,257
Secondary	31.4	26.0	1.1	0.0	8.7	4.0	2.3	1.5	7.7	0.6	0.0	5.5	0.1	5.3	0.0	68.6	100.0	1,951
More than secondary	39.6	29.7	0.5	0.0	3.5	6.9	7.2	0.0	10.8	1.0	0.0	9.9	0.7	9.2	0.0	60.4	100.0	542
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	15.8	15.0	1.1	0.0	5.8	0.4	5.8	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	84.2	100.0	5,757
Second	17.4	16.1	1.4	0.0	5.7	1.1	4.5	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	82.6	100.0	5,823
Middle	17.5	15.7	1.3	0.0	5.6	0.8	4.3	0.0	2.0	1.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	82.5	100.0	5,736
Fourth	25.6	22.0	1.8	0.1	7.2	1.7	5.1	0.5	3.9	1.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	74.4	100.0	5,846
Highest	36.6	30.5	3.7	0.0	10.0	3.2	4.7	0.2	7.7	0.9	0.0	6.1	0.2	5.8	0.1	63.4	100.0	5,509
Total	22.5	19.8	1.8	0.0	6.8	1.4	4.9	0.2	3.3	1.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.6	0.1	77.5	100.0	28,671

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 7.5 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Afghanistan 2015

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilization						Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
<2	1.6	19.9	19.9	27.0	14.3	17.3	100.0	86	34.1
2-3	3.4	9.3	35.7	36.7	13.0	1.9	100.0	93	34.7
4-5	1.0	5.9	20.9	34.3	38.0	0.0	100.0	98	35.4
6-7	2.5	14.0	30.2	29.4	23.9	0.0	100.0	81	33.9
8-9	(1.1)	(28.4)	(24.2)	(36.3)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	56	(33.8)
10+	8.9	22.7	54.9	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	119	a
Total	3.5	16.1	32.7	28.3	16.2	3.1	100.0	534	33.8

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
a = Not calculated due to censoring
[1] Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

Table 7.6 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Afghanistan 2015

Source	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male condom	Total
Public sector	67.5	36.1	59.0	62.0	31.1	47.2
Government hospital	66.7	11.0	31.9	25.5	13.3	22.9
CHC/polyclinic	0.0	14.3	16.0	22.8	9.0	14.2
Basic health center	0.0	5.7	7.3	6.0	3.3	4.8
Health sub-center	0.0	3.0	1.8	3.4	1.2	2.4
Health post/sub-health post	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
Community health worker	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.8
Mobile clinic	0.0	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.6
Other public sector	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
Non-government sector	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Marie Stopes	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
Red Cross Society	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2
AFGA	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other NGO sector	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2
Private medical sector	24.4	59.0	36.6	35.3	55.0	46.6
Private hospital/clinic	18.3	7.4	20.1	7.5	2.4	8.6
Pharmacy	0.0	45.0	1.0	20.2	49.6	31.0
Private doctor	5.3	6.1	15.6	7.4	3.0	6.6
Fieldworker	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other private medical sector	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other source	3.3	3.7	1.2	1.0	11.7	4.2
Charity foundation	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refugee camp	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Shop	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	9.0	2.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
Other	3.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.1
Don't know	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Missing	3.0	0.5	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	534	1,958	409	1,406	950	5,313

Note: Total includes 9 women whose husbands are sterilized and 46 women who are using implants who are not shown separately because there are too few cases; total excludes women using the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).
CHC = comprehensive health center
AFGA = Afghan Family Guidance Association

Table 7.7 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of current pill and condom users age 15-49 using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Among pill users		Among condom users[1]	
	Percentage using Khoshi	Number of women using the pill	Percentage using Aramesh or Asodagi	Number of women using condoms
Age				
15-19	(77.9)	45	*	13
20-24	75.4	376	92.2	150
25-29	70.2	454	71.4	165
30-34	71.8	345	86.3	105
35-39	73.1	289	88.1	118
40-44	76.9	192	(80.0)	38
45-49	57.7	136	(95.7)	59
Residence				
Urban	73.3	583	87.6	324
Rural	71.4	1,254	81.2	326
Education				
No education	73.0	1,516	81.6	401
Primary	73.1	145	88.0	88
Secondary	64.6	160	86.4	115
More than secondary	*	16	(96.4)	46
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	73.3	308	76.1	66
Second	71.6	301	87.7	68
Middle	72.8	308	80.3	77
Fourth	71.5	394	81.2	147
Highest	71.3	526	88.1	291
Total	72.0	1,837	84.4	649

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. As there are too few cases, provincial-level data are not shown separately.

[1] Among condom users not also using the pill

Table 7.8 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source, Afghanistan 2015

	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:			
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method[1]				
Female sterilization	51.2	41.7	50.5	234
Pill	43.7	33.0	56.6	1,776
IUD	66.4	56.0	73.9	315
Injectables	61.3	51.8	72.5	1,190
Initial source of method[2]				
Public sector	60.4	50.7	70.3	2,076
Government hospital	58.5	47.3	68.8	933
CHC/polyclinic	61.0	51.1	68.1	678
Basic health center	58.9	49.3	75.8	240
Health sub-center	77.1	73.4	83.2	107
Mobile clinic	57.4	53.7	67.8	72
Private sector	41.3	30.4	54.9	1,376
Private hospital/clinic	43.3	35.5	58.7	314
Private doctor's office	48.3	35.5	57.6	276
Pharmacy	37.9	26.4	52.4	779
Other source	(51.1)	(36.8)	(59.9)	38
Shop	(35.3)	(35.3)	(49.0)	17
Other	(53.7)	(33.6)	(38.0)	20
Total	52.6	42.4	63.5	3,560

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
CHC = comprehensive health center
[1] Total includes users of implants as there are too few users to show separately.
[2] Source at start of current episode of use; total includes sources with too few users to show separately.

Table 7.9 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Afghanistan 2015

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons[2]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons[3]	Other reasons	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
Pill	2.5	11.7	0.3	3.7	0.5	0.7	1.2	20.7	2.3	3,467
IUD	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.9	0.2	0.0	1.7	10.3	0.9	461
Injectables	0.3	5.5	1.7	7.3	0.4	0.2	1.6	17.1	1.6	1,920
Condom	4.3	8.7	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	2.9	18.6	2.3	1,262
Withdrawal	3.8	10.3	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.7	2.8	20.0	3.1	1,017
Other[1]	1.1	8.2	0.4	0.9	10.1	1.2	72.9	94.7	16.0	1,038
All methods	2.1	8.6	0.5	3.5	1.6	0.8	9.2	26.2	3.6	9,527

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. Female sterilization is excluded as there are no failure cases.
[1] Includes LAM and implants, not shown separately
[2] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[3] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[5] The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.
[6] Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

Table 7.10 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Afghanistan 2015

Reason	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Male condom	Lactational amenor-rhea	With-drawal	Other[1]	All methods
Became pregnant while using	7.8	3.5	4.9	18.1	0.4	18.3	(8.1)	8.0
Wanted to become pregnant	67.4	47.8	52.4	57.9	8.9	60.0	(64.8)	53.7
Husband disapproved	2.5	15.4	2.7	10.0	1.5	7.7	(11.1)	4.3
Wanted a more effective method	2.5	1.3	1.8	3.0	10.2	3.9	(1.7)	3.6
Side effects/health concerns	13.5	23.9	28.4	4.0	0.9	2.0	(5.4)	12.7
Lack of access/too far	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	(6.0)	0.5
Cost too much	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3
Inconvenient to use	1.2	4.7	0.7	1.6	0.2	2.4	(0.0)	1.2
Up to God/fatalistic	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.4	10.9	1.2	(0.8)	2.1
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.5
Infrequent sex/husband away	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.7
Marital dissolution/separation	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Other	1.5	2.9	2.1	1.3	55.3	1.2	(1.2)	9.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Missing	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6	10.2	2.8	(0.8)	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	2,521	233	1,107	598	862	545	95	5,962

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Implants, rhythm method, and male sterilization are included in the discontinuation rate for other methods.

Table 7.11 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Afghanistan 2015

Perceived fertile period	Ever-married women	Ever-married men
Just before her menstrual period begins	2.1	2.4
During her menstrual period	5.0	2.0
Right after her menstrual period has ended	12.7	20.3
Halfway between two menstrual periods	8.3	7.1
Other	0.0	0.2
No specific time	35.5	25.9
Don't know	35.5	42.1
Missing	0.8	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of women	29,461	10,760

Table 7.12.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	19.6	1.3	20.9	7.3	0.5	7.8	26.8	1.8	28.7	27.1	20.8	1,812
20-24	24.8	2.4	27.2	15.2	2.4	17.6	40.0	4.9	44.9	39.3	34.1	6,028
25-29	23.9	5.4	29.3	16.2	4.7	20.9	40.1	10.2	50.3	41.6	37.4	6,193
30-34	19.0	8.5	27.5	14.3	12.2	26.4	33.3	20.7	54.0	49.0	41.9	4,226
35-39	12.9	13.2	26.2	9.4	19.6	29.0	22.3	32.9	55.2	52.6	46.1	4,375
40-44	6.7	11.9	18.6	4.6	23.9	28.4	11.3	35.8	47.0	60.5	53.7	2,977
45-49	3.6	6.8	10.4	1.5	21.6	23.2	5.2	28.4	33.6	69.0	64.0	3,060
Residence												
Urban	14.7	9.5	24.2	15.6	19.2	34.9	30.3	28.8	59.1	59.0	49.0	6,673
Rural	18.3	6.2	24.5	10.0	8.7	18.7	28.3	14.9	43.2	43.3	39.3	21,998
Province[4]												
Kabul	14.7	11.3	26.0	12.7	19.4	32.1	27.3	30.7	58.1	55.3	45.6	3,571
Kapisa	18.0	12.7	30.8	6.7	13.5	20.1	24.7	26.2	50.9	39.6	37.5	197
Parwan	17.3	9.1	26.4	10.5	16.8	27.3	27.8	25.8	53.7	50.9	44.3	592
Wardak	13.9	4.9	18.8	21.2	10.6	31.9	35.1	15.5	50.6	62.9	59.5	378
Logar	9.9	10.3	20.2	13.9	18.8	32.8	23.8	29.1	53.0	61.9	46.7	465
Nangarhar	18.9	7.7	26.6	11.1	10.3	21.4	29.9	18.0	48.0	44.5	27.7	769
Laghman	18.6	9.4	28.1	7.5	7.0	14.4	26.1	16.4	42.5	34.0	32.0	567
Panjsher	17.2	10.2	27.4	8.8	3.3	12.2	26.0	13.6	39.6	30.8	29.4	53
Baghlan	17.9	8.1	26.0	5.1	10.5	15.6	23.0	18.7	41.6	37.6	33.8	835
Bamyan	17.0	7.9	24.9	9.7	12.2	21.9	26.7	20.1	46.8	46.8	45.9	295
Ghazni	18.0	4.7	22.7	5.4	8.0	13.4	23.3	12.7	36.1	37.2	34.3	1,319
Paktika	18.7	1.6	20.3	21.2	7.7	28.9	39.9	9.3	49.2	58.7	52.9	779
Paktya	17.2	5.1	22.3	9.2	5.3	14.5	26.4	10.4	36.8	39.5	30.1	529
Khost	32.3	2.0	34.3	8.2	8.0	16.2	40.5	10.0	50.5	32.1	23.8	845
Kunarha	20.5	4.9	25.4	3.2	2.8	6.0	23.7	7.7	31.4	19.1	17.4	549
Nooristan	23.8	1.5	25.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	24.3	1.6	25.9	2.1	1.9	209
Badakhshan	32.0	7.1	39.1	3.8	4.0	7.8	35.7	11.2	46.9	16.6	15.3	968
Takhar	19.3	15.4	34.7	5.2	4.2	9.4	24.5	19.6	44.1	21.3	17.5	1,070
Kunduz	25.3	4.9	30.2	6.2	6.8	12.9	31.5	11.6	43.1	30.0	28.9	1,214
Samangan	15.5	9.0	24.4	2.6	1.9	4.6	18.1	10.9	29.0	15.7	14.8	319
Balkh	16.7	4.9	21.6	8.9	11.6	20.6	25.7	16.5	42.2	48.8	31.0	1,742
Sar-E-Pul	20.4	8.4	28.8	5.5	6.3	11.8	25.9	14.7	40.6	29.1	25.0	644
Ghor	31.8	4.9	36.6	6.2	8.4	14.6	38.0	13.2	51.2	28.4	28.4	708
Daykundi	27.3	8.9	36.2	6.0	5.1	11.0	33.3	13.9	47.2	23.4	23.4	319
Urozgan	26.4	1.7	28.0	9.5	2.3	11.8	35.8	3.9	39.8	29.6	29.6	229
Kandahar	9.1	5.0	14.0	16.5	12.1	28.6	25.5	17.1	42.6	67.0	60.4	2,193
Jawzjan	26.4	8.4	34.8	4.7	9.9	14.6	31.1	18.3	49.4	29.5	24.0	603
Faryab	19.0	8.7	27.6	6.5	5.8	12.4	25.5	14.5	40.0	30.9	30.4	2,030
Helmand	23.6	10.3	34.0	8.3	7.2	15.5	32.0	17.5	49.5	31.4	30.1	874
Badghis	9.3	9.4	18.7	5.0	8.4	13.4	14.3	17.8	32.1	41.7	41.7	640
Herat	4.0	2.3	6.3	34.5	26.0	60.5	38.5	28.3	66.8	90.6	87.1	2,166
Farah	10.2	1.8	12.0	17.2	10.1	27.3	27.4	11.9	39.3	69.5	66.6	717
Nimroz	15.2	8.6	23.8	17.3	12.1	29.5	32.6	20.7	53.2	55.3	49.4	264
Education												
No education	17.3	7.5	24.8	9.8	11.1	20.9	27.2	18.6	45.7	45.7	41.2	23,921
Primary	18.2	5.4	23.5	15.4	11.7	27.0	33.5	17.0	50.5	53.5	43.2	2,257
Secondary	19.2	4.4	23.6	22.0	9.4	31.4	41.2	13.8	55.1	57.1	47.1	1,951
More than secondary	13.4	2.5	16.0	22.9	16.7	39.6	36.3	19.3	55.6	71.3	53.5	542
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	20.0	6.9	26.8	7.6	8.1	15.8	27.6	15.0	42.6	37.0	35.3	5,757
Second	18.2	6.6	24.8	9.7	7.7	17.4	27.9	14.3	42.2	41.3	38.2	5,823
Middle	18.5	6.0	24.5	9.6	7.9	17.5	28.1	13.9	42.0	41.7	37.4	5,736
Fourth	18.1	6.7	24.8	12.5	13.1	25.6	30.6	19.8	50.4	50.9	43.6	5,846
Highest	12.3	9.0	21.3	17.4	19.2	36.6	29.7	28.2	57.9	63.2	52.7	5,509
Total	17.5	7.0	24.5	11.3	11.1	22.5	28.8	18.1	46.9	47.9	42.2	28,671

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).
[4] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 7.12.2 Need and demand for family planning among ever-married women

Percentage of ever-married age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
	EVER-MARRIED WOMEN											
Age												
15-19	19.5	1.3	20.8	7.2	0.5	7.7	26.7	1.8	28.5	27.0	20.8	1,825
20-24	24.6	2.4	27.0	15.0	2.4	17.5	39.6	4.8	44.5	39.3	34.0	6,089
25-29	23.6	5.4	29.0	16.0	4.7	20.6	39.6	10.0	49.6	41.6	37.4	6,299
30-34	18.7	8.4	27.1	14.0	12.0	26.0	32.7	20.3	53.1	49.0	41.9	4,302
35-39	12.7	13.0	25.7	9.2	19.2	28.4	21.9	32.3	54.1	52.6	46.1	4,463
40-44	6.4	11.4	17.8	4.4	22.8	27.2	10.8	34.2	45.0	60.5	53.7	3,113
45-49	3.3	6.2	9.5	1.4	19.8	21.2	4.7	26.0	30.7	69.0	64.0	3,369
Residence												
Urban	14.3	9.3	23.6	15.2	18.7	33.9	29.6	28.0	57.5	59.0	49.0	6,870
Rural	17.9	6.1	23.9	9.8	8.5	18.2	27.6	14.6	42.2	43.2	39.3	22,591
Province[4]												
Kabul	14.3	11.0	25.3	12.4	19.0	31.4	26.7	30.0	56.7	55.3	45.6	3,658
Kapisa	17.3	12.2	29.5	6.4	12.9	19.3	23.7	25.1	48.9	39.6	37.5	205
Parwan	16.8	9.2	25.9	10.0	15.9	25.9	26.7	25.1	51.8	49.9	43.4	625
Wardak	13.8	4.8	18.6	21.0	10.5	31.6	34.8	15.4	50.1	62.9	59.5	382
Logar	9.7	10.2	19.9	13.7	18.6	32.3	23.5	28.7	52.2	61.9	46.7	472
Nangarhar	18.3	7.5	25.7	10.7	10.0	20.7	29.0	17.4	46.4	44.5	27.7	794
Laghman	18.1	9.3	27.5	7.3	6.8	14.1	25.4	16.1	41.5	33.9	31.8	583
Panjsher	16.8	10.0	26.8	8.6	3.2	11.9	25.4	13.2	38.6	30.7	29.4	54
Baghlan	17.8	8.1	26.0	5.1	10.5	15.6	22.9	18.6	41.5	37.5	33.7	839
Bamyan	16.6	7.7	24.3	9.5	12.1	21.6	26.1	19.8	45.9	47.0	46.1	303
Ghazni	17.8	4.7	22.5	5.3	8.0	13.3	23.2	12.6	35.8	37.2	34.2	1,328
Paktika	18.4	1.6	20.0	20.9	7.6	28.5	39.4	9.1	48.5	58.7	53.0	792
Paktya	16.8	5.0	21.7	9.0	5.2	14.2	25.8	10.1	35.9	39.5	30.1	542
Khost	32.1	2.0	34.1	8.1	8.0	16.1	40.2	10.0	50.2	32.1	23.8	851
Kunarha	20.2	4.8	25.0	3.1	2.8	5.9	23.3	7.6	30.9	19.1	17.4	559
Nooristan	22.5	1.5	23.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	22.9	1.5	24.4	2.1	1.9	222
Badakhshan	30.8	7.0	37.8	3.6	3.9	7.5	34.5	10.9	45.3	16.6	15.3	1,004
Takhar	18.9	14.9	33.8	5.0	4.1	9.1	23.9	18.9	42.9	21.2	17.4	1,105
Kunduz	24.9	4.8	29.7	6.1	6.7	12.7	31.0	11.5	42.5	30.0	28.9	1,232
Samangan	14.9	8.7	23.6	2.6	1.8	4.4	17.5	10.5	28.0	15.7	14.8	330
Balkh	16.5	4.8	21.3	8.9	11.4	20.2	25.4	16.1	41.5	48.8	31.1	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	20.1	8.3	28.4	5.5	6.2	11.7	25.5	14.5	40.0	29.1	25.0	654
Ghor	31.5	4.8	36.3	6.1	8.3	14.4	37.6	13.1	50.7	28.4	28.4	715
Daykundi	26.8	8.8	35.6	5.8	4.9	10.7	32.6	13.7	46.3	23.1	23.1	329
Urozgan	26.2	1.6	27.8	9.4	2.3	11.7	35.6	3.9	39.5	29.6	29.6	230
Kandahar	8.9	4.9	13.8	16.3	11.9	28.2	25.2	16.8	42.0	67.1	60.4	2,227
Jawzjan	26.0	8.3	34.3	4.6	9.7	14.4	30.6	18.0	48.7	29.5	24.0	614
Faryab	18.2	8.4	26.6	6.3	5.6	11.9	24.5	14.0	38.4	30.9	30.4	2,114
Helmand	23.6	10.3	33.9	8.3	7.2	15.5	31.9	17.5	49.4	31.4	30.1	875
Badghis	9.2	9.2	18.4	4.9	8.3	13.2	14.1	17.5	31.6	41.7	41.7	650
Herat	3.7	2.2	5.9	32.3	24.5	56.7	36.0	26.6	62.6	90.6	87.1	2,316
Farah	9.4	1.7	11.0	15.9	9.3	25.2	25.3	11.0	36.3	69.5	66.6	777
Nimroz	14.4	8.1	22.5	16.5	11.5	28.0	31.0	19.6	50.6	55.4	49.5	278
Education												
No education	16.9	7.3	24.2	9.5	10.8	20.4	26.5	18.1	44.6	45.7	41.2	24,604
Primary	17.6	5.2	22.8	14.9	11.3	26.2	32.5	16.5	49.0	53.4	43.2	2,330
Secondary	19.1	4.3	23.4	21.8	9.3	31.1	40.8	13.7	54.5	57.1	47.1	1,971
More than secondary	13.1	2.5	15.5	22.7	16.3	39.1	35.8	18.8	54.6	71.5	53.8	556
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	19.5	6.7	26.2	7.4	7.9	15.4	26.9	14.6	41.5	37.0	35.3	5,904
Second	17.7	6.4	24.1	9.4	7.6	17.0	27.1	14.0	41.1	41.3	38.1	6,001
Middle	18.1	5.9	23.9	9.4	7.7	17.1	27.4	13.6	41.0	41.7	37.4	5,888
Fourth	17.6	6.5	24.1	12.2	12.8	25.0	29.8	19.3	49.1	50.9	43.6	6,010
Highest	12.0	8.8	20.8	17.0	18.7	35.7	29.0	27.5	56.5	63.1	52.7	5,657
Total	17.0	6.8	23.9	11.0	10.9	21.9	28.1	17.7	45.8	47.8	42.1	29,461

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).
[4] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 7.13 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Afghanistan 2015

	Number of living children[1]					
Intention	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Intends to use	8.7	22.6	28.1	23.6	22.5	22.3
Unsure	28.3	42.8	35.2	35.7	31.4	33.8
Does not intend to use	61.7	32.8	34.2	38.3	43.8	41.7
Missing	1.3	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,742	3,080	2,965	2,879	11,562	22,228

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.14.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine; who saw such a message on a billboard or the internet; or who heard such a message from health professionals or local community leaders in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Media source				Other source					
Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	None of these three media sources[1]	Billboard	Internet	Health profes-sionals	Local community leaders	Percentage of women with no exposure to any of the sources[2]	Number of women
Age										
15-19	18.4	24.6	1.9	64.8	2.2	1.0	17.6	21.2	45.5	1,825
20-24	21.9	29.3	2.5	60.5	2.3	2.1	22.3	26.0	38.6	6,089
25-29	22.8	29.0	1.9	60.3	1.2	1.1	21.5	25.8	39.0	6,299
30-34	23.4	30.8	1.1	58.0	1.1	0.7	19.9	25.3	37.8	4,302
35-39	21.6	30.8	1.8	59.9	0.6	1.5	22.1	25.1	38.7	4,463
40-44	22.0	28.9	1.4	61.5	1.1	0.7	23.0	22.8	40.0	3,113
45-49	18.1	27.9	1.7	63.5	1.3	0.4	20.0	24.6	41.9	3,369
Residence										
Urban	23.4	56.1	5.3	38.2	3.2	4.0	20.9	17.9	27.6	6,870
Rural	21.1	21.0	0.8	67.6	0.8	0.3	21.4	27.1	43.2	22,591
Province[3]										
Kabul	26.8	59.0	6.2	32.6	4.4	4.6	18.4	15.7	26.6	3,658
Kapisa	34.7	34.2	2.9	52.7	0.3	0.5	11.4	1.9	49.8	205
Parwan	62.6	36.5	2.4	31.1	4.1	0.7	47.6	38.9	7.2	625
Wardak	14.7	4.8	0.1	83.2	3.8	0.4	18.2	12.3	72.0	382
Logar	54.1	27.8	1.1	45.2	0.1	0.2	5.5	12.2	40.3	472
Nangarhar	23.4	31.3	1.6	60.0	1.2	0.3	36.5	65.8	19.8	794
Laghman	65.8	22.0	1.2	33.2	0.8	0.6	47.6	56.5	1.7	583
Panjsher	17.9	46.8	1.1	41.4	1.0	0.6	29.4	24.9	15.2	54
Baghlan	4.4	45.5	0.1	53.4	0.1	0.6	12.7	8.2	46.6	839
Bamyan	9.8	10.3	0.8	84.5	0.3	0.5	62.6	62.4	11.0	303
Ghazni	12.0	5.8	0.8	85.8	0.6	0.1	10.4	13.5	73.7	1,328
Paktika	17.1	1.7	0.1	82.8	0.1	0.1	15.4	16.0	66.0	792
Paktya	50.7	8.1	0.3	48.9	0.4	0.0	11.5	24.9	32.7	542
Khost	58.6	29.2	0.3	40.4	2.0	0.1	16.2	31.3	32.4	851
Kunarha	14.7	5.5	0.5	84.9	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	84.6	559
Nooristan	0.7	0.1	0.2	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	98.8	222
Badakhshan	12.0	10.6	1.2	84.2	0.7	0.1	37.6	27.4	42.8	1,004
Takhar	14.3	18.3	0.4	77.1	0.4	0.2	36.3	44.1	26.9	1,105
Kunduz	39.5	42.8	1.8	52.4	0.6	1.3	9.4	7.5	40.5	1,232
Samangan	4.9	15.9	0.6	82.8	0.9	0.2	22.2	27.7	61.2	330
Balkh	5.0	29.3	2.1	68.6	2.3	1.0	20.0	18.8	49.6	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	0.8	6.4	0.7	93.3	0.3	0.7	10.1	5.1	83.5	654
Ghor	11.5	44.2	1.4	54.6	0.9	0.3	12.9	61.8	3.1	715
Daykundi	1.8	7.2	0.6	91.7	0.1	0.1	3.8	1.4	87.9	329
Urozgan	2.4	0.3	0.0	97.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	3.1	91.0	230
Kandahar	21.0	10.9	0.6	76.3	0.1	0.8	15.8	36.4	36.1	2,227
Jawzjan	31.6	40.6	5.8	57.8	0.0	0.7	8.6	9.6	56.4	614
Faryab	0.8	25.4	0.5	74.3	2.2	1.7	16.3	34.5	40.5	2,114
Helmand	69.0	25.7	0.7	25.6	0.5	0.3	22.7	29.6	22.5	875
Badghis	1.6	3.1	0.0	95.6	0.1	0.1	35.1	13.1	60.9	650
Herat	18.4	63.7	3.4	33.7	1.2	2.1	41.7	31.3	11.2	2,316
Farah	16.5	16.7	0.1	71.1	0.1	0.1	19.7	10.2	52.3	777
Nimroz	0.4	33.5	0.3	66.5	1.1	0.4	8.3	24.8	55.6	278
Education										
No education	21.1	24.8	0.4	64.3	0.5	0.2	20.4	25.5	41.6	24,604
Primary	23.0	43.6	3.0	49.6	2.7	1.0	21.2	19.9	34.7	2,330
Secondary	21.4	53.4	11.8	40.4	6.5	6.9	29.2	23.4	27.1	1,971
More than secondary	39.9	77.1	27.0	21.1	14.5	22.7	29.7	26.7	12.0	556
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	10.0	18.2	0.3	77.8	0.4	0.1	22.3	26.0	47.8	5,904
Second	20.9	16.6	0.2	70.0	0.4	0.1	21.4	26.3	46.2	6,001
Middle	23.8	17.7	0.6	67.2	0.7	0.1	19.6	27.8	43.6	5,888
Fourth	27.3	33.3	1.5	54.7	1.6	0.7	21.1	25.4	35.8	6,010
Highest	26.3	61.5	6.7	32.7	3.9	4.9	22.0	18.9	23.5	5,657
Total	21.6	29.2	1.8	60.7	1.4	1.2	21.3	24.9	39.5	29,461

[1] Radio, television, or newspaper/magazine

[2] Includes those with no exposure to any source (radio, television, newspaper/magazine, billboard, internet, health professionals, or local community leaders)

[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 7.14.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine; who saw such a message on a billboard or the internet; or who heard such a message from health professionals or local community leaders in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Media source				Other source					
Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	None of these three media sources[1]	Billboard	Internet	Health profes-sionals	Local community leaders	Percentage of men with no exposure to any of the sources[2]	Number of men
Age										
15-19	31.8	14.6	7.8	64.2	7.7	5.7	33.0	33.9	30.3	142
20-24	33.0	28.4	6.7	53.6	5.1	4.2	28.9	30.1	33.8	1,162
25-29	33.6	34.4	9.3	47.3	6.8	5.8	28.3	29.8	30.9	2,422
30-34	35.9	31.2	6.3	50.1	5.3	5.3	26.0	30.8	31.2	2,008
35-39	35.2	38.6	8.9	46.0	6.2	4.3	31.4	28.3	28.4	1,935
40-44	39.2	33.8	9.8	47.4	5.3	4.0	23.4	28.9	32.0	1,402
45-49	31.9	35.0	9.6	48.4	3.9	2.5	27.2	33.9	29.5	1,688
Residence										
Urban	42.6	57.6	17.8	29.8	8.7	10.2	27.5	19.6	18.7	2,479
Rural	32.3	26.5	5.7	54.3	4.7	2.8	27.8	33.5	34.4	8,281
Province[3]										
Kabul	44.5	62.8	21.1	28.2	11.6	10.0	25.3	16.0	23.0	1,350
Kapisa	71.1	60.3	17.6	26.2	8.2	4.2	46.3	50.0	18.5	63
Parwan	45.9	47.3	7.9	37.4	4.7	1.5	14.3	48.0	32.3	220
Wardak	30.1	18.3	7.5	61.9	0.7	1.7	22.0	26.4	47.5	171
Logar	51.8	12.3	11.2	46.6	3.3	3.9	5.4	12.1	43.2	204
Nangarhar	69.0	36.8	12.6	23.5	4.7	5.0	46.3	28.8	14.2	273
Laghman	65.2	30.4	11.6	31.9	13.1	3.0	40.3	57.6	1.4	227
Panjsher	34.6	44.8	10.3	46.9	6.1	3.6	34.8	60.0	21.6	18
Baghlan	4.2	18.8	4.1	78.4	0.9	1.6	10.3	34.7	41.7	281
Bamyan	16.3	17.4	9.0	74.8	4.3	3.5	19.1	12.8	56.8	94
Ghazni	57.4	36.8	3.4	39.1	5.6	2.4	26.5	18.3	31.2	619
Paktika	36.7	10.0	4.1	62.1	0.5	4.4	15.2	23.6	53.2	322
Paktya	77.8	14.1	8.3	20.2	0.3	9.8	73.4	73.7	1.0	206
Khost	34.8	15.0	5.4	60.9	2.0	7.0	47.0	2.5	34.9	334
Kunarha	37.3	17.8	13.9	59.3	10.9	5.1	37.0	24.5	32.1	151
Nooristan	9.3	1.5	5.4	87.0	0.8	2.4	6.2	21.2	68.1	66
Badakhshan	44.5	33.5	10.8	48.9	2.6	2.8	33.9	41.3	25.7	316
Takhar	14.4	24.8	3.3	68.9	1.7	1.8	24.3	20.9	44.4	296
Kunduz	42.9	45.1	3.6	34.8	2.5	2.5	27.5	41.4	25.6	479
Samangan	39.1	19.2	3.8	55.2	1.2	1.3	7.1	21.4	48.6	125
Balkh	26.8	40.0	8.0	52.9	8.8	5.0	23.4	9.8	36.4	616
Sar-E-Pul	9.6	17.5	1.3	80.9	2.4	0.5	11.8	16.8	68.3	195
Ghor	16.4	17.4	10.2	67.4	1.6	1.6	59.0	56.6	16.8	322
Daykundi	12.8	12.4	3.6	81.4	1.6	1.7	3.9	4.0	79.4	77
Urozgan	56.6	11.6	0.8	41.0	0.8	1.2	46.1	85.0	1.9	92
Kandahar	24.1	7.5	3.1	71.5	0.4	3.9	23.9	13.9	47.7	874
Jawzjan	17.1	9.8	4.0	75.2	0.3	4.6	20.1	24.7	56.6	218
Faryab	9.6	62.6	9.3	33.6	13.8	3.5	37.7	38.3	14.5	706
Helmand	45.6	18.9	7.9	48.1	26.6	7.1	37.2	55.9	18.5	355
Badghis	8.7	9.3	1.8	82.4	0.6	0.1	11.2	29.9	47.0	231
Herat	35.4	57.8	10.5	29.6	1.8	6.3	23.9	64.2	9.2	863
Farah	32.6	17.5	2.1	57.9	0.7	1.4	26.3	22.2	37.1	295
Nimroz	4.5	15.5	2.3	81.1	2.3	0.0	0.5	1.0	80.6	93
Education										
No education	27.9	22.8	0.8	60.5	1.7	0.6	21.6	30.7	39.9	5,447
Primary	35.7	40.3	4.1	44.3	4.7	2.5	27.7	29.8	26.9	1,987
Secondary	43.4	43.6	18.3	35.0	11.5	7.8	37.0	32.6	19.8	2,632
More than secondary	51.5	62.0	44.1	20.4	16.5	28.3	41.4	20.2	11.9	695
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	24.9	21.7	4.4	63.5	1.3	1.2	25.4	36.4	37.9	2,029
Second	33.1	22.0	4.6	55.7	6.0	2.4	27.4	37.6	33.2	2,233
Middle	32.2	21.1	4.6	57.7	3.3	1.8	24.6	30.1	39.1	2,160
Fourth	39.7	44.3	9.3	38.6	6.9	4.4	32.3	29.3	25.4	2,260
Highest	42.9	59.3	19.8	28.2	10.4	12.9	28.7	18.0	18.4	2,078
Total	34.7	33.7	8.5	48.7	5.6	4.5	27.8	30.3	30.8	10,760

[1] Radio, television, or newspaper/magazine
[2] Includes those with no exposure to any source (radio, television, newspaper/magazine, billboard, internet, health professionals, or local community leaders)
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 7.15 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a community health worker who discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and the percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a community health worker or at a health facility, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a community health worker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a community health worker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	10.6	5.0	28.5	88.0	1,685
20-24	15.8	9.9	37.4	81.5	5,026
25-29	18.6	13.3	36.0	78.0	5,000
30-34	15.2	9.4	37.5	82.3	3,184
35-39	18.0	10.7	34.1	80.1	3,194
40-44	13.0	8.7	27.1	84.7	2,266
45-49	9.6	4.5	23.1	88.8	2,656
Residence					
Urban	16.0	10.3	33.5	80.1	4,539
Rural	15.0	9.4	33.3	82.8	18,471
Province[1]					
Kabul	11.0	8.7	27.3	85.7	2,511
Kapisa	6.6	5.1	51.0	90.5	166
Parwan	20.1	8.1	26.3	77.9	464
Wardak	25.3	16.7	32.4	74.1	261
Logar	8.2	27.1	43.4	71.2	319
Nangarhar	4.5	7.5	77.7	89.5	630
Laghman	33.6	16.7	46.9	59.8	501
Panjsher	31.8	16.0	10.6	67.7	48
Baghlan	24.4	7.0	20.0	74.0	709
Bamyan	33.7	29.3	13.1	62.4	237
Ghazni	8.1	4.5	14.9	89.9	1,151
Paktika	13.3	6.6	26.1	86.1	566
Paktya	4.3	4.3	64.2	93.0	466
Khost	14.5	2.0	58.3	84.4	714
Kunarha	4.2	1.6	74.9	95.0	526
Nooristan	1.9	0.0	17.6	98.1	221
Badakhshan	8.6	5.1	18.6	89.8	928
Takhar	5.7	2.8	28.4	93.8	1,005
Kunduz	28.0	20.6	31.1	70.8	1,075
Samangan	7.0	1.2	17.7	92.6	315
Balkh	23.4	14.2	52.0	75.1	1,421
Sar-E-Pul	11.8	9.9	28.4	86.1	578
Ghor	2.5	1.8	61.7	96.5	612
Daykundi	5.4	1.4	8.7	93.9	294
Urozgan	3.4	1.6	3.4	95.5	203
Kandahar	7.9	8.0	31.2	87.4	1,600
Jawzjan	20.7	9.6	53.8	78.6	526
Faryab	32.7	26.5	37.1	63.3	1,862
Helmand	2.6	0.5	13.8	97.1	739
Badghis	2.3	2.0	11.4	96.8	564
Herat	35.3	9.3	29.1	63.6	1,002
Farah	19.6	11.2	10.8	78.9	581
Nimroz	3.8	0.7	12.7	95.7	200
Education					
No education	14.2	8.8	33.1	83.5	19,593
Primary	17.2	10.2	36.4	80.7	1,720
Secondary	24.4	18.5	34.2	71.7	1,358
More than secondary	27.6	19.4	29.4	65.9	339
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	13.9	7.8	29.8	85.1	4,996
Second	13.9	8.0	31.8	84.2	4,982
Middle	13.2	8.0	35.8	84.2	4,881
Fourth	19.0	12.9	36.7	78.3	4,511
Highest	17.0	12.2	32.7	78.2	3,639
Total	15.2	9.6	33.3	82.3	23,010

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Current levels:*** For the 5-year period preceding the survey, the under-5 mortality rate is 55 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate is 45 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that one in 18 children in Afghanistan die before their fifth birthday, and approximately four-fifths of these deaths occur during infancy.
- ***Residential differences:*** Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates are substantially higher in rural areas than in urban areas. For instance, the infant mortality rate is 35 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas, as compared with 54 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas.
- ***Short birth intervals:*** Infants are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday if they are born less than 2 years after an older sibling. Excess mortality associated with short birth intervals persists through age 5.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviors that affect mortality risks for infants and children. The information was collected as part of a retrospective birth history in which female respondents listed all of the children they had borne, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

The selective omission from birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.

The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall work load, because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.

The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.

Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (e.g., birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children. In countries such as Afghanistan that have high rates of female adult mortality (Chapter 14), these assumptions may not hold, and the resulting childhood mortality rates will be understated to some degree (Sarah Saleem et al. 2014).

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, Tables C.4-C.6.

8.1 Early Childhood Mortality

Neonatal mortality: the probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: the probability of dying between the first month of life and first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

Child mortality: the probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.

Under-5 mortality: the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

In the 5-year period before the 2015 AfDHS, the neonatal mortality rate was 22 deaths per 1,000 births, meaning that one of every 45 children died during the first month of life. The infant mortality rate was 45 deaths per 1,000 live births; that is, one in every 22 children died before their first birthday. The under-5 mortality rate was 55 deaths per 1,000 live births, meaning that one of every 18 children died before reaching their fifth birthday **(Table 8.1)**. Four-fifths of all deaths in the first 5 years of life occurred during infancy, and two-fifths occurred during the first month of life.

The data from the 2015 AfDHS show that there has been a decline in the under-5 mortality rate. The rate was 87 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 10-14 years prior to the survey, falling to 55 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the survey.

These mortality estimates should be used with caution. They appear to be lower than expected, given findings of other data sources from Afghanistan, as well as expert knowledge of the relationship of neonatal deaths to infant deaths. Neonatal death in particular appears to be under-reported. Further analyses are being conducted to better understand these estimates, and additional analyses are encouraged.

Patterns by background characteristics

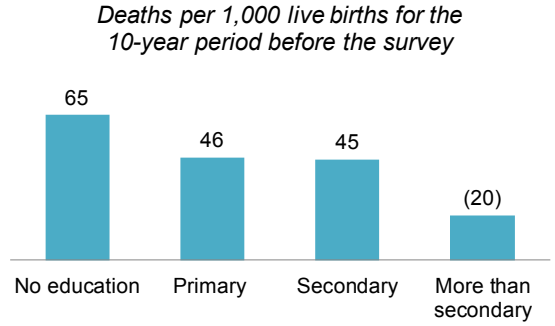
- Mortality estimates by background characteristics are calculated for the 10-year period before the survey to ensure that there are sufficient cases to produce statistically reliable estimates **(Table 8.2)**.
- Urban areas have lower rates of childhood mortality than rural areas. For example, the infant mortality rate is 35 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas, as opposed to 54 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas. Similarly, the under-5 mortality rate is lower in urban areas than in rural areas (43 deaths per 1,000 live births and 67 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively).

- Provincial differences in mortality persist throughout infancy and early childhood. Infant and under-5 mortality rates are highest in Nooristan (123 and 170 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively **(Table 8.2)**.

- The under-5 mortality rate declines with increasing mother's education, from 65 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have no education to 45 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have a secondary education **(Figure 8.1).**

- The under-5 mortality rate also declines with increasing household wealth, from 81 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 40 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest quintile.

Figure 8.1 **Under-5 mortality by mother's education**



Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

8.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

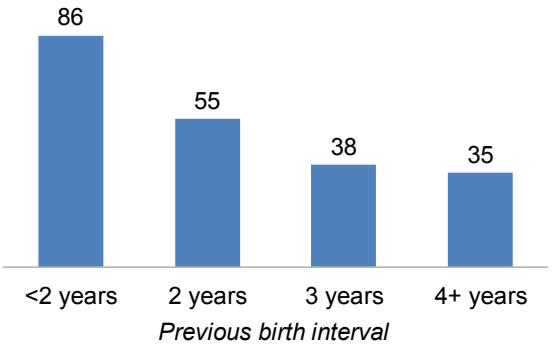
Researchers have identified multiple risk factors for infant and child mortality based on the characteristics of the mother and child and on the circumstances of the birth. **Table 8.3** illustrates the relationship between these risk factors and neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality.

- Boys are more likely than girls to die in childhood. The gender gap is most pronounced during the first month of life (28 deaths per 1,000 live births among boys and 21 deaths per 1,000 live births among girls).

- Mortality throughout early childhood is higher following short birth intervals. For instance, the under-5 mortality rate is 86 deaths per 1,000 live births for births with less than a 2-year interval from the previous birth. An interval of at least 2 years reduces this rate to 55 deaths per 1,000 live births **(Figure 8.2)**.

- Size at birth has an influence on neonatal mortality. The neonatal mortality rate is 35 deaths per 1,000 live births among neonates reported to be smaller than average at birth, as compared with 16 deaths per 1,000 live births among those who were of average or larger size at birth.

Figure 8.2 **Under-5 mortality by birth interval**



8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to determine whether a death is one or the other. Because the perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, it offers a better measure of the level of mortality around delivery. During the 5 years before the survey, the perinatal mortality rate in Afghanistan was 36 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies **(Table 8.4)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Perinatal mortality increases with mother's age at birth, rising from 30 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies for women age 20-29 to 63 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies for women age 40-49.
- Short birth intervals are associated with high levels of perinatal mortality. When the previous pregnancy interval is less than 15 months, the rate peaks at 45 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies **(Table 8.4)**.
- Perinatal mortality is twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas (41 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies and 20 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies, respectively).
- Household wealth seems to have a direct impact on perinatal mortality. The perinatal mortality rate decreases from 44 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in the lowest wealth quintile to 20 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in the highest quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Afghanistan 2015

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	22	23	45	11	55
5-9	28	27	54	16	69
10-14	31	36	66	23	87

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	17	17	35	9	43
Rural	27	27	54	14	67
Province[2]					
Kabul	18	18	36	7	43
Kapisa	23	17	41	9	49
Parwan	42	21	63	14	76
Wardak	34	20	54	14	68
Logar	7	21	28	7	35
Nangarhar	29	22	51	14	64
Laghman	32	13	45	12	56
Panjsher	16	11	27	12	38
Baghlan	36	27	63	12	74
Bamyan	40	25	65	12	76
Ghazni	36	25	61	3	64
Paktika	6	7	13	8	21
Paktya	22	13	35	9	44
Khost	24	14	38	4	42
Kunarha	22	10	32	7	39
Nooristan	41	83	123	53	170
Badakhshan	38	30	68	42	107
Takhar	39	21	60	26	84
Kunduz	13	16	28	11	40
Samangan	21	32	53	15	67
Balkh	24	29	53	12	65
Sar-E-Pul	44	19	63	12	74
Ghor	32	55	87	19	104
Daykundi	15	14	28	13	41
Urozgan	55	34	89	12	99
Kandahar	32	35	67	19	84
Jawzjan	15	27	42	19	60
Faryab	22	40	61	20	80
Helmand	1	1	3	0	3
Badghis	35	32	67	10	77
Herat	20	30	49	9	58
Farah	13	15	28	11	39
Nimroz	12	8	21	9	30
Mother's education					
No education	26	26	52	14	65
Primary	18	16	34	13	46
Secondary	20	19	39	6	45
More than secondary	13	3	17	(3)	(20)
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	32	30	62	20	81
Second	26	26	51	14	64
Middle	28	28	57	16	71
Fourth	20	21	41	10	51
Highest	17	17	35	6	40

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Demographic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	28	24	52	14	66
Female	21	25	46	12	58
Mother's age at birth					
<20	28	25	53	10	63
20-29	22	25	47	12	58
30-39	29	23	52	18	68
40-49	35	29	64	18	80
Birth order					
1	26	27	53	8	60
2-3	17	18	35	12	47
4-6	25	27	52	14	65
7+	39	30	69	20	87
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	36	35	71	16	86
2 years	21	19	40	16	55
3 years	15	14	28	10	38
4+ years	14	15	28	7	35
Birth size[3]					
Small/very small	35	33	67	na	na
Average or larger	16	19	35	na	na
Don't know/missing	69	13	82	na	na

na = Not available
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births
[3] Rates for the 5-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Perinatal mortality rate[3]	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months' duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	54	107	35	4,575
20-29	294	274	30	18,845
30-39	229	132	47	7,745
40-49	64	16	63	1,277
Previous pregnancy interval in months[4]				
First pregnancy	66	95	28	5,797
<15	191	173	45	8,133
15-26	217	138	41	8,660
27-38	81	76	34	4,605
39+	86	48	26	5,246
Residence				
Urban	49	97	20	7,295
Rural	592	432	41	25,148
Province[5]				
Kabul	28	44	19	3,797
Kapisa	1	5	27	220
Parwan	9	27	48	737
Wardak	17	8	71	363
Logar	2	1	6	441
Nangarhar	17	23	38	1,045
Laghman	11	21	39	820
Panjsher	1	0	25	41
Baghlan	53	27	100	805
Bamyan	5	8	38	333
Ghazni	22	28	57	856
Paktika	0	5	6	875
Paktya	6	12	29	607
Khost	9	12	21	1,034
Kunarha	7	9	22	732
Nooristan	9	10	52	363
Badakhshan	6	19	26	945
Takhar	13	37	40	1,267
Kunduz	38	21	46	1,260
Samangan	11	2	35	370
Balkh	26	15	21	1,969
Sar-E-Pul	25	11	54	650
Ghor	32	13	48	945
Daykundi	4	2	18	318
Urozgan	13	5	43	420
Kandahar	140	94	75	3,129
Jawzjan	1	3	7	601
Faryab	36	15	21	2,434
Helmand	1	0	2	899
Badghis	4	22	33	778
Herat	62	26	40	2,211
Farah	31	7	44	857
Nimroz	1	0	6	297
Mother's education				
No education	590	462	39	27,156
Primary	31	17	19	2,535
Secondary	14	47	27	2,256
More than secondary	6	4	20	495
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	177	102	44	6,304
Second	155	119	41	6,660
Middle	187	138	47	6,966
Fourth	89	91	27	6,693
Highest	33	80	20	5,819
Total	641	529	36	32,443

[1] Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000
[4] Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.
[5] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Afghanistan 2015

	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
Risk category	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	19.6	1.00	13.5[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	15.3	1.77	7.7
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	4.3	2.49	0.8
Mother's age >34	0.4	0.22	2.5
Birth interval <24 months	11.3	1.50	10.1
Birth order >3	24.4	1.72	19.5
Subtotal	40.4	1.73	32.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.7	5.59	0.2
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	*	0.1
Age >34 and birth order >3	9.8	1.72	28.5
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.4	2.77	4.7
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	11.6	3.64	12.4
Subtotal	24.6	2.83	45.9
In any avoidable high-risk category	65.0	2.15	78.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births/women	31,812	na	28,671

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilized women

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE 9

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care coverage:*** Fifty-nine percent of women who gave birth in the 5 years before the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider for their most recent birth. However, only 18% had the recommended four or more ANC visits.
- ***Components of antenatal care:*** Pregnant women are more likely to have their blood pressure measured as part of antenatal care (79%) than to receive iron supplements (42%) or information about pregnancy complications (56%).
- ***Protection against neonatal tetanus:*** More than half (53%) of births are protected against neonatal tetanus; the proportion varies widely among provinces, however, from a low of 3% in Nooristan to a high of 79% in Ghor.
- ***Delivery:*** Slightly less than half of births are delivered in a health facility (48%). Home deliveries are more common in rural communities (59%) than in urban communities (23%). Seventy-seven percent of poor households deliver at home.
- ***Postnatal checks:*** Forty percent of women and only 9% of newborns receive the recommended postnatal health check within 2 days of delivery.
- ***Cesarean delivery:*** The overall rate of cesarean delivery in Afghanistan is 3%.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. The Afghan Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), through its leadership and effective governance, is committed to reducing the country's high levels of reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent (RMNCA) morbidity and mortality. These are the major causes of concern in the national public health agenda. It is the policy of the MoPH to have close oversight of the many different aspects of work that comprise RMNCA health. These include, but are not limited to, maternal and newborn death surveillance and response; collaboration and coordination with stakeholders and strengthening of human resources; improvements in the quality of health services; medical records and reporting for health information systems, program monitoring, and research; and innovation and new technology (MoPH 2015a).

The first part of this chapter presents information on antenatal care (ANC) providers, the number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care during ANC visits. The second focuses on childbirth and presents information on place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and cesarean deliveries. The third part focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and

newborns. The final section examines barriers women may face when seeking care during pregnancy, delivery, and the postnatal period.

9.1 Antenatal Care Coverage and Content

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

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

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

In Afghanistan, 59% of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent birth **(Table 9.1)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with higher-order births are less likely to receive ANC. Only 56% of women giving birth to their fourth or later child received ANC from a skilled provider, as compared with 67% of women giving birth to their first child.
- Women in urban areas are more likely to receive ANC than women in rural areas (72% versus 55%). Also, urban women are more likely than rural women to receive ANC from a doctor (46% versus 26%).
- ANC coverage differs substantially by province. Women in Parwan (88%) and Balkh (85%) are most likely to receive ANC services, and women in Kunarha (16%) and Nooristan (11%) are least likely to receive such services.
- Ninety-four percent of women with more than a secondary education receive ANC services from skilled providers, compared with only 55% of women with no education.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile (76%) are more likely to receive ANC services from skilled providers than those in the second and lowest wealth quintiles (50%).

9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

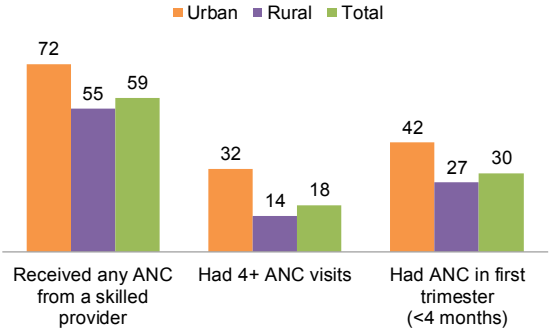
Eighteen percent of women in Afghanistan had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy, as recommended by WHO **(Table 9.2, Figure 9.1)**. However, 38% of women did not have any ANC visits for their most recent live birth.

Thirty percent of women had an ANC visit during the first trimester for their most recent live birth; however, 18% of women delayed their first ANC visit to the fourth or fifth month, and the remaining women delayed their first visit even longer.

Rural women are more likely than urban women to have no ANC visits (41% versus 28%). Forty-two percent of women in urban areas had an ANC visit during the first trimester for their most recent live birth, as compared with only 27% of rural women.

Figure 9.1 **Antenatal care coverage**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)

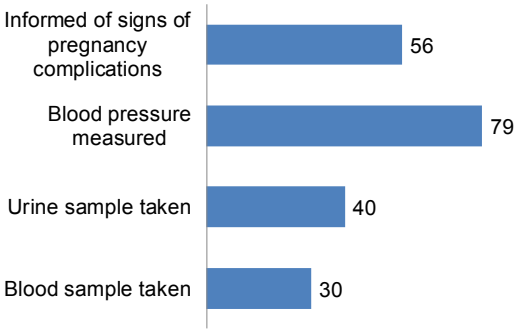


9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

Blood pressure measurements are an important component of antenatal care, as specified in the Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan 2010/1389 (MoPH 2010a). However, only about four-fifths of pregnant women (79%) had their blood pressure measured as part of an ANC visit. Similarly, only two in five women had a urine sample taken for testing, while 30% had a blood sample taken **(Table 9.3**, **Figure 9.2)**. Only 56% of women were informed about signs of pregnancy complications during their ANC visit. Overall, only 42% of women took iron supplements during pregnancy and 3% received drugs for intestinal worms. For complete information on these components of ANC, see **Table 9.3**.

Figure 9.2 **Components of antenatal care**

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, the percentage with selected services



Knowledge of Pregnancy Complications

As noted, only 56% of women were informed about signs of pregnancy complications during ANC visits, and thus knowledge of such complications was relatively poor. Fifty-eight percent of women knew that vaginal bleeding is a symptom that requires immediate care during pregnancy, and 51% knew that severe lower abdominal pain requires immediate care **(Table 9.4)**.

Male Participation in ANC

The 2015 AfDHS collected information on men's participation in antenatal care visits for their wives. Sixty-three percent of men reported that their wife made ANC visits during the pregnancy for their last child in the 2 years prior to the survey **(Table 9.5)**. Among those whose wives had an ANC visit, two-thirds mentioned that they accompanied their wives. This was mostly true for men in urban areas (75%), those with more than a secondary education (79%), and those in the highest wealth quintile (71%).

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during that pregnancy.
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth.
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth.
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth.
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth.

Sample: Most recent live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Depending on whether and when a pregnant woman has been vaccinated against tetanus during previous pregnancies, she may need as many as two tetanus toxoid injections during her pregnancy to protect her baby against neonatal tetanus. In Afghanistan, 53% of women's most recent births were protected against neonatal tetanus **(Table 9.6)**. Only 34% of women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received two or more injections during their last pregnancy.

Patterns by background characteristics

- First-order births are more likely to be protected against neonatal tetanus (59%) than higher-order births.
- There are wide provincial differences in the percentage of births protected against neonatal tetanus; only 3% of births in Nooristan are protected against neonatal tetanus.
- Women with a secondary education are more likely than those with no education to have their births protected against neonatal tetanus (76% versus 49%).

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries
Deliveries that take place in a health facility.
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

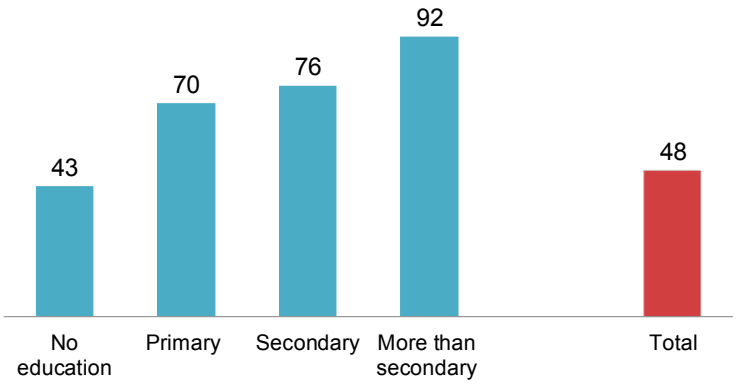
The survey data revealed that 51% of live births in the 5 years before the survey took place at home. Forty-eight percent of infants were delivered at a health facility, with 43% of these deliveries occurring at a public sector facility **(Table 9.7)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is a strong association between ANC visits and institutional deliveries; specifically, the more ANC visits, the better the chance of an institutional delivery. Seventy-eight percent of births among mothers with four or more ANC visits were delivered in a health facility, as compared with only 30% of births among mothers with no ANC visits **(Table 9.7)**.
- Institutional deliveries are less common in rural areas, where there are more likely to be topography and access barriers, than in urban areas (40% and 76%, respectively).
- There is a strong relationship between institutional deliveries and mother's level of education. Ninety-two percent of births among mothers with more than a secondary education were delivered in a health facility, as compared with only 43% of births among mothers with education **(Figure 9.3)**.
- Likewise, 83% of women in the highest wealth quintile delivered in a health facility, compared with only 22% of women in the lowest wealth quintile.

Figure 9.3 **Institutional deliveries by education**

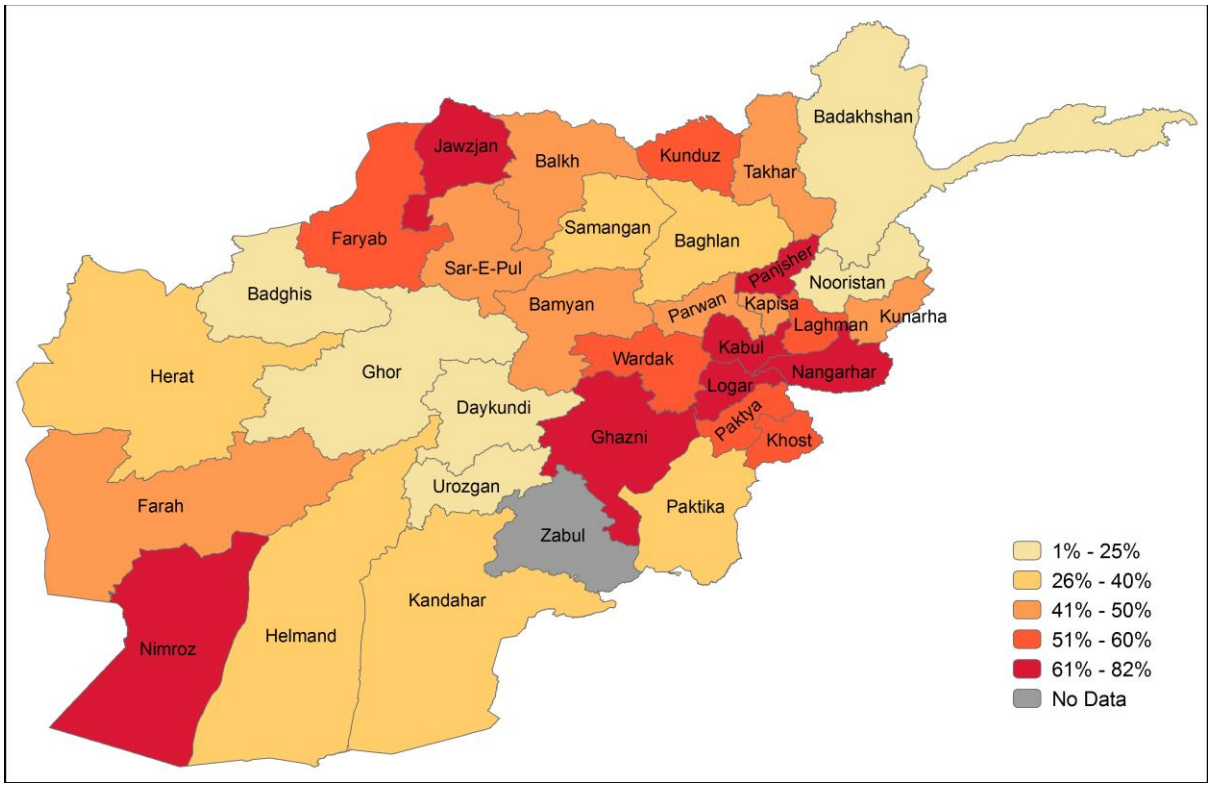
Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that were delivered at a health facility



Institutional deliveries are least common in Badghis (6%) and Nooristan (1%) **(Figure 9.4)**.

***Figure 9.4* Institutional deliveries by province**

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that were delivered at a health facility



9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery
Births delivered with the assistance of doctors and nurse/midwives.
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

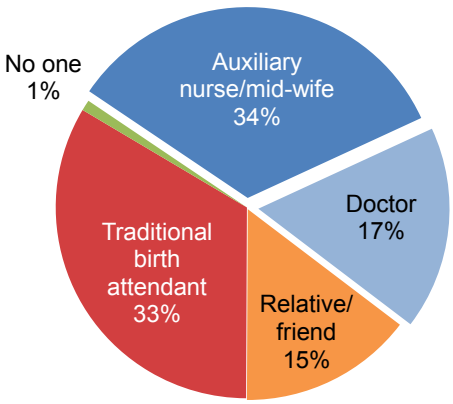
Half of all deliveries in Afghanistan are assisted by a skilled provider (51%), that is, a doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife **(Table 9.8, Figure 9.5)**. One-third of births are assisted by traditional birth attendants, and 15% are assisted by relatives.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Skilled assistance during delivery declines sharply with increasing birth order: 61% of first births have skilled assistance, as compared with 44% of sixth- or higher-order births.
- Urban deliveries are more likely to be assisted by a skilled provider. Seventy-nine percent of urban and 42% of rural deliveries are assisted by skilled providers.

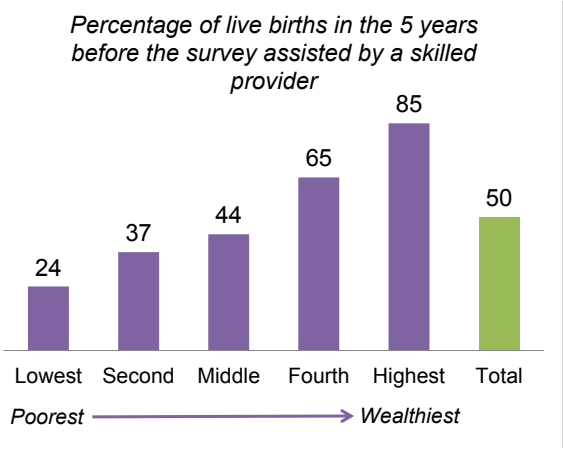
***Figure 9.5* Delivery assistance**

Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey



- Only 6% of deliveries in Badghis and 1% in Nooristan are attended by a skilled provider. An overwhelming majority of births in Nooristan are assisted by relatives (84%).
- The more education a woman has, the more likely it is that she will receive assistance from a skilled provider at delivery. Ninety-seven percent of births among women with more than a secondary education were assisted by a skilled provider, as compared with only 45% of births among women with no education.
- Wealth affects whether or not a woman receives skilled assistance during delivery; the likelihood of assistance from a skilled provider is more than three times higher among births in the highest wealth quintile than among those in the lowest quintile (85% versus 24%) **(Figure 9.6)**.

Figure 9.6 **Delivery assistance by wealth**



9.4.3 Delivery by Cesarean

Provision of quality emergency obstetric care, including cesarean sections, reduces maternal and neonatal mortality and complications. However, use of cesarean sections without medical need can place women at risk of short-term and long-term health problems. WHO advises that cesarean sections be done only when medically necessary but does not recommend a specific rate for countries to achieve at the population level. Research conducted by WHO has shown that increases in countries' cesarean section rates up to 10% are associated with declines in maternal and neonatal mortality. However, increases in cesarean sections beyond 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates (WHO 2015a). In Afghanistan, cesarean deliveries accounted for only 3% of all births in the 5 years prior to the survey, indicating a missed opportunity to decrease maternal deaths **(Table 9.8)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The likelihood of cesarean deliveries increases with number of ANC visits. Nine percent of births among mothers with four or more ANC visits were delivered via cesarean, as compared with 2% of births among mothers who received no ANC.
- The cesarean delivery rate is higher in urban than rural areas (7% versus 2%).
- Mothers with more than a secondary education are more likely than those with no education to undergo a cesarean section (11% versus 2%).
- The cesarean rate is higher among births in the highest wealth quintile than among those in the lowest quintile (7% versus 1%).

9.5 Postnatal Care

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

WHO recommends that women receive a postnatal health check within 24 hours after delivery (WHO 2015b). In Afghanistan, 38% of mothers with a live birth in the 2 years prior to the survey received a postnatal checkup within 24 hours after delivery. Overall, 40% of mothers received a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after delivery, and 56% did not have any postnatal checkup **(Table 9.9)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who delivered in a health facility were much more likely to receive a postnatal checkup within the first 2 days after giving birth than those delivering outside a health facility (63% versus 18%) **(Table 9.9)**.
- Eighty percent of mothers with more than a secondary education received a timely postnatal checkup, as compared with 35% of women with no education.
- Women from the wealthiest households were almost twice as likely to receive timely postnatal care as women from the lowest wealth quintile (58% versus 31%).
- There were large provincial differences in receipt of postnatal care in the first 2 days after delivery. Herat had the highest percentage of women with a postnatal checkup (78%), followed by Faryab (66%) and Panjsher (64%); women in Urozgan (5%) and Nooristan (1%) were least likely to receive a postnatal checkup.

Type of Provider

Thirty-three percent of women received a postnatal checkup from a doctor or nurse/midwife, while 3% received care from an auxiliary nurse/midwife. Overall, 36% of postnatal checkups in the 2 days after delivery were carried out by skilled providers **(Table 9.10)**.

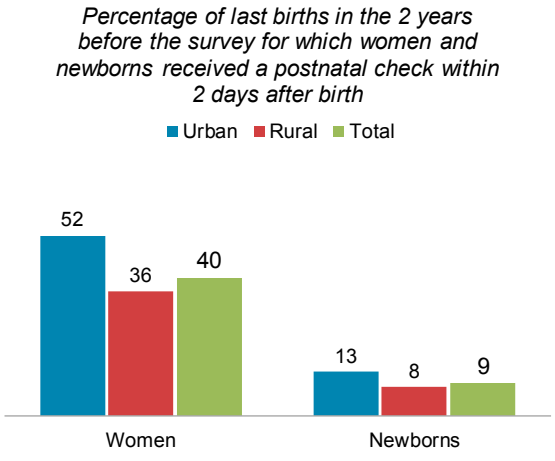
9.5.2 Postnatal Health Checks for Newborns

According to WHO, postnatal care services for newborns should start as soon as possible after birth because many neonatal deaths occur within the first 48 hours of life (WHO 2015b). In Afghanistan, only 9% of last-born infants in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth **(Table 9.11)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Newborns of birth order 6 or above (8%) are less likely to receive a timely postnatal checkup than newborns of birth order 1 (12%) **(Table 9.11)**.
- Infants delivered in a health facility are twice as likely to receive a postnatal check within 2 days after birth as infants delivered outside a health facility (13% versus 6%).
- The percentage of newborns with a postnatal checkup is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (13% versus 8%) **(Figure 9.7)**.
- There is a strong association between mother's education and timely newborn postnatal checkups. Only 9% of newborns whose mothers have no education receive a postnatal checkup, as compared with 22% of newborns whose mothers have more than a secondary education.

***Figure 9.7* Postnatal care by place of delivery**



Type of Provider

Eight percent of newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days after birth from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife) **(Table 9.12)**.

9.6 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- getting permission to go to the doctor.
- getting money for advice or treatment.
- distance to a health facility.
- not wanting to go alone.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The MoPH has scaled up health service delivery in Afghanistan through its Basic Package of Health Services and Essential Hospital Services, which includes more than 2,200 health facilities in all 34 provinces (MoPH 2010). However, information on whether women can access these services is important. According to the 2015 AfDHS, 89% of Afghan women reported having one or more problems in accessing health care for themselves.

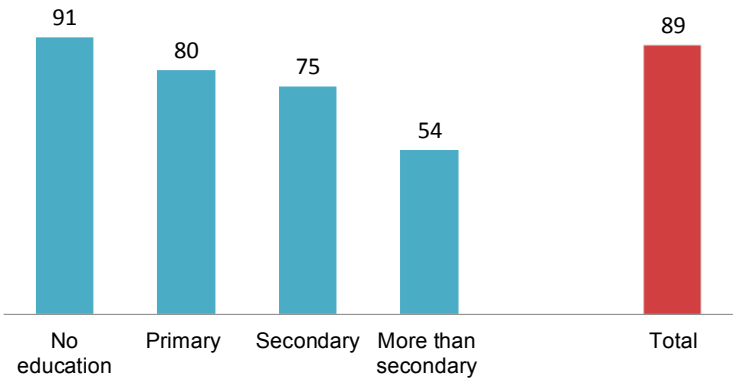
The most commonly reported problem was not wanting to go alone (70%), followed by distance to a health facility (67%), getting money for treatment (67%), and getting permission to go for treatment (51%) **(Table 9.13)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Problems in accessing health care services are more predominant in rural areas (92%) than in urban areas (78%).
- There is a strong negative association between women's level of education and problems in accessing health care. Ninety-one percent of women with no education reported at least one problem in accessing health care services, as compared with 54% of women with more than a secondary education **(Figure 9.8)**.

Figure 9.8 **Women with at least one problem in accessing health care by education**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49



- Women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to face problems in accessing health care services (94%) than women in the highest quintile (77%).

List of Tables

For more information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider							No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other	Missing				
Mother's age at birth											
<20	31.7	23.5	3.5	0.1	2.5	0.2	0.1	38.4	100.0	58.7	2,218
20-34	30.5	24.2	3.1	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.2	38.4	100.0	57.9	14,245
35-49	31.1	28.4	2.1	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.3	35.7	100.0	61.6	3,169
Birth order											
1	36.0	27.3	3.5	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	30.1	100.0	66.8	3,027
2-3	31.7	23.9	3.3	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.2	37.1	100.0	59.0	6,224
4-5	30.0	23.1	2.4	0.3	3.8	0.1	0.3	40.0	100.0	55.5	4,733
6+	27.4	25.9	2.9	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.3	41.5	100.0	56.3	5,648
Residence											
Urban	46.1	24.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	27.4	100.0	71.7	4,559
Rural	26.1	24.8	3.7	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.3	41.2	100.0	54.6	15,073
Province[2]											
Kabul	42.8	22.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	32.5	100.0	66.1	2,385
Kapisa	2.9	72.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	23.7	100.0	75.9	129
Parwan	18.5	58.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	100.0	87.5	437
Wardak	11.8	43.0	12.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	31.6	100.0	66.9	249
Logar	51.7	22.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	100.0	74.4	276
Nangarhar	71.6	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	22.1	100.0	77.2	576
Laghman	54.1	18.0	3.2	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	21.7	100.0	75.4	428
Panjsher	53.7	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	29.6	100.0	69.4	26
Baghlan	5.9	36.2	2.6	0.0	11.3	0.0	1.8	42.2	100.0	44.7	504
Bamyan	3.5	68.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	100.0	72.0	206
Ghazni	19.6	8.6	5.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.3	62.4	100.0	33.3	638
Paktika	11.2	8.0	18.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	60.7	100.0	37.5	525
Paktya	21.3	4.9	33.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.7	37.8	100.0	59.9	347
Khost	63.9	7.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	100.0	72.1	580
Kunarha	12.9	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	83.5	100.0	15.9	421
Nooristan	5.9	4.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	100.0	11.0	184
Badakhshan	26.3	10.4	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	61.1	100.0	38.4	650
Takhar	39.5	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	100.0	65.2	751
Kunduz	51.3	19.1	0.2	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.1	23.8	100.0	70.6	760
Samangan	1.2	43.9	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	51.7	100.0	46.8	225
Balkh	44.6	38.0	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	14.5	100.0	84.6	1,232
Sar-E-Pul	5.8	56.2	0.0	0.3	4.9	0.0	0.1	32.7	100.0	62.0	430
Ghor	20.7	30.9	7.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	40.4	100.0	58.8	542
Daykundi	4.9	36.3	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	56.4	100.0	42.7	216
Urozgan	4.5	8.6	6.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	80.3	100.0	19.1	200
Kandahar	28.0	14.1	6.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	51.0	100.0	48.2	1,631
Jawzjan	16.1	37.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	45.3	100.0	54.2	398
Faryab	23.7	49.7	0.1	0.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	73.5	1,451
Helmand	16.7	13.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	68.6	100.0	30.7	568
Badghis	4.2	14.6	1.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.4	75.3	100.0	20.4	499
Herat	49.3	20.3	0.2	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	11.9	100.0	69.8	1,465
Farah	16.1	23.7	1.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	56.3	100.0	41.0	493
Nimroz	9.2	27.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	62.2	100.0	36.9	195
Education											
No education	27.9	23.4	3.4	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.3	41.5	100.0	54.7	16,279
Primary	36.1	33.3	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	26.1	100.0	71.0	1,596
Secondary	48.6	30.8	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	18.5	100.0	80.3	1,432
More than secondary	65.7	27.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0	94.1	325
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	19.9	28.0	2.6	0.2	4.6	0.0	0.3	44.5	100.0	50.4	3,914
Second	22.9	23.3	3.8	0.1	5.2	0.0	0.3	44.5	100.0	50.0	3,964
Middle	26.3	22.8	4.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.2	42.2	100.0	53.7	4,020
Fourth	35.0	25.8	2.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	34.6	100.0	63.7	4,056
Highest	50.9	24.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	23.2	100.0	76.1	3,679
Total	30.7	24.8	3.0	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.2	38.0	100.0	58.6	19,632

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and auxiliary nurse/midwife.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Afghanistan 2015

Number and timing of ANC visits	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	27.5	41.4	38.2
1	11.2	12.2	12.0
2-3	27.7	30.8	30.1
4+	31.7	13.6	17.8
Don't know/missing	1.9	2.0	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	27.5	41.4	38.2
<4	41.7	26.5	30.0
4-5	16.7	17.7	17.5
6-7	8.9	9.5	9.3
8+	3.4	2.8	2.9
Don't know/missing	1.8	2.1	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,559	15,073	19,632
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	3.6	4.2	4.0
Number of women with ANC	3,306	8,834	12,141

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, the percentage who during the pregnancy of their last birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, the percentage with selected services				
Background characteristic	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Informed of signs of pregnancy complications	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Mother's age at birth								
<20	38.6	3.5	2,218	50.9	78.4	40.5	28.4	1,366
20-34	42.7	3.0	14,245	56.2	78.2	39.7	31.4	8,745
35-49	43.8	2.7	3,169	57.1	80.7	38.3	24.5	2,030
Birth order								
1	44.1	3.0	3,027	55.0	79.2	47.0	35.8	2,113
2-3	43.6	3.3	6,224	56.5	78.9	38.1	30.0	3,908
4-5	42.1	2.5	4,733	57.3	76.2	38.2	27.7	2,826
6+	40.4	3.1	5,648	54.1	80.2	37.6	27.8	3,294
Residence								
Urban	50.1	2.9	4,559	51.4	80.4	48.9	43.7	3,306
Rural	40.1	3.1	15,073	57.4	78.0	36.0	24.7	8,834
Province[1]								
Kabul	56.6	4.0	2,385	58.8	75.0	59.3	54.8	1,608
Kapisa	48.5	1.2	129	38.6	18.1	26.2	19.6	99
Parwan	71.8	3.8	437	34.0	60.0	45.8	20.2	382
Wardak	64.7	0.8	249	30.0	97.4	59.1	29.1	170
Logar	57.8	2.5	276	70.4	73.3	65.2	50.1	206
Nangarhar	65.7	0.9	576	42.9	92.7	35.7	35.1	449
Laghman	60.1	5.4	428	81.5	88.2	56.6	40.8	335
Panjsher	57.4	15.1	26	45.2	90.6	79.5	70.5	18
Baghlan	43.9	0.9	504	61.6	42.8	53.1	25.0	283
Bamyan	62.8	4.8	206	73.6	84.6	48.4	36.7	150
Ghazni	18.2	11.9	638	55.4	84.2	53.8	41.6	231
Paktika	46.4	4.0	525	90.8	93.2	37.7	43.9	205
Paktya	34.9	1.8	347	41.7	76.8	33.2	25.3	211
Khost	32.6	4.8	580	30.9	97.0	65.1	75.0	419
Kunarha	22.5	1.9	421	11.2	70.7	40.7	45.0	70
Nooristan	3.4	0.0	184	32.8	92.4	22.0	26.2	20
Badakhshan	29.6	2.4	650	70.4	95.5	39.7	39.0	253
Takhar	24.2	0.2	751	21.6	19.7	14.9	17.4	490
Kunduz	42.3	2.9	760	56.9	88.7	27.8	24.3	578
Samangan	23.0	0.6	225	45.4	59.7	30.4	23.8	109
Balkh	50.3	0.3	1,232	65.2	97.9	34.1	28.6	1,053
Sar-E-Pul	34.0	0.5	430	57.9	90.5	36.8	20.6	289
Ghor	45.7	3.4	542	77.9	92.7	10.6	9.7	323
Daykundi	18.2	2.0	216	36.0	62.7	16.8	16.7	94
Urozgan	25.0	0.3	200	61.1	98.4	10.3	27.2	39
Kandahar	13.2	1.2	1,631	36.4	76.9	32.4	21.7	797
Jawzjan	16.2	1.1	398	31.9	18.3	40.3	12.2	216
Faryab	69.6	4.6	1,451	61.0	89.5	29.2	8.8	1,160
Helmand	9.0	3.8	568	83.4	92.5	70.2	67.3	178
Badghis	13.5	0.6	499	52.1	76.1	9.5	5.9	122
Herat	74.0	4.0	1,465	68.1	79.7	37.6	16.4	1,291
Farah	16.6	7.6	493	76.3	69.0	21.0	25.1	215
Nimroz	41.1	0.5	195	15.2	71.3	9.2	14.9	74
Education								
No education	38.6	2.9	16,279	54.2	78.6	38.1	27.8	9,491
Primary	55.8	1.4	1,596	57.2	78.7	42.2	32.1	1,176
Secondary	63.8	5.4	1,432	62.9	78.8	47.2	38.4	1,167
More than secondary	72.0	7.1	325	72.9	81.3	45.3	51.7	306
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	37.0	1.6	3,914	60.3	78.2	24.3	14.5	2,162
Second	35.9	3.2	3,964	58.0	73.5	30.0	21.8	2,190
Middle	39.8	3.3	4,020	55.3	77.3	41.1	27.4	2,315
Fourth	44.7	3.7	4,056	54.2	81.1	48.3	37.1	2,650
Highest	55.4	3.2	3,679	52.5	81.9	49.1	43.2	2,823
Total	42.4	3.0	19,632	55.8	78.7	39.5	29.9	12,141

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 9.4 Knowledge of symptoms of pregnancy complications

Among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage with knowledge of symptoms during pregnancy indicating the need to seek immediate care, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past five years, the percentage with specific knowledge regarding:										
Background characteristic	Vaginal bleeding	Severe lower abdominal pain	Severe headache	Con-vulsions	Blurred vision	Swelling in face	Swelling in hands and feet	Other	Don't know	Missing	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Mother's age at birth											
<20	62.6	46.1	40.4	22.6	17.6	21.7	22.4	3.6	8.7	0.9	1,366
20-34	57.4	51.8	40.1	25.4	21.2	24.7	24.2	2.9	6.4	0.8	8,745
35-49	57.2	51.4	40.0	24.2	20.2	23.6	23.9	1.9	6.4	0.7	2,030
Birth order											
1	60.2	49.2	39.9	22.6	20.3	24.9	24.1	3.3	8.9	0.5	2,113
2-3	56.4	50.3	40.8	27.6	21.1	23.9	25.4	3.4	6.6	0.9	3,908
4-5	60.3	51.9	39.9	24.0	20.4	24.2	22.8	2.5	6.0	0.6	2,826
6+	56.4	52.6	39.7	23.9	20.6	24.0	23.0	2.1	5.9	1.2	3,294
Residence											
Urban	55.7	52.6	43.0	23.3	23.5	31.9	29.3	4.1	8.4	0.3	3,306
Rural	58.8	50.5	39.1	25.5	19.6	21.3	21.9	2.3	6.0	1.0	8,834
Province[1]											
Kabul	52.8	51.7	48.3	24.7	25.0	29.2	30.8	4.0	6.4	0.0	1,608
Kapisa	67.6	23.0	30.8	41.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	18.0	12.8	0.6	99
Parwan	58.5	42.9	20.8	13.0	9.4	8.8	4.9	11.5	19.4	0.9	382
Wardak	57.2	53.1	40.9	8.4	9.0	23.0	20.1	0.3	11.6	0.1	170
Logar	75.8	25.3	23.1	4.0	6.2	34.8	57.1	0.8	9.6	0.0	206
Nangarhar	52.4	60.3	21.3	5.4	4.9	32.5	13.9	3.6	5.9	0.5	449
Laghman	38.5	59.4	53.3	38.7	27.3	37.5	20.6	1.7	1.9	0.1	335
Panjsher	61.1	45.3	37.9	24.5	33.0	64.2	60.9	4.5	0.4	0.2	18
Baghlan	27.6	27.6	18.6	8.8	8.0	24.9	17.9	5.6	15.4	1.9	283
Bamyan	51.4	46.7	44.9	27.5	28.0	25.4	22.9	2.7	1.2	0.0	150
Ghazni	60.6	49.2	50.6	53.5	47.6	48.6	30.3	0.1	14.1	0.0	231
Paktika	57.1	44.8	18.4	12.0	14.4	11.1	4.7	0.3	4.6	0.0	205
Paktya	67.1	29.8	8.5	6.2	0.9	2.5	3.4	0.4	22.2	0.9	211
Khost	40.2	59.7	27.6	15.8	9.4	18.8	4.0	0.0	16.9	1.3	419
Kunarha	30.3	58.5	13.4	5.9	3.7	23.5	42.8	0.1	19.7	0.6	70
Nooristan	74.3	87.1	23.6	27.5	6.4	19.8	16.7	1.6	0.0	3.8	20
Badakhshan	74.0	73.4	42.4	35.8	27.2	36.7	34.6	0.0	1.5	0.6	253
Takhar	52.2	54.9	32.9	30.6	9.9	15.8	10.1	7.0	4.8	0.2	490
Kunduz	94.8	90.3	81.9	72.2	52.6	39.0	33.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	578
Samangan	22.8	39.9	25.0	13.3	8.1	23.4	34.4	0.0	0.4	38.3	109
Balkh	86.2	60.6	56.3	17.3	41.7	31.5	25.8	4.4	1.0	0.0	1,053
Sar-E-Pul	86.6	76.5	50.1	39.9	38.3	45.1	53.4	1.7	0.6	0.2	289
Ghor	80.6	75.4	57.8	40.9	18.1	12.4	11.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	323
Daykundi	49.8	43.7	37.4	11.0	1.6	0.5	8.4	3.9	1.9	0.0	94
Urozgan	41.1	69.4	56.3	25.4	4.4	16.3	5.8	0.0	2.2	2.8	39
Kandahar	51.7	33.7	18.8	7.9	5.0	34.3	33.6	0.6	19.8	1.9	797
Jawzjan	42.9	64.7	66.3	46.1	27.9	14.1	12.2	8.0	19.0	0.0	216
Faryab	30.1	41.5	37.7	24.2	10.4	10.5	21.7	3.2	0.6	0.3	1,160
Helmand	94.9	95.6	92.9	87.1	82.1	58.7	35.8	0.0	0.8	0.7	178
Badghis	70.2	52.2	46.0	36.0	42.1	26.6	59.6	2.4	8.9	5.7	122
Herat	57.7	33.6	32.0	17.1	13.4	11.2	21.3	0.2	3.1	0.1	1,291
Farah	53.7	31.6	20.6	30.6	15.7	19.7	32.6	3.2	7.7	0.2	215
Nimroz	59.7	29.0	9.1	0.8	4.1	6.2	4.7	9.6	3.2	3.0	74
Education											
No education	57.1	50.6	38.8	24.1	20.2	23.4	22.7	2.3	7.4	0.9	9,491
Primary	64.9	53.1	41.3	29.3	21.8	27.7	26.9	3.1	4.7	0.6	1,176
Secondary	57.5	51.3	46.0	24.7	22.0	27.3	27.7	7.4	3.1	0.3	1,167
More than secondary	60.2	59.2	54.0	34.5	26.4	23.2	34.8	1.3	4.9	0.0	306
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	66.3	53.6	43.1	25.4	21.5	19.4	20.4	1.3	3.2	1.7	2,162
Second	61.9	53.6	40.8	27.5	24.3	22.0	21.9	2.6	4.6	0.4	2,190
Middle	55.7	49.3	35.2	26.7	17.7	23.0	20.7	2.7	8.2	1.1	2,315
Fourth	53.5	46.9	39.4	24.0	17.8	25.0	24.9	3.1	8.1	0.8	2,650
Highest	54.5	52.6	42.0	21.9	22.3	29.8	29.9	3.9	8.4	0.2	2,823
Total	58.0	51.1	40.1	24.9	20.7	24.2	23.9	2.8	6.7	0.8	12,141

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 9.5 Men's participation during ANC visits

Among ever-married men with a last live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percentage whose wife received an ANC checkup, and among those whose wife received an ANC checkup, the percent distribution who were ever present during any of the ANC checkups, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Men whose wife received:		Among wives who received ANC:				
	ANC checkup	Number of men	Husband present	Husband not present	Missing	Total	Number of men
Residence							
Urban	79.1	1,449	74.6	25.3	0.2	100.0	1,145
Rural	58.4	4,786	62.2	37.6	0.2	100.0	2,795
Education							
No education	51.0	3,163	60.8	38.9	0.2	100.0	1,615
Primary	74.9	1,149	65.1	34.7	0.2	100.0	861
Secondary	72.9	1,502	69.2	30.6	0.2	100.0	1,094
More than secondary	88.2	420	79.1	20.9	0.0	100.0	370
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	51.2	1,127	65.2	34.4	0.4	100.0	577
Second	55.3	1,282	60.5	39.3	0.2	100.0	709
Middle	57.3	1,312	61.8	38.0	0.2	100.0	751
Fourth	67.3	1,291	67.6	32.3	0.1	100.0	869
Highest	84.6	1,222	71.2	28.7	0.2	100.0	1,034
Total	63.2	6,234	65.8	34.0	0.2	100.0	3,940

Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during last pregnancy	Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
Mother's age at birth			
<20	38.5	54.4	2,218
20-34	33.6	53.1	14,245
35-49	29.5	51.8	3,169
Birth order			
1	41.5	59.4	3,027
2-3	35.7	54.8	6,224
4-5	31.6	51.5	4,733
6+	28.5	48.8	5,648
Residence			
Urban	30.6	54.8	4,559
Rural	34.4	52.5	15,073
Province[2]			
Kabul	28.9	51.7	2,385
Kapisa	59.3	70.4	129
Parwan	39.3	61.7	437
Wardak	45.7	57.0	249
Logar	35.1	68.6	276
Nangarhar	24.9	60.9	576
Laghman	48.8	67.9	428
Panjsher	32.4	54.6	26
Baghlan	37.2	49.5	504
Bamyan	46.0	69.7	206
Ghazni	23.5	41.2	638
Paktika	42.8	71.0	525
Paktya	57.9	66.2	347
Khost	28.5	40.4	580
Kunarha	28.4	37.2	421
Nooristan	2.4	2.8	184
Badakhshan	48.3	68.2	650
Takhar	35.0	58.8	751
Kunduz	33.1	46.4	760
Samangan	16.1	27.0	225
Balkh	33.7	62.8	1,232
Sar-E-Pul	14.0	59.5	430
Ghor	56.4	79.1	542
Daykundi	17.0	26.2	216
Urozgan	2.9	24.7	200
Kandahar	10.6	28.3	1,631
Jawzjan	40.5	55.5	398
Faryab	42.4	74.1	1,451
Helmand	21.7	21.8	568
Badghis	37.2	51.8	499
Herat	52.1	62.3	1,465
Farah	23.6	27.7	493
Nimroz	48.0	58.4	195
Education			
No education	31.4	49.2	16,279
Primary	40.1	66.5	1,596
Secondary	46.2	76.4	1,432
More than secondary	49.8	72.3	325
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	32.9	52.8	3,914
Second	33.1	49.9	3,964
Middle	32.5	48.0	4,020
Fourth	35.1	56.3	4,056
Highest	33.9	58.5	3,679
Total	33.5	53.0	19,632

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 9.7 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private/ NGO sector						
Mother's age at birth								
<20	43.0	5.4	50.4	0.5	0.7	100.0	48.3	4,521
20-34	43.3	5.2	50.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	48.5	23,246
35-49	41.2	4.6	53.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	45.8	4,035
Birth order								
1	52.5	6.3	40.0	0.7	0.6	100.0	58.8	6,119
2-3	43.7	5.6	49.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	49.3	10,348
4-5	40.2	4.1	54.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	44.3	7,357
6+	37.3	4.5	57.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	41.8	7,978
Antenatal care visits[1]								
None	27.1	2.6	69.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	29.7	7,492
1-3	51.7	6.8	40.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	58.4	8,260
4+	69.6	8.7	21.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	78.3	3,494
Don't know/missing	49.2	9.9	39.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	59.1	386
Residence								
Urban	63.0	12.9	23.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	75.8	7,246
Rural	37.1	2.8	59.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	39.9	24,555
Province[2]								
Kabul	73.2	9.2	16.3	0.5	0.8	100.0	82.4	3,769
Kapisa	48.4	0.4	49.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	48.7	219
Parwan	46.3	2.3	50.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	48.7	728
Wardak	53.4	4.4	23.3	18.8	0.1	100.0	57.8	345
Logar	60.9	6.0	32.4	0.1	0.6	100.0	66.9	439
Nangarhar	60.1	4.5	34.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	64.6	1,028
Laghman	57.6	0.8	41.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.4	809
Panjsher	64.0	0.1	34.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	64.1	40
Baghlan	29.1	0.2	69.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	29.4	751
Bamyan	45.2	1.0	53.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	46.2	328
Ghazni	56.7	7.8	33.7	0.0	1.8	100.0	64.4	834
Paktika	34.5	1.3	63.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	35.8	874
Paktya	57.1	3.2	36.2	1.5	2.0	100.0	60.3	601
Khost	49.6	8.0	35.9	6.4	0.1	100.0	57.6	1,024
Kunarha	42.4	0.6	57.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.0	725
Nooristan	0.8	0.0	98.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.8	355
Badakhshan	22.0	0.4	75.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	22.4	939
Takhar	43.7	5.5	50.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.3	1,254
Kunduz	47.8	8.2	43.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	55.9	1,222
Samangan	29.2	2.2	68.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.4	359
Balkh	40.2	7.8	51.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	48.0	1,943
Sar-E-Pul	39.8	1.3	58.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	41.1	625
Ghor	14.8	0.0	85.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.8	913
Daykundi	22.3	0.4	77.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	22.7	315
Urozgan	11.6	0.8	86.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	12.5	407
Kandahar	22.1	13.4	64.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	35.5	2,989
Jawzjan	57.2	14.2	27.6	0.2	0.7	100.0	71.5	599
Faryab	54.4	2.1	43.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.4	2,398
Helmand	20.6	5.3	73.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	25.9	898
Badghis	5.9	0.0	93.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	5.9	775
Herat	37.1	2.2	60.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	39.3	2,149
Farah	42.1	0.2	57.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.4	825
Nimroz	64.2	1.1	34.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	65.3	295
Mother's education								
No education	38.7	4.2	56.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	42.9	26,567
Primary	60.6	9.5	29.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	70.1	2,504
Secondary	66.0	10.0	22.7	0.4	0.9	100.0	76.0	2,242
More than secondary	81.4	10.6	7.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	92.0	489
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	21.0	1.2	77.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	22.2	6,127
Second	33.0	1.5	64.5	0.6	0.4	100.0	34.5	6,506
Middle	37.7	3.3	57.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	41.0	6,779
Fourth	56.5	6.1	36.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	62.6	6,605
Highest	68.2	14.3	16.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	82.5	5,786
Total	43.0	5.1	50.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	48.1	31,802

[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 9.8 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, and percentage delivered by cesarean section, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery									Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Other health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total			
Mother's age at birth												
<20	17.1	27.2	5.8	0.2	35.4	13.2	0.4	0.7	100.0	50.1	1.9	4,521
20-34	17.1	27.6	6.2	0.4	32.6	14.7	1.0	0.4	100.0	50.9	2.7	23,246
35-49	17.2	26.7	4.7	0.5	33.9	15.8	1.0	0.3	100.0	48.6	3.8	4,035
Birth order												
1	20.7	33.7	6.9	0.2	25.7	11.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	61.3	3.9	6,119
2-3	17.5	27.8	6.0	0.3	32.4	14.7	1.0	0.4	100.0	51.3	2.6	10,348
4-5	16.4	25.1	5.6	0.5	35.6	15.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	47.1	2.5	7,357
6+	14.4	24.3	5.3	0.6	37.6	16.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	44.1	2.1	7,978
Antenatal care visits[2]												
None	9.2	17.0	5.6	0.4	45.8	20.5	1.3	0.3	100.0	31.7	1.7	7,492
1-3	18.6	35.2	7.3	0.2	26.9	10.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	61.1	2.8	8,260
4+	33.6	43.3	4.9	0.1	11.5	6.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	81.8	8.5	3,494
Don't know/missing	31.6	19.1	13.3	0.0	30.2	5.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	64.0	3.8	386
Place of delivery												
Health facility	34.0	54.6	10.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.5	5.6	13,702
Elsewhere	4.2	7.0	2.2	0.7	58.4	25.8	1.6	0.1	100.0	13.4	0.6	17,966
Missing	8.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	8.1	3.2	0.0	77.7	100.0	11.1	0.0	133
Residence												
Urban	34.4	39.8	4.8	0.0	12.6	7.4	0.6	0.5	100.0	78.9	6.7	7,246
Rural	12.0	23.8	6.3	0.5	39.2	16.8	1.0	0.4	100.0	42.1	1.5	24,555
Province[3]												
Kabul	44.5	36.1	3.9	0.1	6.4	7.8	0.5	0.7	100.0	84.5	9.1	3,769
Kapisa	0.6	48.1	1.1	0.0	1.7	46.8	0.1	1.6	100.0	49.8	1.5	219
Parwan	10.4	33.4	8.7	0.0	13.4	31.7	0.9	1.4	100.0	52.5	3.2	728
Wardak	4.5	35.3	20.9	0.3	18.1	19.4	0.8	0.6	100.0	60.7	3.0	345
Logar	33.0	36.5	0.1	0.9	13.8	15.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	69.6	4.9	439
Nangarhar	55.7	10.3	0.3	0.0	4.3	29.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	66.3	1.9	1,028
Laghman	28.8	23.3	10.0	0.0	15.4	21.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	62.2	2.2	809
Panjsher	43.2	21.3	0.3	0.0	9.4	24.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	64.8	3.1	40
Baghlan	2.5	25.7	3.1	0.2	23.3	44.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	31.3	3.9	751
Bamyan	3.3	42.2	1.4	0.0	16.9	35.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	46.9	3.1	328
Ghazni	10.2	48.8	13.3	0.8	12.3	12.6	0.4	1.5	100.0	72.3	6.5	834
Paktika	3.3	7.0	25.7	8.7	22.0	30.3	2.3	1.0	100.0	35.9	0.8	874
Paktya	3.4	2.0	55.4	0.0	2.8	21.0	13.2	2.1	100.0	60.9	1.1	601
Khost	27.1	22.6	14.8	0.1	15.7	19.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	64.5	1.2	1,024
Kunarha	14.9	3.3	23.7	0.1	19.8	38.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.8	1.0	725
Nooristan	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	14.3	84.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.1	0.0	355
Badakhshan	15.7	8.2	1.4	0.1	30.6	43.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	25.4	1.2	939
Takhar	13.8	35.8	0.0	0.0	10.5	39.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.7	2.0	1,254
Kunduz	15.5	43.7	0.4	0.0	20.6	9.5	10.1	0.1	100.0	59.7	1.6	1,222
Samangan	1.1	30.2	1.6	0.0	51.6	14.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	32.8	1.1	359
Balkh	22.5	25.2	2.9	0.0	45.7	2.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	50.6	3.4	1,943
Sar-E-Pul	1.7	53.1	1.2	2.8	39.6	1.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	56.0	0.5	625
Ghor	0.6	9.7	6.1	0.7	82.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.4	0.2	913
Daykundi	0.4	21.3	0.9	0.0	68.4	5.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	22.6	1.3	315
Urozgan	2.0	3.8	7.0	0.0	85.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	100.0	12.8	0.2	407
Kandahar	3.7	25.6	7.1	0.0	55.4	8.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	36.4	1.0	2,989
Jawzjan	15.4	56.8	3.2	0.2	18.4	5.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	75.3	1.2	599
Faryab	21.6	37.9	0.4	0.2	38.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.9	0.6	2,398
Helmand	7.8	13.1	5.7	0.0	73.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	26.6	0.5	898
Badghis	0.3	5.8	0.1	0.0	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	6.3	0.6	775
Herat	15.5	24.3	0.4	0.3	53.8	5.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	40.2	4.0	2,149
Farah	4.7	37.2	2.0	0.1	48.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.9	0.5	825
Nimroz	0.4	65.9	0.0	0.0	22.4	10.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	66.2	3.1	295
Mother's education												
No education	13.7	24.9	6.4	0.5	36.9	16.1	1.1	0.4	100.0	45.0	2.1	26,567
Primary	32.4	37.3	3.6	0.3	16.7	9.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	73.2	5.1	2,504
Secondary	32.8	42.8	3.6	0.0	13.7	6.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	79.1	5.6	2,242
More than secondary	51.7	43.5	2.1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	11.0	489

(Continued…)

Table 9.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery									Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Other health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total			
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.6	16.7	2.8	0.6	55.7	18.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	24.0	0.9	6,127
Second	8.8	22.9	5.2	1.0	41.9	18.4	1.4	0.4	100.0	36.9	1.7	6,506
Middle	12.7	22.6	8.4	0.3	36.8	17.4	1.4	0.4	100.0	43.6	1.3	6,779
Fourth	20.9	36.2	7.8	0.1	19.6	14.2	0.7	0.4	100.0	64.9	3.3	6,605
Highest	40.3	39.8	5.1	0.0	10.7	3.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	85.2	6.8	5,786
Total	17.1	27.5	5.9	0.4	33.2	14.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	50.5	2.7	31,802

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and auxiliary nurse/midwife.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 9.9 Timing of first postnatal checkup for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal checkup for the last live birth by time after delivery, and the percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal checkup									
Background characteristic	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal checkup[1]	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
Mother's age at birth										
<20	33.0	1.4	3.0	0.8	1.1	3.0	57.7	100.0	37.3	1,469
20-34	35.9	2.4	2.1	0.9	1.4	2.5	54.9	100.0	40.4	8,458
35-49	34.9	1.5	3.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	56.8	100.0	39.5	1,612
Birth order										
1	43.8	2.3	1.1	0.8	1.9	3.3	46.8	100.0	47.1	2,144
2-3	35.6	2.7	3.0	0.9	1.3	2.2	54.4	100.0	41.3	3,873
4-5	32.5	1.6	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.3	58.6	100.0	36.6	2,665
6+	31.5	1.9	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.9	60.7	100.0	35.5	2,856
Place of delivery[2]										
Health facility	56.8	3.6	3.0	0.8	1.2	3.5	31.1	100.0	63.4	5,624
Elsewhere	15.2	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	78.6	100.0	17.6	5,896
Residence										
Urban	44.2	3.4	4.5	1.0	1.9	1.7	43.4	100.0	52.0	2,794
Rural	32.6	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.2	2.6	59.4	100.0	36.0	8,745
Province[3]										
Kabul	44.7	5.1	6.4	1.2	1.9	2.0	38.6	100.0	56.2	1,463
Kapisa	12.6	3.2	1.3	1.2	2.2	0.6	78.8	100.0	17.1	78
Parwan	40.0	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	56.2	100.0	41.7	295
Wardak	35.7	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	20.0	42.0	100.0	37.2	130
Logar	47.6	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	47.1	100.0	52.6	137
Nangarhar	45.8	2.5	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.6	44.9	100.0	50.3	390
Laghman	45.7	1.0	2.9	1.5	6.1	0.7	42.0	100.0	49.6	276
Panjsher	59.8	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	34.1	100.0	63.6	13
Baghlan	19.4	1.6	2.7	1.1	4.3	0.1	70.8	100.0	23.7	256
Bamyan	32.4	5.1	0.4	1.8	3.7	1.3	55.4	100.0	37.9	130
Ghazni	20.1	1.7	1.5	0.3	2.7	1.8	71.9	100.0	23.3	274
Paktika	29.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.5	67.4	100.0	30.7	352
Paktya	24.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	2.3	69.7	100.0	26.9	192
Khost	22.6	5.8	0.3	0.0	5.2	10.2	55.9	100.0	28.7	338
Kunarha	5.5	0.4	2.3	1.5	0.0	5.8	84.5	100.0	8.2	276
Nooristan	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	97.5	100.0	1.1	132
Badakhshan	16.4	0.9	2.6	0.3	1.5	0.3	78.1	100.0	19.8	366
Takhar	14.3	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	81.6	100.0	17.2	489
Kunduz	47.4	4.6	2.2	0.2	0.1	2.7	42.8	100.0	54.2	404
Samangan	26.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	8.9	63.3	100.0	27.2	125
Balkh	53.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.7	0.1	40.6	100.0	56.0	754
Sar-E-Pul	46.4	1.9	3.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	45.6	100.0	51.9	239
Ghor	17.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	81.9	100.0	17.8	261
Daykundi	12.5	0.5	2.9	0.4	0.8	6.6	76.2	100.0	16.0	131
Urozgan	3.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	12.3	82.0	100.0	5.0	157
Kandahar	8.5	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.1	84.5	100.0	12.7	1,044
Jawzjan	43.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	54.7	100.0	44.8	155
Faryab	62.3	0.7	2.9	2.2	0.9	0.7	30.2	100.0	65.9	953
Helmand	11.6	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	16.5	67.3	100.0	15.9	274
Badghis	17.2	2.1	4.0	1.6	0.8	0.4	73.9	100.0	23.3	296
Herat	76.2	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.6	3.4	18.1	100.0	77.9	752
Farah	41.1	2.5	5.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	49.7	100.0	48.8	275
Nimroz	22.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	75.8	100.0	22.8	121
Education										
No education	31.1	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.5	60.2	100.0	35.0	9,291
Primary	50.3	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.3	43.3	100.0	54.0	1,011
Secondary	53.7	3.1	5.2	0.1	2.1	2.3	33.6	100.0	62.0	1,009
More than secondary	65.6	8.0	6.3	0.9	2.6	1.3	15.3	100.0	79.9	229
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	29.1	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.6	64.8	100.0	31.4	2,052
Second	29.6	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.5	63.2	100.0	33.1	2,313
Middle	31.6	2.0	2.4	0.7	1.0	2.5	59.9	100.0	35.9	2,463
Fourth	38.1	2.2	0.8	0.5	1.7	3.9	52.8	100.0	41.1	2,486
Highest	48.4	3.8	5.4	1.3	2.0	2.0	37.0	100.0	57.7	2,226
Total	35.4	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.3	55.5	100.0	39.9	11,539

[1] Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days
[2] Total includes 19 women with missing information on place of delivery.
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 9.10 Type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check in the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal checkup				No postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	30.8	2.2	0.0	4.4	62.7	100.0	1,469
20-34	33.0	3.1	0.0	4.2	59.6	100.0	8,458
35-49	33.9	2.2	0.0	3.4	60.5	100.0	1,612
Birth order							
1	39.3	3.9	0.0	3.9	52.9	100.0	2,144
2-3	34.1	2.7	0.0	4.5	58.7	100.0	3,873
4-5	29.5	2.8	0.0	4.3	63.4	100.0	2,665
6+	29.5	2.3	0.0	3.6	64.5	100.0	2,856
Place of delivery[1]							
Health facility	58.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	36.6	100.0	5,624
Elsewhere	8.4	1.1	0.0	8.1	82.4	100.0	5,896
Residence							
Urban	49.8	1.8	0.0	0.3	48.0	100.0	2,794
Rural	27.4	3.2	0.0	5.4	64.0	100.0	8,745
Province[2]							
Kabul	54.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	43.8	100.0	1,463
Kapisa	16.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	82.9	100.0	78
Parwan	38.9	2.6	0.0	0.3	58.3	100.0	295
Wardak	23.6	13.0	0.0	0.5	62.8	100.0	130
Logar	50.1	0.6	0.0	1.9	47.4	100.0	137
Nangarhar	47.2	2.5	0.0	0.6	49.7	100.0	390
Laghman	41.8	7.5	0.0	0.3	50.4	100.0	276
Panjsher	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	100.0	13
Baghlan	21.3	0.2	0.0	2.2	76.3	100.0	256
Bamyan	37.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	62.1	100.0	130
Ghazni	19.3	3.1	0.0	0.9	76.7	100.0	274
Paktika	9.4	21.1	0.0	0.2	69.3	100.0	352
Paktya	4.2	22.0	0.0	0.7	73.1	100.0	192
Khost	21.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	71.3	100.0	338
Kunarha	8.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	91.8	100.0	276
Nooristan	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.9	100.0	132
Badakhshan	17.0	1.6	0.0	1.3	80.2	100.0	366
Takhar	16.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	82.8	100.0	489
Kunduz	52.4	1.0	0.0	0.8	45.8	100.0	404
Samangan	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	72.8	100.0	125
Balkh	47.8	4.1	0.0	4.1	44.0	100.0	754
Sar-E-Pul	46.8	0.6	0.4	4.1	48.1	100.0	239
Ghor	9.6	7.9	0.0	0.3	82.2	100.0	261
Daykundi	12.8	2.0	0.0	1.2	84.0	100.0	131
Urozgan	2.1	1.7	0.0	1.2	95.0	100.0	157
Kandahar	12.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	87.3	100.0	1,044
Jawzjan	44.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	55.2	100.0	155
Faryab	56.5	0.5	0.1	8.9	34.1	100.0	953
Helmand	13.8	1.1	0.0	1.1	84.1	100.0	274
Badghis	7.1	0.0	0.0	16.2	76.7	100.0	296
Herat	42.5	0.8	0.0	34.6	22.1	100.0	752
Farah	41.2	3.5	0.0	4.0	51.2	100.0	275
Nimroz	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	77.2	100.0	121
Education							
No education	27.4	3.2	0.0	4.3	65.0	100.0	9,291
Primary	47.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	46.0	100.0	1,011
Secondary	58.4	1.4	0.0	2.2	38.0	100.0	1,009
More than secondary	78.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	20.1	100.0	229
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	18.8	2.2	0.0	10.4	68.6	100.0	2,052
Second	24.6	2.4	0.0	6.1	66.9	100.0	2,313
Middle	27.7	4.3	0.0	3.9	64.1	100.0	2,463
Fourth	36.7	3.6	0.0	0.7	58.9	100.0	2,486
Highest	55.8	1.5	0.0	0.4	42.3	100.0	2,226
Total	32.9	2.9	0.0	4.1	60.1	100.0	11,539

[1] Total includes 19 women with missing information on place of delivery.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal checkup for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal checkup, and the percentage of births with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first postnatal checkup								Percentage of births with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal checkup[1]	Total		
Mother's age at birth										
<20	0.6	6.7	0.3	2.9	2.5	0.3	86.7	100.0	10.4	1,469
20-34	0.4	5.9	0.8	2.0	3.1	1.3	86.5	100.0	9.1	8,458
35-49	0.3	5.4	0.7	3.0	3.3	0.8	86.4	100.0	9.5	1,612
Birth order										
1	0.6	7.7	0.6	3.0	2.8	1.3	83.9	100.0	11.9	2,144
2-3	0.4	6.3	0.4	2.0	2.6	1.1	87.3	100.0	9.0	3,873
4-5	0.5	4.7	1.2	2.3	4.3	1.1	85.9	100.0	8.7	2,665
6+	0.3	5.4	0.8	2.0	2.7	1.0	87.9	100.0	8.4	2,856
Place of delivery[2]										
Health facility	0.6	9.1	1.0	2.5	3.2	1.5	82.0	100.0	13.2	5,624
Elsewhere	0.2	3.0	0.4	2.0	2.9	0.7	90.8	100.0	5.6	5,896
Residence										
Urban	0.4	8.4	0.8	3.1	3.5	1.0	82.9	100.0	12.6	2,794
Rural	0.4	5.2	0.7	2.0	2.9	1.2	87.7	100.0	8.3	8,745
Province[3]										
Kabul	0.4	7.1	1.1	3.7	2.3	0.9	84.5	100.0	12.4	1,463
Kapisa	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	98.5	100.0	1.1	78
Parwan	0.0	6.9	1.0	2.6	3.3	0.4	85.7	100.0	10.6	295
Wardak	0.0	6.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	16.2	75.8	100.0	7.3	130
Logar	0.0	13.3	0.5	3.5	2.0	0.8	79.8	100.0	17.3	137
Nangarhar	0.0	5.5	0.9	3.4	15.7	4.8	69.7	100.0	9.8	390
Laghman	0.0	10.1	1.9	5.2	2.6	0.0	80.2	100.0	17.2	276
Panjsher	0.0	6.1	1.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	90.2	100.0	8.8	13
Baghlan	0.0	3.7	0.6	2.1	1.7	0.6	91.1	100.0	6.5	256
Bamyan	0.0	9.7	0.7	1.9	2.7	2.4	82.6	100.0	12.3	130
Ghazni	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.0	95.9	100.0	2.6	274
Paktika	0.0	6.3	0.1	1.7	2.0	0.7	89.3	100.0	8.1	352
Paktya	4.3	4.5	0.4	4.2	3.0	0.4	83.2	100.0	13.3	192
Khost	0.3	3.9	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.5	92.9	100.0	4.4	338
Kunarha	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.1	96.1	100.0	0.4	276
Nooristan	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	99.2	100.0	0.5	132
Badakhshan	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	96.7	100.0	2.0	366
Takhar	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.0	1.8	1.3	93.5	100.0	3.4	489
Kunduz	0.3	7.9	1.6	2.7	2.1	0.2	85.1	100.0	12.6	404
Samangan	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.5	100.0	0.1	125
Balkh	3.1	20.1	0.9	3.9	7.7	0.0	64.3	100.0	28.0	754
Sar-E-Pul	0.0	5.5	1.0	1.7	5.1	0.9	85.8	100.0	8.2	239
Ghor	0.0	0.8	0.7	3.1	6.0	1.9	87.5	100.0	4.6	261
Daykundi	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	3.3	95.2	100.0	1.0	131
Urozgan	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	1.3	95.2	100.0	2.6	157
Kandahar	0.0	6.6	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.7	88.2	100.0	7.6	1,044
Jawzjan	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	7.5	0.0	90.9	100.0	1.7	155
Faryab	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.6	1.8	0.3	94.6	100.0	3.3	953
Helmand	0.0	10.8	0.5	4.7	0.0	0.5	83.5	100.0	16.0	274
Badghis	0.0	9.5	2.1	4.0	1.1	0.0	83.2	100.0	15.7	296
Herat	0.0	4.0	0.5	2.8	4.4	0.6	87.8	100.0	7.3	752
Farah	0.0	9.5	1.6	6.2	3.7	0.1	78.9	100.0	17.3	275
Nimroz	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.3	121
Mother's education										
No education	0.4	5.6	0.7	2.1	2.8	1.2	87.3	100.0	8.6	9,291
Primary	0.5	6.6	0.2	2.1	4.7	0.4	85.5	100.0	9.4	1,011
Secondary	0.8	5.5	2.0	4.3	2.7	1.3	83.4	100.0	12.6	1,009
More than secondary	0.2	20.9	0.0	1.2	6.5	0.6	70.6	100.0	22.3	229
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.2	4.6	0.7	2.0	3.0	0.8	88.8	100.0	7.5	2,052
Second	0.4	6.3	0.5	2.0	2.1	1.3	87.5	100.0	9.2	2,313
Middle	0.6	4.9	0.6	2.3	3.2	1.0	87.4	100.0	8.5	2,463
Fourth	0.5	5.1	0.7	1.3	3.5	1.6	87.4	100.0	7.5	2,486
Highest	0.5	9.0	1.1	3.6	3.4	0.9	81.5	100.0	14.2	2,226
Total	0.4	6.0	0.7	2.2	3.1	1.1	86.5	100.0	9.3	11,539

[1] Includes newborns who received a checkup after the first week
[2] Total includes 19 women with missing information on place of delivery.
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal checkup				No postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Com-munity health worker	Tra-ditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	7.2	0.4	0.2	2.6	89.6	100.0	1,469
20-34	7.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	90.9	100.0	8,458
35-49	7.9	0.2	0.0	1.4	90.5	100.0	1,612
Birth order							
1	10.1	0.6	0.0	1.2	88.1	100.0	2,144
2-3	7.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	91.0	100.0	3,873
4-5	7.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	91.3	100.0	2,665
6+	6.6	0.4	0.0	1.5	91.6	100.0	2,856
Place of delivery[1]							
Health facility	12.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	86.8	100.0	5,624
Elsewhere	2.8	0.2	0.1	2.6	94.4	100.0	5,896
Residence							
Urban	12.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	87.4	100.0	2,794
Rural	6.0	0.4	0.0	1.8	91.7	100.0	8,745
Province[2]							
Kabul	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.6	100.0	1,463
Kapisa	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	100.0	78
Parwan	8.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	89.4	100.0	295
Wardak	5.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	92.7	100.0	130
Logar	12.5	2.1	0.5	2.2	82.7	100.0	137
Nangarhar	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.2	100.0	390
Laghman	16.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	82.8	100.0	276
Panjsher	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2	100.0	13
Baghlan	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	93.5	100.0	256
Bamyan	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.7	100.0	130
Ghazni	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	100.0	274
Paktika	7.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	91.9	100.0	352
Paktya	7.8	4.8	0.0	0.7	86.7	100.0	192
Khost	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	95.6	100.0	338
Kunarha	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	100.0	276
Nooristan	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.5	100.0	132
Badakhshan	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	98.0	100.0	366
Takhar	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.6	100.0	489
Kunduz	12.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	87.4	100.0	404
Samangan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	125
Balkh	23.4	0.9	0.0	3.7	72.0	100.0	754
Sar-E-Pul	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	91.8	100.0	239
Ghor	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	95.4	100.0	261
Daykundi	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.0	100.0	131
Urozgan	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	97.4	100.0	157
Kandahar	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	92.4	100.0	1,044
Jawzjan	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	100.0	155
Faryab	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	96.7	100.0	953
Helmand	0.8	0.1	0.0	15.1	84.0	100.0	274
Badghis	2.4	0.0	0.0	13.3	84.3	100.0	296
Herat	5.9	0.0	0.3	1.0	92.7	100.0	752
Farah	10.1	2.6	0.0	4.6	82.7	100.0	275
Nimroz	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.7	100.0	121
Mother's education							
No education	6.6	0.4	0.0	1.6	91.4	100.0	9,291
Primary	8.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	90.6	100.0	1,011
Secondary	12.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	87.4	100.0	1,009
More than secondary	20.5	1.6	0.0	0.2	77.7	100.0	229
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	4.5	0.3	0.0	2.6	92.5	100.0	2,052
Second	6.6	0.1	0.0	2.5	90.8	100.0	2,313
Middle	6.4	0.6	0.1	1.3	91.5	100.0	2,463
Fourth	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	92.5	100.0	2,486
Highest	13.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	85.8	100.0	2,226
Total	7.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	90.7	100.0	11,539

[1] Total includes 19 women with missing information on place of delivery.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 9.13 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age						
15-19	56.0	65.0	69.5	76.2	91.3	1,825
20-34	52.5	67.2	67.5	71.8	89.1	16,690
35-49	46.6	66.3	66.3	65.3	87.3	10,945
Number of living children						
0	52.4	64.3	67.3	73.7	89.4	2,948
1-2	52.0	65.7	66.3	72.0	87.4	7,353
3-4	49.5	67.1	67.2	69.0	88.8	7,698
5+	49.8	67.8	67.6	67.4	88.9	11,463
Marital status						
Married	50.9	66.8	67.3	69.8	88.7	28,671
Divorced/separated/widowed	38.1	63.0	62.5	62.3	82.4	790
Employed last 12 months[1]						
Not employed	52.0	68.3	67.0	70.1	89.0	25,578
Employed for cash	37.8	48.9	64.7	64.6	82.9	2,618
Employed not for cash	46.6	72.8	75.1	71.0	90.6	1,244
Residence						
Urban	35.2	52.6	46.5	53.2	77.8	6,870
Rural	55.2	71.0	73.4	74.6	91.8	22,591
Province[2]						
Kabul	37.4	51.7	50.8	58.1	80.6	3,658
Kapisa	28.3	67.1	60.2	72.1	86.0	205
Parwan	79.8	82.7	67.9	61.9	90.8	625
Wardak	91.0	85.4	75.0	93.2	97.4	382
Logar	74.1	63.7	60.9	73.5	93.5	472
Nangarhar	63.5	89.5	79.7	88.6	94.8	794
Laghman	27.5	36.6	66.6	60.3	88.3	583
Panjsher	69.2	67.7	86.8	88.3	93.4	54
Baghlan	82.0	86.5	43.0	22.9	90.5	839
Bamyan	59.3	83.8	91.1	90.7	95.0	303
Ghazni	80.1	89.3	81.8	84.7	97.4	1,328
Paktika	40.4	60.2	67.0	59.9	88.8	792
Paktya	88.7	89.4	70.9	88.9	98.3	542
Khost	82.0	92.5	84.8	95.4	99.2	851
Kunarha	41.5	81.0	49.5	40.7	89.0	559
Nooristan	47.6	56.7	67.5	29.7	97.1	222
Badakhshan	55.9	64.4	70.9	87.3	95.1	1,004
Takhar	39.5	38.3	51.6	54.2	61.8	1,105
Kunduz	67.5	68.8	87.4	88.9	92.1	1,232
Samangan	65.2	87.8	61.7	68.7	94.6	330
Balkh	15.2	49.9	55.2	59.3	73.9	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	69.3	75.9	75.6	77.4	94.6	654
Ghor	55.1	82.2	90.0	72.0	96.1	715
Daykundi	86.0	89.3	90.6	90.9	94.7	329
Urozgan	92.0	91.6	96.3	94.6	99.1	230
Kandahar	50.6	85.5	84.4	81.0	94.6	2,227
Jawzjan	19.1	44.7	64.5	59.7	83.7	614
Faryab	10.7	24.9	57.3	58.1	77.2	2,114
Helmand	58.3	44.3	25.0	50.9	93.8	875
Badghis	80.3	63.9	80.9	86.0	93.4	650
Herat	43.6	94.4	76.7	77.9	97.6	2,316
Farah	73.1	66.7	82.1	86.6	93.6	777
Nimroz	17.4	45.7	33.2	38.0	69.2	278
Education						
No education	53.9	70.6	70.6	72.6	91.2	24,604
Primary	39.8	54.5	55.8	58.4	80.2	2,330
Secondary	31.0	43.9	48.3	54.3	74.9	1,971
More than secondary	14.9	27.9	27.2	36.9	54.1	556
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	56.6	74.1	80.3	78.7	94.2	5,904
Second	56.9	71.0	73.8	75.8	91.8	6,001
Middle	56.6	72.4	71.6	72.3	90.7	5,888
Fourth	49.9	65.8	64.4	68.1	88.9	6,010
Highest	31.9	49.6	44.6	52.3	76.6	5,657
Total	50.5	66.7	67.2	69.6	88.5	29,461

[1] Total includes 22 women with missing information on employment status in the last 12 months.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

CHILD HEALTH 10

Key Findings

- ***Vaccination:*** Forty-six percent of children age 12-23 months were fully vaccinated at the time of the survey.
- ***Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):*** Thirteen percent of children under age 5 had a cough and other symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Sixty-two percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.
- ***Fever:*** Twenty-nine percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, and 54% of them were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.
- ***Diarrhea:*** Twenty-nine percent of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey, and 41% continued feeding and were given oral rehydration therapy (ORT)/increased fluids.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and program managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Afghanistan.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrheal disease, information is also provided on the disposal of children's fecal matter.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or the mother's report

Written records or mothers' reports of birth weight were available for only 14% of live births in the 5 years before the survey. Seventeen percent of these infants had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kilograms), which increases the risk of neonatal and infant mortality and requires special care **(Table 10.1)**. Due to the low percentage of births for which a birth weight was available, it is unlikely that this figure is representative of all births in the country. Birth weights were more often available in urban areas (31%) than in rural areas (9%). Panjsher and Kabul had the highest percentages of infants with a reported birth weight (52% and 43%, respectively), while Urozgan and Kunarha had the lowest (less than 1%). The

percentage of infants with reported birth weights increases with increasing wealth, from 5% in the lowest wealth quintile to 35% in the highest quintile.

Table 10.1 also includes information on mothers' estimates of their infant's size at birth. Although the mother's estimate of size is subjective, it can be used as a useful proxy for the child's weight. Seven percent of births are reported as very small, 17% as smaller than average, and 73% as average or larger than average.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- one dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis.
- three doses of pentavalent, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, hepatitis B, and Hib.
- three doses of polio vaccine.
- one dose of measles vaccine.

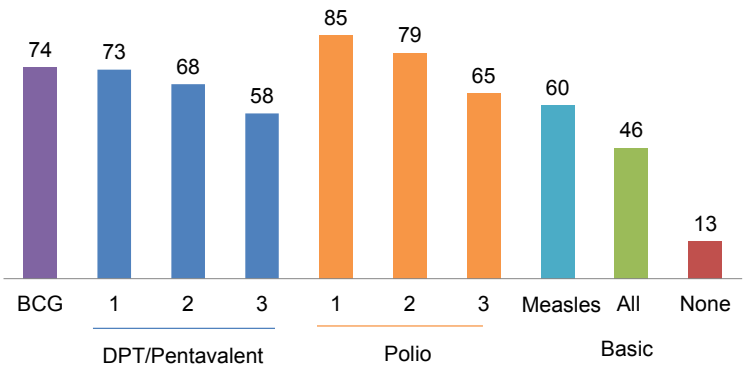
Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

Services under the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) were initiated in 1978 in different parts of Afghanistan, mostly in urban areas. Until 2006, the program included vaccines against six diseases (tuberculosis, polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, and measles). Hepatitis B, Hib (*Haemophilus influenzae* type b), and PCV (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine) vaccines were introduced into the routine schedule in mid-2006, 2009, and 2013 in sequence (MoPH 2011). In August 2014, a zero dose of HepB vaccine was initiated to be administered to newborns during the first 24 hours of life.

In Afghanistan, the target group for routine immunization is children under age 1; however, children up to age 23 months will not be refused vaccinations when brought to a health facility (except for BCG, which is administered only to children less than age 1). The same age groups are targeted during outreach activities. At age 18 months, a second dose of measles vaccine is recommended.

Figure 10.1 **Childhood vaccinations**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey



Overall, 56% of children age 12-23 months had a vaccination card that was seen by the interviewer **(Table 10.3)**. Based on information from the vaccination card and mothers' recall, 46% percent of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations by the time of the survey (**Figure 10.1**). Almost all children who received all of the recommended vaccinations received them by age 12 months. However, among the 60% who received the measles vaccine, only 51% were vaccinated by age 12 months. This means that there was a 10-percentage-point difference between those receiving the measles vaccination at any time and those receiving the vaccination by age 12 months **(Table 10.2)**.

Nationally, vaccination coverage among children age 12-23 months was highest for the first dose of polio vaccine (85%). Fifty-eight percent of children had received three doses of pentavalent vaccine, 65% had

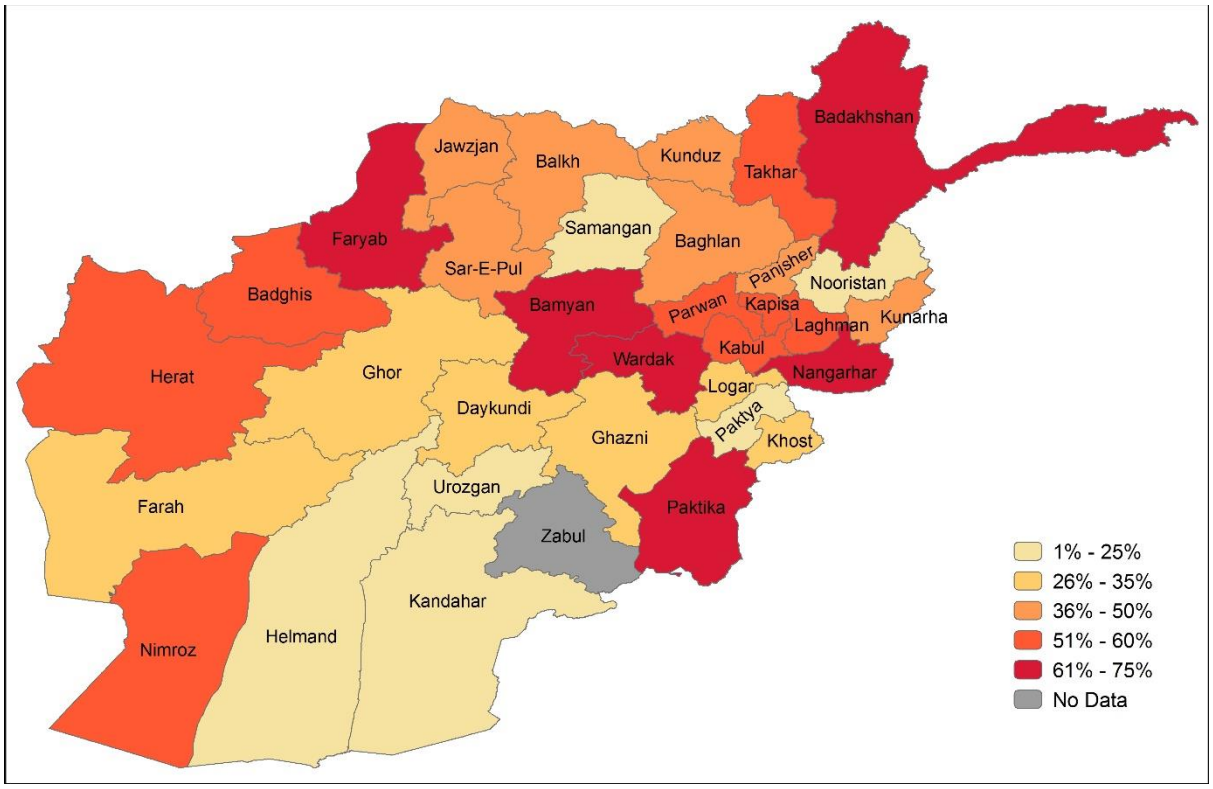
received three doses of polio vaccine, 45% had received three doses of PCV, and 60% had received a measles vaccination **(Table 10.3)**. There was a 21% dropout rate at the national level from the first to the third dose of pentavalent vaccine and a 24% dropout rate from the first to the third dose of polio vaccine.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban children are more likely than rural children to have received all basic vaccines (53% versus 43%).
- At the provincial level, coverage with all basic vaccinations was highest in Paktika (75%), Badakhshan (72%), and Wardak (71%) and lowest in Nooristan (1%), Urozgan (2%), Paktya (16%), and Kandahar (16%) **(Figure 10.2)**.
- Children are more likely to receive all basic vaccinations if their mothers have more than a secondary education (65%) than if their mothers have only a primary education (55%) or no education at all (42%) **(Table 10.3)**.
- The economic situation of households is directly related to vaccination coverage. Children belonging to households in the highest wealth quintile are most likely to receive all basic vaccinations. There is a 17-percentage-point difference in coverage between the highest and lowest wealth quintiles (56% versus 38%).
- Vaccination coverage among younger children (age 12-23 months) is higher than coverage among children age 48-59 months, indicating that there has been an improvement in coverage over time. For instance, 38% of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations, as compared with only 22% of children age 48-59 months **(Table 10.4, Figure 10.3)**.

Figure 10.2 Vaccination coverage by province

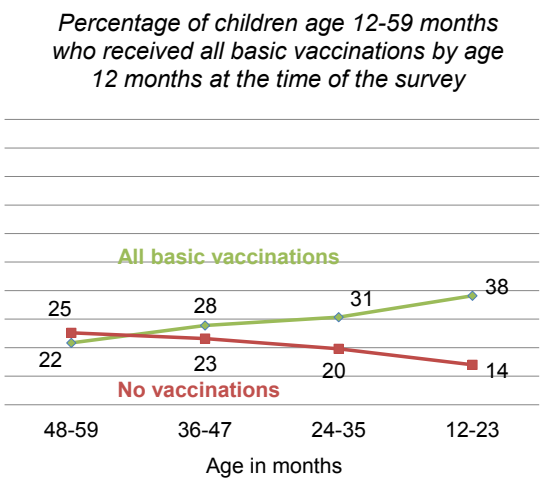
Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey



10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection

Mothers reported that 13% of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey. The prevalence of ARI symptoms peaked at 15% among children age 6-11 and 24-35 months **(Table 10.5)**. ARI symptoms were reported to be highest in Ghor (28%) and Herat (27%) and lowest (1% or less) in Ghazni, Panjsher, and Logar.

Figure 10.3 **Vaccinations in first year of life**



Treatment of ARI symptoms

Children with ARI symptoms for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider. ARI symptoms consist of a cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Sixty-two percent of children with ARI symptoms were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and 54% received antibiotics **(Table 10.5)**. Children with ARI symptoms in urban areas are more likely to be taken to a health facility or provider than those in rural areas (65% versus 60%).

10.4 Fever

Fever is a symptom of malaria, but it may also accompany other illnesses including pneumonia, a common cold, and influenza. Malaria can be a major cause of death in infancy and childhood, but, due to concerns about growing resistance to antimalarial drugs, WHO recommends that any child with fever be tested for malaria before being prescribed such drugs. This also helps to ensure that children with a fever are getting the appropriate treatment when they do not have malaria.

Treatment of fever

Children with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Mothers reported that 29% of children under age 5 were ill with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Fever prevalence peaks at 37% among children age 6-11 months **(Table 10.6)**.

Fifty-four percent of children with a fever were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment **(Table 10.6)**. Children with a fever were more likely to receive an antibiotic than an antimalarial drug (46% versus 12%). Chapter 12 presents additional information on prevention and treatment of malaria.

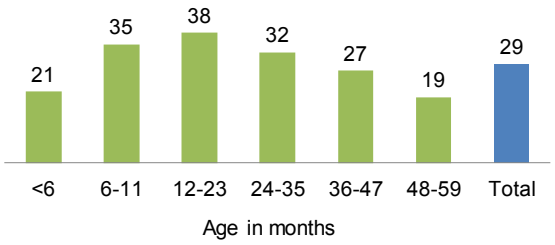
10.5 DIARRHEAL DISEASE

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhea

Mothers reported that 29% of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey and that 4% had diarrhea with blood in the stool **(Table 10.7)**. The prevalence of diarrhea rises rapidly after the first 6 months of life, when children are typically introduced to complementary foods. The prevalence peaks at 38% at age 12-23 months, about the time when children start to walk and are at increased risk of contamination from the environment. Introduction of other liquids and foods at the time of weaning can also facilitate the spread of disease-causing microbes **(Figure 10.4)**.

Figure 10.4 **Diarrhea prevalence by age**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in households that use a shared toilet facility are slightly more likely to suffer from diarrhea than those using an improved toilet facility that is not shared (31% versus 28%).
- The prevalence of diarrhea is much lower among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education than among children whose mothers have a primary education (18% versus 32%).

10.5.2 Treatment of Diarrhea

Fifty-four percent of children with diarrhea were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment **(Table 10.8)**. Mothers reported seeking help more often for children with bloody diarrhea (68%) than for children with non-bloody diarrhea (52%).

Oral rehydration therapy

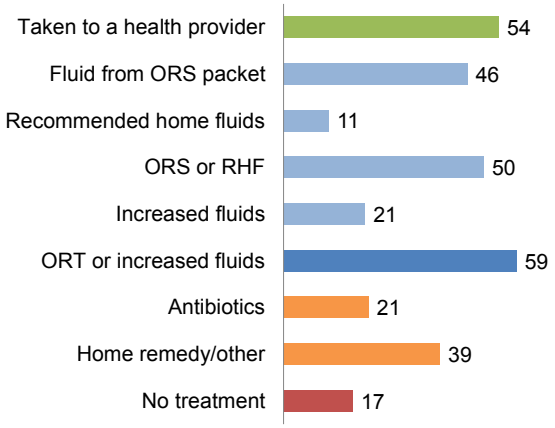
Children with diarrhea are given a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS) or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple and effective way to reduce dehydration caused by diarrhea. Half of children with diarrhea (50%) received some form of ORT, more often ORS packets (46%) than recommended home fluids (11%) **(Table 10.8, Figure 10.5)**. Fifty-nine percent of children received either ORT or increased fluids. Among other treatments, 21% of children received antibiotics, 3% were given anti-motility drugs, and 10% received zinc supplements, which can reduce the duration and severity of diarrhea. Nearly two in five children with diarrhea (39%) were treated with a home remedy. Seventeen percent of children with diarrhea did not receive any treatment.

Figure 10.5 **Treatment of diarrhea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Although urban and rural children with diarrhea are equally likely to be taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, rural children are more likely to receive home remedies than urban children (42% versus 32%).
- Help-seeking for diarrhea varies greatly by province. Only 20% of children with diarrhea in Ghazni were taken to a health facility or provider, as compared with 94% in Paktika. The proportion of children who received no treatment ranges from less than 1% in Badghis and Paktika to 39% in Kandahar.

10.5.3 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

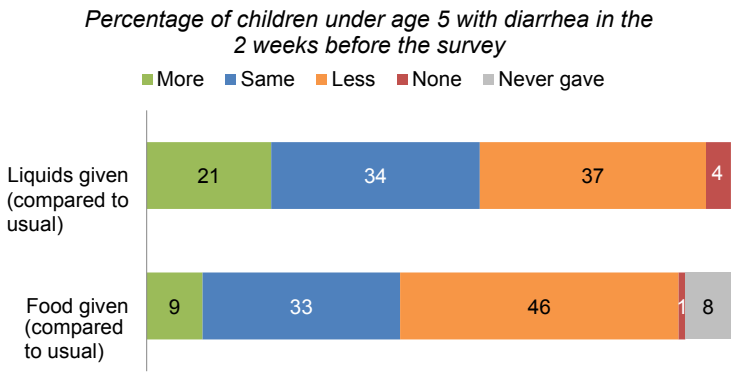
Children with diarrhea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

To reduce dehydration and minimize the effects of diarrhea on nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhea and to increase the amount of fluids given.

Twenty-one percent of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than normal, as recommended. Another 34% received the same amount of liquids as normal. Mothers gave less fluids to 37% of children with diarrhea, while 4% stopped fluids, which is dangerous for children suffering from diarrhea **(Figure 10.6)**.

***Figure 10.6* Feeding practices during diarrhea**



With regard to food intake during a diarrhea episode, not all children with diarrhea were fed according to the recommended practice of giving either more food (9%) or the same amount of food as usual (33%). Forty-six percent of children were given less food than normal, and 1% were given no food. Sixteen percent of children with diarrhea were given increased fluids with continued feeding, while 41% continued feeding and were also given ORT/increased fluids **(Table 10.9)**.

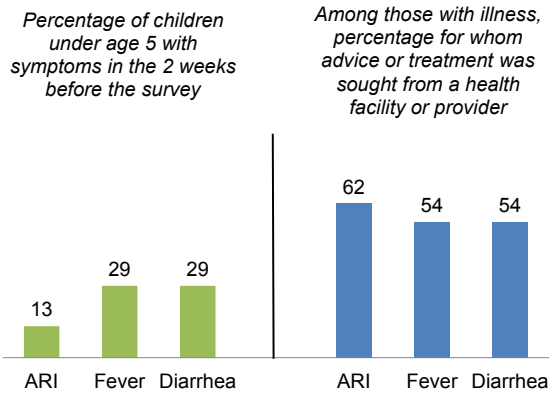
10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

Only two-thirds of women (65%) in Afghanistan know of ORS packets for the treatment of diarrhea **(Table 10.10)**. Women with a secondary education (78%) are more likely to have heard about ORS packets than women with no education (63%). By province, women in Kandahar (21%) and Nooristan (23%) are least likely to have heard about ORS.

Treatment of Childhood Illness

In summary, during the 2 weeks before the survey, diarrhea and fever were the most common illnesses reported among children under age 5. However, children with ARI symptoms were most often taken for advice or treatment (62%) **(Figure 10.7)**. Professional advice was sought less often when children had a fever (54%) or diarrhea (54%).

***Figure 10.7* Prevalence and treatment of childhood illnesses**



10.6 Disposal of Children's Stools

Safe disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine or were buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest child under age 5 living with the mother

Proper disposal of children's feces is important to prevent the spread of disease. Forty-four percent of children under age 5 had their last stool disposed of safely **(Table 10.11)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children's stools are less likely to be disposed of safely in households that do not use an improved toilet facility than in other households (38% versus 54-55%).
- Safe disposal of children's stools is more common in urban than rural areas (58% versus 39%).
- Safe disposal of children's stools increases with increasing maternal education. Two-thirds (67%) of children whose mothers had more than a secondary education had their stools safely disposed of, as compared with only 41% of children whose mothers had no education.
- Safe disposal of children's stools also increases with increasing household wealth. Only 34% of children in the lowest wealth quintile had their stools safely disposed of, compared with 60% of children in the highest quintile.
- There are large provincial differences in safe disposal of children's stools. The proportion of children whose last stool was disposed of safely ranges from a low of 2% in Urozgan to a high of 89% in Logar.

List of Tables

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, disposal of children's stools, and knowledge of childhood illness, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.4 Vaccinations in first year of life**
- **Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of fever**
- **Table 10.7 Prevalence of diarrhea**
- **Table 10.8 Diarrhea treatment**
- **Table 10.9 Feeding practices during diarrhea**
- **Table 10.10 Knowledge of ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids**
- **Table 10.11 Disposal of children's stools**
- **Table 10.12 Knowledge of childhood illness**

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth					Percentage of all births that have a reported birth weight[1]	Number of births	Births with a reported birth weight[1]	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	6.9	17.5	72.6	3.0	100.0	13.4	4,521	11.7	605
20-34	6.7	16.9	73.3	3.2	100.0	14.1	23,246	19.3	3,274
35-49	8.6	17.5	70.3	3.6	100.0	11.3	4,035	11.2	457
Birth order									
1	7.4	18.1	71.6	2.8	100.0	18.4	6,119	21.8	1,123
2-3	6.2	16.0	74.8	3.0	100.0	12.9	10,348	14.3	1,339
4-5	7.0	17.2	72.2	3.5	100.0	13.5	7,357	15.2	995
6+	7.5	17.3	71.7	3.6	100.0	11.0	7,978	18.8	879
Mother's smoking status[2]									
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	11.0	25.4	60.6	3.0	100.0	13.7	815	35.0	112
Does not smoke	6.9	16.8	73.2	3.2	100.0	13.6	30,903	16.8	4,205
Residence									
Urban	10.5	17.7	69.6	2.2	100.0	30.8	7,246	20.9	2,229
Rural	5.9	16.8	73.7	3.5	100.0	8.6	24,555	13.6	2,107
Province[3]									
Kabul	11.6	16.8	69.6	2.0	100.0	42.8	3,769	22.8	1,615
Kapisa	7.1	9.1	80.3	3.6	100.0	10.0	219	19.2	22
Parwan	3.1	16.0	79.9	1.0	100.0	6.2	728	32.4	45
Wardak	4.9	19.0	72.8	3.3	100.0	20.4	345	11.4	71
Logar	0.5	30.6	58.0	10.9	100.0	35.0	439	2.8	154
Nangarhar	3.3	15.6	80.3	0.8	100.0	13.3	1,028	14.0	136
Laghman	1.1	13.3	84.4	1.2	100.0	21.9	809	5.7	177
Panjsher	7.8	11.4	79.2	1.6	100.0	52.3	40	25.6	21
Baghlan	13.1	32.1	50.1	4.7	100.0	6.1	751	14.7	46
Bamyan	26.7	22.3	50.2	0.9	100.0	21.3	328	56.9	70
Ghazni	5.7	15.3	77.2	1.9	100.0	3.5	834	(6.8)	29
Paktika	0.9	4.6	67.0	27.5	100.0	16.6	874	24.7	145
Paktya	0.8	12.3	72.0	14.8	100.0	1.8	601	(22.2)	11
Khost	1.1	6.5	90.9	1.5	100.0	9.4	1,024	9.0	96
Kunarha	1.2	13.0	85.7	0.1	100.0	0.2	725	*	1
Nooristan	1.8	10.2	83.9	4.1	100.0	0.6	355	*	2
Badakhshan	3.8	15.4	80.4	0.4	100.0	8.0	939	9.6	75
Takhar	5.3	17.2	77.3	0.3	100.0	2.3	1,254	*	29
Kunduz	5.2	16.7	66.3	11.7	100.0	14.8	1,222	10.0	180
Samangan	6.5	22.1	71.0	0.3	100.0	1.8	359	(8.3)	6
Balkh	11.7	26.7	61.2	0.5	100.0	22.7	1,943	5.9	440
Sar-E-Pul	8.7	26.3	64.3	0.6	100.0	17.9	625	16.8	112
Ghor	24.8	20.4	54.7	0.1	100.0	4.2	913	58.5	38
Daykundi	37.3	18.9	41.1	2.7	100.0	4.5	315	(30.9)	14
Urozgan	1.0	10.0	86.9	2.2	100.0	0.1	407	*	0
Kandahar	7.7	16.6	72.4	3.3	100.0	2.3	2,989	(3.8)	70
Jawzjan	4.2	20.6	74.5	0.8	100.0	13.4	599	3.0	81
Faryab	7.5	11.7	80.2	0.7	100.0	4.8	2,398	13.7	114
Helmand	3.4	14.0	71.4	11.3	100.0	1.6	898	*	14
Badghis	2.8	20.6	75.2	1.4	100.0	1.8	775	(7.0)	14
Herat	2.6	20.9	76.3	0.2	100.0	15.6	2,149	25.6	335
Farah	2.5	14.4	81.4	1.6	100.0	9.1	825	2.0	75
Nimroz	6.6	16.0	73.6	3.8	100.0	32.8	295	13.6	97
Mother's education									
No education	6.6	17.0	72.9	3.5	100.0	10.2	26,567	19.9	2,700
Primary	10.6	21.2	66.9	1.3	100.0	25.3	2,504	17.3	634
Secondary	8.4	14.4	75.3	2.0	100.0	32.7	2,242	12.8	734
More than secondary	2.5	10.1	85.7	1.7	100.0	55.0	489	4.9	269
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	8.8	19.6	68.6	3.0	100.0	5.4	6,127	22.4	333
Second	5.4	16.9	72.3	5.4	100.0	7.0	6,506	17.7	458
Middle	4.8	16.1	75.8	3.3	100.0	7.6	6,779	13.5	516
Fourth	5.7	16.3	75.6	2.4	100.0	15.1	6,605	13.8	999
Highest	10.7	16.3	71.0	2.0	100.0	35.1	5,786	19.2	2,031
Total	7.0	17.0	72.8	3.2	100.0	13.6	31,802	17.4	4,336

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

[2] Total includes 83 births with missing information on mother's smoking status.

[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage vaccinated by age 12 months, Afghanistan 2015

		Pentavalent[1]			Polio[2]					Pneumococcal			Measles	All basic vaccinations[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children
Source of information	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1			
Vaccinated at any time before survey																
Vaccination card	54.5	54.7	52.1	47.0	41.1	55.3	52.9	48.2	40.8	48.0	43.8	37.2	43.7	39.7	0.0	3,217
Mother's report	19.2	18.3	15.8	10.7	15.3	29.7	25.9	16.6	7.4	14.7	11.4	7.7	16.7	6.0	13.0	2,491
Either source	73.7	73.0	67.9	57.7	56.5	85.0	78.8	64.8	48.2	62.6	55.1	44.9	60.4	45.7	13.0	5,708
Vaccinated by age 12 months[4]	73.0	71.2	65.3	55.0	56.2	83.7	76.4	62.8	42.0	61.4	52.7	41.8	50.6	38.2	14.0	5,708

[1] Pentavalent is DPT-HepB-Hib.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.
[3] BCG, measles, and three doses each of pentavalent and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] For children whose information is based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life is assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	BCG	Pentavalent[1]			Polio[2]					Pneumococcal			Measles	All basic vaccinations[3]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1				
Sex																	
Male	74.0	73.5	68.3	57.8	56.8	84.9	78.6	64.0	46.8	63.5	56.1	45.2	59.5	45.0	12.7	57.6	2,890
Female	73.4	72.4	67.6	57.5	56.1	85.1	79.0	65.7	49.7	61.7	54.2	44.7	61.3	46.4	13.2	55.0	2,818
Birth order																	
1	80.3	80.5	74.9	62.2	66.1	88.4	83.0	66.0	51.2	69.6	62.7	47.4	64.3	48.7	10.0	65.8	1,137
2-3	71.2	69.2	64.9	53.6	53.8	82.0	76.1	60.2	44.4	61.3	52.9	43.2	56.9	41.0	15.2	52.4	1,904
4-5	73.6	73.9	67.9	58.6	56.8	86.9	79.1	66.5	49.8	62.9	55.9	46.1	63.1	48.5	10.9	55.9	1,313
6+	71.9	70.9	66.4	58.8	51.7	84.6	78.5	68.6	49.7	58.2	51.2	44.2	59.4	46.9	14.2	54.5	1,354
Residence																	
Urban	82.4	82.0	77.4	67.5	66.0	88.0	82.5	69.3	53.7	68.7	62.1	53.5	68.1	52.8	9.8	64.1	1,377
Rural	71.0	70.1	64.9	54.5	53.4	84.1	77.6	63.4	46.5	60.7	52.9	42.2	57.9	43.4	13.9	53.9	4,331
Province[4]																	
Kabul	82.5	83.5	79.9	71.7	60.4	86.6	84.0	70.3	61.0	70.8	66.7	57.7	72.8	55.6	11.6	63.0	718
Kapisa	84.3	84.5	79.1	71.6	61.0	94.6	91.8	80.9	48.2	82.2	75.7	65.1	70.3	57.9	4.3	47.7	41
Parwan	88.8	85.8	83.5	75.4	73.4	94.2	90.1	82.4	70.4	77.4	75.1	66.3	73.1	57.8	3.4	68.7	144
Wardak	90.5	91.3	90.0	77.6	60.9	93.4	92.1	79.6	69.8	88.6	86.0	71.3	82.4	71.4	4.5	91.0	67
Logar	79.1	70.8	56.8	41.5	67.2	88.1	82.5	65.4	49.7	60.5	53.6	42.4	46.5	34.4	10.0	42.6	46
Nangarhar	88.3	89.7	85.7	77.9	64.3	95.0	92.1	88.6	76.0	70.4	60.6	46.9	69.8	65.0	3.6	72.6	193
Laghman	93.6	89.9	85.9	64.9	89.9	94.6	91.6	70.6	56.6	50.2	41.7	29.6	72.6	54.8	3.7	61.1	128
Panjsher	79.9	73.5	65.3	59.0	79.3	78.7	66.1	58.7	41.7	72.9	61.7	54.8	64.0	47.3	11.7	47.6	10
Baghlan	65.5	73.0	67.9	52.4	57.1	79.8	76.9	58.3	46.5	67.2	63.3	51.1	56.4	43.0	18.7	61.5	137
Bamyan	91.1	87.4	84.8	78.3	49.4	91.4	87.3	73.4	52.9	74.8	73.9	67.9	72.1	62.4	6.9	64.0	62
Ghazni	59.5	56.9	48.1	39.1	50.1	60.4	50.6	42.1	34.4	57.8	49.3	37.5	38.7	32.3	38.6	54.1	156
Paktika	83.3	81.3	80.3	77.1	78.2	87.9	86.3	82.5	77.0	78.6	77.4	73.2	83.6	74.5	11.3	73.7	181
Paktya	88.7	88.8	80.4	45.0	65.9	89.1	70.0	35.6	11.1	48.1	41.0	22.4	49.8	15.8	4.2	28.5	105
Khost	63.3	62.8	55.8	49.3	62.0	76.8	69.4	47.4	23.9	60.6	53.9	45.8	39.3	27.2	19.2	39.1	204
Kunarha	51.6	49.5	46.7	42.7	43.0	56.6	51.5	48.4	33.9	41.4	38.4	32.9	42.1	36.3	41.1	38.4	100
Nooristan	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	6.8	23.8	12.3	7.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.7	73.9	0.7	56
Badakhshan	96.7	93.8	92.4	80.9	59.8	98.6	97.1	89.5	70.7	82.1	75.0	58.6	84.9	71.7	1.4	54.0	156
Takhar	75.3	74.9	73.5	66.5	63.7	96.2	89.4	74.7	52.6	58.8	48.0	35.1	74.0	56.5	3.5	62.6	256
Kunduz	87.3	82.7	71.8	56.9	71.4	89.5	84.4	68.0	47.1	65.4	55.0	39.4	46.8	38.0	7.1	64.4	207
Samangan	71.9	66.3	59.7	38.0	62.7	68.7	60.4	35.5	21.5	55.3	43.3	26.3	44.3	24.3	26.2	50.6	60
Balkh	78.0	75.6	69.2	50.5	59.8	93.3	86.5	65.7	37.4	59.9	53.8	42.3	64.0	38.9	3.8	55.8	375
Sar-E-Pul	77.9	75.6	67.1	45.0	63.6	80.2	71.7	46.8	33.5	50.7	43.7	28.9	60.9	37.3	19.8	59.0	104
Ghor	44.2	48.2	37.7	32.3	35.0	55.2	48.4	37.5	27.2	34.6	25.0	21.2	39.4	25.9	43.9	39.7	128
Daykundi	47.1	55.7	51.2	43.7	14.2	54.6	52.0	46.5	36.7	52.0	49.4	43.4	46.8	33.7	40.6	40.4	63
Urozgan	26.0	5.7	3.6	2.1	11.1	79.0	56.3	32.0	9.3	3.7	2.6	1.3	3.5	1.7	18.1	0.5	79
Kandahar	42.9	40.7	32.7	24.8	29.6	72.2	62.7	50.5	29.5	38.7	30.8	23.9	22.2	16.0	22.9	43.1	426
Jawzjan	81.7	75.2	69.8	60.2	70.1	81.3	73.3	56.0	46.0	62.0	57.2	50.7	57.1	44.8	16.7	62.6	94

(Continued…)

Table 10.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	BCG	Pentavalent[1]			Polio[2]					Pneumococcal			Measles	All basic vaccinations[3]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1				
Faryab	92.0	92.3	87.5	81.7	53.4	97.5	93.0	88.7	67.8	77.1	66.6	53.7	77.8	69.0	2.3	78.9	486
Helmand	54.8	54.4	52.7	49.9	44.9	74.6	52.0	36.8	19.9	52.4	49.4	46.9	46.9	21.7	24.0	28.1	172
Badghis	79.3	80.7	74.5	61.4	61.5	96.8	91.7	78.2	54.1	74.1	66.2	53.9	79.4	51.2	0.8	66.8	151
Herat	77.9	78.8	77.2	62.0	66.1	97.0	94.4	73.4	58.7	83.9	62.9	49.8	79.8	55.6	2.3	57.8	387
Farah	45.6	49.7	39.6	33.3	43.2	73.6	60.5	41.4	27.6	39.8	35.1	30.4	37.7	27.7	23.8	37.1	139
Nimroz	80.9	81.3	72.7	66.4	49.3	86.0	78.8	69.4	55.3	72.4	69.3	60.1	67.8	56.0	12.8	62.7	73
Mother's education																	
No education	70.5	69.6	64.3	53.5	54.4	83.4	76.6	62.2	45.6	59.4	52.0	42.0	57.0	42.4	14.3	53.8	4,599
Primary	86.1	85.5	80.3	69.6	60.4	91.3	88.0	73.9	58.0	71.1	65.2	56.1	73.6	54.8	7.9	64.0	477
Secondary	88.7	89.1	85.6	78.8	70.4	92.0	87.7	78.3	59.9	79.6	69.2	54.8	74.0	61.9	7.2	72.0	506
More than secondary	84.7	83.9	81.7	79.3	61.9	91.9	87.9	72.4	61.3	78.6	76.0	70.9	78.5	65.1	7.6	58.7	126
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	64.7	65.7	59.8	47.9	46.2	82.2	76.4	59.7	39.6	57.9	46.8	36.6	56.7	38.4	15.7	49.2	1,035
Second	67.5	67.7	63.1	51.9	54.4	82.0	76.3	60.2	44.2	57.3	51.3	40.1	56.8	41.3	16.7	49.5	1,126
Middle	72.0	68.7	64.3	53.6	54.1	83.9	75.4	61.3	44.1	58.4	51.1	40.6	53.7	40.5	13.3	52.9	1,161
Fourth	79.5	77.4	72.1	64.1	61.7	87.0	81.1	68.7	55.0	65.8	58.9	51.2	65.0	51.7	10.8	60.5	1,325
Highest	84.0	84.7	79.8	69.7	64.6	89.9	84.4	73.6	57.0	73.6	67.1	55.1	69.3	55.5	8.6	69.2	1,061
Total	73.7	73.0	67.9	57.7	56.5	85.0	78.8	64.8	48.2	62.6	55.1	44.9	60.4	45.7	13.0	56.4	5,708

[1] Pentavalent is DPT-HepB-Hib.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.
[3] BCG, measles, and three doses each of pentavalent and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 10.4 Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children age 12-59 months at the time of the survey who received specific vaccines by age 12 months, and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by current age of child, Afghanistan 2015

Age in months	BCG	Pentavalent[1]			Polio[2]				Measles	All basic vaccinations[3]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3	1				
12-23	73.0	71.2	65.3	55.0	56.2	83.7	76.4	62.8	50.6	38.2	14.0	56.4	5,708
24-35	64.0	60.9	54.6	43.8	48.6	77.2	69.7	56.5	45.1	30.7	19.6	38.0	6,598
36-47	60.9	56.1	51.6	42.0	46.6	73.6	68.0	55.3	43.3	27.8	23.2	28.8	6,282
48-59	55.7	50.9	46.6	36.8	38.9	69.5	64.1	52.6	36.5	21.7	25.2	20.1	5,902
Total	63.6	60.0	54.7	44.6	47.7	76.6	70.2	57.3	45.0	30.0	20.0	35.6	24,489

Note: Information was obtained from the vaccination card or, if there was no written record, from the mother. For children whose information is based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life is assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccinations.

[1] Pentavalent is DPT-HepB-Hib.

[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

[3] BCG, measles, and three doses each of pentavalent and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	10.0	3,095	71.1	49.8	308
6-11	14.7	2,720	64.0	60.7	400
12-23	13.9	5,708	67.3	61.5	792
24-35	14.8	6,598	54.5	52.1	977
36-47	11.3	6,282	61.4	53.5	708
48-59	10.7	5,902	58.5	48.1	631
Sex					
Male	12.9	15,605	62.4	55.2	2,017
Female	12.2	14,699	60.4	53.4	1,800
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	13.2	769	61.2	60.3	101
Does not smoke	12.6	29,460	61.5	54.2	3,715
Missing	0.3	75	*	*	0
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	9.9	9,089	70.7	55.8	904
Kerosene	*	1	*	*	0
Coal/lignite	14.5	99	*	*	14
Charcoal	4.5	176	*	*	8
Wood/straw[3]	13.7	15,015	60.2	50.9	2,052
Animal dung	14.1	5,751	55.4	61.7	814
Other fuel	17.9	130	(41.9)	(68.9)	23
No food cooked in household	(4.0)	20	*	*	1
Missing	(1.0)	22	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	11.8	7,040	65.1	50.7	834
Rural	12.8	23,264	60.4	55.4	2,983
Province[4]					
Kabul	6.9	3,677	52.8	47.4	252
Kapisa	15.8	211	50.7	54.2	33
Parwan	2.6	688	*	*	18
Wardak	17.3	329	57.1	50.8	57
Logar	1.4	417	*	*	6
Nangarhar	18.2	972	68.6	56.8	177
Laghman	16.0	770	76.3	58.5	124
Panjsher	0.9	39	*	*	0
Baghlan	26.3	700	37.8	36.2	184
Bamyan	9.3	314	51.3	57.3	29
Ghazni	0.4	778	*	*	3
Paktika	2.5	856	(93.0)	(86.2)	21
Paktya	7.7	578	75.5	30.0	44
Khost	7.8	991	46.8	93.4	78
Kunarha	4.3	704	(49.4)	(70.0)	31
Nooristan	9.1	303	47.1	49.0	28
Badakhshan	17.6	870	22.9	26.0	153
Takhar	9.2	1,187	34.2	65.9	110
Kunduz	9.4	1,177	60.8	75.5	111
Samangan	5.7	345	(74.7)	(48.5)	20
Balkh	15.2	1,874	63.8	67.3	285
Sar-E-Pul	3.6	596	*	*	21
Ghor	28.3	846	58.2	56.6	239
Daykundi	7.5	308	(12.2)	(23.8)	23
Urozgan	6.7	385	93.5	66.5	26
Kandahar	24.0	2,751	60.1	50.4	660
Jawzjan	18.4	569	50.4	56.9	105
Faryab	10.0	2,281	66.7	96.8	229
Helmand	7.7	893	87.2	66.7	69
Badghis	13.5	723	61.6	75.4	97
Herat	27.3	2,046	85.6	33.1	558
Farah	2.4	810	(62.6)	(49.6)	19
Nimroz	2.4	290	*	*	7
Mother's education					
No education	12.9	25,261	61.1	54.0	3,256
Primary	13.1	2,429	62.1	53.0	319
Secondary	9.5	2,130	63.9	64.1	203
More than secondary	7.9	484	(77.7)	(47.6)	38

(Continued…)

Table 10.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among children under age five:		Among children under age five with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	16.2	5,795	52.9	51.0	939
Second	11.9	6,185	65.6	56.4	737
Middle	12.8	6,398	56.3	51.2	821
Fourth	11.3	6,312	67.1	57.2	714
Highest	10.8	5,614	70.0	58.2	606
Total	12.6	30,304	61.5	54.4	3,817

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI consist of cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing that was chest-related.
[2] Excludes pharmacy, shop, market, and traditional practitioner
[3] Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues
[4] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage who took antimalarial drugs, and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	23.0	3,095	57.8	21.1	40.1	712
6-11	36.7	2,720	57.9	13.6	45.6	999
12-23	35.3	5,708	55.8	10.0	49.6	2,013
24-35	31.7	6,598	48.7	11.0	45.7	2,094
36-47	27.1	6,282	57.6	11.7	48.2	1,704
48-59	20.1	5,902	50.4	9.3	44.5	1,187
Sex						
Male	28.6	15,605	56.0	11.1	47.8	4,460
Female	28.9	14,699	52.2	12.5	45.0	4,249
Residence						
Urban	30.7	7,040	55.2	16.5	43.4	2,162
Rural	28.1	23,264	53.8	10.2	47.5	6,547
Province[2]						
Kabul	29.3	3,677	44.7	21.9	37.1	1,078
Kapisa	20.0	211	29.4	2.5	32.3	42
Parwan	10.9	688	59.9	5.7	50.9	75
Wardak	33.1	329	49.9	1.1	51.3	109
Logar	13.0	417	47.8	7.8	36.8	54
Nangarhar	44.4	972	59.1	4.7	39.7	431
Laghman	34.0	770	85.7	5.1	60.5	262
Panjsher	3.1	39	*	*	*	1
Baghlan	25.0	700	74.9	10.0	68.8	175
Bamyan	20.6	314	47.6	1.7	45.8	65
Ghazni	12.3	778	18.7	4.9	6.1	96
Paktika	13.1	856	92.6	0.0	32.6	112
Paktya	27.8	578	57.4	4.6	33.6	161
Khost	12.3	991	34.1	0.0	38.0	122
Kunarha	18.9	704	48.8	1.5	28.5	133
Nooristan	25.0	303	34.0	0.0	32.1	76
Badakhshan	26.3	870	36.7	2.3	31.1	229
Takhar	21.7	1,187	32.2	2.9	48.4	258
Kunduz	28.2	1,177	48.4	5.3	67.5	332
Samangan	15.3	345	61.0	35.3	47.1	53
Balkh	33.5	1,874	50.0	2.6	61.2	627
Sar-E-Pul	9.8	596	39.2	0.0	39.2	59
Ghor	51.6	846	57.9	8.6	55.5	437
Daykundi	12.1	308	21.9	1.1	26.0	37
Urozgan	20.5	385	91.7	0.0	54.5	79
Kandahar	49.9	2,751	38.8	0.0	34.2	1,373
Jawzjan	26.5	569	39.9	5.5	46.3	151
Faryab	30.1	2,281	66.5	6.0	87.8	686
Helmand	13.2	893	88.4	3.9	54.4	118
Badghis	22.7	723	55.5	2.5	65.8	164
Herat	49.2	2,046	77.0	54.0	32.8	1,008
Farah	8.4	810	63.5	10.1	50.3	68
Nimroz	12.3	290	34.2	3.6	16.8	36
Mother's education						
No education	29.0	25,261	52.6	11.1	46.1	7,316
Primary	32.3	2,429	57.8	14.8	46.6	784
Secondary	23.4	2,130	65.6	12.4	53.5	499
More than secondary	22.6	484	77.8	33.8	38.9	109
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	28.8	5,795	54.1	11.2	51.5	1,672
Second	27.4	6,185	54.8	13.0	48.4	1,693
Middle	29.9	6,398	47.2	8.4	41.5	1,912
Fourth	27.8	6,312	57.0	9.0	47.2	1,753
Highest	29.9	5,614	58.4	18.0	44.4	1,679
Total	28.7	30,304	54.1	11.8	46.5	8,709

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, market, and traditional practitioner
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 10.7 Prevalence of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey		Number of children
	All diarrhea	Diarrhea with blood	
Age in months			
<6	20.8	1.6	3,095
6-11	34.6	3.0	2,720
12-23	37.9	4.6	5,708
24-35	32.2	4.9	6,598
36-47	26.9	4.2	6,282
48-59	19.1	4.1	5,902
Sex			
Male	29.5	4.4	15,605
Female	27.8	3.6	14,699
Source of drinking water[1]			
Improved	28.2	3.6	15,272
Not improved	28.1	5.0	8,833
Other/missing	30.5	3.8	6,199
Toilet facility[2]			
Improved, not shared	28.2	3.7	7,141
Shared[3]	31.0	4.5	2,243
Not improved	28.6	4.1	20,877
Missing	30.9	0.0	44
Residence			
Urban	32.0	3.8	7,040
Rural	27.7	4.1	23,264
Province[4]			
Kabul	30.8	3.5	3,677
Kapisa	26.5	2.5	211
Parwan	23.4	5.5	688
Wardak	25.3	2.3	329
Logar	23.0	2.2	417
Nangarhar	42.3	4.3	972
Laghman	34.0	6.1	770
Panjsher	3.0	0.0	39
Baghlan	30.0	6.9	700
Bamyan	17.5	3.1	314
Ghazni	12.3	1.9	778
Paktika	16.0	3.7	856
Paktya	24.5	1.6	578
Khost	6.7	0.3	991
Kunarha	22.8	4.0	704
Nooristan	22.9	2.2	303
Badakhshan	23.9	2.7	870
Takhar	38.8	2.0	1,187
Kunduz	32.7	7.4	1,177
Samangan	28.6	0.6	345
Balkh	33.8	3.6	1,874
Sar-E-Pul	22.5	2.1	596
Ghor	52.3	26.2	846
Daykundi	14.9	2.3	308
Urozgan	34.1	1.5	385
Kandahar	41.4	4.2	2,751
Jawzjan	20.3	2.2	569
Faryab	32.5	1.3	2,281
Helmand	3.7	0.8	893
Badghis	8.3	1.1	723
Herat	34.6	5.8	2,046
Farah	19.2	5.5	810
Nimroz	17.4	0.9	290
Mother's education			
No education	28.5	4.1	25,261
Primary	32.1	4.2	2,429
Secondary	29.6	3.3	2,130
More than secondary	17.8	0.8	484

(Continued…)

Table 10.7—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Number of children
	All diarrhea	Diarrhea with blood	
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	28.1	5.7	5,795
Second	26.5	4.0	6,185
Middle	28.9	3.3	6,398
Fourth	29.7	3.8	6,312
Highest	30.3	3.4	5,614
Total	28.7	4.0	30,304

[1] See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.
[2] See Table 2.2 for definition of categories.
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households
[4] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 10.8 Diarrhea treatment

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage given oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage given increased fluids, the percentage given ORT or increased fluids, and the percentage who were given other treatments, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments							
		Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluid	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Increased fluids	ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Zinc supplements	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months														
<6	60.2	33.7	11.0	38.1	12.8	43.6	26.4	3.2	10.9	0.4	32.7	0.6	23.6	645
6-11	58.5	46.0	12.4	52.0	14.5	57.0	18.8	2.0	6.9	0.4	41.8	0.1	15.5	941
12-23	54.3	50.2	10.2	53.7	23.8	63.1	25.2	3.1	9.1	0.8	35.4	0.6	15.5	2,164
24-35	51.2	45.2	11.1	49.3	22.1	59.1	18.2	2.5	9.9	0.5	38.5	0.6	19.1	2,122
36-47	53.5	46.3	12.9	50.4	20.3	57.3	22.1	2.8	10.3	0.9	41.9	0.7	17.0	1,687
48-59	52.8	47.9	11.1	51.4	20.6	60.2	18.3	2.1	10.7	1.0	45.7	0.9	16.7	1,128
Sex														
Male	55.1	46.1	12.3	50.8	21.0	59.4	22.4	2.2	10.0	0.7	38.5	0.6	16.5	4,601
Female	53.0	46.4	10.4	49.8	19.9	57.5	20.2	3.1	9.2	0.7	40.1	0.6	18.4	4,086
Type of diarrhea														
Non-bloody	51.9	43.7	10.6	47.9	20.1	56.6	21.8	2.6	9.6	0.6	36.4	0.4	18.8	6,898
Bloody	67.6	58.9	14.7	63.1	23.7	68.7	21.0	3.1	8.6	1.4	54.0	0.9	10.0	1,221
Missing	51.8	49.2	13.2	52.2	18.1	60.1	17.3	1.8	12.7	0.1	41.7	2.6	15.9	568
Residence														
Urban	55.1	43.7	16.2	49.0	23.4	60.1	22.9	2.7	6.5	0.7	32.2	1.0	17.5	2,254
Rural	53.7	47.1	9.7	50.8	19.4	58.0	20.9	2.6	10.7	0.7	41.7	0.5	17.3	6,433
Province[2]														
Kabul	46.7	42.7	23.0	50.2	25.0	62.9	22.2	1.7	6.2	1.3	24.8	1.7	17.8	1,133
Kapisa	41.1	44.9	2.1	46.2	14.2	53.6	1.8	1.7	17.7	0.0	62.0	1.4	14.8	56
Parwan	57.4	70.5	9.3	74.8	36.2	83.3	18.1	0.0	6.7	2.2	41.5	3.2	3.6	161
Wardak	57.1	64.6	19.0	72.7	57.5	78.8	8.0	0.5	2.8	0.5	46.1	1.1	17.6	83
Logar	41.5	83.9	27.0	85.3	32.3	86.9	32.0	2.3	24.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	8.5	96
Nangarhar	63.2	63.2	10.0	68.7	14.0	73.4	3.8	0.5	5.4	0.2	68.9	0.2	7.6	411
Laghman	81.9	77.1	30.1	78.8	17.4	82.6	34.7	3.2	4.4	0.0	30.7	0.2	8.4	262
Panjsher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Baghlan	71.8	25.6	33.0	37.1	36.8	70.9	22.6	0.0	1.1	0.2	75.8	1.1	2.2	210
Bamyan	51.4	26.8	9.7	29.4	8.9	34.6	44.1	0.4	1.4	0.0	31.6	1.0	14.4	55
Ghazni	19.6	24.3	24.8	47.7	22.8	57.2	7.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.0	21.8	95
Paktika	93.6	98.7	1.7	98.7	2.6	98.7	26.6	1.7	83.9	0.0	9.9	0.4	0.6	137
Paktya	50.9	73.5	11.4	83.7	0.1	83.7	20.4	2.4	22.9	1.1	28.7	0.1	8.8	142
Khost	60.1	87.5	3.4	88.7	29.1	92.8	4.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	53.8	2.1	2.1	66
Kunarha	46.9	32.0	3.5	33.7	10.8	37.9	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	43.7	3.0	37.1	161
Nooristan	22.0	20.6	2.5	22.7	12.7	31.3	11.5	0.6	6.9	0.3	45.3	1.8	33.2	69
Badakhshan	56.0	80.8	7.2	83.7	11.7	86.8	13.8	0.4	24.9	0.0	18.8	0.0	6.0	208
Takhar	41.5	46.3	1.1	46.7	22.0	53.7	11.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.0	27.8	461
Kunduz	44.7	67.1	5.2	67.5	10.0	69.5	23.0	1.8	12.9	0.0	28.6	0.6	10.7	385
Samangan	51.0	35.0	9.6	44.4	21.9	53.4	14.9	4.5	11.7	0.0	48.9	0.0	7.8	99
Balkh	45.1	27.8	0.9	27.9	24.9	42.8	16.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	55.4	0.0	21.2	634
Sar-E-Pul	35.1	45.4	0.1	45.4	35.1	63.7	19.7	21.9	7.9	2.0	45.6	0.0	21.0	134
Ghor	55.9	37.7	3.6	38.7	11.3	42.3	8.9	0.2	6.8	4.2	61.9	0.0	22.8	443
Daykundi	28.7	11.8	27.3	38.9	12.5	47.8	13.8	1.1	4.9	0.0	21.9	0.0	32.4	46
Urozgan	73.9	69.7	9.5	77.2	4.6	78.5	12.3	0.2	9.0	0.0	64.8	0.3	8.1	131
Kandahar	48.2	20.3	7.4	24.7	4.6	27.6	10.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	43.4	0.7	38.6	1,139
Jawzjan	35.3	60.5	3.8	61.5	8.0	65.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	26.8	0.0	25.5	115
Faryab	60.3	37.2	3.8	41.0	15.6	46.9	53.6	2.6	6.6	0.0	20.4	0.3	12.0	742
Helmand	(86.8)	(68.2)	(13.8)	(68.2)	(3.9)	(68.2)	(79.4)	(7.7)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(32.6)	(1.4)	(4.6)	33
Badghis	66.9	81.2	5.9	86.1	36.0	93.2	28.3	0.0	48.4	1.9	62.4	0.0	0.5	60
Herat	78.7	67.0	24.8	68.1	56.2	82.2	45.0	13.4	35.6	0.8	35.9	0.0	3.2	707
Farah	40.2	20.6	15.8	36.2	20.4	52.0	7.3	3.6	10.0	6.5	66.4	0.0	8.2	156
Nimroz	30.2	19.4	2.3	21.7	21.0	36.1	9.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	28.3	50
Mother's education														
No education	53.5	45.4	10.7	49.5	19.6	57.7	20.3	2.5	9.4	0.7	40.8	0.6	18.1	7,191
Primary	56.2	54.2	20.4	59.6	20.2	67.5	22.1	3.6	10.5	1.0	37.8	0.1	12.2	780
Secondary	56.1	44.6	8.2	46.7	26.3	54.9	30.3	1.6	10.8	0.3	25.1	1.8	16.4	630
More than secondary	68.2	59.1	9.5	60.0	52.0	73.4	38.7	8.7	11.7	0.0	28.9	0.2	12.1	86

(Continued…)

Table 10.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments							
		Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluid	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Increased fluids	ORT or increased fluids	Anti-biotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Zinc supple-ments	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhea
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	49.9	45.3	8.4	49.5	18.8	56.7	17.5	2.2	10.3	1.4	46.5	0.3	16.9	1,627
Second	55.0	48.3	14.8	53.4	21.0	61.9	20.5	2.7	11.0	0.7	40.9	0.1	16.5	1,637
Middle	50.5	45.0	8.3	47.8	18.2	54.2	18.7	2.9	10.3	0.3	39.6	0.8	21.5	1,847
Fourth	56.7	50.1	11.2	54.2	20.2	61.2	24.8	2.5	9.6	0.8	36.0	0.7	15.4	1,873
Highest	58.3	42.1	14.4	46.9	24.5	58.7	25.1	2.8	6.9	0.5	33.9	1.0	16.5	1,702
Total	54.1	46.2	11.4	50.3	20.5	58.5	21.4	2.6	9.6	0.7	39.3	0.6	17.4	8,687

Note: ORT includes fluid prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets, pre-packaged ORS fluid, and recommended home fluids (RHF). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, market, and traditional practitioner
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 10.9 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, the percentage of children given increased fluids and continued feeding during the diarrhea episode, and the percentage of children who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids during the episode of diarrhea, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given										
Background characteristic	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding[1]	Percentage who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids[1]	Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months																		
<6	12.8	31.7	18.3	19.2	16.4	1.6	100.0	8.7	22.6	13.9	12.3	2.7	38.4	1.3	100.0	7.0	20.4	645
6-11	14.5	33.6	27.5	15.2	6.4	2.8	100.0	8.0	25.2	29.3	15.8	1.6	16.2	3.9	100.0	9.6	33.8	941
12-23	23.8	31.2	23.9	14.5	3.1	3.6	100.0	7.3	29.8	33.8	18.0	1.0	6.5	3.5	100.0	17.7	44.5	2,164
24-35	22.1	36.8	18.3	16.1	3.0	3.7	100.0	9.6	37.2	28.1	17.8	1.0	3.0	3.4	100.0	17.8	43.1	2,122
36-47	20.3	37.0	19.9	15.3	2.4	5.2	100.0	11.0	37.1	26.9	17.4	0.8	1.8	5.0	100.0	17.4	44.0	1,687
48-59	20.6	33.5	18.6	19.7	1.7	5.9	100.0	11.2	33.7	25.7	22.5	0.6	1.1	5.3	100.0	14.3	41.2	1,128
Sex																		
Male	21.0	34.1	21.6	16.2	3.4	3.7	100.0	9.9	31.9	28.8	17.7	0.9	6.8	4.0	100.0	16.3	41.7	4,601
Female	19.9	34.5	20.4	16.1	4.9	4.3	100.0	8.6	33.2	27.3	17.8	1.3	8.2	3.8	100.0	14.7	39.5	4,086
Type of diarrhea																		
Non-bloody	20.1	36.4	21.0	14.0	4.2	4.3	100.0	9.0	34.2	28.5	15.2	1.1	7.9	4.0	100.0	15.6	40.6	6,898
Bloody	23.7	19.3	22.3	29.7	3.9	1.0	100.0	9.7	19.7	27.6	34.2	1.3	5.9	1.5	100.0	15.5	40.5	1,221
Missing	18.1	40.7	18.8	12.9	2.6	7.0	100.0	11.4	38.8	23.3	13.1	1.1	5.2	7.2	100.0	15.7	42.2	568
Residence																		
Urban	23.4	29.9	21.0	18.8	5.1	1.7	100.0	10.1	24.7	32.6	19.3	0.6	11.6	1.0	100.0	16.6	39.8	2,254
Rural	19.4	35.8	21.0	15.2	3.7	4.8	100.0	9.0	35.2	26.4	17.2	1.3	6.0	4.9	100.0	15.2	41.0	6,433
Province[2]																		
Kabul	25.0	31.4	18.9	15.6	6.4	2.7	100.0	12.5	22.2	32.7	17.6	0.7	13.8	0.4	100.0	18.3	40.8	1,133
Kapisa	14.2	22.3	11.5	23.2	27.1	1.7	100.0	11.4	36.9	11.3	25.0	2.9	10.4	2.2	100.0	11.2	34.9	56
Parwan	36.2	26.8	13.6	19.7	0.2	3.6	100.0	29.0	25.0	23.6	5.9	2.8	3.9	9.7	100.0	27.4	64.1	161
Wardak	57.5	22.2	7.8	4.5	4.9	3.2	100.0	0.5	25.0	46.8	14.2	5.9	5.9	1.7	100.0	46.7	64.3	83
Logar	32.3	40.4	11.1	15.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	14.9	45.8	9.3	24.1	0.0	5.3	0.6	100.0	30.9	64.8	96
Nangarhar	14.0	38.1	20.6	19.4	6.5	1.5	100.0	2.1	34.8	31.4	20.0	1.5	7.9	2.3	100.0	12.7	48.7	411
Laghman	17.4	39.6	10.7	4.2	23.7	4.4	100.0	22.9	22.0	14.9	10.9	4.8	20.0	4.6	100.0	15.1	57.5	262
Panjsher	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	1
Baghlan	36.8	4.8	29.6	21.6	2.5	4.7	100.0	34.6	8.2	23.2	28.2	1.9	0.7	3.1	100.0	26.5	45.9	210
Bamyan	8.9	21.7	15.1	19.3	32.8	2.1	100.0	1.6	35.9	17.9	23.1	2.2	17.1	2.2	100.0	6.3	21.1	55
Ghazni	22.8	39.8	22.6	6.5	4.8	3.5	100.0	23.8	40.9	20.8	8.3	0.0	5.0	1.2	100.0	19.0	47.5	95
Paktika	2.6	17.8	32.0	35.8	11.8	0.0	100.0	2.3	19.3	32.8	33.1	0.8	11.7	0.0	100.0	2.6	53.1	137
Paktya	0.1	10.7	37.1	41.3	8.5	2.4	100.0	1.5	29.4	27.9	13.2	1.5	6.7	19.9	100.0	0.1	50.5	142
Khost	29.1	37.0	15.9	13.4	1.4	3.2	100.0	5.6	34.2	40.3	10.6	0.0	4.7	4.5	100.0	28.9	79.7	66
Kunarha	10.8	10.1	71.9	1.9	0.0	5.3	100.0	9.7	13.2	65.8	3.0	0.6	1.9	5.9	100.0	10.8	33.6	161
Nooristan	12.7	50.2	27.4	6.5	0.1	3.1	100.0	4.3	38.7	39.6	9.4	0.6	3.7	3.8	100.0	7.7	23.9	69

(Continued…)

Table 10.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding[1]	Percentage who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids[1]	Number of children with diarrhea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total			
Badakhshan	11.7	58.7	14.7	14.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	5.3	56.5	16.5	16.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	6.9	70.2	208
Takhar	22.0	44.6	27.4	5.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	21.1	50.4	20.0	6.0	0.1	2.1	0.3	100.0	21.0	50.1	461
Kunduz	10.0	27.4	25.5	23.3	4.4	9.4	100.0	10.5	23.2	28.4	25.5	2.3	2.6	7.6	100.0	7.9	41.0	385
Samangan	21.9	44.8	24.2	6.0	0.8	2.3	100.0	6.5	44.6	37.9	9.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	100.0	17.8	46.4	99
Balkh	24.9	48.2	16.1	3.7	5.8	1.3	100.0	8.4	39.6	30.5	7.8	2.3	11.2	0.3	100.0	19.2	33.0	634
Sar-E-Pul	35.1	27.7	19.0	7.8	2.8	7.6	100.0	9.9	43.4	24.5	9.1	0.0	7.4	5.6	100.0	32.0	54.5	134
Ghor	11.3	1.5	21.0	63.4	2.5	0.3	100.0	1.6	5.9	30.8	58.0	0.9	2.6	0.2	100.0	9.9	18.0	443
Daykundi	12.5	38.8	9.7	8.6	24.7	5.6	100.0	13.6	35.4	13.3	3.9	2.0	26.8	5.1	100.0	9.3	36.0	46
Urozgan	4.6	20.4	28.8	45.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	1.4	19.5	43.6	21.5	4.8	7.7	1.5	100.0	4.0	50.4	131
Kandahar	4.6	43.6	16.2	19.0	0.3	16.3	100.0	2.2	36.3	23.5	16.2	0.0	5.6	16.2	100.0	3.8	17.9	1,139
Jawzjan	8.0	25.6	8.9	51.7	5.7	0.0	100.0	8.1	24.6	7.2	49.1	2.2	7.0	1.7	100.0	6.5	19.0	115
Faryab	15.6	45.7	37.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.1	51.1	36.2	2.9	0.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	14.2	44.7	742
Helmand	(3.9)	(4.2)	(7.9)	(76.1)	(0.0)	(7.9)	100.0	(5.5)	(6.6)	(20.5)	(59.8)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(1.4)	100.0	(0.0)	(15.2)	33
Badghis	36.0	29.7	17.5	15.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	4.9	27.5	33.3	26.5	1.9	3.9	1.9	100.0	15.1	63.5	60
Herat	56.2	31.6	6.4	2.8	2.6	0.4	100.0	7.3	32.6	21.0	24.8	0.4	13.6	0.3	100.0	33.9	49.5	707
Farah	20.4	54.4	21.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.0	5.6	55.5	27.6	5.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	100.0	14.1	43.5	156
Nimroz	21.0	17.9	32.8	23.2	3.4	1.6	100.0	8.5	19.3	37.2	24.9	4.6	4.7	0.8	100.0	15.2	27.8	50
Mother's education																		
No education	19.6	34.1	21.2	16.9	3.8	4.4	100.0	8.8	32.0	28.3	18.6	1.1	6.7	4.4	100.0	15.0	39.8	7,191
Primary	20.2	39.7	20.4	10.9	6.4	2.5	100.0	10.6	29.2	29.2	15.8	1.6	11.9	1.7	100.0	14.8	45.9	780
Secondary	26.3	32.3	19.8	14.8	5.2	1.6	100.0	10.2	41.8	23.8	11.3	0.6	10.5	1.7	100.0	18.7	41.8	630
More than secondary	52.0	13.5	22.3	12.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	24.2	31.8	25.7	10.2	0.0	8.1	0.0	100.0	46.3	62.1	86
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	18.8	32.8	21.8	20.1	4.0	2.5	100.0	7.8	33.4	27.6	22.8	1.3	5.8	1.2	100.0	14.4	40.9	1,627
Second	21.0	35.5	22.0	15.9	2.8	2.8	100.0	13.3	33.8	26.4	16.5	1.2	5.5	3.3	100.0	17.0	44.5	1,637
Middle	18.2	37.9	19.6	12.7	3.6	8.1	100.0	7.4	36.0	25.5	14.7	1.3	6.6	8.4	100.0	13.8	37.4	1,847
Fourth	20.2	37.7	20.3	12.9	4.3	4.7	100.0	9.3	32.9	28.2	17.1	1.1	6.5	4.8	100.0	15.1	41.0	1,873
Highest	24.5	26.9	21.7	19.9	5.7	1.3	100.0	8.7	26.1	32.5	18.1	0.6	12.8	1.1	100.0	17.8	40.0	1,702
Total	20.5	34.3	21.0	16.2	4.1	4.0	100.0	9.2	32.5	28.0	17.8	1.1	7.5	3.9	100.0	15.6	40.7	8,687

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.

[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 10.10 Knowledge of ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhea by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids	Number of women
Age		
15-19	58.4	856
20-24	63.1	4,962
25-34	66.0	9,075
35-49	67.3	4,749
Residence		
Urban	63.9	4,566
Rural	65.7	15,076
Province[1]		
Kabul	65.6	2,392
Kapisa	89.0	129
Parwan	88.8	437
Wardak	61.1	249
Logar	82.8	276
Nangarhar	97.5	576
Laghman	87.5	428
Panjsher	79.2	26
Baghlan	48.8	504
Bamyan	44.7	206
Ghazni	53.1	639
Paktika	85.7	525
Paktya	59.5	347
Khost	80.1	580
Kunarha	45.2	421
Nooristan	23.4	184
Badakhshan	68.5	650
Takhar	75.5	751
Kunduz	85.3	760
Samangan	81.5	225
Balkh	60.3	1,232
Sar-E-Pul	65.6	430
Ghor	88.7	542
Daykundi	28.8	216
Urozgan	62.8	200
Kandahar	21.3	1,631
Jawzjan	88.7	398
Faryab	56.5	1,451
Helmand	35.2	570
Badghis	65.0	499
Herat	90.9	1,465
Farah	62.9	493
Nimroz	72.8	195
Education		
No education	62.9	16,288
Primary	76.0	1,596
Secondary	78.3	1,432
More than secondary	72.9	325
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	65.8	3,914
Second	66.7	3,966
Middle	60.8	4,020
Fourth	67.0	4,057
Highest	66.1	3,685
Total	65.3	19,642

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 10.11 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 5 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools								Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other	Don't know/ missing			
Age in months											
<6	13.6	14.7	10.2	23.2	17.8	15.5	4.5	0.5	100.0	38.5	3,071
6-11	15.8	12.1	7.8	19.3	18.3	23.1	2.6	0.9	100.0	35.7	2,697
12-23	20.1	13.4	8.8	17.7	16.3	21.3	1.9	0.5	100.0	42.3	5,334
24-35	21.6	13.3	10.0	14.8	13.0	25.4	1.2	0.8	100.0	44.9	4,247
36-47	30.3	12.8	8.6	10.3	12.4	23.1	0.9	1.6	100.0	51.7	2,404
48-59	36.3	11.1	7.9	8.1	11.8	22.9	0.4	1.5	100.0	55.3	1,485
Toilet facility[2]											
Improved, not shared	28.6	20.6	6.3	13.4	17.7	10.7	1.7	1.1	100.0	55.4	4,603
Shared[3]	36.3	12.9	5.2	17.5	15.4	8.8	3.6	0.3	100.0	54.4	1,499
Non-improved or shared	17.0	10.6	10.5	17.5	14.4	27.3	1.9	0.8	100.0	38.1	13,111
Residence											
Urban	26.5	23.4	7.9	10.6	18.7	8.3	3.6	1.1	100.0	57.7	4,510
Rural	19.7	10.0	9.4	18.3	14.2	26.0	1.5	0.8	100.0	39.2	14,727
Province[4]											
Kabul	32.1	15.0	7.7	5.1	25.1	8.2	6.3	0.6	100.0	54.7	2,364
Kapisa	78.4	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	14.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	82.1	128
Parwan	23.7	5.2	5.3	17.7	33.6	13.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	34.2	422
Wardak	7.6	3.8	0.0	72.4	5.0	8.0	1.7	1.4	100.0	11.5	245
Logar	69.5	19.6	0.1	4.5	3.7	0.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	89.1	267
Nangarhar	4.0	9.9	8.7	18.3	39.3	16.0	2.0	1.7	100.0	22.7	555
Laghman	7.8	8.4	20.1	17.4	20.3	24.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	36.4	420
Panjsher	76.9	4.8	1.2	1.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	82.9	26
Baghlan	26.1	6.6	3.6	2.0	18.1	40.3	1.8	1.5	100.0	36.4	490
Bamyan	35.2	23.1	3.5	4.3	1.1	19.1	13.2	0.6	100.0	61.8	203
Ghazni	40.5	13.8	5.4	14.2	8.4	16.4	0.2	1.1	100.0	59.7	606
Paktika	0.3	5.4	12.7	16.7	26.8	19.9	16.9	1.4	100.0	18.4	517
Paktya	1.6	13.3	1.1	29.1	40.3	13.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	16.0	343
Khost	0.7	33.4	2.4	25.7	30.4	6.2	0.3	0.9	100.0	36.5	574
Kunarha	0.0	3.3	2.8	34.8	36.8	18.2	4.1	0.0	100.0	6.1	420
Nooristan	16.2	12.5	4.0	27.9	7.5	13.7	18.1	0.1	100.0	32.8	177
Badakhshan	1.9	2.7	59.3	1.3	2.9	31.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	63.8	626
Takhar	17.2	5.9	28.0	3.0	13.2	32.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	51.1	737
Kunduz	21.4	5.2	16.9	17.7	5.2	32.5	0.3	0.7	100.0	43.6	747
Samangan	36.0	26.0	1.5	19.2	4.3	12.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	63.4	219
Balkh	8.4	11.0	10.1	14.9	10.2	43.5	1.1	0.8	100.0	29.5	1,217
Sar-E-Pul	37.8	5.9	8.5	29.2	9.0	9.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	52.3	423
Ghor	0.6	4.1	6.2	28.8	4.2	54.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	10.9	519
Daykundi	8.0	1.8	1.2	1.6	3.0	82.6	0.5	1.3	100.0	11.0	215
Urozgan	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.8	4.3	90.1	0.1	2.2	100.0	1.6	200
Kandahar	1.6	38.7	1.4	27.2	4.2	24.6	0.8	1.5	100.0	41.7	1,574
Jawzjan	21.6	39.1	0.2	6.0	2.7	30.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.9	391
Faryab	77.9	5.0	0.7	0.9	4.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.6	1,439
Helmand	7.8	22.2	4.5	20.2	34.9	7.6	0.0	2.8	100.0	34.5	565
Badghis	5.0	0.3	15.7	12.2	8.3	57.6	0.1	0.9	100.0	20.9	490
Herat	21.8	11.2	1.0	45.3	18.6	1.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	34.0	1,425
Farah	6.9	2.0	38.4	4.9	14.5	33.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.2	489
Nimroz	38.3	31.1	0.9	1.4	19.1	2.5	6.6	0.0	100.0	70.4	191
Mother's education											
No education	18.9	12.8	9.1	17.9	14.8	23.6	2.1	0.8	100.0	40.8	15,928
Primary	28.5	16.1	10.0	11.2	13.7	18.0	1.8	0.7	100.0	54.6	1,568
Secondary	35.3	13.0	7.9	8.7	20.5	11.0	2.1	1.5	100.0	56.3	1,416
More than secondary	45.5	15.0	6.5	5.3	22.4	3.8	0.6	1.0	100.0	66.9	325
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	16.0	5.1	12.8	17.5	8.6	38.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	33.9	3,815
Second	17.6	8.3	11.3	17.0	13.9	28.5	2.7	0.7	100.0	37.3	3,876
Middle	17.8	11.6	8.3	20.3	15.8	23.6	1.0	1.6	100.0	37.7	3,915
Fourth	26.0	16.1	7.5	16.7	18.0	13.6	1.7	0.3	100.0	49.7	3,988
Highest	29.4	25.1	5.1	10.6	20.3	4.7	3.6	1.1	100.0	59.6	3,643
Total	21.3	13.2	9.0	16.5	15.3	21.9	2.0	0.8	100.0	43.5	19,237

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.
[2] See Table 2.2 for definition of categories. Total includes 25 children with missing information on type of toilet facility.
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households
[4] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 10.12 Knowledge of childhood illness

Among ever-married women age 15-49, the percentage with knowledge of symptoms of childhood illness that would prompt seeking immediate care in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Child not able to drink or breastfeed	Child becomes sicker	Child develops a fever	Child has fast breathing	Child has difficulty breathing	Child has blood in stool	Child is drinking poorly	Other	Missing	Number of women
Mother's age at birth										
<20	47.9	50.0	68.3	39.5	31.9	29.8	22.0	3.5	0.4	5,458
20-34	46.6	51.7	69.3	38.1	33.6	30.4	23.5	3.1	0.4	20,211
35-49	44.5	49.3	70.4	38.0	31.7	29.0	23.1	3.3	0.2	3,792
Birth order										
1	46.6	50.5	69.2	38.0	32.2	29.9	23.5	3.0	0.3	9,250
2-3	48.7	51.9	68.8	40.4	35.1	31.9	23.4	2.9	0.5	7,593
4-5	45.0	51.7	69.5	38.5	33.0	29.1	23.0	3.5	0.4	6,071
6+	45.5	50.2	69.4	36.4	32.0	29.1	22.5	3.5	0.2	6,547
Residence										
Urban	46.4	48.4	76.9	41.8	37.3	33.8	28.0	4.4	0.2	6,870
Rural	46.6	51.8	66.9	37.3	31.8	29.0	21.7	2.8	0.4	22,591
Province[1]										
Kabul	37.8	44.0	77.6	38.0	34.4	32.8	22.9	5.8	0.0	3,658
Kapisa	41.1	16.8	53.2	49.5	15.9	24.7	4.3	39.3	0.1	205
Parwan	22.9	36.5	67.8	44.2	31.5	36.9	12.3	2.4	0.1	625
Wardak	61.9	66.0	73.5	43.9	39.1	46.5	41.6	0.9	0.8	382
Logar	29.2	54.3	57.8	15.3	23.2	15.1	23.8	3.4	0.4	472
Nangarhar	35.6	36.7	68.2	16.7	18.4	10.8	21.0	20.3	0.3	794
Laghman	51.8	50.0	58.1	51.5	39.9	29.2	23.1	0.7	0.7	583
Panjsher	86.4	92.3	65.7	54.4	50.4	42.7	33.2	0.5	0.6	54
Baghlan	49.9	58.0	77.3	49.4	50.0	39.7	17.6	0.0	0.4	839
Bamyan	37.5	70.0	66.1	25.8	16.8	14.3	23.1	0.1	0.6	303
Ghazni	56.1	78.2	68.5	66.2	59.9	56.3	35.7	0.3	0.6	1,328
Paktika	59.0	29.6	39.1	43.1	45.1	42.2	40.9	0.2	0.7	792
Paktya	65.2	50.9	51.3	10.6	5.7	5.4	11.1	1.3	1.8	542
Khost	37.1	48.2	61.0	33.6	32.2	15.3	15.7	0.3	0.1	851
Kunarha	34.4	31.2	61.4	39.0	24.4	44.5	5.3	0.7	0.1	559
Nooristan	53.2	30.4	28.0	36.4	55.6	17.8	37.8	1.4	0.5	222
Badakhshan	56.3	53.3	70.3	40.8	38.0	27.5	32.1	0.0	0.0	1,004
Takhar	28.8	47.3	63.2	29.3	26.1	21.8	5.5	0.3	0.0	1,105
Kunduz	87.4	85.6	83.6	73.9	56.0	47.1	37.5	0.7	1.0	1,232
Samangan	22.3	55.3	45.3	13.8	25.8	48.5	59.7	0.2	0.4	330
Balkh	32.8	47.9	82.0	34.9	35.7	55.1	22.6	3.5	0.3	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	80.7	65.2	69.9	34.9	45.6	29.4	38.2	3.8	0.0	654
Ghor	60.3	67.2	87.8	32.5	17.5	13.3	25.8	1.1	0.1	715
Daykundi	19.5	25.5	77.2	8.1	1.0	2.4	8.8	9.1	0.9	329
Urozgan	20.9	43.0	70.0	40.6	20.2	32.0	5.7	0.3	1.1	230
Kandahar	63.5	42.1	47.2	35.8	36.2	29.5	31.8	0.9	1.2	2,227
Jawzjan	76.1	88.8	92.3	64.8	19.5	5.3	4.0	0.2	0.0	614
Faryab	23.0	50.7	69.7	12.7	11.6	7.8	11.9	2.9	0.0	2,114
Helmand	80.5	92.8	91.3	83.5	64.8	46.4	38.1	0.0	0.7	875
Badghis	83.8	81.0	85.5	69.7	54.6	69.4	42.0	1.3	0.2	650
Herat	29.5	27.6	69.0	29.4	23.0	13.2	13.9	2.9	0.1	2,316
Farah	44.5	39.9	61.1	29.8	24.3	30.8	16.9	7.0	0.0	777
Nimroz	9.9	10.6	72.2	5.1	5.4	28.3	3.9	25.3	0.1	278
Education										
No education	47.0	51.1	68.2	38.1	32.8	30.0	23.2	2.9	0.4	24,604
Primary	47.9	51.7	72.7	37.7	31.3	30.1	24.3	3.9	0.2	2,330
Secondary	40.4	48.5	76.6	40.7	36.7	29.8	21.4	5.1	0.2	1,971
More than secondary	44.2	55.3	73.7	46.4	41.0	33.0	22.5	3.9	0.5	556
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	46.7	54.6	72.5	32.9	29.2	28.4	21.1	2.7	0.2	5,904
Second	47.6	51.5	64.5	40.3	31.8	31.0	20.2	2.4	0.4	6,001
Middle	49.3	52.0	63.8	38.0	33.9	29.4	22.1	2.3	0.6	5,888
Fourth	45.2	49.9	69.2	39.3	32.5	29.7	25.3	3.6	0.3	6,010
Highest	43.9	47.2	76.4	41.5	38.0	32.1	27.3	4.9	0.3	5,657
Total	46.6	51.0	69.2	38.4	33.1	30.1	23.1	3.2	0.4	29,461

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN 11

Key Findings

- ***Breastfeeding:*** Almost all Afghan children (98%) are breastfed at some point in their life. Only 43% of infants under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- ***Minimum acceptable diet:*** Minimum acceptable diet standards with respect to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are met for 16% of children age 6-23 months.
- ***Iodized salt:*** Fifty-seven percent of the households in Afghanistan use iodized salt.

This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of children and women. It describes infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and feeding with solid/semisolid foods. Also covered are the diversity of foods fed and the frequency of feeding as well as micronutrient status, supplementation, and fortification. Relevant aspects of the nutritional status of women age 15-49 are addressed.

11.1 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding through age 2, introduction of solid and semisolid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and frequency of feeding as the child gets older. It is also important for young children to receive a diverse diet, that is, eating foods from different food groups to take care of growing micronutrient needs (WHO 2008).

11.1.1 Breastfeeding

Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn and facilitates the production of regular breast milk. Thus, it is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding (i.e., feeding newborns anything other than breast milk before breast milk is regularly given) be discouraged.

Early breastfeeding
Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.
Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.1 shows that 98% of last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey were breastfed at some point in their life. About two-fifths (41%) of infants were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and 9 of 10 began breastfeeding within 1 day of birth (91%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children breastfed within 1 hour of birth was higher among those delivered in a health facility (43%) than among those born at home (40%).
- The proportion of children breastfed within 1 hour of birth was higher in rural areas (42%) than in urban areas (38%).
- Children in Farah were most likely to start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth (87%), while children in Baghlan (13%) and Paktika (14%) were least likely to do so.
- Mothers in the lowest wealth quintile were more likely than those in the highest wealth quintile to initiate breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth (45% versus 35%).

The practice of giving prelacteal feeds limits the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. Overall, 43% of infants received a prelacteal feed. Infants whose delivery was assisted by a health professional were less likely than those whose delivery was assisted by a traditional birth attendant to be given a prelacteal feed (39% versus 55%).

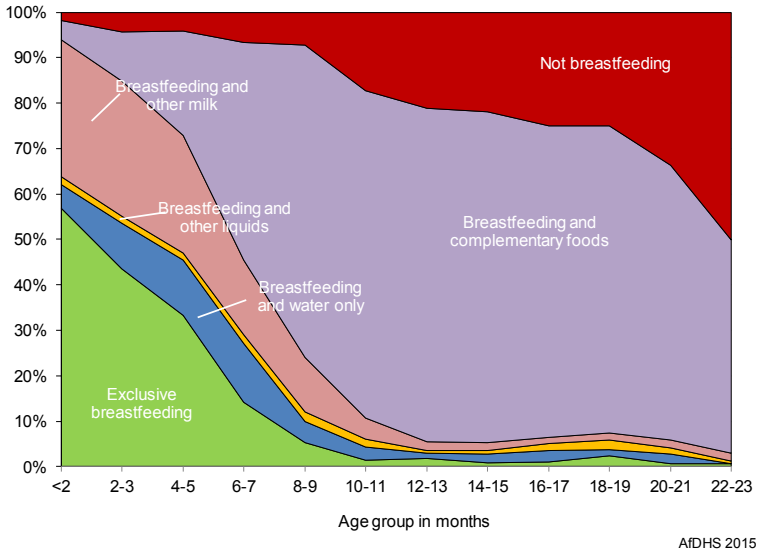
11.1.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life and is an uncontaminated nutritional source. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life; that is, they are given nothing but breast milk. Complementing breast milk before age 6 months is unnecessary and is discouraged because the likelihood of contamination and resulting risk of diarrheal disease are high. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

Table 11.2 and **Figure 11.1** show breastfeeding practices by child's age. Contrary to recommendations, only 43% of infants under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed (i.e., fed breast milk only). In addition to breast milk, 10% of infants consume plain water, 2% consume non-milk liquids, 28% consume other milk, and 14% consume complementary foods. Nineteen percent of infants under age 6 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple, a practice that is discouraged because of the risk of illness to the child.

Figure 11.1 **Breastfeeding practices by age**

Percent distribution of children under age 2

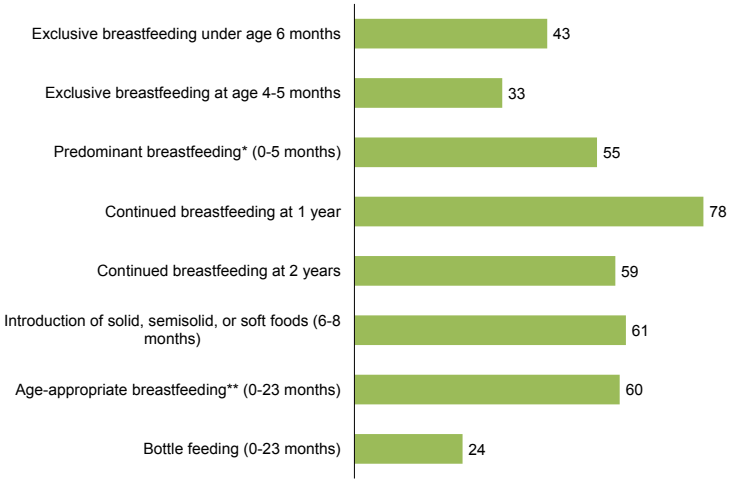


AfDHS 2015

Exclusive breastfeeding declines with age: only 33% of infants age 4-5 months are exclusively breastfed **(Figure 11.2)**. Seventy-eight percent of children age 12-15 months continued breastfeeding at 1 year, while 59% of children age 20-23 months continued breastfeeding at 2 years; 24% of children age 0-23 months were bottle fed. Overall, 60% of children are receiving age-appropriate breastfeeding (i.e., children age 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed and children age 6-23 months receive breast milk and complementary foods) **(Figure 11.2)**.

Figure 11.2 **IYCF breastfeeding indicators**

Percentage of children



* Predominant breastfeeding includes exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding plus water, and breastfeeding plus non-milk liquids/juice
** Age-appropriate breastfeeding = Children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed + children age 6-23 months who receive breast milk and complementary foods

11.1.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

The median duration of breastfeeding in Afghanistan is 21 months; that is, half of children are breastfed until age 21 months **(Table 11.3)**. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 1.5 months, and the median duration of predominant breastfeeding (i.e., the period in which an infant receives only water or other non-milk liquids in addition to breast milk) is 3 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is not much variation in the median duration of breastfeeding by the sex of the child, residence, mother's education, or household wealth.
- The median duration of breastfeeding varies by province, with the shortest durations in Panjsher (17.1 months), Paktika (17.7 months), and Nooristan (18.1 months). Ghor has the highest median duration of breastfeeding (24.6 months).

11.1.4 Complementary Feeding

After the first 6 months, breast milk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants; therefore, complementary foods should be added to their diet. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is referred to as complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for children, as during this transition children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. Complementary feeding should be timely; that is, all infants should start receiving foods in addition to breast milk from 6 months onwards.

Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that requirements for nutrients are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs be part of the daily diet as well or eaten as often as possible (WHO 1998).

Table 11.4 indicates that the types of foods received by children during the day and night before the survey depend on the child's age and breastfeeding status. Among both breastfeeding and nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months, food made from grains is the most commonly consumed item.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Forty-three percent of nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A, as compared with 34% of breastfeeding children in the same age group.
- Foods made from roots and tubers are more often given to nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months (42%) than to breastfeeding children (29%) in the same age group.
- Nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months are more likely to consume eggs (28%) and meat, fish, and poultry (24%) than breastfeeding children (20% and 14%, respectively).

11.1.5 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which is a combination of dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, is different for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. The definition of the composite indicator of a minimum acceptable diet for all children age 6-23 months is presented in the box below.

Dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding the child food from at least four food groups. The cut-off of four food groups is associated with better-quality diets for both breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Consumption of food from at least four groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food (grains, roots, or tubers) (WHO 2008). The four groups should come from a list of seven food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child's energy requirements. For infants and young children, the indicator is based on how much energy the child needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breast milk. Breastfed children are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day (for infants age 6-8 months) or at least three times a day (for children age 9-23 months). Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk). This composite indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:

$$\frac{\text{Breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Breastfed children age 6-23 months}}$$

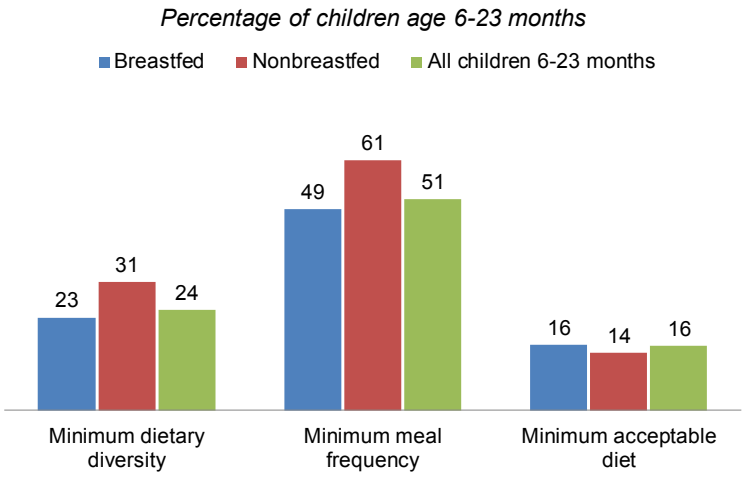
and

$$\frac{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months}}$$

The 2015 AfDHS indicates that 91% of Afghan children age 6-23 months received breast milk or other milk or milk products (two or more times) during the day or night before the interview **(Table 11.5)**.

Twenty-four percent of children had an adequately diverse diet—that is, they had been given foods from the appropriate number of food groups—and 51% had been fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age. The minimum standards with respect to all three IYCF feeding practices were met for 16% of Afghan children age 6-23 months **(Table 11.5)**. IYCF indicators for a minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status are summarized in **Figure 11.3**.

Figure 11.3 **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet**



Minimum standards (four or more food groups and minimum meal frequency) are met among 16% of breastfed children age 6-23 months who are fed according to IYCF practices. Similarly, minimum standards (milk or milk products, four or more food groups, and minimum meal frequency) are met among 14% of nonbreastfeeding children fed according to IYCF practices.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children age 6-23 months fed according to IYCF guidelines is higher in urban areas (22%) than in rural areas (13%).
- There are wide variations in feeding practices by province. Two percent or less of children in Wardak, Paktya, Nooristan, Daykundi, Kandahar, Jawzjan, Helmand, and Nimroz are fed according to the IYCF guidelines. On the contrary, more than 35% of children in Nangarhar, Baghlan, Paktika, and Sar-E-Pul are fed according to the guidelines.
- Mother's education has a positive impact on children's feeding practices. Twenty-nine percent of children whose mothers have more than a secondary education are fed according to the IYCF guidelines, as compared with only 14% of children whose mothers have no education.

11.2 Micronutrient Intake and Supplementation among Children

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation. Breastfeeding children benefit from supplements given to the mother.

The information collected on food consumption among the youngest children under age 2 is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anemia, which has serious health consequences for both women and children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease in children and slows recovery from illness. VAD is common in dry environments where fresh fruits and vegetables are not readily available.

Vitamin A supplementation is an important strategy undertaken in Afghanistan to prevent VAD among young children. Children receive vitamin A supplements as part of National Immunization Day (NID)

campaigns (MoPH 2010b). The 2015 AfDHS included questions designed to ascertain whether young children had received vitamin A supplements or deworming medication in the 6 months before the survey.

Nearly half of children (48%) under age 2 in Afghanistan consumed vitamin A-rich foods in the 24 hours before the interview, and 30% consumed iron-rich foods **(Table 11.6)**. Nonbreastfeeding children were more likely than breastfeeding children to consume foods rich in vitamin A (61% versus 45%) and iron (43% versus 27%). Forty-eight percent of children age 6-59 months received a vitamin A supplement in the 6 months before the survey. Only 6% of children age 6-59 months received iron supplements in the 7 days prior to the survey, and 19% received deworming medication in the 6 months before the survey **(Table 11.6)**.

11.3 Presence of Iodized Salt in Households

Iodine is an essential micronutrient, and iodized salt prevents goiter and other thyroid-related health problems among children and adults. In line with food and drug regulations, household salt should be fortified with iodine to at least 15 parts per million. Afghanistan adopted a universal salt iodization policy in 2003 and has established salt iodization factories throughout the country (MoPH 2010b).

The 2015 AfDHS tested for the presence of iodine in household salt; overall, salt was tested in 97% of households **(Table 11.7)**. Among households in which salt was tested, 57% had iodized salt. It should be noted that household salt was tested for the presence or absence of iodine only; the iodine content of the salt was not measured.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among households with salt tested for iodine, the percentage with iodized salt was higher in urban areas (82%) than in rural areas (48%).
- Households in the higher wealth quintiles are more likely to consume iodized salt than those in the lower quintiles. For instance, only 26% of households in the lowest quintile used iodized salt, as opposed to 88% in the highest quintile.

11.4 Micronutrient Intake among Mothers

The 2015 AfDHS included questions to ascertain whether mothers had received iron supplements during pregnancy. Pregnant women should take iron supplements, eat iron-rich foods, and avoid parasites and malaria to prevent anemia. Only 7% of women who gave birth in the 5 years before the survey took iron supplements for 90 days or more, as recommended. More than half of women (55%) did not take iron supplements at all. Only 3% of women took deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy **(Table 11.8)**.

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Table 11.1 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed and the percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	97.4	40.8	90.4	6,002	44.1	5,845
Female	98.2	41.0	91.8	5,537	42.3	5,439
Assistance at delivery[3]						
Health professional[4]	97.7	41.7	90.4	6,513	38.9	6,363
Traditional birth attendant	98.2	38.2	92.9	3,401	55.3	3,342
Other	98.4	43.4	90.5	1,526	34.5	1,502
No one	92.8	46.8	86.6	80	44.3	74
Place of delivery[5]						
Health facility	97.7	42.6	90.4	5,624	38.5	5,493
At home	98.2	40.1	91.9	5,194	48.4	5,099
Other	98.1	33.6	91.2	701	42.6	688
Residence						
Urban	97.2	37.7	89.3	2,794	38.6	2,715
Rural	98.0	41.9	91.6	8,745	44.7	8,569
Province[6]						
Kabul	96.5	32.9	88.5	1,463	24.9	1,412
Kapisa	98.9	45.1	96.7	78	18.8	77
Parwan	96.4	55.2	91.5	295	32.5	284
Wardak	97.6	34.9	90.1	130	38.5	126
Logar	99.2	52.3	96.7	137	31.1	136
Nangarhar	98.1	52.7	90.9	390	58.0	383
Laghman	99.1	31.4	94.6	276	27.8	274
Panjsher	97.7	66.9	91.8	13	26.1	12
Baghlan	93.3	13.1	58.3	256	54.8	239
Bamyan	99.1	50.1	95.4	130	9.9	129
Ghazni	95.9	26.8	81.9	274	14.5	263
Paktika	98.6	14.4	97.6	352	42.8	347
Paktya	92.3	25.8	91.7	192	14.9	178
Khost	97.7	49.9	91.1	338	25.2	331
Kunarha	97.3	25.8	85.0	276	49.3	269
Nooristan	97.5	80.9	93.3	132	19.8	129
Badakhshan	98.7	43.8	96.6	366	31.5	361
Takhar	99.0	55.9	96.2	489	30.7	485
Kunduz	96.0	52.9	91.2	404	47.9	388
Samangan	99.7	77.6	98.4	125	22.5	125
Balkh	99.3	28.7	88.2	754	71.4	749
Sar-E-Pul	97.5	56.6	88.2	239	55.7	233
Ghor	98.9	40.8	98.5	261	78.9	258
Daykundi	100.0	57.1	85.2	131	17.6	131
Urozgan	98.6	64.4	96.7	157	13.2	155
Kandahar	95.3	18.4	87.6	1,044	76.7	995
Jawzjan	99.2	57.6	95.6	155	28.1	154
Faryab	99.6	44.3	93.1	953	47.3	949
Helmand	100.0	34.8	94.0	274	29.2	274
Badghis	98.4	55.6	94.1	296	49.2	292
Herat	99.7	50.2	94.7	752	62.9	749
Farah	99.1	86.8	98.6	275	28.0	273
Nimroz	96.8	35.0	94.8	121	8.2	117
Mother's education						
No education	97.7	40.2	91.3	9,291	43.6	9,075
Primary	98.3	45.2	89.1	1,011	39.7	993
Secondary	98.4	42.7	89.9	1,009	42.9	993
More than secondary	97.8	42.9	93.2	229	43.4	224

(Continued…)

Table 11.1–*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.6	45.0	92.0	2,052	49.0	2,023
Second	98.1	40.7	91.0	2,313	44.9	2,268
Middle	97.6	41.0	92.1	2,463	45.5	2,404
Fourth	97.3	42.5	91.6	2,486	35.8	2,419
Highest	97.5	35.4	88.5	2,226	41.9	2,170
Total	97.8	40.9	91.0	11,539	43.2	11,285

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview.
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life
[3] Total includes 19 last-born children for whom information on assistance at delivery was missing.
[4] Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary midwife
[5] Total includes 19 last-born children for whom information on place of delivery was missing.
[6] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 11.2 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding, and the percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Afghanistan 2015

Age in months	Breastfeeding status						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming plain water only	Breastfeeding and consuming non-milk liquids[1]	Breastfeeding and consuming other milk	Breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods					
0-1	1.7	56.8	5.3	1.6	30.1	4.4	100.0	98.3	778	15.8	784
2-3	4.3	43.6	9.9	1.6	29.7	10.9	100.0	95.7	1,225	19.1	1,238
4-5	4.2	33.2	12.2	1.6	25.8	22.9	100.0	95.8	1,068	22.6	1,072
6-8	6.4	10.3	10.3	1.9	15.1	56.0	100.0	93.6	1,558	25.7	1,572
9-11	14.0	4.0	3.6	1.9	7.3	69.2	100.0	86.0	1,139	30.9	1,148
12-17	22.7	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.6	71.6	100.0	77.3	3,596	27.5	3,723
18-23	33.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	60.7	100.0	66.6	1,738	20.8	1,985
0-3	3.3	48.7	8.1	1.6	29.8	8.4	100.0	96.7	2,003	17.8	2,022
0-5	3.6	43.3	9.6	1.6	28.4	13.5	100.0	96.4	3,071	19.4	3,095
6-9	6.9	9.8	9.0	2.0	14.3	57.9	100.0	93.1	2,002	26.1	2,020
12-15	21.6	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.7	73.1	100.0	78.4	2,438	29.4	2,511
12-23	26.2	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.6	68.1	100.0	73.8	5,334	25.2	5,708
20-23	41.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.7	54.1	100.0	58.6	883	21.0	1,067

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, and breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semisolids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.
[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.3 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years[1]		
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]
Sex			
Male	20.9	1.3	2.5
Female	21.1	1.6	3.7
Residence			
Urban	21.1	1.6	3.2
Rural	20.9	1.4	3.0
Province[3]			
Kabul	20.8	*	3.5
Kapisa	22.1	3.4	6.3
Parwan	19.4	3.1	4.9
Wardak	(21.6)	6.3	6.9
Logar	(21.2)	a	a
Nangarhar	18.5	(2.4)	5.0
Laghman	19.9	(0.9)	(0.9)
Panjsher	17.1	*	*
Baghlan	(21.9)	*	*
Bamyan	22.2	3.9	6.0
Ghazni	(20.9)	a	*
Paktika	17.7	5.5	5.9
Paktya	21.0	(1.9)	3.7
Khost	21.7	5.7	7.6
Kunarha	20.8	4.0	5.4
Nooristan	18.1	5.9	6.5
Badakhshan	22.0	3.6	6.1
Takhar	22.0	a	a
Kunduz	21.9	3.6	4.9
Samangan	21.5	4.2	6.7
Balkh	21.3	a	a
Sar-E-Pul	22.0	*	4.5
Ghor	24.6	a	a
Daykundi	23.1	5.5	6.8
Urozgan	21.2	3.6	4.6
Kandahar	20.9	2.7	4.1
Jawzjan	22.2	*	8.0
Faryab	20.7	a	a
Helmand	(21.8)	a	a
Badghis	21.1	3.7	4.6
Herat	18.9	*	*
Farah	19.7	1.1	7.6
Nimroz	21.7	3.0	7.0
Mother's education			
No education	21.0	1.2	3.3
Primary	21.0	2.1	2.6
Secondary	20.9	1.7	2.5
More than secondary	(19.8)	a	a
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	21.7	1.5	2.5
Second	21.2	1.3	2.6
Middle	20.7	a	3.7
Fourth	20.9	1.7	3.5
Highest	20.2	1.8	3.1
Total	21.0	1.5	3.0
Mean for all children	20.3	3.7	5.0

Note: Median and mean durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with their mother are not currently breastfeeding.

[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the children in this group were exclusively or predominantly breastfeeding

Table 11.4 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Afghanistan 2015

	Liquids			Solid or semisolid foods										
Age in months	Infant formula	Other milk[1]	Other liquids[2]	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains[3]	Fruits and vegeta-bles rich in vitamin A[4]	Other fruits and vegeta-bles	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Any solid or semisolid food	Number of children
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	5.9	29.3	6.7	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	4.5	765
2-3	7.8	33.8	12.3	2.9	6.3	3.6	0.9	4.3	2.6	2.6	3.4	4.3	11.4	1,172
4-5	10.3	32.9	17.8	7.4	10.4	5.8	2.3	7.5	3.1	3.0	3.6	6.4	24.0	1,023
6-8	14.3	38.1	34.0	11.2	39.0	19.6	8.9	16.5	12.9	7.2	9.5	17.7	59.8	1,458
9-11	13.7	36.8	45.6	14.1	62.8	38.6	12.9	29.5	16.7	9.1	16.9	23.7	80.5	980
12-17	9.3	35.7	54.7	14.9	74.8	38.6	17.2	32.9	19.7	17.0	24.7	37.2	92.7	2,778
18-23	7.0	35.5	51.6	12.4	75.4	38.6	19.3	36.7	20.2	16.8	23.3	36.2	91.2	1,158
6-23	10.7	36.4	48.0	13.5	64.9	34.2	15.0	29.3	17.8	13.5	19.8	30.5	83.0	6,374
Total	9.9	35.1	36.8	10.5	46.4	24.6	10.7	21.5	12.9	9.9	14.4	22.2	61.1	9,334
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
<6	18.1	37.7	17.1	13.4	4.0	6.1	2.9	5.5	3.5	5.1	4.8	7.2	24.6	111
6-8	21.7	45.2	35.1	27.9	47.1	24.0	13.9	24.8	19.2	7.8	13.7	29.2	78.1	100
9-11	26.1	57.0	50.4	15.9	66.0	47.3	16.3	41.9	22.8	11.8	30.9	38.6	82.3	159
12-17	22.4	45.2	59.8	16.2	74.8	44.7	23.9	41.8	27.2	24.5	30.2	46.5	95.2	817
18-23	11.3	28.3	61.4	15.7	75.8	41.4	21.3	46.2	24.0	28.5	27.2	47.6	95.8	580
6-23	18.8	40.4	58.0	16.7	72.6	42.5	21.7	42.3	25.2	23.6	28.2	45.1	93.2	1,657
Total	18.8	40.3	55.4	16.5	68.3	40.3	20.5	40.0	23.8	22.5	26.7	42.7	88.8	1,768

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a “24-hour" period (yesterday and last night).
[1] Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered cow or other animal milk.
[2] Does not include plain water
[3] Includes fortified baby food
[4] Includes fruits and vegetables such as pumpkin, squash, carrots, dark green leafy vegetables, mangoes, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

Table 11.5 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
Background characteristic	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[3]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[4]	With 3 IYCF practices[5]	Number of nonbreastfed children 6-23 months	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[6]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	With 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-8	12.1	44.7	10.8	1,458	59.7	25.0	59.6	4.5	100	97.4	12.9	45.7	10.4	1,558
9-11	17.7	42.1	11.2	980	60.2	34.3	68.1	16.3	159	94.4	20.0	45.7	11.9	1,139
12-17	27.4	50.8	18.9	2,778	59.4	33.6	61.7	14.2	817	90.8	28.8	53.3	17.8	3,596
18-23	28.2	54.6	19.4	1,158	43.8	28.0	57.5	14.1	580	81.3	28.1	55.6	17.6	1,738
Sex														
Male	21.5	48.9	15.7	3,298	55.9	29.7	61.9	14.4	814	91.3	23.2	51.5	15.4	4,112
Female	23.6	48.6	16.2	3,076	52.2	32.6	59.5	13.2	843	89.7	25.5	50.9	15.6	3,919
Residence														
Urban	32.2	48.8	21.9	1,534	56.5	46.9	62.1	21.8	455	90.1	35.6	51.8	21.8	1,989
Rural	19.5	48.8	14.1	4,840	53.1	25.2	60.2	10.7	1,202	90.7	20.6	51.0	13.4	6,042
Province[8]														
Kabul	43.6	48.8	30.0	760	60.8	60.0	61.0	25.0	280	89.4	48.0	52.1	28.7	1,040
Kapisa	16.7	73.2	16.7	45	54.8	45.0	76.3	25.4	12	90.3	22.8	73.9	18.6	57
Parwan	23.9	55.3	23.0	148	36.9	21.0	53.6	7.8	61	81.4	23.1	54.8	18.5	209
Wardak	15.6	9.2	0.7	79	*	*	*	*	9	94.5	15.4	9.8	0.8	88
Logar	18.1	61.6	18.1	50	(74.9)	(26.8)	(88.3)	(10.7)	14	94.7	20.0	67.2	16.6	64
Nangarhar	40.2	65.3	37.2	227	55.1	61.9	71.1	28.7	54	91.3	44.4	66.4	35.6	281
Laghman	11.1	83.1	10.4	150	(39.7)	(9.4)	(70.8)	(3.2)	31	89.6	10.8	81.0	9.1	181
Panjsher	23.8	24.0	8.0	7	(65.7)	(24.4)	(70.6)	(9.3)	4	87.5	24.0	41.0	8.5	11
Baghlan	40.6	70.2	40.2	143	(26.3)	(43.6)	(49.2)	(14.3)	29	87.6	41.1	66.6	35.8	172
Bamyan	4.4	52.5	3.9	78	*	*	*	*	12	91.8	5.6	52.9	3.4	90
Ghazni	12.2	46.5	9.9	145	(47.1)	(28.5)	(49.7)	(6.9)	50	86.4	16.4	47.3	9.2	195
Paktika	48.8	45.0	35.1	118	91.1	89.2	91.1	65.4	86	96.3	65.8	64.5	47.9	204
Paktya	1.5	31.4	1.3	97	60.1	6.5	58.7	0.6	45	87.3	3.1	40.1	1.1	142
Khost	15.0	60.0	14.5	182	64.9	11.0	62.7	0.0	49	92.6	14.1	60.6	11.4	231
Kunarha	13.8	9.0	2.1	148	(74.1)	(18.8)	(44.0)	(5.7)	24	96.4	14.5	13.8	2.6	171
Nooristan	4.1	32.3	2.3	62	39.4	7.5	50.3	0.4	17	86.8	4.8	36.2	1.9	79
Badakhshan	5.0	30.3	4.1	224	(58.8)	(12.6)	(71.2)	(10.1)	34	94.6	6.0	35.6	4.9	258
Takhar	13.1	62.7	6.3	280	(33.5)	(23.3)	(68.6)	(4.7)	62	87.9	15.0	63.8	6.0	343
Kunduz	30.6	57.2	16.3	227	(68.0)	(41.7)	(64.0)	(23.1)	61	93.2	32.9	58.6	17.8	288
Samangan	10.0	30.5	4.4	75	*	*	*	*	9	97.9	12.1	35.5	5.3	84
Balkh	35.6	83.3	35.3	462	(74.2)	(37.7)	(98.0)	(18.3)	79	96.2	35.9	85.4	32.8	540
Sar-E-Pul	46.6	72.0	43.9	137	(48.9)	(61.5)	(84.0)	(23.3)	22	93.0	48.7	73.7	41.1	159
Ghor	25.8	77.2	17.8	155	*	*	*	*	12	95.7	26.6	77.6	17.1	168
Daykundi	8.4	22.8	0.6	86	*	*	*	*	8	92.3	9.9	23.2	0.6	95

(Continued…)

Table 11.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: 4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: Milk or milk products[3]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[4]	With 3 IYCF practices[5]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: Breast milk, milk, or milk products[6]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	With 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Urozgan	16.2	94.4	15.2	106	17.6	14.4	90.7	1.1	16	89.3	16.0	94.0	13.3	122
Kandahar	2.3	38.5	1.2	595	79.9	6.1	75.4	2.3	129	96.4	3.0	45.1	1.4	724
Jawzjan	8.2	4.6	0.3	111	(38.6)	(6.3)	(19.3)	(0.0)	15	92.8	8.0	6.3	0.3	126
Faryab	11.4	29.6	7.8	572	(52.5)	(11.2)	(55.3)	(6.0)	128	91.3	11.3	34.3	7.5	700
Helmand	50.1	3.7	0.8	195	(42.1)	(41.7)	(25.6)	(9.0)	30	92.3	49.0	6.6	1.9	224
Badghis	7.5	85.6	6.7	168	33.7	2.6	73.2	1.3	47	85.6	6.5	82.9	5.5	215
Herat	29.2	40.1	20.7	359	22.9	16.8	25.8	6.4	153	76.9	25.5	35.9	16.4	512
Farah	19.2	26.4	10.8	107	50.5	9.1	44.6	0.2	51	83.9	15.9	32.3	7.3	158
Nimroz	2.1	37.5	2.1	73	(29.6)	(8.4)	(21.8)	(1.5)	22	83.6	3.6	33.8	2.0	95
Mother's education														
No education	20.9	49.3	14.9	5,073	53.7	29.8	59.1	12.1	1,365	90.2	22.8	51.4	14.3	6,439
Primary	22.0	48.1	15.6	602	56.6	40.4	64.1	14.7	106	93.5	24.7	50.5	15.5	708
Secondary	31.8	46.8	23.2	561	53.9	32.3	66.9	22.0	151	90.2	31.9	51.1	22.9	712
More than secondary	47.0	39.7	25.3	137	(62.5)	(50.5)	(85.7)	(42.5)	34	92.5	47.7	48.9	28.7	171
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	19.7	53.2	13.7	1,198	45.2	19.3	58.5	6.1	240	90.9	19.6	54.1	12.4	1,437
Second	26.3	51.7	17.5	1,214	54.7	31.8	58.8	19.6	339	90.1	27.5	53.3	17.9	1,553
Middle	15.5	46.3	11.4	1,362	56.9	24.3	64.6	9.0	300	92.2	17.1	49.6	10.9	1,662
Fourth	18.8	49.8	14.5	1,369	48.3	27.0	56.7	8.3	416	88.0	20.7	51.4	13.1	1,785
Highest	33.6	43.1	23.3	1,231	63.5	48.9	65.3	23.7	362	91.7	37.1	48.2	23.3	1,593
Total	22.5	48.8	15.9	6,374	54.0	31.2	60.7	13.8	1,657	90.5	24.3	51.2	15.5	8,031

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (and red palm oil); d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts.
[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid food at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9-23 months.
[3] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt
[4] For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.
[5] Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three IYCF practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semisolid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.
[6] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt
[7] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in notes 2 and 4.
[8] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 11.6 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months, the percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the past 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 +months preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households that were tested for iodized salt, the percentage who live in households with iodized salt, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:				Among children age 6-59 months living in households tested for iodized salt	
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supple-ments in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodized salt[4]	Number of children
Age in months									
6-8	26.8	13.9	1,558	42.6	4.8	5.7	1,572	62.0	1,522
9-11	47.0	25.0	1,139	40.5	5.3	9.8	1,148	61.3	1,128
12-17	53.0	35.7	3,596	50.7	6.1	15.4	3,723	62.3	3,631
18-23	56.5	37.2	1,738	48.7	6.7	17.9	1,985	56.1	1,939
24-35	na	na	na	47.2	6.4	18.8	6,598	58.5	6,417
36-47	na	na	na	49.2	7.2	24.1	6,282	58.0	6,128
48-59	na	na	na	46.2	5.7	22.7	5,902	57.6	5,732
Sex									
Male	46.4	29.9	4,112	47.3	6.4	19.2	13,961	58.8	13,613
Female	49.3	30.7	3,919	47.7	6.1	19.2	13,248	58.9	12,885
Breastfeeding status									
Breastfeeding	44.5	27.0	6,374	46.8	6.9	13.7	7,810	59.5	7,626
Not breastfeeding	60.7	43.0	1,651	47.9	6.0	21.5	19,208	58.5	18,685
Don't know	*	*	6	32.5	4.1	15.6	192	66.2	187
Mother's age at birth									
15-19	44.8	32.0	450	43.9	6.5	13.3	739	56.2	728
20-29	49.9	32.0	4,920	47.3	6.3	19.1	15,407	60.0	15,057
30-39	44.1	27.4	2,189	48.0	6.1	19.5	8,945	58.5	8,643
40-49	45.8	23.9	471	48.1	6.1	20.6	2,118	52.7	2,070
Residence									
Urban	53.9	36.2	1,989	47.6	7.0	17.7	6,271	82.4	6,087
Rural	45.8	28.3	6,042	47.5	6.0	19.7	20,938	51.8	20,411
Province[5]									
Kabul	62.0	48.7	1,040	43.2	7.6	14.6	3,277	90.3	3,156
Kapisa	49.8	33.6	57	79.4	3.2	26.7	192	76.1	185
Parwan	54.6	25.5	209	18.1	1.6	10.5	613	69.6	603
Wardak	25.3	10.1	88	51.7	15.7	19.9	293	60.6	285
Logar	42.9	33.2	64	31.8	6.6	12.1	356	65.4	348
Nangarhar	73.9	59.7	281	60.6	7.4	30.6	873	59.8	855
Laghman	53.7	39.0	181	58.2	24.1	32.6	687	86.8	679
Panjsher	43.3	30.6	11	50.1	17.1	34.3	37	79.6	36
Baghlan	59.3	45.8	172	77.1	15.4	7.6	641	46.1	626
Bamyan	22.8	7.2	90	52.0	2.6	25.8	279	72.4	275
Ghazni	30.3	22.6	195	64.4	11.8	35.1	717	53.9	703
Paktika	82.5	62.6	204	91.5	13.9	23.8	714	96.4	694
Paktya	18.3	8.3	142	77.1	10.3	59.0	537	73.5	519
Khost	35.8	24.4	231	44.8	8.8	18.5	895	41.0	894
Kunarha	40.5	23.0	171	33.2	6.6	19.4	605	31.0	351
Nooristan	17.6	13.1	79	15.2	0.2	4.2	262	47.1	261
Badakhshan	22.8	11.3	258	30.6	3.5	28.6	782	20.5	774
Takhar	58.3	15.5	343	24.1	0.8	6.1	1,050	34.1	1,041
Kunduz	64.2	39.8	288	35.8	1.1	42.8	1,071	48.9	1,053
Samangan	34.0	33.3	84	9.1	1.2	1.2	306	66.4	304
Balkh	64.1	38.6	540	73.5	9.1	12.8	1,680	52.8	1,675
Sar-E-Pul	71.1	42.7	159	12.3	1.6	5.8	524	55.4	520
Ghor	46.5	35.5	168	91.7	14.0	3.8	761	30.6	721
Daykundi	28.4	18.4	95	26.8	6.4	8.2	272	44.2	264
Urozgan	27.3	9.9	122	8.6	1.4	6.5	354	52.9	346
Kandahar	36.2	6.2	724	16.9	1.2	6.7	2,484	96.3	2,474
Jawzjan	18.7	5.0	126	22.4	3.1	7.2	543	53.7	542
Faryab	24.0	12.2	700	84.1	8.9	35.5	2,067	54.4	2,017
Helmand	71.7	53.3	224	22.0	0.8	2.9	844	66.4	827
Badghis	31.3	28.7	215	49.5	3.9	7.0	656	29.8	645
Herat	56.7	46.3	512	58.8	1.8	36.4	1,849	11.3	1,847
Farah	48.7	27.5	158	29.2	3.6	13.1	698	37.1	694
Nimroz	33.5	17.8	95	49.7	0.1	10.4	266	85.2	260

(Continued…)

Table 11.6—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:				Among children age 6-59 months living in households tested for iodized salt	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supple-ments in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodized salt[4]	Number of children
Mother's education									
No education	47.6	29.6	6,439	45.6	5.8	18.7	22,774	56.7	22,170
Primary	41.5	27.6	708	55.3	6.5	18.7	2,154	62.9	2,117
Secondary	52.3	36.3	712	60.1	10.2	24.9	1,854	73.5	1,799
More than secondary	62.9	42.2	171	56.6	11.9	22.7	428	89.1	411
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	42.8	25.8	1,437	49.4	4.0	16.8	5,265	26.6	5,174
Second	52.8	33.9	1,553	44.1	6.2	17.5	5,518	46.6	5,406
Middle	46.3	27.0	1,662	41.7	6.0	19.7	5,695	62.5	5,497
Fourth	44.4	26.7	1,785	51.6	5.9	21.8	5,717	71.5	5,563
Highest	53.0	38.3	1,593	51.0	9.4	20.1	5,014	88.1	4,857
Total	47.8	30.3	8,031	47.5	6.3	19.2	27,209	58.9	26,498

Note: Information on vitamin A is based on both mother's recall and the immunization card (where available). Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, squash, carrots, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A
[2] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs
[3] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis.
[4] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested
[5] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 11.7 Presence of iodized salt in household

Among all households, the percentage with salt tested for iodine content and the percentage with no salt in the household, and among households with salt tested, the percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among all households, the percentage			Among households with tested salt:	
Background characteristic	With salt tested	With no salt in the household	Number of house-holds	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence					
Urban	96.8	0.8	6,269	82.4	6,068
Rural	97.2	0.3	18,126	48.1	17,623
Province[1]					
Kabul	96.3	1.0	3,369	90.9	3,243
Kapisa	96.6	0.5	179	76.5	173
Parwan	98.9	0.1	601	68.8	594
Wardak	96.9	0.5	351	53.3	341
Logar	97.0	1.8	398	66.1	386
Nangarhar	98.0	0.1	625	59.9	612
Laghman	98.6	0.3	446	86.7	440
Panjsher	95.9	0.5	54	79.2	52
Baghlan	97.9	0.0	776	40.4	759
Bamyan	98.0	0.5	300	70.2	294
Ghazni	97.5	1.2	864	52.3	842
Paktika	95.5	0.3	514	97.3	491
Paktya	97.3	0.2	353	70.1	344
Khost	99.8	0.0	457	37.2	456
Kunarha	50.0	0.3	507	30.6	254
Nooristan	99.5	0.2	127	43.8	127
Badakhshan	98.4	0.1	849	19.7	836
Takhar	99.4	0.0	1,027	31.9	1,021
Kunduz	98.7	0.4	1,070	44.3	1,056
Samangan	99.4	0.5	316	66.8	314
Balkh	99.4	0.3	1,510	58.1	1,500
Sar-E-Pul	98.7	0.4	644	52.6	636
Ghor	94.5	1.3	626	29.8	591
Daykundi	98.1	0.1	346	41.8	340
Urozgan	97.7	0.4	167	50.9	163
Kandahar	99.1	0.1	1,659	93.6	1,644
Jawzjan	99.6	0.2	563	52.3	561
Faryab	98.0	0.4	1,680	53.1	1,647
Helmand	96.5	1.3	718	63.3	692
Badghis	98.6	0.0	531	27.2	523
Herat	99.9	0.1	2,011	15.2	2,009
Farah	99.7	0.2	501	43.6	500
Nimroz	98.3	0.1	238	78.2	234
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	98.1	0.4	4,852	26.0	4,762
Second	97.7	0.2	4,838	42.1	4,728
Middle	96.0	0.5	4,871	56.2	4,677
Fourth	97.1	0.2	4,859	72.2	4,720
Highest	96.5	0.8	4,976	87.6	4,804
Total	97.1	0.4	24,395	56.9	23,691

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 11.8 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among ever-married women age 15-49 with a child born in the past 5 years, the percentage who received a vitamin A dose in the first 2 months after the birth of the last child, the percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child, and the percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of the last child, and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past 5 years and who live in households that were tested for iodized salt, the percentage who live in households with iodized salt, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who received vitamin A dose postpartum[1]	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth						Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Among women with a child born in the last 5 years who live in households that were tested for iodized salt	
		None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Total			Percentage living in households with iodized salt[2]	Number of women
Age											
15-19	20.6	61.9	25.6	2.4	5.7	4.4	100.0	2.6	856	55.5	831
20-29	22.9	55.6	26.3	4.8	6.5	6.8	100.0	3.3	10,569	58.5	10,317
30-39	24.6	52.7	25.9	5.7	7.7	8.1	100.0	2.6	6,434	58.1	6,228
40-49	21.0	57.5	25.4	5.1	5.5	6.5	100.0	2.5	1,773	51.5	1,737
Residence											
Urban	29.6	48.4	30.1	5.8	8.2	7.4	100.0	2.9	4,559	82.9	4,421
Rural	21.3	57.1	24.8	4.8	6.3	7.0	100.0	3.1	15,073	50.0	14,693
Province[3]											
Kabul	29.3	42.7	33.7	6.5	9.9	7.2	100.0	4.0	2,385	90.7	2,293
Kapisa	40.8	51.2	39.1	5.5	3.9	0.2	100.0	1.2	129	76.1	125
Parwan	24.0	28.2	26.5	14.1	30.1	1.1	100.0	3.8	437	68.4	428
Wardak	14.9	33.2	31.4	8.0	2.6	24.8	100.0	0.8	249	62.7	243
Logar	36.1	42.2	30.4	24.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	276	63.9	267
Nangarhar	41.1	33.9	31.3	11.0	9.8	13.9	100.0	0.9	576	60.1	568
Laghman	50.1	39.3	54.1	1.8	4.0	0.8	100.0	5.4	428	86.3	421
Panjsher	37.2	40.4	55.4	0.6	0.2	3.4	100.0	15.1	26	78.8	25
Baghlan	67.1	49.5	28.2	6.7	7.8	7.8	100.0	0.9	504	41.7	496
Bamyan	11.5	37.0	49.6	4.8	5.6	3.0	100.0	4.8	206	71.0	203
Ghazni	30.8	73.0	9.7	1.3	0.2	15.8	100.0	11.9	638	51.7	624
Paktika	32.7	52.5	29.6	3.1	12.0	2.8	100.0	4.0	525	97.1	505
Paktya	26.9	55.5	23.6	1.2	0.2	19.5	100.0	1.8	347	74.6	335
Khost	8.5	58.4	26.4	1.3	1.0	12.9	100.0	4.8	580	41.0	579
Kunarha	23.1	68.0	11.5	2.8	1.4	16.3	100.0	1.9	421	31.0	237
Nooristan	0.6	96.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	100.0	0.0	184	46.0	183
Badakhshan	8.7	70.4	15.2	6.3	8.0	0.1	100.0	2.4	650	20.6	643
Takhar	15.9	75.8	17.3	2.6	3.7	0.6	100.0	0.2	751	33.3	745
Kunduz	10.5	52.8	13.4	7.3	19.7	6.8	100.0	2.9	760	47.5	749
Samangan	6.8	75.3	19.4	0.2	0.0	5.0	100.0	0.6	225	66.2	223
Balkh	36.4	49.1	37.4	6.1	4.6	2.7	100.0	0.3	1,232	53.6	1,229
Sar-E-Pul	11.0	66.0	14.5	5.7	13.7	0.1	100.0	0.5	430	52.1	424
Ghor	54.8	54.3	44.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	3.4	542	32.3	513
Daykundi	7.1	80.9	9.6	0.7	0.3	8.5	100.0	2.0	216	44.5	212
Urozgan	12.0	73.8	21.2	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0	0.3	200	51.3	196
Kandahar	3.5	86.6	10.3	1.2	0.0	1.9	100.0	1.2	1,631	95.1	1,618
Jawzjan	21.1	83.5	14.2	0.3	0.9	1.1	100.0	1.1	398	54.3	397
Faryab	19.7	28.8	41.9	6.9	16.9	5.5	100.0	4.6	1,451	53.0	1,426
Helmand	6.1	69.3	1.5	0.0	0.9	28.4	100.0	3.8	568	65.6	555
Badghis	3.1	86.2	7.8	2.9	2.8	0.3	100.0	0.6	499	29.0	491
Herat	27.1	23.6	46.1	7.9	4.5	18.0	100.0	4.0	1,465	12.4	1,464
Farah	14.5	81.3	8.0	4.2	3.7	2.7	100.0	7.6	493	39.7	491
Nimroz	40.0	58.7	8.5	9.2	20.7	2.9	100.0	0.5	195	83.1	191
Education											
No education	21.5	58.5	24.6	4.5	5.5	6.9	100.0	2.9	16,279	55.1	15,855
Primary	28.9	43.0	31.1	7.9	9.8	8.2	100.0	1.4	1,596	61.3	1,565
Secondary	30.9	35.5	37.1	8.5	11.7	7.3	100.0	5.4	1,432	75.4	1,387
More than secondary	44.7	26.7	28.2	3.6	32.8	8.7	100.0	7.1	325	87.1	306
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	18.3	61.3	25.8	3.7	4.9	4.3	100.0	1.6	3,914	26.3	3,849
Second	18.5	60.7	22.0	4.1	5.5	7.7	100.0	3.2	3,964	45.1	3,883
Middle	20.9	56.9	24.8	4.5	6.0	7.8	100.0	3.3	4,020	59.0	3,881
Fourth	27.0	52.6	26.4	6.0	7.5	7.5	100.0	3.7	4,056	70.8	3,944
Highest	31.9	43.1	31.8	6.9	10.2	8.1	100.0	3.2	3,679	88.8	3,557
Total	23.2	55.1	26.1	5.0	6.8	7.1	100.0	3.0	19,632	57.6	19,113

[1] In the first 2 months after delivery of last birth
[2] Excludes women in households where salt was not tested
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

MALARIA 12

Key Findings

Ownership of nets: A total of 26% of households in Afghanistan have at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN).

Access to ITN: Only 13% of the household population have access to an ITN (if each ITN in the household is used by up to 2 people).

Slept under ITN: Four percent of the household population, 5% of children under age 5, and 4% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

ACT for treatment of fever: While advice or treatment was sought for 63% of children with a fever, only about 1% were treated with artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Malaria is endemic in many areas of Afghanistan at altitudes below 2,000 meters, with an estimated 22.4 million people living in areas with a high risk of transmission. Malaria is most prevalent in snow-fed river valleys and areas used for rice cultivation. Transmission is seasonal, occurring from June to November[1]. However, many *Plasmodium vivax* infections relapse during the spring season, which may give rise to a *vivax* peak around July. The *Plasmodium falciparum* peak is from August to October, a few months after the summer peak of *Plasmodium vivax*. The seasonality and relative low prevalence of malaria (about 10% in the most endemic areas) has resulted in a population only partly immune to malaria, with children and teenagers bearing most of the burden (MoPH 2013).

Although the incidence of malaria has declined markedly in the last decade, continued efforts are required to decrease the incidence of the two predominant species (*Plasmodium falciparum* and *plasmodium vivax*). Much progress has been made in controlling malaria in the last decade. Health services are immeasurably stronger from the support of the international community in scaling up the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) to national coverage. The BPHS improved case management and systematized the national reporting system through the Health Management Information System (HMIS) during 2003 and 2004. Increased emphasis on reporting and collaboration between the National Malaria and Leishmaniasis Control Program (NMLCP) and the Health Management Information System (HMIS) have strengthened malaria reporting and expanded the number of sites that provide standardized information (MoPH 2012).

Based on the Afghanistan 2005 malaria transmission risk stratification, the 34 provinces in the country have been classified into three risk strata (high, medium, and low, or malaria free) based on risk of

[1] The fieldwork of 2015 AfDHS was conducted from June 2015 to February 2016 in all provinces regardless of seasonality and high risk areas in the country.

transmission, geography, climate, altitude, and latitude (MoPH 2009)[2]. An assessment of the 2015 AfDHS with these strata provides useful information for the program in Afghanistan.

This chapter presents data for assessing the effectiveness of malaria control strategies, as well as the availability and use of mosquito nets and the prophylactic and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs.

12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is defined as: (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (long-lasting insecticidal net, or LLIN) or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least 1 ITN for every two people

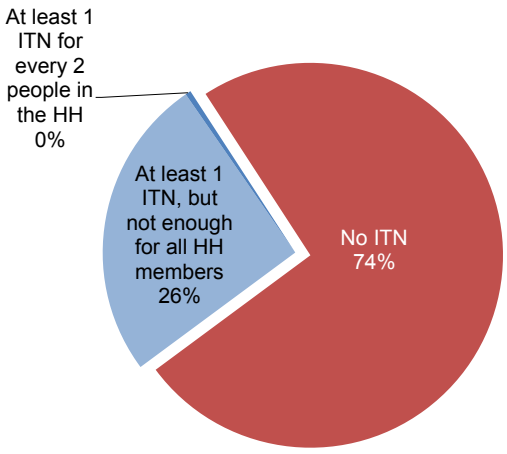
Sample: Households

More than one-third of households (37%) in Afghanistan have at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated), with 26% possessing at least one ITN **(Table 12.1).**

Less than 1% of the households had at least one ITN for every two people who stayed in the household the night before the survey; in these households all members had access to an ITN because two people could share a single net. **(Table 12.1** and **Figure 12.1)**. Overall, 74% of the households in Afghanistan do not have an ITN. Although the remaining 26% of the households have at least one ITN, these households do not meet the requirement for full household ITN coverage.

Figure 12.1 **Household Ownership of ITNs**

Percent distribution of households



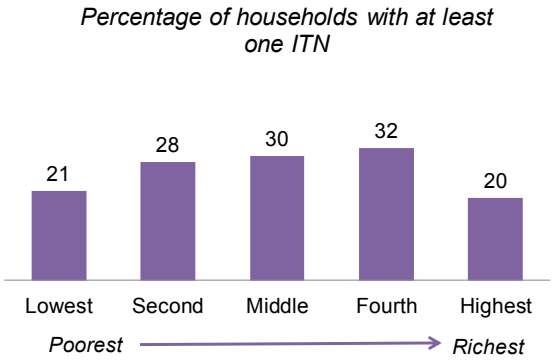
Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural households are more likely to possess at least one ITN than urban households (29% versus 18%) **(Table 12.1)**.

[2] High-risk provinces include Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunarha, Khost, Kunduz, Takhar, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Badghis, Herat, Kandahar, and Helmand. Medium-risk provinces include Samangan, Sar-E-Pul, Jawzjan, Urozgan, Zabul, Nimroz, Farah, Logar, Paktya, Paktika, Wardak, Daykundi, Kabul, Parwan, and Kapisa. Low-risk provinces include Ghor, Bamyan, Panjsher, Nooristan, and Ghazni.

- Households in the lowest and highest wealth quintiles are least likely to have at least one ITN compared with those in other quintiles **(Figure 12.2).**
- Households in the high-risk strata are more likely to possess at least one ITN. Thirty-two percent of households in the high-risk strata, 20% in the medium-risk strata, and 8% in the low-risk strata possess at least one ITN.

Figure 12.2 **ITN Ownership by household wealth**



12.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS AND USE OF ITNS

Access to an ITN

Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household was used by up to two people.

Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs

Percentage of population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

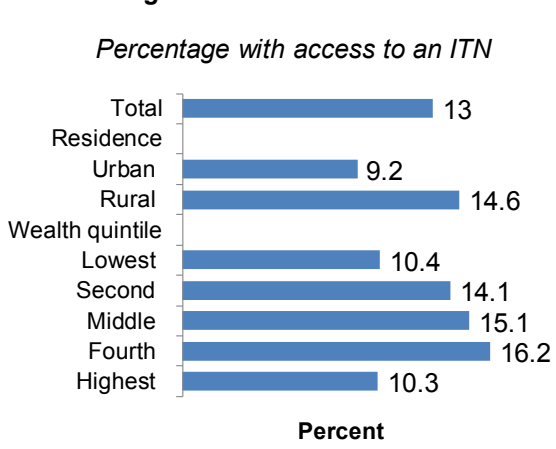
Table 12.2 shows that overall, 13% of the de facto population who stayed in the household the night before the survey could sleep under an ITN if each net was used by a maximum of 2 people. Access to an ITN varies according to the number of people who stayed in the household the night before the survey. Eighteen percent of households with 2 members had access to an ITN. In contrast, only 12% of households with eight or more members had access to an ITN. Since the average household size in Afghanistan is eight members, this indicates overall poor coverage by ITN (see Chapter 2 **Table 2.8**).

Table 12.3 shows that 4% of de facto household population slept under an ITN the night before the survey. Only 15% of the population in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey. However, this result should be assessed with caution because use of mosquito nets is seasonal. Net usage of an ITN on the night before the survey may not be representative of the pattern of use during periods of high malaria transmission.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Households in the rural areas are more likely to have access to an ITN than those in the urban areas (15% versus 9%) **(Figure 12.3)**.
- In high- and medium- risk strata, 15% and 14% of the household population with at least 1 ITN in the household slept under an ITN the night before the survey, while only 4% in the low-risk strata did so (**Table 12.3**).

Figure 12.3 **Access to ITNs**



Use of existing ITN

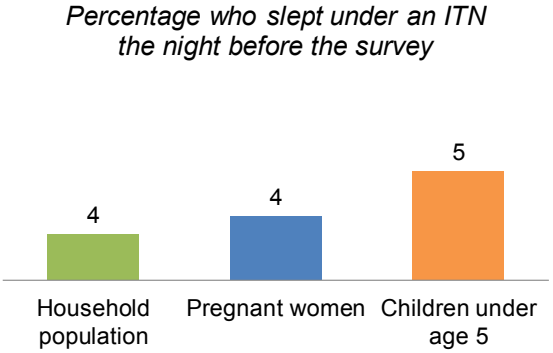
Table 12.4 shows that 21% of the ITNs reported as owned by households were used in the household the night before the survey. The percentage of use of existing ITNs is lower in rural areas than in urban areas (17% and 43%, respectively). The proportion of net utilization is higher in the highest wealth quintile (40%) and lower in the lowest quintile (6%).

12.4 Use of ITNs by Children and Pregnant Women

The use of mosquito nets by vulnerable groups in highly endemic communities is one of the major indicators in the 2013-2017 National Malaria Strategic Plans (MoPH 2012). **Table 12.5** presents data on the extent to which children under age 5 slept under various types of nets during the night before the survey. Overall, 7% of children slept under any net and 5% slept under an ITN. Similarly, 4% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.6** and **Figure 12.4**)

Patterns by background characteristics

Figure 12.4 Use of ITNs



- There is difference in usage of ITNs in urban and rural areas; the percentages of children in urban and rural areas who sleep under an ITN are 6% and 4%, respectively. However, when the households with at least one ITN are considered, 31% of children in urban areas and 14% in the rural areas slept under an ITN. The pattern is similar for pregnant women (**Table 12.5** and **Table 12.6**).
- Children in the high-risk and medium-risk strata are more likely to sleep under an ITN than those in the low-risk strata (**Table 12.5**).
- In the eastern regional provinces with high risk of malaria transmission, in households with at least one ITN, use by pregnant women age 15-49 was 28% in Nangarhar, 27% in Laghman, and 15% in Kunarha **(Table 12.6)**.

12.5 Case Management of Malaria in Children

Care seeking for children under age 5 with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility, or a pharmacy.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.

Diagnosis of malaria in children under age 5 with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under age 5 with fever

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drugs, the percentage who took artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Community-Based Management of Malaria (CBMM) in Afghanistan, includes training of community health workers, diagnosis and confirmation of malaria cases at the community level, and proper treatment based on National Treatment Guidelines (NTG). Because fever is the main symptom of malaria, the proportion of febrile children in the population is a proxy for malaria prevalence. In the 2015 AfDHS, mothers were asked whether their children under age 5 had had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. If fever was reported, the mother was asked if treatment was sought at a health facility and if the child was given any medication.

The 2015 AfDHS found that 29% of children under age 5 had a fever during the 2 weeks before the interview **(Table 12.7).** Overall, advice or treatment was sought for 63% of the children, while 8% had their blood taken for testing. However, only about 1% of these children were prescribed artemisinin combination therapy (ACT), although this therapy is the first line of treatment for uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in Afghanistan. Fever was treated more often with other antimalarial drugs (12%). Use of sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar is relatively common (80%) **(Table 12.9)**.

Advice or treatment was sought primarily from the public sector for children (58%), of which government hospitals accounted for 29% **(Table 12.8)**. Advice or treatment was sought from the private sector for 49% of children, primarily from private doctors (22%) and pharmacies (17%). For 3% of children, advice or treatment was sought from other sources such as shops, traditional practitioners, and markets.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 12-23 months were most likely to have had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey (35%), although they were less likely to receive treatment than children under 12 months (**Table 12.7).**
- Children in the high-risk areas are more likely than those in other regions to be treated for fever. Six percent of children who received antimalarial drugs in the high-risk areas received an ACT, although 16% received quinine and 80% received SP/Fansidar **(Table 12.9)**.

List of Tables

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- **Table 12.4 Use of existing ITNs**
- **Table 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by children**
- **Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**
- **Table 12.7 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever**
- **Table 12.8 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever**
- **Table 12.9 Type of antimalarial drugs used**

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated), insecticide-treated net (ITN), and long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); average number of nets, ITNs, and LLINs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net, ITN, and LLIN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net			Average number of nets per household				Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night[1]			Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
Background Characteristic	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)	Number of households	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)	
Residence											
Urban	30.4	18.2	16.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	6,269	2.5	1.8	1.7	6,250
Rural	38.7	28.7	27.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	18,126	4.1	3.3	3.2	18,115
Province[3]											
Kabul	11.0	7.4	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	3,369	0.7	0.2	0.2	3,365
Kapisa	84.2	82.7	82.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	179	19.8	19.4	19.4	178
Parwan	46.6	42.6	42.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	601	10.4	9.9	9.9	600
Wardak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	351	0.0	0.0	0.0	350
Logar	37.2	34.4	33.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	398	1.2	1.2	1.2	398
Nangarhar	41.7	37.1	36.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	625	3.9	3.6	3.6	624
Laghman	53.5	48.5	48.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	446	7.2	6.3	6.3	446
Panjsher	4.2	4.0	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	54	1.0	1.0	1.0	54
Baghlan	25.8	15.0	10.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	776	1.8	0.9	0.9	773
Bamyan	3.2	2.4	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	300	0.5	0.5	0.3	300
Ghazni	16.0	15.6	15.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	864	0.3	0.3	0.3	864
Paktika	35.6	35.3	35.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	514	0.2	0.2	0.2	514
Paktya	45.7	44.7	44.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	353	7.5	7.4	7.4	353
Khost	82.6	64.7	62.9	2.9	2.4	2.3	457	7.5	5.4	5.3	457
Kunarha	48.5	46.6	46.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	507	11.1	9.5	9.5	506
Nooristan	15.1	15.0	15.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	127	0.3	0.3	0.3	127
Badakhshan	25.2	12.5	8.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	849	3.0	1.5	1.0	849
Takhar	61.8	54.3	53.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1,027	7.8	7.2	7.1	1,025
Kunduz	36.1	34.8	34.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1,070	1.2	1.2	1.2	1,066
Samangan	8.0	4.1	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	316	0.0	0.0	0.0	315
Balkh	66.1	33.1	31.8	1.3	0.6	0.6	1,510	6.8	4.3	4.2	1,504
Sar-E-Pul	21.4	20.7	20.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	644	3.1	3.1	3.1	644
Ghor	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	626	0.0	0.0	0.0	626
Daykundi	16.6	15.0	14.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	346	3.5	3.1	3.1	346
Urozgan	10.4	9.8	9.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	167	0.0	0.0	0.0	167
Kandahar	59.2	14.6	12.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	1,659	2.1	1.4	1.2	1,659
Jawzjan	78.9	52.3	51.7	1.4	0.9	0.9	563	1.2	0.9	0.9	563
Faryab	59.2	49.3	48.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1,680	9.0	7.4	7.4	1,677
Helmand	29.4	27.4	26.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	718	0.9	0.7	0.7	716
Badghis	24.1	22.3	22.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	531	2.6	2.6	2.6	531
Herat	25.7	21.4	21.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	2,011	3.8	3.4	3.4	2,010
Farah	72.5	15.2	5.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	501	6.2	1.2	0.4	501
Nimroz	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	238	0.2	0.0	0.0	238
Level of risk											
High risk stratum	46.1	32.1	30.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	13,865	4.8	3.8	3.7	13,843
Medium risk stratum	27.5	20.2	19.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	8,560	2.6	2.0	2.0	8,552
Low risk stratum	8.7	8.3	8.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,970	0.3	0.2	0.2	1,970
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	28.3	21.2	20.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	4,852	2.3	1.9	1.9	4,850
Second	37.5	28.2	27.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	4,838	3.6	3.0	2.9	4,837
Middle	42.4	29.5	28.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	4,871	4.8	4.0	3.9	4,868
Fourth	43.1	31.5	30.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	4,859	4.9	3.8	3.8	4,852
Highest	31.4	19.6	17.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	4,976	2.7	1.8	1.7	4,958
Total	36.5	26.0	24.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	24,395	3.7	2.9	2.8	24,364

[1] De facto household members.
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 12.2 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by number of ITNs owned by each household, according to number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey, Afghanistan 2015

	Number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey								
Number of ITNs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	Total
0	72.2	82.1	74.4	72.5	77.1	76.2	76.6	71.5	73.1
1	21.2	14.5	18.3	15.0	12.4	9.3	7.1	5.5	7.1
2	4.2	2.5	6.5	8.7	8.0	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.4
3	2.4	0.9	0.8	3.7	2.4	4.2	5.4	11.5	8.9
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.4
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.7
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	115	1,198	3,316	7,020	12,221	18,846	22,973	126,699	192,389
Percent with access to an ITN[1]	27.8	17.9	19.5	20.0	13.8	14.2	13.3	12.4	13.2

[1] Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household was used by up to two people.

Table 12.3 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Household population				Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background Characteristic	Percentage who slept under any net the night before the survey	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] the night before the survey	Percentage who slept under an LLIN the night before the survey	Number	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] the night before the survey	Number
Age (in years)[2]						
<5	6.6	4.6	4.4	31,144	16.8	8,614
5-14	5.4	3.5	3.3	59,525	12.8	16,118
15-34	5.8	3.8	3.6	63,234	14.4	16,823
35-39	6.7	4.4	4.1	21,830	16.2	5,964
50+	6.2	3.9	3.6	16,652	15.4	4,261
Sex						
Male	5.8	3.9	3.6	98,426	14.2	26,638
Female	6.1	4.0	3.8	93,963	15.0	25,146
Residence						
Urban	9.8	5.5	4.9	47,194	28.3	9,180
Rural	4.7	3.4	3.3	145,195	11.6	42,605
Province[3]						
Kabul	2.3	1.6	1.4	24,901	19.5	1,982
Kapisa	8.6	8.5	8.5	1,380	10.4	1,131
Parwan	11.7	10.5	10.5	4,488	26.1	1,808
Wardak	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,528	*	3
Logar	5.8	5.3	5.3	3,400	15.8	1,150
Nangarhar	11.6	10.4	10.2	5,768	28.9	2,073
Laghman	18.1	16.0	16.0	4,030	34.5	1,872
Panjsher	0.8	0.8	0.8	422	20.9	15
Baghlan	1.2	0.7	0.6	5,546	4.8	863
Bamyan	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,231	0.4	53
Ghazni	0.5	0.5	0.4	7,263	2.9	1,180
Paktika	2.0	2.0	2.0	4,828	5.5	1,744
Paktya	3.2	3.2	3.2	3,524	7.1	1,583
Khost	14.1	11.5	11.3	5,463	16.9	3,718
Kunarha	10.0	9.9	9.7	4,248	20.3	2,064
Nooristan	1.3	1.3	1.2	1,251	8.1	195
Badakhshan	6.8	3.3	3.2	6,181	26.1	772
Takhar	4.3	3.0	2.9	7,220	5.5	3,974
Kunduz	2.3	2.1	2.1	8,546	5.7	3,190
Samangan	4.0	1.7	1.6	2,188	36.5	101
Balkh	9.4	4.0	3.8	11,595	12.6	3,661
Sar-E-Pul	2.0	1.9	1.8	4,188	8.8	886
Ghor	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,747	*	4
Daykundi	1.9	1.5	1.3	2,270	9.4	360
Urozgan	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,501	1.4	159
Kandahar	11.1	5.6	4.4	15,548	41.6	2,111
Jawzjan	5.8	2.5	2.4	4,637	4.7	2,491
Faryab	5.8	4.3	4.2	13,115	8.5	6,578
Helmand	6.5	6.1	6.0	6,059	23.4	1,590
Badghis	0.6	0.6	0.5	4,042	2.6	943
Herat	4.4	2.7	2.6	13,323	12.4	2,882
Farah	24.5	5.8	1.8	4,093	42.9	552
Nimroz	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,707	(14.7)	6
Level of risk						
High risk stratum	7.4	5.0	4.8	110,684	15.4	36,290
Medium risk stratum	4.8	2.9	2.6	65,790	13.7	14,046
Low risk stratum	0.3	0.3	0.3	15,915	3.7	1,448
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.3	0.9	0.9	38,505	4.0	8,322
Second	3.8	2.5	2.4	38,709	8.9	11,033
Middle	6.1	4.6	4.5	38,325	15.4	11,557
Fourth	8.4	6.0	5.6	38,440	17.9	12,817
Highest	10.0	5.7	4.9	38,410	27.0	8,056
Total	5.9	3.9	3.7	192,389	14.6	51,784

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

[2] Total includes 4 cases with missing information on age.

[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 12.4 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background Characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used the night before the survey	Number of ITNs[1]
Residence		
Urban	43.1	2,210
Rural	16.9	10,787
Province[2]		
Kabul	34.0	419
Kapisa	11.6	384
Parwan	35.5	533
Logar	36.9	210
Nangarhar	40.3	526
Laghman	45.2	494
Panjsher	(42.4)	4
Baghlan	9.5	169
Bamyan	0.5	19
Ghazni	4.8	307
Paktika	11.1	367
Paktya	12.8	426
Khost	21.1	1,086
Kunarha	29.4	563
Nooristan	13.0	44
Badakhshan	32.4	229
Takhar	6.8	1,060
Kunduz	12.7	522
Samangan	63.2	16
Balkh	17.9	963
Sar-E-Pul	12.2	239
Daykundi	23.4	109
Urozgan	4.0	31
Kandahar	54.1	537
Jawzjan	7.7	507
Faryab	13.4	1,660
Helmand	34.2	375
Badghis	4.2	207
Herat	16.1	840
Farah	58.4	127
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.3	2,036
Second	12.9	2,780
Middle	22.5	2,956
Fourth	25.5	3,205
Highest	40.2	2,020
Total	21.4	12,996

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months

[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age five who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); and among children under age five in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Children under age 5 in all households				Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background Characteristic	Percentage who slept under any net the night before the survey	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] the night before the survey	Percentage who slept under an LLIN the night before the survey	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] the night before the survey	Number of children
Age (in years)						
<1	7.0	4.8	4.5	5,916	18.1	1,576
1	6.4	4.4	4.1	5,838	15.5	1,663
2	6.8	4.6	4.4	6,774	16.6	1,883
3	6.4	4.9	4.7	6,484	17.5	1,807
4	6.5	4.5	4.1	6,132	16.3	1,686
Sex						
Male	6.7	4.7	4.5	16,017	16.9	4,467
Female	6.5	4.6	4.3	15,127	16.7	4,147
Residence						
Urban	10.7	6.1	5.4	7,168	30.8	1,425
Rural	5.4	4.2	4.1	23,976	14.0	7,189
Province[2]						
Kabul	3.0	2.3	2.1	3,797	26.2	328
Kapisa	10.8	10.8	10.8	216	13.5	173
Parwan	17.6	15.7	15.7	702	37.3	295
Wardak	0.0	0.0	0.0	348	*	1
Logar	6.8	6.6	6.5	425	17.8	157
Nangarhar	13.3	11.7	11.2	1,003	32.7	358
Laghman	20.2	18.3	18.1	784	38.8	369
Panjsher	1.2	1.2	1.2	40	(23.2)	2
Baghlan	1.1	0.5	0.5	737	3.2	125
Bamyan	0.1	0.1	0.1	330	(2.2)	9
Ghazni	0.6	0.6	0.5	792	2.3	194
Paktika	2.3	2.3	2.3	860	6.7	291
Paktya	3.1	3.1	3.1	609	6.9	270
Khost	15.2	12.8	12.6	1,008	18.3	706
Kunarha	11.0	11.0	10.7	745	23.4	352
Nooristan	1.8	1.8	1.7	308	11.5	47
Badakhshan	7.9	4.2	4.2	888	31.7	117
Takhar	6.5	5.0	4.8	1,216	8.7	696
Kunduz	3.2	3.2	3.2	1,203	8.3	472
Samangan	4.3	1.5	1.5	347	34.3	16
Balkh	10.1	4.2	4.0	1,920	13.4	601
Sar-E-Pul	2.6	2.4	2.4	618	11.0	134
Ghor	0.0	0.0	0.0	868	*	1
Daykundi	1.9	1.3	1.1	333	8.7	51
Urozgan	0.1	0.1	0.1	390	1.2	44
Kandahar	9.5	4.4	3.2	2,803	40.0	305
Jawzjan	7.2	3.2	3.1	589	5.5	339
Faryab	6.6	5.3	5.2	2,365	11.3	1,108
Helmand	6.4	6.1	5.9	922	22.3	251
Badghis	0.7	0.7	0.6	745	2.8	183
Herat	4.4	2.9	2.9	2,093	11.9	509
Farah	17.2	4.0	1.8	819	35.1	94
Nimroz	0.2	0.2	0.2	297	*	1
Level of risk						
High risk stratum	8.1	5.8	5.5	18,431	17.3	6,151
Medium risk stratum	5.4	3.6	3.3	10,375	16.9	2,210
Low risk stratum	0.5	0.5	0.4	2,338	4.2	253
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.6	1.1	1.1	5,995	4.9	1,322
Second	4.4	3.3	3.2	6,387	11.3	1,850
Middle	6.9	5.5	5.3	6,604	18.4	1,976
Fourth	9.5	6.8	6.5	6,389	19.8	2,199
Highest	10.8	6.5	5.7	5,769	29.6	1,267
Total	6.6	4.6	4.4	31,144	16.8	8,614

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentages of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households				Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background Characteristic	Percentage who slept under any net the night before the survey	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] the night before the survey	Percentage who slept under an LLIN the night before the survey	Number of women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] the night before the survey	Number of women
Residence						
Urban	14.5	8.0	7.4	928	32.6	229
Rural	4.7	3.4	3.2	5,360	12.2	1,489
Province[2]						
Kabul	3.3	2.3	2.3	407	*	61
Kapisa	7.6	7.6	7.6	30	9.2	25
Parwan	11.7	10.7	10.7	107	(34.5)	33
Wardak	0.0	0.0	0.0	55	*	0
Logar	7.7	7.7	7.7	122	23.1	40
Nangarhar	11.8	11.8	11.7	137	27.8	59
Laghman	12.1	11.3	11.3	155	26.6	66
Panjsher	0.0	0.0	0.0	11	*	0
Baghlan	0.7	0.5	0.2	204	(3.4)	32
Bamyan	0.0	0.0	0.0	43	*	1
Ghazni	0.9	0.9	0.9	368	(11.4)	29
Paktika	1.9	1.9	1.9	259	6.0	82
Paktya	4.6	4.6	4.6	92	11.5	37
Khost	17.5	14.9	14.8	209	22.7	138
Kunarha	7.9	7.1	7.1	124	15.0	59
Nooristan	1.7	1.7	1.7	67	11.2	10
Badakhshan	8.4	6.1	6.1	159	(35.4)	27
Takhar	6.4	5.5	5.5	226	9.4	133
Kunduz	2.0	2.0	2.0	343	5.3	129
Samangan	4.0	2.6	2.4	69	*	3
Balkh	7.9	3.1	3.1	370	10.4	111
Sar-E-Pul	1.7	0.7	0.7	144	(4.4)	22
Ghor	0.0	0.0	0.0	208	*	0
Daykundi	1.1	0.2	0.2	48	*	7
Urozgan	0.1	0.1	0.1	42	*	4
Kandahar	8.2	3.6	3.2	596	(34.2)	63
Jawzjan	5.7	1.8	1.8	165	3.6	83
Faryab	7.9	5.7	5.6	426	10.2	241
Helmand	8.8	8.4	8.3	162	(30.9)	44
Badghis	1.1	1.1	1.1	143	(4.0)	38
Herat	3.2	2.5	2.3	457	(11.0)	103
Farah	21.2	5.4	1.2	275	40.7	37
Nimroz	0.0	0.0	0.0	60	*	0
Education						
No education	5.2	3.5	3.3	5,392	13.1	1,441
Primary	11.7	7.4	6.2	435	25.4	127
Secondary	10.0	7.3	7.0	384	21.8	129
More than secondary	19.0	8.8	7.9	78	(32.0)	21
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.1	0.8	0.8	1,400	4.0	283
Second	4.2	3.0	2.9	1,545	11.7	400
Middle	5.8	4.6	4.6	1,363	16.6	382
Fourth	8.7	5.2	4.6	1,186	15.1	406
Highest	15.4	9.3	8.5	794	29.9	248
Total	6.1	4.1	3.8	6,288	14.9	1,719

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 12.7 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children under age five with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age five with fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, the percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel, the percentage who took any artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT), by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Among children under age five:		Among children under age five with fever:				
Background Characteristic	Percentage with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Percentage who took any ACT	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
Age (in months)							
<12	29.4	5,815	67.1	7.2	0.4	16.7	1,711
12-23	35.3	5,708	63.9	7.7	0.2	10.0	2,013
24-35	31.7	6,598	59.2	7.8	0.7	11.0	2,094
36-47	27.1	6,282	65.8	8.6	0.8	11.7	1,704
48-59	20.1	5,902	59.7	8.2	0.6	9.3	1,187
Sex							
Male	28.6	15,605	63.9	8.3	0.6	11.1	4,460
Female	28.9	14,699	62.5	7.4	0.4	12.5	4,249
Residence							
Urban	30.7	7,040	65.8	6.0	0.0	16.5	2,162
Rural	28.1	23,264	62.3	8.5	0.7	10.2	6,547
Province[2]							
Kabul	29.3	3,677	56.9	5.1	0.0	21.9	1,078
Kapisa	20.0	211	44.4	2.4	0.0	2.5	42
Parwan	10.9	688	66.4	5.1	0.0	5.7	75
Wardak	33.1	329	54.1	2.9	0.0	1.1	109
Logar	13.0	417	49.0	9.7	0.0	7.8	54
Nangarhar	44.4	972	62.7	34.6	0.0	4.7	431
Laghman	34.0	770	88.7	66.7	0.0	5.1	262
Panjsher	3.1	39	*	*	*	*	1
Baghlan	25.0	700	81.9	10.6	0.0	10.0	175
Bamyan	20.6	314	66.6	3.7	0.0	1.7	65
Ghazni	12.3	778	29.7	3.5	0.0	4.9	96
Paktika	13.1	856	96.3	34.2	0.0	0.0	112
Paktya	27.8	578	63.6	11.5	0.4	4.6	161
Khost	12.3	991	35.2	12.0	0.0	0.0	122
Kunarha	18.9	704	48.8	12.6	0.0	1.5	133
Nooristan	25.0	303	40.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	76
Badakhshan	26.3	870	44.6	19.4	0.0	2.3	229
Takhar	21.7	1,187	32.2	2.4	0.0	2.9	258
Kunduz	28.2	1,177	81.2	11.4	0.0	5.3	332
Samangan	15.3	345	65.4	0.0	0.0	35.3	53
Balkh	33.5	1,874	66.7	1.8	0.3	2.6	627
Sar-E-Pul	9.8	596	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	59
Ghor	51.6	846	59.5	2.3	0.0	8.6	437
Daykundi	12.1	308	27.0	7.0	0.0	1.1	37
Urozgan	20.5	385	94.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	79
Kandahar	49.9	2,751	49.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,373
Jawzjan	26.5	569	41.6	2.1	0.0	5.5	151
Faryab	30.1	2,281	80.8	4.9	0.0	6.0	686
Helmand	13.2	893	88.4	3.1	0.8	3.9	118
Badghis	22.7	723	63.9	2.0	0.0	2.5	164
Herat	49.2	2,046	82.2	0.6	4.0	54.0	1,008
Farah	8.4	810	68.8	9.6	1.8	10.1	68
Nimroz	12.3	290	44.4	3.4	0.0	3.6	36
Mother's education							
No education	29.0	25,261	61.6	7.9	0.5	11.1	7,316
Primary	32.3	2,429	70.7	8.0	0.9	14.8	784
Secondary	23.4	2,130	71.1	6.6	0.6	12.4	499
More than secondary	22.6	484	78.7	8.5	0.0	33.8	109
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	28.8	5,795	62.2	3.6	0.7	11.2	1,672
Second	27.4	6,185	63.3	8.7	1.4	13.0	1,693
Middle	29.9	6,398	59.0	9.0	0.2	8.4	1,912
Fourth	27.8	6,312	62.9	11.3	0.4	9.0	1,753
Highest	29.9	5,614	69.1	6.4	0.0	18.0	1,679
Total	28.7	30,304	63.2	7.9	0.5	11.8	8,709

NOTE: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 12.8 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age five with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age five with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Afghanistan 2015

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Sources	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Any public sector source	36.8	57.8
Government hospital	18.5	29.0
CHC/Polyclinic	12.3	19.4
Basic health center	4.1	6.5
Health sub-center	1.8	2.8
Health post/sub-health post	0.0	0.1
Community health worker	0.6	0.9
Mobile clinic	0.8	1.3
Other	0.2	0.4
Non-government sector	0.1	0.2
Marie Stopes	0.0	0.1
Red Cross Society	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector	31.5	49.4
Private hospital/clinic	7.7	12.2
Pharmacy	10.6	16.7
Private doctor	13.8	21.7
Other	0.3	0.4
Other sector	2.0	3.1
Shop	0.7	1.2
Traditional practitioner	0.3	0.5
Market	0.6	0.9
Other	0.4	0.6
Number of children	8,709	5,547

Table 12.9 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age five with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, the percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background Characteristic	Percentage of children who took drug:							Number of children with fever who took any anti-malarial drug
	Any ACT	Qunine	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodi-aquine	Artesunate mono-therapy	Other anti-malarial	
Age (in months)								
<12	2.4	9.7	81.1	23.9	24.5	0.0	0.4	286
12-23	1.6	10.8	76.8	23.8	13.4	1.0	1.5	201
24-35	6.5	15.5	85.1	10.1	21.6	1.4	0.0	230
36-47	6.6	12.7	74.6	15.6	14.2	0.1	1.9	200
48-59	6.3	11.1	82.0	16.2	13.3	0.3	1.4	110
Sex								
Male	5.3	11.0	74.1	17.4	24.2	0.8	1.9	497
Female	3.6	12.9	85.6	19.3	13.1	0.3	0.0	530
Residence								
Urban	0.2	6.4	85.2	18.0	21.0	0.8	0.8	356
Rural	6.6	14.9	77.2	18.5	17.2	0.4	1.0	670
Level of risk								
High risk stratum	6.3	15.7	80.2	15.6	18.8	0.4	1.3	693
Medium risk stratum	0.6	4.7	79.5	25.4	20.2	0.8	0.0	290
Low risk stratum	0.0	0.0	80.8	15.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	44
Mother's education								
No education	4.3	12.5	79.2	18.9	16.9	0.4	1.2	812
Primary	(5.9)	(6.1)	(85.0)	(17.5)	(11.3)	(1.0)	(0.0)	116
Secondary	(4.9)	(10.2)	(73.5)	(9.0)	(35.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	62
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	37
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.9	11.4	75.6	13.2	19.8	0.3	0.6	187
Second	11.1	21.1	76.8	19.3	19.9	0.0	0.4	219
Middle	2.2	14.5	79.1	23.4	11.7	1.4	1.0	160
Fourth	3.9	11.2	84.9	22.5	12.1	0.1	0.8	158
Highest	0.0	4.6	82.9	16.0	23.6	0.9	1.6	303
Total	4.4	11.9	80.0	18.3	18.5	0.6	0.9	1,027

NOTE: Provincial level estimates not shown separately since there are only new cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy.

HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR 13

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge of HIV:*** Twenty-four percent of ever-married women and 58% of ever-married men age 15-49 have heard about HIV/AIDS.
- ***Knowledge of prevention:*** Only 9% of ever-married women and 33% of ever-married men know that using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can prevent the transmission of HIV.
- ***Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:*** Fifteen percent of ever-married women and 38% of ever-married men age 15-49 know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding. Similarly, 8% of these women and 20% of the men know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission can be reduced by a mother taking special medicine during pregnancy.
- ***HIV tests:*** About 9% of ever-married women and 30% of ever-married men age 15-49 know where to obtain an HIV test. Less than 1% of these women and 4% of the men have ever been tested for HIV and received the results of their last test.

Afghanistan is a low epidemic country for HIV infection. As of 2015, an estimated 6,700 adults and children in the country were living with HIV (UNAIDS 2015). The principal mode of HIV transmission in Afghanistan is intravenous drug use, which accounts for 44% of all HIV infections in the country. The second most important mode of HIV transmission is vertical transmission, in which the mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. The prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) program in Afghanistan is a priority in the fight against HIV/AIDS in children. The program seeks to prevent pediatric HIV infection through primary prevention of HIV infection in the childbearing population, prevention of unintended pregnancies, and provision of care and follow-up psychosocial support.

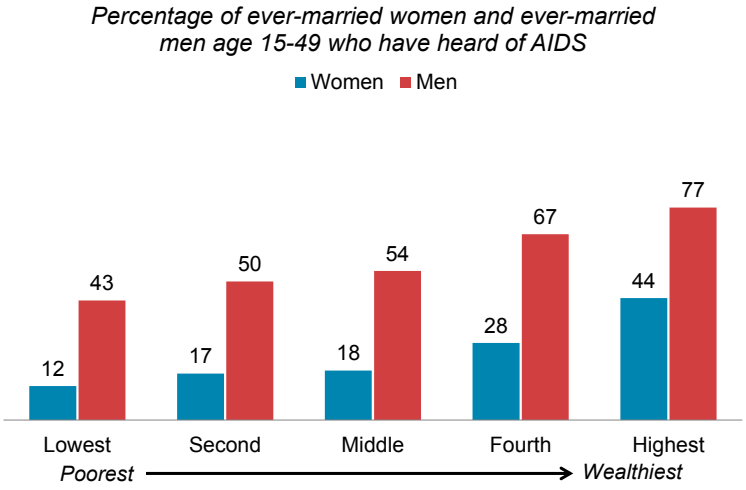
This chapter describes the prevalence of relevant knowledge, perceptions, and behaviors at the national level and within sub-national, urban, and rural geographic subpopulations. In this way, the AIDS control program in Afghanistan can target those groups of individuals who are most at risk of HIV infection and in need of information.

13.1 HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Transmission, and Prevention Methods

Knowledge of HIV is low in Afghanistan with 24% of women and 58% of men age 15-49 having ever heard of AIDS **(Table 13.1)**. Women and men in the lowest wealth quintile are the least likely to have heard about AIDS **(Figure 13.1).**

The source of HIV knowledge varies in Afghanistan, with the highest percentage of women hearing about HIV from television (15%) and the lowest percentage informed through posters and billboards (1%). Nine percent of women have heard about HIV from their friends and relatives, while only 3% have heard about HIV from health professionals **(Table 13.2.1).** The types of information sources for men are similar to those for women **(Table 13.2.2).**

***Figure 13.1* Knowledge of AIDS by wealth status**

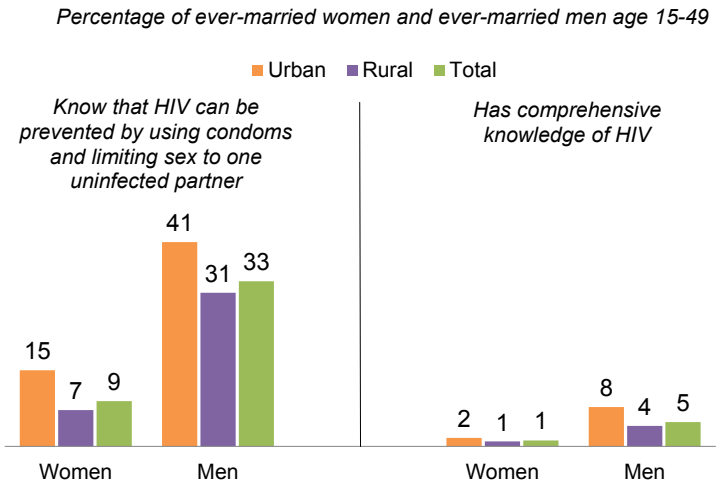


Twelve percent of ever- married women and 38% of ever-married men know that using condoms is a way to prevent HIV transmission **(Table 13.3)**. Fourteen percent of ever-married women and 47% of ever-married men recognize that they can reduce the risk of getting HIV by limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner **(Table 13.3)**. Only 9% of women and 33% of men know both prevention methods **(Table 13.3)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of prevention of HIV by using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner varies considerably between women and men by residence. Urban women (15%) and men (41%) are more aware than rural women (7%) and rural men (31%) **(Figure 13.2).**

***Figure 13.2* Comprehensive knowledge of HIV**

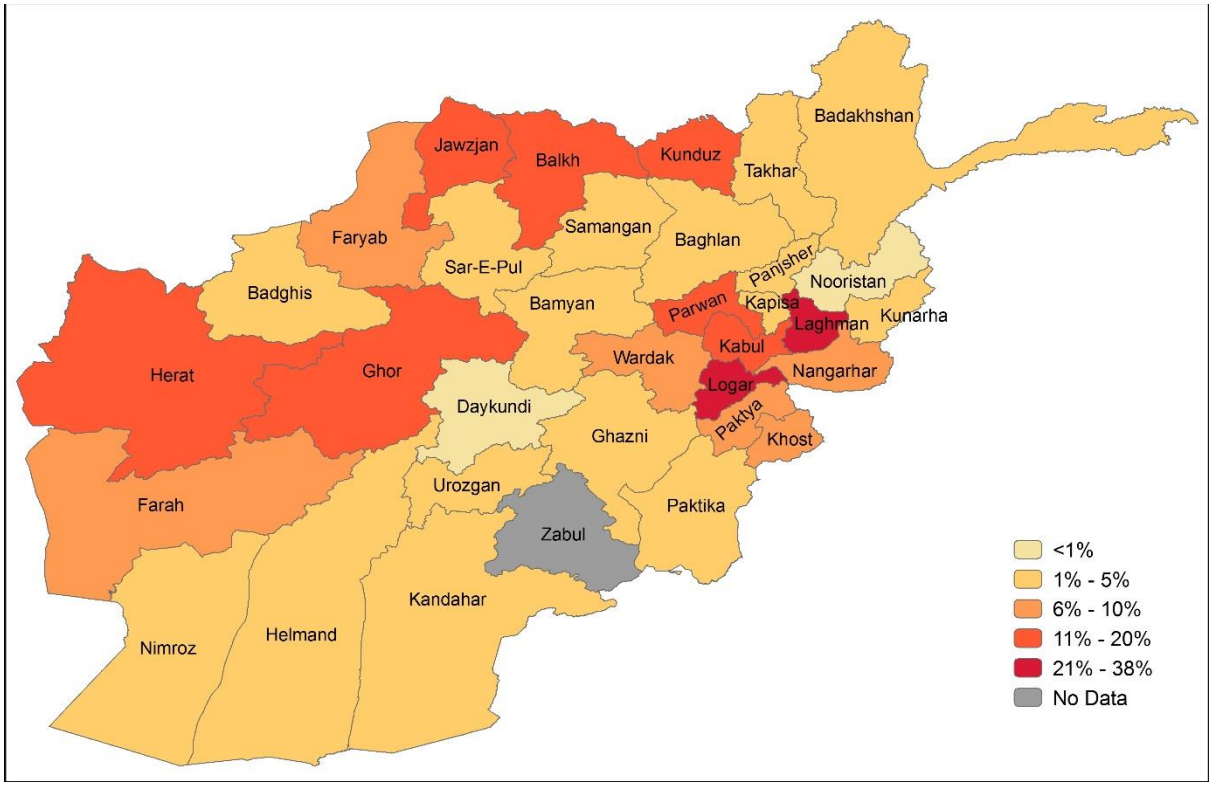


- The level of knowledge about the prevention of HIV among women and men varies, with the highest percentage of women with knowledge in Logar (38%) and the lowest in Nooristan (<1%) **(Table 13.3** and **Figure 13.3)**. Among men, the highest percentage with knowledge is in Kapisa (67%) and lowest in Baghlan (2%).

- Knowledge of HIV increases with education. Only 6% of women and 23% of men with no education know the two major prevention methods compared with 40% of women and 65% of men with more than secondary education **(Table 13.3).**

Figure 13.3 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percent of ever-married women who know that HIV can be prevented by using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner



To assess HIV/AIDS knowledge, the 2015 AfDHS obtained information on several common misconceptions about HIV transmission. Overall, the knowledge of HIV seems rather poor in Afghanistan. Only 10% of women and 30% of men age 15-49 believe that a healthy looking person can have HIV. Similarly, only 8% of women and 23% of men age 15-49 know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, while only 9% of women and 23% of men know that a person cannot be infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS **(Tables 13.4.1** and **13.4.2).**

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

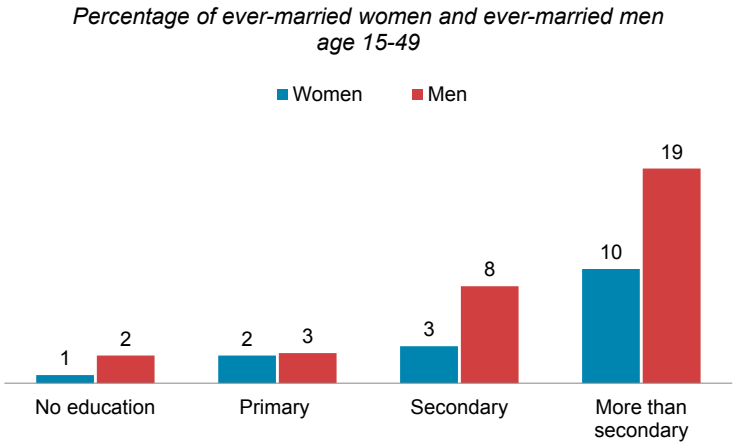
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV is a composite measure that indicates that a person knows that condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can prevent HIV and that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejects the two most common local misconceptions about the transmission of HIV. In Afghanistan, these misconceptions include HIV being transmitted through mosquitoes and a person becoming infected with HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS. In Afghanistan, 1% of women and 5% of men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission **(Tables 13.4.1** and **13.4.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The level of comprehensive knowledge is higher among men than women in both the urban (8% versus 2%) and rural areas (4% versus 1%).
- Among both women and men, comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS rises with education and wealth quintile **(Figure 13.4, Table 13.4.1**, and **Table 13.4.2)**. The difference by education among men is particularly striking; only 2% of men with no education have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, compared with 19% of men with more than a secondary education.

Figure 13.4 **HIV knowledge by education**

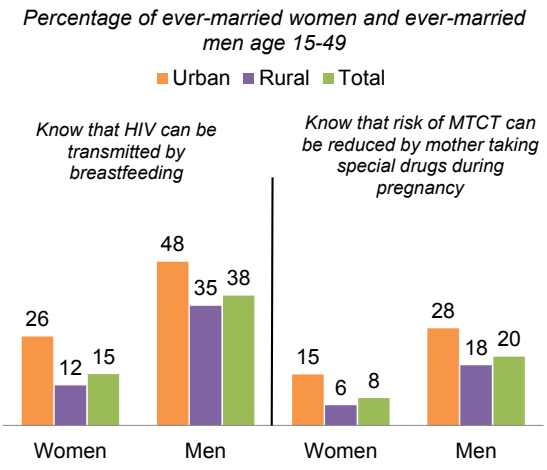


13.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission with antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from mother to child through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

More men than women in Afghanistan (38% versus 15%) know that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding and that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by taking special medicine (20% versus 8.0%) **(Table 13.5, Figure 13.5)**.

Figure 13.5 **Knowledge of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of MTCT is relatively low across the country. Urban women (12%) and men (24%) are more likely to be aware of MTCT than rural women (5%) and rural men (14%).
- Knowledge of MTCT increases with education for both women and men. Only 5% of women and 9% of men with no education know about MTCT as compared with 30% of women and 35% of men with more than secondary education.

13.3 HIV/AIDS ATTITUDES

13.3.1 Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in

a population is an important indicator of the success of programs that target HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Accepting attitudes about HIV

Women and men answered four questions that assess the level of stigma associated with HIV/AIDS. Respondents indicate (1) they are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in their home; (2) they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV; (3) that a female teacher who has HIV but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, and; (4) they would *not* want to keep secret that a family member was infected with HIV are considered to have accepting attitudes.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

About one-third of women and men reported accepting attitudes towards HIV-infected relatives, teachers, and shopkeepers **(Tables 13.6.1** and **13.6.2)**. Thirty-four percent of women and 38% of men would be willing to care for a relative with AIDS in their home, and about 31% of women and 27% of men would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV. Twenty-seven percent of women and 28% of men agree that a female teacher with HIV should be allowed to continue teaching, although more women and men indicated that they would not want to keep secret that a family member was infected with HIV (71% and 68%, respectively). Overall, only 6% of women and men age 15-49 expressed all the specified accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV **(Tables 13.6.1** and **13.6.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women are slightly more likely to have accepting attitudes about people living with HIV than urban women. For instance, 7% of rural women expressed acceptance of all specified attitudes as opposed to only 4% among urban women **(Table 13.6.1)**.
- There were marked differences by province in the proportions of women and men expressing accepting attitudes, with women in Parwan (44%) and men in Herat (18%) being the most likely to express accepting attitudes on all four indicators **(Tables 13.6.1** and **13.6.2)**.
- Women and men with more than secondary education are more likely to express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV and AIDS.

13.3.2 Attitudes toward Negotiating Safer Sexual Relations with Husbands

Knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention is of little use if people feel powerless to negotiate safer sex practices with their partners. To assess attitudes about negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife was justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sex with other women or asking that he use a condom if she knows he has an sexually transmitted infection (STI). **Table 13.7** shows that 54% of women and 69% of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sex with other women. Educated women and men, those living in the urban areas, and those in the highest wealth quintile agreed to this.

13.3.3 Attitudes toward Condom Education for Young People

Adults age 18-49 were asked about their support for condom education for children age 12-14. That is, do they agree that children age 12-14 should be taught about using a condom to avoid AIDS. Only 6% of women and 18% of men agreed **(Table 13.8).**

13.4 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices to remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, access care, and receive treatment.

To assess awareness and coverage of HIV testing services, AfDHS respondents were asked if they had ever been tested for HIV. If they had, they were asked whether they had received the results of their last test and where they had been tested. If they had never been tested, they were asked if they knew a place where they could be tested.

A small proportion of respondents (9% of women and 30% of men) knew of a place where they could obtain an HIV test (**Tables 13.9.1** and **13.9.2)**. One percent of women and 4% of men had been tested for HIV and received the result, while 99% of women and 95% of men were never tested for HIV **(Tables 13.9.1** and **Tables 13.9.2)**

13.5 Male Circumcision

Afghanistan is an Islamic country in which the prevalence of male circumcision is universal. Most circumcisions are performed by traditional practitioners (43%), followed by health workers (20%). The percentage of circumcisions performed by traditional practitioners is higher in rural areas (48%), while it is more commonly performed by a health worker in the urban areas (39%) **(Table 13.10).**

About 14% of the circumcisions are performed at health facilities, with 13% at the home of the health worker and 57% in the other houses. Utilization of health facilities for circumcision is higher in urban areas (24%) than rural areas (11%), while most circumcisions take place at home in the rural areas (59%) **(Table 13.11)**

More than half of the men (53%) were circumcised during childhood (<5 years). One in three men (34%) was circumcised between age 5-13 and less than 1% was circumcised between age 14-19 **(Table 13.12).**

13.6 Self-reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

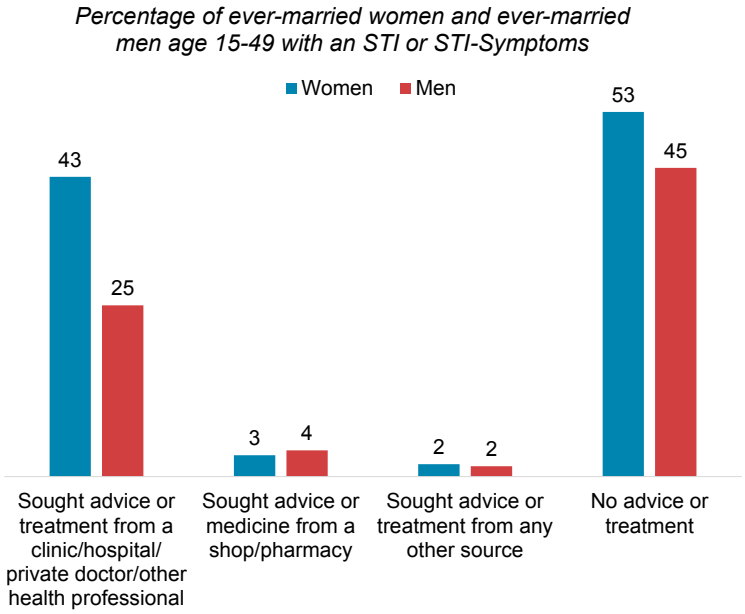
Respondents who have ever had sex were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Women were more likely than men to report having had an STI or having experienced STI symptoms **(Table 13.13)**. In the 12 months before the survey, 2% of women reported that they had an STI; 13% had a bad-smelling/abnormal genital discharge, and 8% had a genital sore or ulcer. Among men, 2% reported that they had an STI, 6% had a bad-smelling/abnormal discharge, and 4% had a genital sore or ulcer. Overall, 15% of women and 8% of men had either an STI or symptoms of an STI during the 12 months before the survey.

More than two in five women and one in four men who had an STI or STI symptoms sought advice or treatment from a clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other health professionals. Fifty-three percent of women and 45% of men did not seek any treatment when they had an STI or STI symptoms **(Figure 13.6).**

***Figure 13.6* Women and men seeking treatment for STIs**



13.7 INJECTIONS

The overuse of injections in a health care setting can contribute to the transmission of blood-borne pathogens because it amplifies the effect of unsafe practices such as the reuse of injection equipment. The 2015 AfDHS respondents were asked if they had received any injections from a health worker in the 12 months before the survey and, if so, if their last injection was administered with a syringe from a new, unopened package. Self-administered medical injections (insulin injections for diabetes) were not included in the calculations.

Thirty-five percent of women and 31% of men reported receiving an injection from a health worker during the 12 months before the survey (**Table 3.14**). More than 90% of women and men indicated that the syringe for their most recent injection came from a newly opened package.

13.8 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviors that put them at risk of contracting HIV. However, because the 2015 AfDHS surveyed ever-married women and men, there is no information for the never married youths age 15-24.

13.8.1 Knowledge

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial to enabling people to avoid HIV infection. Just 1% of young ever-married women and 6% of young ever-married men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (defined as knowing that both condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner are HIV prevention methods, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission) **(Table 13.15)**. Among both women and men, the proportion with comprehensive knowledge of HIV increases with age and educational attainment. Urban young people are more likely than rural young people to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS; greater knowledge is also more prominent for young men.

Knowledge of a source for condoms is relatively common among young ever-married women and men with 26% of young women and 58% of young men knowing a place where they can obtain a condom **(Table 13.15)**.

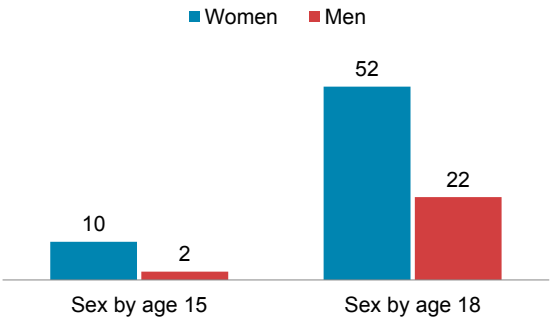
13.8.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex at a later age. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

In Afghanistan, 10% of ever-married women and 2% of ever-married men age 15-24 reported having sex before age 15 **(Table 13.16)**. In contrast, among those age 18-24, 52% of young ever-married women and 22% of young ever-married men report having had sex by age 18 **(Figure 13.7).**

***Figure 13.7* Early Sexual Initiation**

Percentage of ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-24 who had sex by age 15 and percentage of ever-married women and ever-married men age 18-24 who had



Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural and urban young married women are much more likely than their male counterparts to have had sex before age 15 or age 18.
- The percentage of young women and men to who have sex before age 15 is higher among those with no education than among those with some education.

13.8.3 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be difficult for young people because many young people lack experience in accessing health services by themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services.

One percent of young ever-married women and young ever-married men has been tested for HIV and received the results of the test **(Table 13.17)**. Testing is more common in urban areas and among educated youths.

List of Tables

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior, see the following tables:

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- **Table 13.2.1 Source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS: Women**
- **Table 13.2.2 Source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS: Men**
- **Table 13.3 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**
- **Table 13.4.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Women**
- **Table 13.4.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Men**
- **Table 13.5 Knowledge of prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 13.6.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women**
- **Table 13.6.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men**
- **Table 13.7 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 13.8 Adult support of education about condom use to prevent AIDS**
- **Table 13.9.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
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- **Table 13.13 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
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- **Table 13.15 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a source of condoms among young people**
- **Table 13.16 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.17 Recent HIV tests among youth**

Table 13.1 Knowledge of AIDS

Percentage of ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents
Age				
15-24	22.3	7,915	57.3	1,305
15-19	19.0	1,825	50.8	142
20-24	23.2	6,089	58.1	1,162
25-29	24.5	6,299	57.7	2,422
30-39	25.2	8,765	59.8	3,943
40-49	22.4	6,482	57.8	3,091
Marital status				
Married	23.8	28,671	58.5	10,679
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	19.2	790	45.9	81
Residence				
Urban	39.2	6,870	72.6	2,479
Rural	18.9	22,591	54.2	8,281
Province[1]				
Kabul	39.5	3,658	68.1	1,350
Kapisa	22.2	205	76.5	63
Parwan	20.0	625	71.0	220
Wardak	32.8	382	39.8	171
Logar	66.1	472	64.9	204
Nangarhar	23.4	794	63.8	273
Laghman	46.6	583	76.0	227
Panjsher	8.8	54	59.7	18
Baghlan	15.9	839	47.6	281
Bamyan	4.5	303	33.8	94
Ghazni	21.9	1,328	43.9	619
Paktika	1.5	792	23.6	322
Paktya	20.0	542	93.5	206
Khost	18.4	851	91.5	334
Kunarha	9.0	559	68.4	151
Nooristan	0.6	222	19.0	66
Badakhshan	7.3	1,004	35.1	316
Takhar	15.8	1,105	53.6	296
Kunduz	35.0	1,232	60.3	479
Samangan	2.8	330	33.1	125
Balkh	22.3	1,781	48.7	616
Sar-E-Pul	7.7	654	45.9	195
Ghor	21.4	715	47.1	322
Daykundi	0.8	329	32.5	77
Urozgan	3.4	230	11.5	92
Kandahar	18.2	2,227	57.6	874
Jawzjan	22.0	614	65.1	218
Faryab	16.2	2,114	70.8	706
Helmand	6.1	875	79.3	355
Badghis	3.6	650	31.4	231
Herat	55.5	2,316	77.7	863
Farah	14.7	777	38.9	295
Nimroz	9.5	278	15.7	93
Education				
No education	18.6	24,604	43.9	5,447
Primary	33.8	2,330	63.0	1,987
Secondary	57.8	1,971	76.5	2,632
More than secondary	83.7	556	90.7	695
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	12.3	5,904	43.3	2,029
Second	16.8	6,001	50.2	2,233
Middle	17.9	5,888	54.0	2,160
Fourth	27.9	6,010	67.3	2,260
Highest	44.2	5,657	77.0	2,078
Total	23.7	29,461	58.4	10,760

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.2.1 Source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS: Women

Percentage of ever-married women 15-49 by source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Poster/ billboards	Internet	Health profes-sionals	Friends/ relatives	Other	Number of women
Age									
<20	8.5	10.4	1.9	0.6	0.7	2.4	7.5	3.0	1,825
20-34	8.2	15.5	1.5	0.7	0.7	3.1	10.0	3.6	16,690
35-49	8.4	15.1	1.3	0.6	0.6	3.0	9.0	3.2	10,945
Residence									
Urban	11.0	31.4	3.4	1.4	2.2	5.0	14.3	5.6	6,870
Rural	7.5	10.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	2.4	8.0	2.8	22,591
Province[1]									
Kabul	12.1	31.4	3.2	1.4	2.4	4.0	12.3	4.1	3,658
Kapisa	8.4	15.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	6.1	3.3	205
Parwan	14.7	12.0	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.6	5.0	625
Wardak	5.7	6.2	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.7	26.3	5.7	382
Logar	50.6	23.7	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	17.5	6.2	472
Nangarhar	9.9	12.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	3.7	16.4	4.9	794
Laghman	34.9	17.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	8.4	20.5	6.2	583
Panjsher	2.8	5.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	5.8	2.5	54
Baghlan	2.7	14.9	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	5.5	1.4	839
Bamyan	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.9	303
Ghazni	5.8	5.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	18.4	3.5	1,328
Paktika	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	792
Paktya	16.2	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.8	1.4	542
Khost	13.5	7.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	10.4	2.2	851
Kunarha	4.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	2.0	1.5	2.6	0.9	559
Nooristan	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	222
Badakhshan	1.8	3.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	2.1	3.9	3.5	1,004
Takhar	7.2	10.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.9	2.1	1,105
Kunduz	19.2	27.1	5.2	2.2	1.6	2.3	13.8	2.9	1,232
Samangan	1.0	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.8	1.1	330
Balkh	1.0	18.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	9.8	4.9	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	1.2	6.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	2.1	3.7	3.5	654
Ghor	4.0	11.6	2.3	2.6	0.1	7.8	9.3	12.7	715
Daykundi	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	329
Urozgan	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.1	2.0	0.5	230
Kandahar	8.6	5.8	0.7	0.1	0.6	5.1	15.0	1.6	2,227
Jawzjan	8.0	15.1	2.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	16.6	7.0	614
Faryab	0.4	11.9	1.6	1.6	0.3	7.3	3.6	5.5	2,114
Helmand	3.9	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	875
Badghis	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.9	2.3	650
Herat	12.1	43.8	2.8	1.0	1.2	6.4	12.5	2.2	2,316
Farah	5.9	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	8.5	3.5	777
Nimroz	0.0	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.1	2.6	278
Education									
No education	7.0	10.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.9	8.5	1.9	24,604
Primary	11.7	26.1	1.5	1.0	0.3	3.8	10.9	4.1	2,330
Secondary	14.9	45.4	7.4	2.2	3.6	11.2	16.7	15.3	1,971
More than secondary	26.9	71.7	28.3	14.0	14.0	20.2	20.2	27.8	556
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.3	6.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.6	5.9	2.2	5,904
Second	6.6	7.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.9	7.5	1.9	6,001
Middle	7.1	8.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.5	7.9	2.4	5,888
Fourth	11.4	16.0	1.4	0.4	0.7	4.0	11.2	4.0	6,010
Highest	13.2	36.5	4.4	2.2	2.6	6.3	15.0	6.7	5,657
Total	8.3	15.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	3.0	9.5	3.4	29,461

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.2.2 Source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS: Men

Percentage of ever-married men 15-49 by source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Poster/ billboards	Internet	Health profes-sionals	Friends/ relatives	Other	Number of men
Age									
<20	13.9	12.5	3.0	4.0	2.7	13.1	21.8	28.8	142
20-34	20.6	23.0	6.9	2.9	4.4	11.7	28.8	24.3	5,592
35-49	21.7	27.0	6.6	2.7	2.9	10.1	28.3	24.4	5,026
Residence									
Urban	30.2	44.6	15.0	5.4	9.9	13.2	26.9	24.8	2,479
Rural	18.3	18.8	4.2	2.1	1.8	10.3	29.0	24.3	8,281
Province[1]									
Kabul	29.9	46.2	19.2	6.2	11.2	11.7	21.1	22.1	1,350
Kapisa	53.9	47.7	13.2	6.2	3.2	17.0	56.6	55.9	63
Parwan	29.8	21.2	6.5	2.7	1.4	7.3	48.5	41.4	220
Wardak	25.2	10.9	8.4	0.8	2.7	6.1	19.5	20.5	171
Logar	35.6	6.6	8.7	0.5	1.3	1.7	11.5	9.9	204
Nangarhar	38.8	30.0	8.9	1.3	4.2	22.2	29.7	25.1	273
Laghman	36.9	18.4	7.7	5.1	3.1	14.0	36.5	17.1	227
Panjsher	34.3	35.6	14.7	2.2	3.3	9.1	41.9	38.2	18
Baghlan	3.8	9.1	1.8	0.1	0.9	6.2	6.6	17.2	281
Bamyan	8.4	8.7	4.3	2.3	1.4	4.6	5.1	7.1	94
Ghazni	38.0	27.9	3.4	2.4	2.7	5.4	24.0	16.9	619
Paktika	18.7	10.3	3.3	1.5	4.4	2.3	6.9	7.5	322
Paktya	48.5	10.6	5.0	0.6	1.3	28.4	59.7	54.1	206
Khost	15.2	10.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	38.6	43.2	42.1	334
Kunarha	11.4	4.7	2.6	0.0	1.5	7.0	4.7	4.6	151
Nooristan	5.0	0.5	4.6	0.2	1.0	1.0	9.9	10.6	66
Badakhshan	15.0	15.9	7.8	2.9	3.1	10.3	16.5	19.5	316
Takhar	8.7	17.9	3.5	0.0	1.8	7.4	28.2	13.2	296
Kunduz	27.9	38.5	3.4	0.1	0.7	7.9	34.0	23.8	479
Samangan	18.9	9.9	2.4	0.1	0.2	1.1	6.5	1.6	125
Balkh	14.0	23.9	7.1	3.5	3.3	8.1	26.0	12.5	616
Sar-E-Pul	11.8	19.5	4.0	0.5	0.8	4.1	34.5	24.6	195
Ghor	6.5	14.3	9.3	1.4	1.5	25.0	17.5	19.9	322
Daykundi	6.2	10.3	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	3.2	77
Urozgan	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.0	92
Kandahar	12.4	5.7	2.5	1.2	2.4	14.0	38.1	28.3	874
Jawzjan	40.2	32.7	4.7	1.1	6.2	7.8	36.7	34.2	218
Faryab	3.9	42.2	3.7	4.6	0.1	17.8	36.5	40.7	706
Helmand	41.7	16.9	9.6	19.7	6.7	24.5	43.7	40.2	355
Badghis	9.2	15.4	1.0	1.2	0.1	5.6	9.4	20.0	231
Herat	19.8	46.9	6.9	0.8	5.7	2.3	50.1	36.5	863
Farah	9.8	8.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	2.4	18.4	19.2	295
Nimroz	1.4	6.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.6	0.8	93
Education									
No education	12.5	15.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	5.7	25.1	17.4	5,447
Primary	21.1	24.5	2.9	1.2	1.2	11.1	32.1	26.8	1,987
Secondary	33.1	36.0	14.8	6.6	6.7	18.4	32.9	32.9	2,632
More than secondary	41.9	58.7	36.4	11.6	25.8	23.6	27.6	39.7	695
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	11.9	14.3	4.3	0.7	1.1	7.2	22.3	18.3	2,029
Second	19.3	16.6	3.5	2.9	1.8	9.3	28.1	22.9	2,233
Middle	18.2	15.9	2.8	1.0	1.0	10.6	29.7	23.6	2,160
Fourth	23.2	28.1	6.0	3.0	2.7	13.9	33.9	28.2	2,260
Highest	32.5	49.1	17.3	6.7	11.9	13.6	27.7	28.7	2,078
Total	21.1	24.7	6.7	2.9	3.6	11.0	28.5	24.4	10,760

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.3 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Percentage of ever-married women who say HIV can be prevented by:				Percentage of ever-married men who say HIV can be prevented by:			
Background characteristic	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of men
Age								
15-24	11.5	12.9	8.6	7,915	40.4	47.4	36.6	1,305
15-19	10.1	12.6	7.8	1,825	27.8	37.9	24.9	142
20-24	11.9	12.9	8.9	6,089	41.9	48.6	38.0	1,162
25-29	13.0	13.4	9.3	6,299	38.2	47.8	34.1	2,422
30-39	13.7	14.5	10.1	8,765	38.3	47.7	32.5	3,943
40-49	10.9	13.0	8.3	6,482	36.8	45.1	32.1	3,091
Marital status								
Married	12.5	13.6	9.2	28,671	38.2	47.0	33.3	10,679
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	8.5	8.9	6.7	790	26.5	35.0	26.4	81
Residence								
Urban	21.8	22.3	15.3	6,870	47.5	57.0	41.1	2,479
Rural	9.5	10.8	7.3	22,591	35.3	43.9	30.9	8,281
Province								
Kabul	23.6	22.7	16.4	3,658	41.8	52.7	36.3	1,350
Kapisa	7.5	7.3	4.5	205	69.2	72.6	67.4	63
Parwan	15.4	14.4	12.7	625	53.3	51.6	47.0	220
Wardak	14.7	15.2	10.0	382	25.2	36.2	24.5	171
Logar	40.5	53.6	38.0	472	32.8	50.5	27.5	204
Nangarhar	12.8	13.5	10.1	794	34.5	59.5	33.6	273
Laghman	32.4	40.6	29.0	583	53.6	63.4	47.8	227
Panjsher	1.4	2.0	1.1	54	18.0	19.2	14.3	18
Baghlan	4.9	8.8	4.6	839	11.9	5.8	2.3	281
Bamyan	2.9	2.9	2.5	303	17.6	23.9	15.9	94
Ghazni	8.1	9.6	4.4	1,328	22.2	31.9	15.9	619
Paktika	1.4	1.5	1.4	792	18.4	18.8	15.7	322
Paktya	8.1	13.8	6.7	542	88.2	81.7	78.5	206
Khost	8.7	8.6	6.0	851	69.1	79.4	65.4	334
Kunarha	3.1	3.1	2.3	559	44.7	51.6	39.3	151
Nooristan	0.1	0.2	0.1	222	7.9	7.3	4.0	66
Badakhshan	3.0	4.1	2.6	1,004	13.1	25.9	10.1	316
Takhar	2.6	7.1	1.7	1,105	36.9	41.8	33.5	296
Kunduz	19.0	22.9	15.8	1,232	45.1	52.4	38.9	479
Samangan	1.9	2.3	1.4	330	24.8	26.2	19.8	125
Balkh	15.5	14.4	11.5	1,781	40.6	34.9	31.1	616
Sar-E-Pul	6.1	4.6	4.0	654	20.3	37.5	17.1	195
Ghor	12.5	20.4	12.1	715	37.8	38.1	32.0	322
Daykundi	0.2	0.6	0.1	329	14.5	18.6	12.3	77
Urozgan	1.5	1.1	1.1	230	5.6	6.6	5.2	92
Kandahar	5.2	6.5	2.4	2,227	26.4	46.4	22.8	874
Jawzjan	16.4	15.2	13.0	614	40.0	61.6	38.1	218
Faryab	10.9	10.9	7.3	2,114	40.9	60.3	31.5	706
Helmand	4.9	4.7	3.9	875	37.8	50.2	33.1	355
Badghis	2.4	2.9	2.0	650	29.1	30.5	28.4	231
Herat	22.4	21.8	14.9	2,316	66.7	73.6	64.0	863
Farah	9.3	13.1	8.6	777	31.0	37.2	30.3	295
Nimroz	4.8	4.3	3.7	278	11.7	12.2	9.6	93
Education								
No education	8.6	9.9	6.2	24,604	26.3	34.9	23.1	5,447
Primary	19.2	20.2	14.3	2,330	38.0	47.4	31.5	1,987
Secondary	39.0	39.3	31.2	1,971	53.5	63.5	47.3	2,632
More than secondary	54.8	54.4	39.7	556	72.5	77.3	64.6	695
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.2	6.8	4.2	5,904	28.3	32.8	23.8	2,029
Second	7.8	8.9	5.9	6,001	34.1	41.1	30.4	2,233
Middle	8.5	10.1	6.1	5,888	32.9	43.4	28.9	2,160
Fourth	15.2	16.2	11.3	6,010	43.7	53.9	37.3	2,260
Highest	25.6	26.0	18.5	5,657	51.4	63.2	45.6	2,078
Total	12.4	13.5	9.1	29,461	38.1	47.0	33.2	10,760

[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse.
[2] Partner who has no other partners.
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.4.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local miscon-ceptions[1]	Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about AIDS[2]	Number of women
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS			
Age							
15-24	9.8	7.5	13.5	8.9	2.0	1.0	7,915
15-19	9.3	5.3	9.2	9.0	1.2	0.6	1,825
20-24	10.0	8.1	14.7	8.9	2.2	1.2	6,089
25-29	10.5	9.6	15.0	9.7	2.3	1.2	6,299
30-39	9.4	8.5	15.7	9.2	2.0	1.1	8,765
40-49	9.7	7.3	13.1	7.9	2.1	1.3	6,482
Marital status							
Married	9.9	8.3	14.4	9.0	2.1	1.1	28,671
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	7.3	4.3	13.1	6.3	1.7	1.7	790
Residence							
Urban	15.9	15.1	24.8	16.4	3.4	1.7	6,870
Rural	8.0	6.1	11.2	6.7	1.7	1.0	22,591
Province[3]							
Kabul	14.7	15.8	24.7	16.4	2.9	1.4	3,658
Kapisa	7.1	10.3	11.7	10.7	2.6	0.6	205
Parwan	7.2	13.7	17.1	12.6	3.2	2.7	625
Wardak	6.7	17.8	17.9	18.1	4.8	3.9	382
Logar	30.7	39.8	56.5	47.0	28.5	23.2	472
Nangarhar	11.2	13.0	18.0	12.1	5.0	2.4	794
Laghman	26.2	9.7	33.2	17.0	1.5	0.8	583
Panjsher	1.1	6.0	6.6	6.9	0.5	0.3	54
Baghlan	4.4	3.9	5.0	3.5	0.8	0.5	839
Bamyan	2.0	0.4	2.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	303
Ghazni	13.3	3.7	6.4	4.8	0.7	0.6	1,328
Paktika	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	792
Paktya	6.0	6.4	11.7	7.1	0.7	0.5	542
Khost	4.1	7.8	7.4	6.8	1.3	0.1	851
Kunarha	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	559
Nooristan	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	222
Badakhshan	2.5	4.1	5.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	1,004
Takhar	0.8	5.1	6.1	5.0	0.2	0.0	1,105
Kunduz	17.8	7.6	13.0	9.2	2.4	1.7	1,232
Samangan	0.4	2.3	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	330
Balkh	8.1	9.0	16.5	9.7	2.3	1.4	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	2.6	1.4	2.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	654
Ghor	4.8	1.7	9.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	715
Daykundi	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	329
Urozgan	1.6	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	230
Kandahar	9.7	7.7	12.2	6.6	2.1	0.5	2,227
Jawzjan	7.5	5.1	5.5	3.0	0.1	0.1	614
Faryab	10.7	8.6	11.3	2.9	0.8	0.0	2,114
Helmand	0.9	3.2	4.2	3.7	0.3	0.3	875
Badghis	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	650
Herat	23.6	12.2	39.3	22.3	4.0	1.4	2,316
Farah	7.6	2.9	7.2	4.9	0.6	0.2	777
Nimroz	3.0	1.2	3.5	2.1	0.5	0.1	278
Education							
No education	7.4	5.7	10.7	6.3	1.4	0.7	24,604
Primary	13.2	12.5	22.1	15.1	3.9	2.4	2,330
Secondary	26.2	24.1	38.1	23.8	5.5	3.2	1,971
More than secondary	42.3	42.7	60.5	45.8	13.6	9.9	556
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	4.8	2.7	6.3	3.9	0.9	0.4	5,904
Second	6.9	4.3	9.8	5.7	1.3	0.9	6,001
Middle	7.7	5.7	10.7	6.6	1.7	1.1	5,888
Fourth	11.4	11.3	17.5	10.2	2.5	1.2	6,010
Highest	18.8	17.4	28.4	18.7	4.1	2.2	5,657
Total	9.8	8.2	14.4	8.9	2.1	1.2	29,461

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has AIDS.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of the AIDS virus.
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.4.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS[2]	Number of men
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by super-natural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS			
Age							
15-24	27.3	22.3	34.2	20.7	8.8	6.3	1,305
15-19	22.2	17.7	27.5	14.5	6.5	4.3	142
20-24	28.0	22.9	35.0	21.4	9.1	6.5	1,162
25-29	29.8	23.1	33.2	23.2	8.0	5.2	2,422
30-39	31.6	23.6	34.4	23.6	7.8	5.3	3,943
40-49	27.5	23.2	35.0	22.1	7.2	3.6	3,091
Marital status							
Married	29.5	23.3	34.3	22.7	7.8	5.0	10,679
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	29.5	19.8	36.2	19.1	1.0	1.0	81
Residence							
Urban	39.2	29.4	44.9	32.4	10.5	7.9	2,479
Rural	26.6	21.4	31.1	19.8	6.9	4.1	8,281
Province[3]							
Kabul	31.7	28.0	43.7	32.1	10.6	6.6	1,350
Kapisa	23.2	24.0	60.0	21.3	4.9	4.8	63
Parwan	26.9	5.0	58.8	8.5	3.0	2.1	220
Wardak	14.6	4.9	11.9	20.7	1.5	1.2	171
Logar	42.4	49.7	52.3	43.4	34.4	12.7	204
Nangarhar	29.5	19.4	57.1	36.7	10.5	8.8	273
Laghman	30.2	15.4	62.6	35.6	1.5	0.8	227
Panjsher	28.6	47.4	51.9	45.1	21.1	1.4	18
Baghlan	27.2	13.8	30.3	8.6	3.5	0.0	281
Bamyan	14.8	6.8	6.9	5.1	0.6	0.4	94
Ghazni	26.2	28.9	28.5	23.2	10.9	4.3	619
Paktika	13.8	18.5	19.0	11.7	5.6	4.4	322
Paktya	23.4	44.1	76.8	52.0	9.6	9.6	206
Khost	61.8	36.5	54.5	53.1	17.9	13.8	334
Kunarha	26.4	36.7	42.6	22.9	10.7	9.7	151
Nooristan	12.4	5.5	3.6	3.0	1.9	1.4	66
Badakhshan	5.9	8.3	16.4	9.5	0.8	0.6	316
Takhar	27.8	25.1	35.0	14.2	5.0	2.5	296
Kunduz	21.2	30.2	25.5	27.9	4.7	3.3	479
Samangan	16.9	21.7	22.5	16.1	7.0	4.5	125
Balkh	23.4	10.8	25.5	6.3	2.0	1.5	616
Sar-E-Pul	22.7	10.0	27.7	10.8	1.8	0.2	195
Ghor	7.8	5.2	28.1	4.0	0.3	0.2	322
Daykundi	9.8	11.5	22.7	10.1	1.4	0.7	77
Urozgan	3.5	0.4	0.7	2.3	0.2	0.0	92
Kandahar	38.7	35.5	45.7	22.8	13.8	7.5	874
Jawzjan	48.5	21.4	41.6	11.9	3.9	2.6	218
Faryab	55.5	25.1	27.3	15.0	1.9	0.1	706
Helmand	21.4	24.4	28.8	21.7	2.7	2.0	355
Badghis	15.4	17.5	19.4	11.2	7.7	7.7	231
Herat	37.1	28.3	26.5	39.9	14.9	12.3	863
Farah	27.8	14.5	24.0	14.1	5.3	4.5	295
Nimroz	5.4	0.8	5.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	93
Education							
No education	17.8	16.6	22.7	15.3	4.2	2.4	5,447
Primary	27.9	22.6	35.9	22.4	5.8	2.6	1,987
Secondary	45.6	32.1	49.0	30.6	12.5	8.4	2,632
More than secondary	64.1	42.9	65.4	51.7	23.3	18.6	695
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	15.0	14.2	21.2	13.0	4.1	2.8	2,029
Second	23.2	20.9	27.3	17.0	5.4	3.6	2,233
Middle	27.6	21.2	33.2	20.5	7.2	4.1	2,160
Fourth	36.8	26.8	41.8	25.1	10.1	5.4	2,260
Highest	44.3	32.8	47.6	38.1	11.9	8.8	2,078
Total	29.5	23.2	34.3	22.7	7.8	4.9	10,760

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has AIDS.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of the AIDS virus.
[3] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.5 Knowledge of prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percentage of ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Women				Men			
	Percentage who know that:				Percentage who know that:			
Background characteristic	HIV can be transmitted by breast-feeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of women	HIV can be transmitted by breast-feeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of men
Age								
15-24	14.2	8.2	6.6	7,915	36.3	21.2	15.8	1,305
15-19	12.4	9.3	7.7	1,825	32.3	24.5	17.3	142
20-24	14.7	7.9	6.3	6,089	36.8	20.8	15.6	1,162
25-29	15.3	8.2	6.8	6,299	39.1	20.4	16.9	2,422
30-39	15.5	8.5	6.5	8,765	37.9	20.8	16.5	3,943
40-49	15.1	6.9	5.5	6,482	38.0	18.5	14.5	3,091
Marital status								
Married	15.0	8.0	6.4	28,671	38.0	20.1	15.9	10,679
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	15.0	7.6	7.3	790	36.4	15.5	14.1	81
Currently pregnant								
Pregnant	12.4	7.5	5.7	6,412	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	15.7	8.1	6.6	23,049	na	na	na	na
Residence								
Urban	26.0	14.9	12.0	6,870	47.9	28.4	23.8	2,479
Rural	11.7	5.9	4.7	22,591	35.0	17.6	13.6	8,281
Province[1]								
Kabul	27.6	17.9	14.3	3,658	46.5	28.8	25.1	1,350
Kapisa	8.2	5.1	4.3	205	70.5	14.6	14.4	63
Parwan	15.5	9.0	7.2	625	64.9	13.3	12.8	220
Wardak	9.9	1.5	1.5	382	30.0	9.9	7.9	171
Logar	19.1	14.5	7.0	472	21.3	30.2	10.3	204
Nangarhar	14.1	8.5	7.0	794	42.9	10.7	10.4	273
Laghman	34.6	29.5	26.7	583	49.0	34.5	29.5	227
Panjsher	5.7	3.0	2.1	54	38.2	6.9	6.1	18
Baghlan	8.5	1.6	1.6	839	26.2	9.3	9.0	281
Bamyan	2.8	2.6	2.0	303	14.3	6.7	5.3	94
Ghazni	13.9	2.9	1.4	1,328	21.5	16.9	6.5	619
Paktika	0.1	0.9	0.0	792	10.9	8.2	2.0	322
Paktya	11.1	6.9	5.0	542	41.5	33.5	17.9	206
Khost	6.0	4.6	3.9	851	56.0	45.6	42.7	334
Kunarha	5.5	2.3	1.9	559	9.6	3.5	2.5	151
Nooristan	0.2	0.0	0.0	222	10.1	4.0	3.0	66
Badakhshan	3.0	3.1	1.6	1,004	22.0	3.7	2.4	316
Takhar	6.4	3.3	2.7	1,105	35.4	18.0	15.9	296
Kunduz	11.1	5.3	4.8	1,232	40.9	21.6	18.2	479
Samangan	1.5	0.8	0.5	330	16.5	10.8	6.9	125
Balkh	17.2	6.6	5.6	1,781	39.2	17.4	17.2	616
Sar-E-Pul	6.8	3.9	3.9	654	31.1	10.7	9.3	195
Ghor	21.0	19.9	19.6	715	33.4	35.9	25.3	322
Daykundi	0.2	0.0	0.0	329	11.5	5.5	4.6	77
Urozgan	1.2	0.1	0.1	230	2.7	0.0	0.0	92
Kandahar	6.0	2.5	1.9	2,227	43.1	20.4	17.7	874
Jawzjan	8.7	2.9	2.9	614	63.0	4.7	4.7	218
Faryab	13.6	4.8	3.0	2,114	70.1	26.2	26.0	706
Helmand	1.6	1.0	0.1	875	37.6	31.3	25.3	355
Badghis	2.4	1.1	1.0	650	24.3	16.8	15.3	231
Herat	49.1	20.3	17.5	2,316	36.6	12.9	6.9	863
Farah	5.3	9.8	4.4	777	21.3	26.5	15.8	295
Nimroz	5.4	1.1	1.1	278	4.2	5.5	3.0	93
Education								
No education	11.2	5.9	4.6	24,604	26.1	12.4	9.4	5,447
Primary	22.0	11.3	8.9	2,330	39.0	21.9	16.5	1,987
Secondary	40.5	22.9	18.7	1,971	53.8	29.3	24.0	2,632
More than secondary	63.2	35.6	30.2	556	69.1	39.9	34.5	695
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.6	4.4	4.1	5,904	25.1	12.5	9.5	2,029
Second	9.7	5.1	3.9	6,001	30.9	16.5	12.3	2,233
Middle	10.9	5.3	3.9	5,888	35.4	15.4	11.7	2,160
Fourth	16.6	8.2	6.6	6,010	46.2	22.4	17.2	2,260
Highest	29.9	17.4	13.8	5,657	52.0	33.7	29.1	2,078
Total	15.0	8.0	6.4	29,461	38.0	20.1	15.9	10,760

na = Not applicable.
[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.6.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who: Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has HIV	Say that a female teacher who has HIV but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV	Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Age						
15-24	34.3	30.3	26.8	69.1	5.6	1,763
15-19	34.8	31.5	35.9	66.7	4.9	347
20-24	34.2	30.0	24.6	69.7	5.7	1,416
25-29	29.5	32.1	27.9	72.3	8.4	1,542
30-39	35.4	32.1	25.7	70.5	4.4	2,212
40-49	34.1	27.8	27.3	70.8	5.8	1,454
Marital status						
Married	33.2	30.4	27.0	70.3	5.8	6,818
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	50.3	47.7	19.1	86.5	9.2	152
Residence						
Urban	30.7	20.4	22.6	69.9	3.5	2,695
Rural	35.4	37.3	29.5	71.1	7.3	4,275
Province[1]						
Kabul	30.2	23.6	31.1	61.4	5.4	1,445
Kapisa	18.3	46.6	57.1	84.2	1.4	46
Parwan	57.7	66.8	58.5	91.8	43.9	125
Wardak	41.6	58.0	65.8	68.2	11.6	125
Logar	17.3	57.7	58.8	69.5	3.9	312
Nangarhar	17.6	49.1	49.2	84.2	3.7	186
Laghman	12.8	8.3	6.3	84.4	0.1	272
Panjsher	68.9	78.4	83.2	28.5	3.1	5
Baghlan	14.5	43.0	45.0	81.6	0.0	133
Bamyan	(8.8)	(21.1)	(25.8)	(84.6)	(1.4)	14
Ghazni	15.6	22.6	15.2	41.6	3.2	291
Paktika	*	*	*	*	*	12
Paktya	12.7	14.3	11.0	34.4	0.1	108
Khost	7.7	24.4	22.0	63.2	0.8	156
Kunarha	34.0	20.7	15.5	17.4	0.1	50
Nooristan	*	*	*	*	*	1
Badakhshan	26.6	28.1	39.2	59.8	14.0	73
Takhar	7.4	6.7	12.1	87.1	0.9	174
Kunduz	41.1	13.3	14.4	62.3	1.0	432
Samangan	(6.6)	(40.0)	(49.9)	(33.9)	(0.0)	9
Balkh	17.5	14.8	12.4	69.9	2.7	398
Sar-E-Pul	37.0	14.7	32.7	61.5	0.0	51
Ghor	3.5	31.3	67.1	92.5	0.3	153
Daykundi	*	*	*	*	*	3
Urozgan	(32.7)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(38.9)	(0.0)	8
Kandahar	34.1	1.8	3.3	72.5	0.2	405
Jawzjan	61.4	54.6	38.9	80.6	27.9	135
Faryab	13.4	21.3	12.9	87.1	1.7	342
Helmand	10.9	2.5	38.4	91.3	0.0	53
Badghis	(59.7)	(1.2)	(30.2)	(5.0)	(0.0)	23
Herat	65.6	55.7	23.6	83.5	11.8	1,286
Farah	73.4	39.2	30.8	34.3	2.2	114
Nimroz	11.4	12.6	17.9	62.8	6.1	26
Education						
No education	35.2	30.2	24.9	69.6	5.4	4,576
Primary	34.4	33.4	29.8	70.7	7.8	788
Secondary	29.3	30.4	31.0	72.0	5.1	1,140
More than secondary	26.3	32.8	29.9	76.6	9.0	465
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	39.9	41.2	30.0	73.6	8.4	729
Second	45.0	39.4	31.2	69.9	9.8	1,009
Middle	31.4	33.7	27.9	69.1	5.3	1,053
Fourth	27.2	30.0	24.9	71.1	4.4	1,678
Highest	32.3	23.5	24.9	70.3	4.7	2,502
Total	33.6	30.8	26.8	70.6	5.9	6,970

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.6.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among ever-married men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:				Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has HIV	Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV		
Age						
15-24	39.5	28.4	29.0	62.5	4.4	747
15-19	48.4	27.2	21.5	51.3	2.2	72
20-24	38.6	28.5	29.8	63.7	4.6	675
25-29	40.1	29.4	32.8	66.3	6.8	1,397
30-39	37.5	25.7	26.2	67.5	5.3	2,356
40-49	37.5	26.2	26.6	70.5	5.3	1,787
Marital status						
Married	38.4	26.9	28.1	67.6	5.5	6,250
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	(31.7)	(31.9)	(31.7)	(52.8)	(10.6)	37
Residence						
Urban	46.3	28.5	38.6	65.4	8.6	1,799
Rural	35.1	26.3	23.9	68.3	4.3	4,488
Province[1]						
Kabul	40.0	25.2	36.6	65.6	4.3	919
Kapisa	2.6	28.7	14.9	98.1	0.0	48
Parwan	25.0	10.4	20.0	54.0	6.6	157
Wardak	47.1	26.7	22.1	81.4	5.5	68
Logar	14.7	57.9	21.6	65.9	1.1	132
Nangarhar	31.0	24.5	21.8	79.9	6.0	174
Laghman	34.4	19.6	8.2	73.2	1.5	172
Panjsher	6.7	30.6	30.6	84.5	0.0	11
Baghlan	14.7	47.9	47.1	88.8	2.6	134
Bamyan	23.3	18.9	16.0	85.3	1.5	32
Ghazni	33.2	46.5	31.7	49.0	1.6	272
Paktika	58.3	50.3	51.8	31.7	5.7	76
Paktya	37.8	35.3	31.1	64.9	3.9	192
Khost	34.8	7.3	5.6	97.1	1.2	306
Kunarha	31.8	17.1	14.7	61.8	1.0	103
Nooristan	32.3	21.9	10.3	43.8	3.3	13
Badakhshan	66.9	19.6	21.7	9.0	0.2	111
Takhar	18.0	16.1	9.4	53.7	0.3	159
Kunduz	46.7	28.8	44.4	54.0	3.8	289
Samangan	13.7	6.9	37.4	80.3	0.3	41
Balkh	8.2	6.8	14.6	76.6	0.4	300
Sar-E-Pul	39.2	9.7	8.0	84.0	2.5	89
Ghor	19.9	33.8	10.9	80.8	0.0	152
Daykundi	(8.1)	(20.5)	(15.5)	(61.9)	(0.0)	25
Urozgan	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(67.6)	(0.0)	11
Kandahar	74.8	29.5	45.4	65.3	16.0	503
Jawzjan	22.7	2.2	2.9	80.0	0.0	142
Faryab	27.1	32.7	26.4	72.9	6.4	500
Helmand	18.9	5.5	1.1	81.6	0.0	281
Badghis	74.2	6.0	22.1	54.9	0.2	73
Herat	57.3	43.2	48.0	67.7	17.8	670
Farah	73.2	61.1	39.3	23.7	6.6	115
Nimroz	(6.6)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(28.3)	(0.0)	15
Education						
No education	37.7	20.3	22.9	65.9	3.4	2,392
Primary	37.4	24.6	24.0	66.7	3.1	1,253
Secondary	38.9	30.0	30.8	69.0	7.4	2,013
More than secondary	40.7	47.5	47.3	70.4	13.0	630
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	37.7	23.8	22.8	67.9	4.8	878
Second	29.3	26.5	25.6	66.8	3.1	1,121
Middle	33.3	23.7	20.8	69.7	2.4	1,166
Fourth	37.9	23.8	24.4	68.9	4.9	1,521
Highest	49.0	34.4	41.6	64.8	10.6	1,601
Total	38.3	27.0	28.1	67.5	5.5	6,287

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.7 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Women			Men		
	Woman is justified in:			Woman is justified in:		
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15-24	52.7	57.1	7,915	71.1	75.9	1,305
15-19	52.5	55.0	1,825	63.9	74.3	142
20-24	52.8	57.8	6,089	72.0	76.1	1,162
25-29	53.0	59.5	6,299	68.9	78.0	2,422
30-39	55.0	59.8	8,765	69.5	76.8	3,943
40-49	54.7	57.3	6,482	68.0	75.5	3,091
Marital status						
Married	54.2	58.7	28,671	69.2	76.7	10,679
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	40.8	50.7	790	55.8	64.0	81
Residence						
Urban	62.9	65.8	6,870	75.7	82.1	2,479
Rural	51.1	56.2	22,591	67.2	74.9	8,281
Province[1]						
Kabul	61.3	59.3	3,658	75.8	80.9	1,350
Kapisa	78.1	40.3	205	95.8	97.2	63
Parwan	42.9	50.6	625	82.3	84.7	220
Wardak	75.0	56.3	382	75.8	54.3	171
Logar	64.3	62.1	472	62.9	63.5	204
Nangarhar	50.5	66.3	794	66.2	77.5	273
Laghman	53.3	47.5	583	74.6	88.0	227
Panjsher	69.8	67.0	54	87.0	86.4	18
Baghlan	53.8	52.4	839	43.0	51.8	281
Bamyan	72.6	68.6	303	63.5	46.8	94
Ghazni	58.2	58.9	1,328	61.3	82.6	619
Paktika	56.0	61.5	792	82.3	82.2	322
Paktya	48.7	64.5	542	81.0	93.4	206
Khost	65.7	64.8	851	94.0	91.4	334
Kunarha	15.8	15.7	559	46.7	48.9	151
Nooristan	6.5	37.4	222	52.1	29.0	66
Badakhshan	46.4	38.0	1,004	67.0	65.5	316
Takhar	50.7	35.8	1,105	84.7	77.1	296
Kunduz	27.9	26.1	1,232	52.4	71.8	479
Samangan	56.8	34.6	330	60.8	59.8	125
Balkh	87.3	90.2	1,781	86.2	86.9	616
Sar-E-Pul	77.4	58.0	654	81.9	89.5	195
Ghor	32.2	61.2	715	52.6	77.8	322
Daykundi	14.3	52.8	329	24.4	31.3	77
Urozgan	58.8	32.5	230	13.2	13.2	92
Kandahar	49.1	53.2	2,227	47.0	46.7	874
Jawzjan	82.7	83.0	614	89.9	96.8	218
Faryab	45.3	79.3	2,114	67.3	97.9	706
Helmand	55.0	54.5	875	76.3	72.1	355
Badghis	27.0	20.9	650	75.9	74.6	231
Herat	51.9	78.4	2,316	79.9	96.6	863
Farah	49.5	52.0	777	55.1	62.9	295
Nimroz	71.3	75.6	278	82.1	88.6	93
Education						
No education	51.9	55.8	24,604	62.9	68.5	5,447
Primary	64.2	68.4	2,330	73.8	83.5	1,987
Secondary	61.9	75.0	1,971	74.6	84.0	2,632
More than secondary	67.4	75.8	556	83.6	92.0	695
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	51.4	55.4	5,904	60.3	73.0	2,029
Second	50.0	54.1	6,001	66.0	73.3	2,233
Middle	48.5	51.0	5,888	69.0	71.5	2,160
Fourth	55.7	63.3	6,010	70.6	78.5	2,260
Highest	64.2	68.8	5,657	79.7	86.8	2,078
Total	53.9	58.5	29,461	69.1	76.6	10,760

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.8 Adult support of education about condom use to prevent AIDS

Percentage of ever-married women and ever-married men age 18-49 who agree that children age 12-14 years should be taught about using a condom to avoid AIDS, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage who agree	Number	Percentage who agree	Number
Age				
18-24	5.4	7,476	15.0	1,284
18-19	5.0	1,387	15.1	122
20-24	5.5	6,089	14.9	1,162
25-29	5.8	6,299	16.6	2,422
30-39	6.3	8,765	19.2	3,943
40-49	5.2	6,482	17.1	3,091
Marital status				
Married	5.7	28,237	17.4	10,659
Divorced/separated/ widowed	4.7	785	30.1	81
Residence				
Urban	11.2	6,794	21.2	2,478
Rural	4.0	22,229	16.4	8,261
Province[1]				
Kabul	12.4	3,622	25.9	1,350
Kapisa	3.4	205	36.5	63
Parwan	10.3	621	53.0	220
Wardak	2.3	381	9.9	171
Logar	32.3	472	39.2	204
Nangarhar	8.1	781	8.9	273
Laghman	4.8	567	16.1	227
Panjsher	2.4	54	11.0	18
Baghlan	2.2	829	26.9	281
Bamyan	1.0	303	7.1	94
Ghazni	2.0	1,302	3.6	619
Paktika	0.8	792	10.6	322
Paktya	6.6	540	63.5	205
Khost	1.5	843	11.6	333
Kunarha	0.4	555	9.4	150
Nooristan	0.0	221	1.8	66
Badakhshan	0.2	987	2.7	316
Takhar	0.9	1,096	9.6	296
Kunduz	2.6	1,229	14.7	479
Samangan	1.0	325	4.1	125
Balkh	9.3	1,766	10.1	614
Sar-E-Pul	3.3	639	9.9	195
Ghor	6.4	697	12.0	317
Daykundi	0.0	320	1.5	77
Urozgan	0.0	230	0.2	92
Kandahar	2.2	2,206	2.9	874
Jawzjan	3.4	612	4.4	218
Faryab	3.0	2,070	16.3	703
Helmand	0.3	856	19.5	353
Badghis	2.5	614	14.9	229
Herat	11.9	2,288	36.9	863
Farah	9.0	719	32.8	292
Nimroz	2.4	264	7.9	93
Education				
No education	3.9	24,316	10.9	5,440
Primary	10.8	2,242	18.8	1,984
Secondary	18.6	1,909	25.3	2,620
More than secondary	19.0	556	36.5	695
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.9	5,807	12.2	2,020
Second	3.0	5,871	16.7	2,227
Middle	3.9	5,815	16.5	2,158
Fourth	6.1	5,927	18.6	2,257
Highest	12.8	5,601	23.4	2,077
Total 18-49	5.7	29,023	17.5	10,739

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.9.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who know where to obtain an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of women ever tested, and the percentage of women age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	8.5	0.6	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.5	7,915
15-19	8.5	1.4	0.0	98.6	100.0	1.4	1.2	1,825
20-24	8.6	0.3	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	0.2	6,089
25-29	9.2	0.5	0.2	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.4	6,299
30-39	8.7	0.5	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.3	8,765
40-49	8.5	0.2	0.1	99.7	100.0	0.3	0.2	6,482
Marital status								
Married	8.8	0.5	0.1	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.4	28,671
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	790
Residence								
Urban	13.4	1.4	0.3	98.3	100.0	1.7	1.1	6,870
Rural	7.3	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.1	22,591
Province[2]								
Kabul	10.4	1.8	0.3	97.8	100.0	2.2	1.6	3,658
Kapisa	3.0	0.6	0.1	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.2	205
Parwan	4.5	0.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.0	625
Wardak	6.9	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	382
Logar	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	472
Nangarhar	9.0	0.3	0.4	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.0	794
Laghman	31.3	0.4	0.2	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.2	583
Panjsher	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	54
Baghlan	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	839
Bamyan	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	303
Ghazni	4.8	0.4	0.1	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.3	1,328
Paktika	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	792
Paktya	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	542
Khost	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	851
Kunarha	4.2	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	559
Nooristan	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	222
Badakhshan	1.5	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	1,004
Takhar	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,105
Kunduz	8.2	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0	0.9	0.6	1,232
Samangan	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	330
Balkh	7.4	0.6	0.1	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.4	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	1.1	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	0.1	654
Ghor	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	715
Daykundi	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	329
Urozgan	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	230
Kandahar	5.9	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.1	2,227
Jawzjan	1.9	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	614
Faryab	13.6	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.2	2,114
Helmand	3.1	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	875
Badghis	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	650
Herat	34.7	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0	0.9	0.7	2,316
Farah	2.6	0.6	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.4	777
Nimroz	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	278
Education								
No education	6.3	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.2	24,604
Primary	12.5	1.3	0.1	98.7	100.0	1.3	1.0	2,330
Secondary	25.1	1.6	0.3	98.0	100.0	2.0	1.1	1,971
More than secondary	43.6	5.4	0.4	94.1	100.0	5.9	3.8	556
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	5,904
Second	6.1	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.1	6,001
Middle	6.4	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.1	5,888
Fourth	10.8	0.4	0.1	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.3	6,010
Highest	15.9	1.8	0.3	97.9	100.0	2.1	1.3	5,657
Total	8.7	0.5	0.1	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.4	29,461

[1] Includes *don't know/missing* responses.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.9.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who know where to obtain an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of men ever tested, and the percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women/men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	27.0	1.8	0.3	97.9	100.0	2.1	0.7	1,305
15-19	25.7	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	142
20-24	27.2	2.0	0.3	97.7	100.0	2.3	0.8	1,162
25-29	30.5	3.6	1.2	95.2	100.0	4.8	1.8	2,422
30-39	31.0	5.4	1.0	93.5	100.0	6.5	2.2	3,943
40-49	28.6	4.3	0.3	95.4	100.0	4.6	1.4	3,091
Marital status								
Married	29.7	4.3	0.7	95.0	100.0	5.0	1.7	10,679
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	26.5	0.0	3.0	97.0	100.0	3.0	0.0	81
Residence								
Urban	36.3	8.0	1.7	90.3	100.0	9.7	4.8	2,479
Rural	27.7	3.1	0.5	96.4	100.0	3.6	0.8	8,281
Province[1]								
Kabul	34.3	8.1	2.1	89.8	100.0	10.2	5.1	1,350
Kapisa	30.5	2.1	0.9	97.0	100.0	3.0	1.0	63
Parwan	39.1	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	220
Wardak	16.4	1.7	0.1	98.2	100.0	1.8	0.8	171
Logar	25.9	11.4	1.0	87.6	100.0	12.4	9.9	204
Nangarhar	37.0	4.2	0.0	95.8	100.0	4.2	1.1	273
Laghman	36.1	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	227
Panjsher	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	18
Baghlan	14.1	1.4	0.0	98.6	100.0	1.4	0.6	281
Bamyan	13.3	2.1	0.0	97.9	100.0	2.1	1.0	94
Ghazni	30.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	619
Paktika	11.9	0.6	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.2	322
Paktya	79.9	2.4	0.9	96.7	100.0	3.3	0.1	206
Khost	42.0	1.1	0.3	98.6	100.0	1.4	0.6	334
Kunarha	57.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	151
Nooristan	4.7	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.1	66
Badakhshan	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	316
Takhar	19.2	1.7	0.2	98.0	100.0	2.0	0.4	296
Kunduz	7.9	2.2	1.4	96.4	100.0	3.6	1.5	479
Samangan	10.4	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.1	125
Balkh	16.9	3.2	0.0	96.8	100.0	3.2	1.8	616
Sar-E-Pul	9.4	3.3	0.6	96.1	100.0	3.9	1.5	195
Ghor	29.9	2.3	0.0	97.7	100.0	2.3	1.1	322
Daykundi	3.6	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.2	77
Urozgan	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	92
Kandahar	25.3	2.1	0.4	97.4	100.0	2.6	1.0	874
Jawzjan	26.4	5.6	0.0	94.4	100.0	5.6	1.4	218
Faryab	67.8	15.8	3.3	80.8	100.0	19.2	1.4	706
Helmand	38.9	1.1	0.3	98.7	100.0	1.3	1.1	355
Badghis	19.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	231
Herat	33.7	10.5	1.1	88.4	100.0	11.6	3.4	863
Farah	27.5	1.2	0.1	98.7	100.0	1.3	0.3	295
Nimroz	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	93
Education								
No education	17.2	2.1	0.2	97.6	100.0	2.4	0.9	5,447
Primary	29.6	5.6	1.5	92.9	100.0	7.1	1.6	1,987
Secondary	46.0	5.9	1.2	92.8	100.0	7.2	2.6	2,632
More than secondary	66.1	10.7	0.9	88.4	100.0	11.6	5.1	695
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	18.2	2.8	0.1	97.1	100.0	2.9	1.0	2,029
Second	23.7	2.8	0.2	97.0	100.0	3.0	0.5	2,233
Middle	25.7	2.3	0.2	97.5	100.0	2.5	0.5	2,160
Fourth	36.4	3.5	1.1	95.4	100.0	4.6	1.2	2,260
Highest	44.3	10.2	2.1	87.7	100.0	12.3	5.5	2,078
Total	29.7	4.3	0.8	95.0	100.0	5.0	1.7	10,760

[1] Includes *don't know/missing* responses.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.10 Male circumcision

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of circumcised men by type of practitioner who performed the circumcision, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage circum-cised	Number of men	Among those circumcised who performed the circumcision: Traditional practitioner/ family/ friend	Health worker/ profes-sional	Other	Don't know	Missing	Total	Number of circum-cised men
Age									
15-19	99.6	142	32.9	26.7	26.9	13.6	0.0	100.0	142
20-24	99.3	1,162	37.2	28.1	19.6	15.0	0.1	100.0	1,154
25-29	99.1	2,422	39.0	25.7	18.4	16.8	0.1	100.0	2,401
30-34	99.2	2,008	43.9	19.8	21.4	14.7	0.3	100.0	1,992
35-39	99.1	1,935	42.4	21.4	20.0	16.1	0.1	100.0	1,918
40-44	99.0	1,402	46.5	13.2	22.3	18.0	0.0	100.0	1,388
45-49	99.0	1,688	50.6	12.3	21.8	15.3	0.0	100.0	1,671
Residence									
Urban	99.2	2,479	28.3	39.4	18.7	13.6	0.0	100.0	2,459
Rural	99.1	8,281	47.5	14.7	21.1	16.7	0.1	100.0	8,206
Province[1]									
Kabul	99.2	1,350	17.6	43.7	23.7	14.7	0.4	100.0	1,339
Kapisa	100.0	63	0.4	5.3	90.3	2.6	1.4	100.0	63
Parwan	99.1	220	2.1	7.5	89.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	218
Wardak	97.3	171	39.1	26.2	20.4	13.9	0.4	100.0	167
Logar	95.3	204	46.4	13.7	7.4	32.1	0.5	100.0	194
Nangarhar	99.3	273	41.6	49.8	1.2	7.2	0.2	100.0	271
Laghman	98.6	227	65.8	19.1	3.4	11.3	0.3	100.0	224
Panjsher	98.8	18	22.7	32.5	22.1	22.8	0.0	100.0	18
Baghlan	98.7	281	40.6	23.6	23.5	11.8	0.5	100.0	277
Bamyan	99.3	94	66.1	13.3	8.9	11.7	0.0	100.0	93
Ghazni	99.6	619	37.6	22.0	3.0	37.4	0.0	100.0	616
Paktika	98.9	322	30.8	36.8	14.1	18.2	0.0	100.0	319
Paktya	100.0	206	45.2	32.3	17.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	206
Khost	96.2	334	35.0	14.7	26.1	24.2	0.0	100.0	322
Kunarha	95.5	151	56.4	9.2	8.9	25.4	0.0	100.0	144
Nooristan	98.6	66	52.7	1.0	17.8	28.3	0.3	100.0	65
Badakhshan	99.8	316	48.5	2.2	24.1	25.2	0.0	100.0	315
Takhar	99.4	296	28.5	3.0	55.0	13.5	0.0	100.0	294
Kunduz	98.6	479	80.7	6.7	2.4	10.2	0.0	100.0	473
Samangan	100.0	125	88.4	6.6	1.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	125
Balkh	97.8	616	19.8	10.3	54.0	16.0	0.0	100.0	602
Sar-E-Pul	99.9	195	89.8	4.8	0.2	5.2	0.0	100.0	195
Ghor	99.7	322	41.9	13.3	43.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	321
Daykundi	100.0	77	32.5	8.7	17.6	41.3	0.0	100.0	77
Urozgan	99.2	92	36.1	4.8	0.0	59.1	0.0	100.0	91
Kandahar	99.8	874	54.2	31.3	0.0	14.5	0.0	100.0	872
Jawzjan	100.0	218	87.6	6.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	218
Faryab	100.0	706	83.8	1.2	14.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	706
Helmand	99.1	355	29.3	22.6	6.1	42.0	0.0	100.0	352
Badghis	100.0	231	64.0	2.0	33.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	231
Herat	100.0	863	24.1	26.4	35.3	14.2	0.0	100.0	863
Farah	99.9	295	54.0	15.6	1.2	29.2	0.0	100.0	295
Nimroz	99.6	93	16.1	19.3	37.2	27.4	0.0	100.0	93
Education									
No education	99.0	5,447	45.8	13.3	22.5	18.3	0.0	100.0	5,391
Primary	99.3	1,987	42.9	21.6	20.7	14.7	0.0	100.0	1,973
Secondary	99.2	2,632	40.7	27.8	17.6	13.6	0.3	100.0	2,611
More than secondary	99.6	695	30.8	43.3	15.5	10.2	0.2	100.0	692
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	99.2	2,029	48.0	8.8	28.4	14.8	0.0	100.0	2,013
Second	99.1	2,233	48.0	13.2	22.0	16.7	0.1	100.0	2,212
Middle	98.9	2,160	46.6	15.4	17.8	20.0	0.2	100.0	2,136
Fourth	99.1	2,260	44.4	21.5	16.4	17.7	0.0	100.0	2,241
Highest	99.3	2,078	27.8	43.2	18.6	10.2	0.2	100.0	2,064
Total	99.1	10,760	43.1	20.4	20.5	16.0	0.1	100.0	10,666

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.11 Place of circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by place of circumcision, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Health facility	Home of a health worker/ profes-sional	Circum-cision done at home	Ritual site	Other home/ place	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of circum-cised men
Age								
15-19	30.2	8.0	49.2	0.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	142
20-24	22.1	14.1	46.9	0.4	2.6	13.8	100.0	1,154
25-29	16.8	13.3	54.4	0.5	2.0	13.0	100.0	2,401
30-34	13.6	13.8	57.6	0.3	1.7	13.0	100.0	1,992
35-39	13.0	12.8	57.5	0.2	4.2	12.3	100.0	1,918
40-44	6.8	15.9	60.3	0.8	1.5	14.6	100.0	1,388
45-49	7.8	10.4	65.0	0.6	2.7	13.4	100.0	1,671
Residence								
Urban	23.6	14.2	51.5	0.4	1.7	8.6	100.0	2,459
Rural	10.6	12.9	58.8	0.5	2.6	14.6	100.0	8,206
Province[1]								
Kabul	22.0	11.0	56.7	0.6	2.5	7.2	100.0	1,339
Kapisa	1.3	0.8	91.9	0.0	1.7	4.3	100.0	63
Parwan	0.7	1.3	93.4	0.4	2.1	2.1	100.0	218
Wardak	17.7	5.0	65.8	0.7	3.7	7.0	100.0	167
Logar	26.8	6.9	26.1	1.2	5.7	33.2	100.0	194
Nangarhar	35.2	37.5	20.6	0.2	0.2	6.2	100.0	271
Laghman	14.6	32.2	40.9	0.0	2.0	10.3	100.0	224
Panjsher	8.3	5.5	64.5	0.0	3.3	18.4	100.0	18
Baghlan	14.6	7.7	68.3	0.4	0.2	8.8	100.0	277
Bamyan	5.2	1.5	78.8	4.8	0.9	8.8	100.0	93
Ghazni	15.7	9.6	34.5	0.0	1.5	38.7	100.0	616
Paktika	33.3	35.3	17.0	0.0	0.9	13.5	100.0	319
Paktya	54.2	38.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	206
Khost	12.4	3.2	55.7	0.0	1.7	27.0	100.0	322
Kunarha	6.2	24.5	49.4	0.0	0.1	19.8	100.0	144
Nooristan	0.3	3.2	72.0	0.7	4.2	19.6	100.0	65
Badakhshan	0.3	6.9	73.8	0.1	3.2	15.7	100.0	315
Takhar	1.2	0.5	86.6	0.0	0.0	11.8	100.0	294
Kunduz	1.7	5.4	78.2	3.7	3.1	7.9	100.0	473
Samangan	2.1	4.0	86.5	0.5	1.5	5.4	100.0	125
Balkh	4.3	3.7	72.8	0.0	3.0	16.2	100.0	602
Sar-E-Pul	2.4	4.2	93.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	195
Ghor	8.7	3.5	83.9	0.4	1.5	2.0	100.0	321
Daykundi	2.7	0.2	62.7	0.0	0.6	33.8	100.0	77
Urozgan	4.2	37.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	58.3	100.0	91
Kandahar	30.7	50.3	5.6	0.0	4.2	9.1	100.0	872
Jawzjan	0.7	1.5	94.6	0.0	1.1	2.1	100.0	218
Faryab	0.4	0.6	89.9	0.0	8.7	0.3	100.0	706
Helmand	20.6	29.3	8.4	0.0	1.0	40.7	100.0	352
Badghis	1.3	1.2	97.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	231
Herat	7.8	3.3	78.3	0.0	1.1	9.6	100.0	863
Farah	10.1	7.1	48.7	2.7	2.1	29.2	100.0	295
Nimroz	5.2	5.1	56.6	2.0	3.5	27.5	100.0	93
Education								
No education	9.4	14.6	57.1	0.6	3.1	15.2	100.0	5,391
Primary	11.9	11.0	63.1	0.4	2.5	11.1	100.0	1,973
Secondary	18.3	13.6	54.8	0.3	1.0	11.8	100.0	2,611
More than secondary	33.3	6.6	48.6	0.1	2.0	9.5	100.0	692
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.1	4.2	76.7	0.7	2.5	11.8	100.0	2,013
Second	9.4	12.1	61.5	0.5	1.2	15.4	100.0	2,212
Middle	12.3	17.8	48.2	0.4	3.7	17.6	100.0	2,136
Fourth	15.6	17.9	50.0	0.1	2.5	13.9	100.0	2,241
Highest	26.4	13.4	50.3	0.6	2.3	7.1	100.0	2,064
Total	13.6	13.2	57.1	0.5	2.4	13.2	100.0	10,666

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.12 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by age at circumcision, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	During childhood (<5 years)	5-13	≥ 14	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of circumcised men
Age						
15-19	65.8	24.7	0.0	9.5	100.0	142
20-24	60.6	26.3	0.0	13.0	100.0	1,154
25-29	53.9	33.1	1.0	11.9	100.0	2,401
30-34	52.3	35.0	0.2	12.5	100.0	1,992
35-39	54.0	33.7	0.0	12.3	100.0	1,918
40-44	51.8	33.3	0.1	14.8	100.0	1,388
45-49	47.0	39.8	0.2	13.0	100.0	1,671
Residence						
Urban	55.6	32.3	1.0	11.0	100.0	2,459
Rural	52.4	34.3	0.1	13.2	100.0	8,206
Province[1]						
Kabul	59.2	24.9	1.6	14.3	100.0	1,339
Kapisa	35.7	58.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	63
Parwan	54.0	42.8	0.0	3.2	100.0	218
Wardak	72.3	18.3	0.0	9.4	100.0	167
Logar	54.7	30.3	0.0	15.0	100.0	194
Nangarhar	68.9	26.5	0.0	4.6	100.0	271
Laghman	77.8	11.8	0.0	10.4	100.0	224
Panjsher	56.0	34.3	0.5	9.3	100.0	18
Baghlan	44.0	54.1	0.2	1.8	100.0	277
Bamyan	45.9	44.1	0.8	9.3	100.0	93
Ghazni	77.5	11.1	0.0	11.4	100.0	616
Paktika	86.5	3.5	0.0	10.0	100.0	319
Paktya	76.7	8.2	0.0	15.1	100.0	206
Khost	36.1	12.5	0.9	50.5	100.0	322
Kunarha	44.4	2.5	0.0	53.1	100.0	144
Nooristan	78.7	18.9	0.0	2.4	100.0	65
Badakhshan	24.2	59.6	0.0	16.2	100.0	315
Takhar	25.0	56.3	0.9	17.8	100.0	294
Kunduz	47.8	38.2	0.0	14.0	100.0	473
Samangan	40.1	56.7	0.2	3.1	100.0	125
Balkh	52.6	32.2	0.6	14.6	100.0	602
Sar-E-Pul	12.2	65.6	0.0	22.2	100.0	195
Ghor	45.3	52.7	0.0	2.0	100.0	321
Daykundi	45.2	48.9	1.1	4.9	100.0	77
Urozgan	40.3	0.6	0.0	59.1	100.0	91
Kandahar	65.4	29.9	0.0	4.7	100.0	872
Jawzjan	49.0	47.3	0.1	3.6	100.0	218
Faryab	11.6	87.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	706
Helmand	60.1	25.2	0.0	14.7	100.0	352
Badghis	76.5	22.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	231
Herat	41.8	38.6	0.0	19.6	100.0	863
Farah	91.0	2.3	0.0	6.7	100.0	295
Nimroz	71.5	10.4	0.0	18.1	100.0	93
Education						
No education	53.2	32.1	0.1	14.5	100.0	5,391
Primary	46.5	39.7	0.1	13.7	100.0	1,973
Secondary	55.6	33.9	0.9	9.6	100.0	2,611
More than secondary	62.4	29.8	0.1	7.7	100.0	692
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	44.9	43.7	0.2	11.2	100.0	2,013
Second	53.0	33.3	0.0	13.6	100.0	2,212
Middle	55.6	31.1	0.1	13.3	100.0	2,136
Fourth	55.9	30.0	0.1	14.0	100.0	2,241
Highest	55.9	31.6	1.2	11.3	100.0	2,064
Total	53.1	33.8	0.3	12.7	100.0	10,666

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.13 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months: STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months: STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	1.3	9.9	6.0	11.8	7,905	1.6	5.1	2.7	6.9	1,301
15-19	1.6	8.2	7.5	11.7	1,823	0.0	3.4	0.7	3.4	142
20-24	1.2	10.4	5.5	11.8	6,082	1.7	5.3	3.0	7.3	1,159
25-29	2.5	13.8	7.3	15.8	6,273	1.7	4.0	4.1	7.2	2,388
30-39	2.4	14.6	8.4	16.5	8,758	2.0	6.0	3.8	8.7	3,927
40-49	2.7	14.8	9.5	16.6	6,472	2.1	6.1	4.2	8.4	3,075
Marital status										
Married	2.2	13.5	7.9	15.4	28,631	1.9	5.5	3.9	8.1	10,612
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	0.8	3.5	2.0	3.9	777	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.9	79
Male circumcision										
Circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	5.5	3.8	8.1	10,607
Not circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	4.4	7.2	6.4	18.0	49
Don't know	na	na	na	na	na	(1.4)	(3.5)	(1.2)	(4.7)	35
Residence										
Urban	1.7	11.9	6.3	14.1	6,849	1.4	6.6	3.8	8.6	2,470
Rural	2.3	13.6	8.2	15.4	22,559	2.0	5.1	3.9	7.9	8,221
Province[1]										
Kabul	1.8	11.4	7.6	14.5	3,650	0.6	7.0	5.0	9.5	1,348
Kapisa	0.2	1.8	2.5	3.0	205	3.6	6.3	5.2	12.2	62
Parwan	4.4	25.9	23.8	30.5	624	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.7	219
Wardak	1.0	14.5	10.1	15.9	381	0.0	1.9	1.0	2.7	171
Logar	3.0	41.6	15.0	45.2	472	3.4	20.7	3.2	23.4	204
Nangarhar	0.5	13.3	12.2	19.1	793	0.8	2.1	1.7	3.0	273
Laghman	4.5	11.0	19.6	21.3	583	2.0	3.6	8.6	10.2	227
Panjsher	0.2	3.9	3.8	4.3	54	2.1	25.2	22.2	25.2	18
Baghlan	2.8	14.3	13.2	17.2	837	0.6	3.9	1.2	5.1	276
Bamyan	0.4	4.6	2.3	4.6	302	0.0	2.6	2.8	3.2	91
Ghazni	0.6	3.8	5.5	8.5	1,321	1.3	3.4	4.1	6.5	611
Paktika	1.7	16.6	8.0	18.4	786	3.1	6.8	3.4	9.1	321
Paktya	3.6	43.5	10.8	47.3	533	0.8	4.8	0.8	4.8	205
Khost	3.9	14.5	4.2	16.2	850	4.3	2.5	2.0	7.7	333
Kunarha	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	559	2.1	0.0	1.4	3.5	144
Nooristan	0.1	5.1	4.6	7.2	222	0.1	8.9	2.8	10.9	65
Badakhshan	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	1,004	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.6	316
Takhar	1.7	6.4	3.5	9.4	1,105	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	296
Kunduz	4.5	10.6	7.6	11.5	1,232	10.7	19.2	26.9	35.2	479
Samangan	2.2	3.2	1.7	3.4	330	3.6	14.1	13.3	15.0	125
Balkh	0.8	8.2	2.9	9.2	1,776	0.0	2.4	1.3	2.4	604
Sar-E-Pul	0.9	4.2	3.8	4.3	654	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.6	195
Ghor	6.3	42.6	41.9	42.7	715	3.8	3.5	3.5	5.8	322
Daykundi	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	328	0.0	2.3	1.6	2.3	77
Urozgan	0.0	7.7	4.0	10.6	229	0.0	2.2	1.6	3.4	90
Kandahar	0.2	33.5	9.7	33.8	2,225	1.8	11.0	1.2	12.4	874
Jawzjan	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	614	1.0	3.9	6.9	9.0	218
Faryab	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.8	2,113	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	686
Helmand	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	871	1.0	1.6	0.7	2.1	354
Badghis	0.0	3.1	2.8	3.1	650	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.1	231
Herat	8.6	25.8	13.4	26.8	2,316	3.7	5.0	2.5	8.7	860
Farah	1.3	7.9	5.5	8.6	776	4.6	11.4	9.0	15.8	295
Nimroz	13.2	15.0	5.8	16.8	276	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	93
Education										
No education	2.2	14.1	8.2	15.9	24,557	2.1	6.5	4.2	9.0	5,420
Primary	2.5	10.3	5.8	12.2	2,328	1.5	4.0	4.2	7.8	1,972
Secondary	1.7	7.7	5.7	10.6	1,969	2.0	4.6	2.6	6.5	2,606
More than secondary	2.6	6.8	4.2	10.4	554	1.3	4.6	4.3	7.6	693
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.0	12.0	8.6	12.7	5,898	3.7	5.6	5.1	9.3	2,021
Second	2.1	12.4	8.1	14.7	5,995	1.7	5.3	4.1	8.3	2,212
Middle	2.1	16.3	8.2	18.3	5,876	1.3	4.8	3.3	7.1	2,157
Fourth	2.7	12.9	6.9	14.7	6,003	1.3	5.5	3.2	7.3	2,227
Highest	2.0	12.5	6.9	15.2	5,636	1.5	6.3	3.6	8.6	2,073
Total	2.2	13.2	7.7	15.1	29,408	1.9	5.5	3.8	8.1	10,691

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable.
[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.14 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-49 who received at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, the percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of respondents	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of respondents	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months
Age										
15-24	29.9	2.1	7,915	89.6	2,364	26.8	1.8	1,305	95.4	350
15-19	27.3	1.6	1,825	90.1	498	17.1	0.7	142	(94.4)	24
20-24	30.6	2.2	6,089	89.4	1,865	28.0	1.9	1,162	95.5	326
25-29	34.9	2.4	6,299	88.6	2,199	26.5	2.6	2,422	94.9	641
30-39	37.1	3.5	8,765	90.6	3,256	31.9	2.5	3,943	94.1	1,258
40-49	38.1	4.0	6,482	91.3	2,469	34.5	3.2	3,091	91.4	1,067
Marital status										
Married	35.0	3.0	28,671	90.1	10,028	30.7	2.6	10,679	93.6	3,283
Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed	32.8	3.4	790	91.3	259	41.6	6.4	81	(86.2)	34
Residence										
Urban	40.0	3.9	6,870	91.1	2,748	29.1	2.6	2,479	94.7	722
Rural	33.4	2.7	22,591	89.7	7,539	31.3	2.7	8,281	93.2	2,594
Province[1]										
Kabul	35.1	3.8	3,658	82.5	1,284	31.1	2.5	1,350	96.4	420
Kapisa	41.6	3.3	205	85.4	85	32.3	3.3	63	92.3	20
Parwan	30.4	2.7	625	91.0	190	43.4	2.5	220	97.3	96
Wardak	34.7	5.5	382	82.2	133	12.9	1.0	171	97.2	22
Logar	24.7	1.1	472	51.6	116	40.8	1.9	204	89.1	83
Nangarhar	45.0	2.8	794	98.0	357	44.0	4.3	273	95.6	120
Laghman	47.9	1.7	583	85.9	279	41.4	2.2	227	98.6	94
Panjsher	12.2	1.4	54	93.5	7	10.4	0.7	18	*	2
Baghlan	33.7	4.0	839	80.6	283	65.8	4.8	281	99.7	185
Bamyan	26.0	1.9	303	74.6	79	19.2	2.6	94	(92.0)	18
Ghazni	35.1	3.1	1,328	94.8	466	14.1	1.2	619	98.7	87
Paktika	11.3	0.7	792	96.8	90	2.9	0.2	322	*	9
Paktya	37.2	3.1	542	86.2	202	56.6	3.6	206	97.8	116
Khost	39.0	3.2	851	40.3	332	55.1	5.1	334	87.5	184
Kunarha	35.7	4.8	559	89.5	199	42.4	3.0	151	87.0	64
Nooristan	16.6	0.2	222	89.7	37	12.9	0.4	66	65.9	9
Badakhshan	12.9	0.7	1,004	87.3	130	22.0	3.5	316	84.8	69
Takhar	30.8	3.2	1,105	94.6	341	20.6	2.5	296	(100.0)	61
Kunduz	29.0	2.5	1,232	86.7	357	39.0	4.7	479	75.9	187
Samangan	41.5	3.5	330	95.0	137	6.2	0.8	125	*	8
Balkh	44.3	3.0	1,781	98.8	788	20.0	1.3	616	100.0	123
Sar-E-Pul	33.7	6.3	654	97.9	220	29.9	1.9	195	95.9	58
Ghor	22.7	1.5	715	90.1	162	30.0	1.6	322	59.9	97
Daykundi	12.8	0.6	329	96.2	42	22.8	2.1	77	(97.7)	18
Urozgan	3.8	0.2	230	(86.9)	9	4.9	0.4	92	*	5
Kandahar	39.6	2.9	2,227	91.4	881	25.2	2.1	874	89.4	220
Jawzjan	17.6	2.7	614	95.6	108	12.9	1.0	218	(96.2)	28
Faryab	64.6	5.6	2,114	96.9	1,364	61.0	6.3	706	98.3	431
Helmand	18.8	3.3	875	95.7	165	19.3	1.1	355	98.8	69
Badghis	8.7	0.8	650	92.3	56	11.0	1.2	231	(97.6)	26
Herat	46.6	2.9	2,316	98.8	1,080	33.7	3.8	863	99.2	291
Farah	34.6	1.1	777	95.2	269	29.5	0.9	295	96.8	87
Nimroz	11.8	0.6	278	95.7	33	11.1	0.5	93	*	10
Education										
No education	34.2	3.0	24,604	89.8	8,425	29.1	2.7	5,447	92.4	1,584
Primary	38.2	3.1	2,330	91.7	889	36.2	2.6	1,987	92.7	720
Secondary	38.1	3.1	1,971	90.0	751	30.7	2.7	2,632	96.2	807
More than secondary	40.0	2.9	556	94.9	223	29.6	2.0	695	94.3	206
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	29.8	2.3	5,904	92.6	1,759	31.5	2.8	2,029	91.0	640
Second	31.1	2.4	6,001	91.5	1,868	27.5	2.1	2,233	91.8	615
Middle	33.9	2.9	5,888	89.0	1,996	30.8	2.5	2,160	94.1	665
Fourth	38.0	3.3	6,010	87.7	2,283	32.8	3.2	2,260	94.8	742
Highest	42.1	4.1	5,657	90.5	2,381	31.5	2.7	2,078	95.5	655
Total	34.9	3.0	29,461	90.1	10,287	30.8	2.6	10,760	93.5	3,316

Note: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 13.15 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a source of condoms among young people

Percentage of ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of respondents	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of respondents
Age						
15-19	0.6	22.6	1,825	4.3	56.2	142
15-17	0.4	17.3	438	*	*	21
18-19	0.7	24.3	1,387	5.0	55.9	122
20-24	1.2	27.0	6,089	6.5	57.9	1,162
20-22	1.0	25.7	3,839	8.5	60.4	615
23-24	1.4	29.4	2,250	4.3	55.2	547
Residence						
Urban	1.7	30.9	1,794	12.6	70.2	205
Rural	0.8	24.6	6,120	5.1	55.4	1,100
Education						
No education	0.5	19.7	5,651	3.2	40.4	559
Primary	2.1	37.5	982	2.5	60.7	205
Secondary	1.9	42.8	1,075	8.0	72.2	439
More than secondary	5.5	58.1	206	23.6	84.6	101
Total	1.0	26.0	7,915	6.3	57.8	1,305

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention of the AIDS virus. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.2, 13.3.1 and 13.3.2.
[2] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

Table 13.16 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of ever-married women and ever-married men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents
Age								
15-19	10.7	1,825	na	na	7.0	142	na	na
15-17	15.9	438	na	na	*	21	na	na
18-19	9.1	1,387	74.8	1,387	5.8	122	48.2	122
20-24	10.0	6,089	46.6	6,089	1.6	1,162	19.5	1,162
20-22	9.1	3,839	47.8	3,839	2.2	615	23.1	615
23-24	11.5	2,250	44.5	2,250	0.8	547	15.5	547
Knows condom source[1]								
Yes	11.5	2,060	55.6	1,984	2.5	753	23.8	742
No	9.7	5,854	50.4	5,492	1.8	551	20.1	543
Residence								
Urban	10.0	1,794	50.2	1,718	2.2	205	23.4	204
Rural	10.2	6,120	52.3	5,758	2.1	1,100	22.0	1,080
Education								
No education	10.8	5,651	52.3	5,363	2.4	559	21.1	552
Primary	13.7	982	54.0	894	2.6	205	23.6	202
Secondary	4.8	1,075	49.3	1,013	2.2	439	23.7	428
More than secondary	2.9	206	40.4	206	0.0	101	19.6	101
Total	10.2	7,915	51.8	7,476	2.2	1,305	22.2	1,284

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not available.
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

Table 13.17 Recent HIV tests among youth

Among ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15-19	1.2	1,783	0.0	142
15-17	0.0	423	*	21
18-19	1.6	1,360	0.0	121
20-24	0.2	5,956	0.8	1,152
20-22	0.3	3,754	0.8	611
23-24	0.2	2,203	0.7	540
Knows condom source[1]				
Yes	0.8	2,020	1.0	751
No	0.3	5,718	0.3	543
Residence				
Urban	1.4	1,754	1.9	202
Rural	0.2	5,985	0.5	1,092
Education				
No education	0.1	5,530	0.1	552
Primary	2.0	957	0.1	205
Secondary	0.5	1,049	1.6	436
More than secondary	3.0	203	1.2	101
Total	0.5	7,739	0.7	1,293

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 14

Key Findings

- ***Adult mortality:*** For women and men who have reached age 15, the probability of dying before age 50 is 12% and 8%, respectively.
- ***Pregnancy-related mortality:*** The pregnancy-related mortality ratio was 1,291 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for the seven-year period before the survey.
- ***Lifetime risk of maternal death:*** The lifetime risk of maternal death indicates that 1 in 14 women in Afghanistan will die from either pregnancy or childbearing.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can assess the health status of a population, especially in developing countries such as Afghanistan. Estimation of these mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult and maternal deaths. In the 2015 AfDHS, data were collected on the survivorship of the respondents' siblings to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. Questions that determine if deaths among female siblings were maternity-related facilitate the estimation of maternal mortality, a key indicator of maternal health and well-being.

In agreement with the International Classification of Disease (ICD-10) definition of maternal mortality, the 2015 AfDHS results reflect pregnancy-related mortality, which accounts for deaths of women while they are pregnant, during delivery, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death (WHO 2011). The maternal mortality module used in the DHS surveys measures the timing of maternal deaths but does not have information on the cause of death. The data collected in the 2015 AfDHS questionnaire are based on information about deaths during the two months after a birth rather than the recommended 42 days following a birth.

This chapter includes results estimated from sibling history data collected in the sibling survival module (commonly referred to as the maternal mortality module) that is part of the Woman's Questionnaire. In addition to adult mortality rates for five-year age groups, the chapter includes a summary measure ($_{35}q_{15}$) that represents the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50—that is, between the women's 15th and 50th birthdays.

14.1 DATA

To obtain a sibling history, each respondent was asked to provide the total number of her mother's live births. The respondent was then asked to provide a list of all of the children born to her mother, starting with the first born. The respondent was asked if each of these siblings was still alive at the time of the survey. The current age of living siblings was collected. For deceased siblings, the age at death and number of years since the person's death were collected. Interviewers were instructed that when a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but quantitative answers were acceptable. For sisters who died at age 12 or above, three questions were used to determine whether the death was maternity-related: "Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?"

and, if not, "Did she die during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did she die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?" Estimation of adult and pregnancy-related mortality by either direct or indirect means requires reasonably accurate reporting of the respondent's number of sisters and brothers, the number who have died, and for pregnancy-related mortality, the number of sisters who died of pregnancy-related causes. **Table 14.1** shows the number of siblings reported by the respondents and the completeness of data on current age, age at death, and years since death.

Overall, the sibling history data collected in the 2015 AfDHS were complete. For 99% of deceased siblings, the age at death, years since death or year of death were reported. There were very few siblings for whom survival status was not reported (0.05%). Among surviving siblings, current age (used to estimate exposure to death) was reported for all but 278 siblings (0.2%). Instead of excluding siblings with missing data from further analysis, information on the birth order of siblings was used in conjunction with other information to impute the missing data.[1] The sex ratio for enumerated siblings (the ratio of brothers to sisters multiplied by 100) is 108.6 **(Appendix Table C.9)**

14.2 Direct Estimates of Adult Mortality

Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15-49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to respondent's siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during a specified period prior to the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the specified period. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15-49 in the specified 7-year period preceding the survey by sex and 5-year age groups

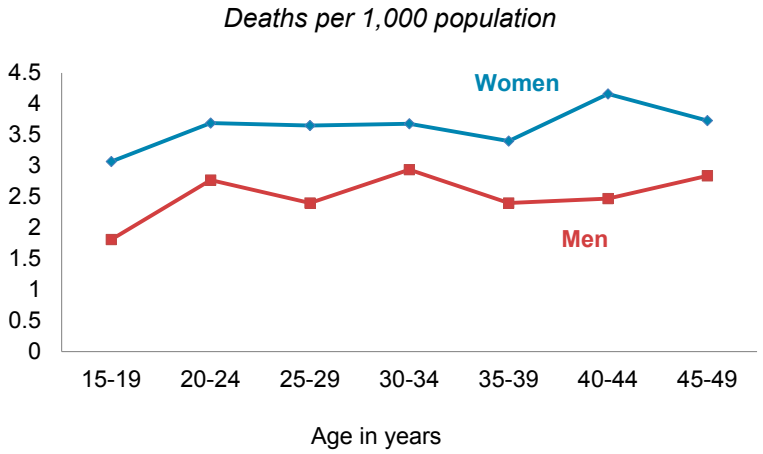
One way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate pregnancy-related mortality is to evaluate the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality. If estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (pregnancy-related deaths in particular) may have serious problems.

The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters were used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Because of the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report. **Table 14.2** and **Figure 14.1** show age-specific mortality rates among women and men (age 15-49) for the 7 years before the 2015 AfDHS. To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates are calculated for the seven-year period before the survey (mid-2008 to mid-2015). Nevertheless, age-specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this seven-year period was a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimize the level of sampling error.

[1] The imputation procedure was based on the assumption that the reported birth ordering of siblings in the history was correct. The first step was to calculate birth dates for each living sibling with a reported age and each dead sibling with complete information on both age at death and years since death. For a sibling missing these data, a birth date was imputed within the range defined by the birth dates of the bracketing siblings. In the case of living siblings, an age was then calculated from the imputed birth date. In the case of dead siblings, if either age at death or years since death were reported, that information was combined with the birth date to produce the missing information. If both pieces of information were missing, the distribution of the ages at death for siblings for whom years since death were not reported but age at death was reported was used as a basis for imputing age at death.

Table 14.2 and Figure 14.1 show age-specific mortality rates for women and men age 15-49 for the seven-year period before the survey. The levels of adult mortality among women (3.53 deaths per 1,000 populations) are higher than among men (2.43 deaths per 1,000 population). Generally, mortality is low among men and women age 15-19, and increases steadily through age 35-39. A sudden increase in female mortality occurs after age 40. The highest mortality rate among women is for women age 40-44.

Figure 14.1 **Adult mortality rates among women and men age 15-49**



The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 ($_{35}q_{15}$) is also much higher, at 119, for women than for men, at 84 **(Table 14.3).** Here, $_{35}q_{15}$ is the probability of a 15-year-old woman or man dying before age 50, if they experience the age specific deaths rates in **Table 14.2**.

14.3 Direct Estimates of Pregnancy-related Mortality

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years prior to the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery in the specified period by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the specified period, by 5-year age groups.

Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardized pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15-49 for the specified period by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same period.

Pregnancy-related deaths are a subset of all female deaths, and are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth, or within 2 months after the birth or termination of a pregnancy. Estimates of pregnancy-related mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. Two methods are used to estimate pregnancy-related mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). Age-specific estimates of pregnancy-related mortality from reported survivorship of sisters are shown in **Table 14.4** for the seven-year period before the 2015 survey.

Table 14.4 shows that the pregnancy-related mortality rate among women age 15-49 is 2.36 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. By five-year age groups, the pregnancy-related mortality rate is highest

among women age 25-29 (2.90), followed by those age 30-34 (2.81). The percentage of female deaths that are pregnancy-related deaths varies by age and ranges from 41.4% among women age 45-49 to79% among women age 25 -29.

The estimated age-specific mortality rates display a plausible pattern, which is generally higher during the peak childbearing ages than in the younger and older age groups.

The pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRM) is estimated at 1,291 deaths per 100,000 live births during the seven-year period before the survey (with a 95% confidence interval of 1,071 – 1,512). For every 1,000 live births in Afghanistan during the 7 years before the 2015AfDHS, approximately 13 women died during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months after childbirth. The lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death (0.073) indicates that of 1,000 women age 15, about 73 would die before age 50 during pregnancy, childbirth, or within two months of childbirth.

The pregnancy-related mortality estimates appear to be higher than expected, given findings of other data sources from Afghanistan and its neighbors, as well as expert knowledge of the relationship of maternal mortality to overall adult mortality. In particular, the share of adult female deaths that are pregnancy related appear to be overestimated. Further analyses are being conducted to better understand these estimates, and additional analyses are encouraged.

List of Tables

For more information on adult and pregnancy-related mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1 Completeness of information on siblings**
- **Table 14.2 Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 14.3 Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 14.4 Pregnancy-related mortality rates**

Table 14.1 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings, and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Afghanistan 2015

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	82,109	100.0	91,073	100.0	173,182	100.0
Living	73,037	89.0	81,368	89.3	154,405	89.2
Dead	9,031	11.0	9,662	10.6	18,693	10.8
Survival status unknown	41	0.0	43	0.0	84	0.0
Living siblings	73,037	100.0	81,368	100.0	154,405	100.0
Age reported	72,903	99.8	81,224	99.8	154,127	99.8
Age missing	134	0.2	144	0.2	278	0.2
Dead siblings	9,031	100.0	9,662	100.0	18,693	100.0
AD and YSD reported	8,948	99.1	9,536	98.7	18,484	98.9
Missing only AD	56	0.6	83	0.9	139	0.7
Missing only YSD	7	0.1	21	0.2	28	0.1
Missing AD and YSD	20	0.2	22	0.2	42	0.2

Table 14.2 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Afghanistan 2015

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[1]
FEMALE			
15-19	233	75,899	3.07
20-24	323	87,485	3.69
25-29	299	81,903	3.65
30-34	245	66,445	3.68
35-39	170	49,870	3.40
40-44	130	31,288	4.16
45-49	69	18,444	3.73
15-49	1,467	411,334	3.53[a]
MALE			
15-19	144	79,474	1.81
20-24	251	90,933	2.77
25-29	212	88,387	2.40
30-34	215	73,239	2.94
35-39	134	55,681	2.40
40-44	88	35,651	2.47
45-49	63	21,822	2.87
15-49	1,107	445,186	2.43[a]

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population.
[a] Age-adjusted rate.

Table 14.3 Adult mortality probabilities

Probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men for the 7 years preceding the survey, Afghanistan 2015

	Women	Men
Survey	$_{35}q_{15}$[1]	$_{35}q_{15}$[1]
2015 AfDHS	119 CI: (104 -135)	84 CI: (76 - 93)

CI: Confidence interval.
[1] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15.

Table 14.4 Pregnancy-related mortality rates

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Afghanistan 2015

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are pregnancy-related	Number of pregnancy-related deaths	Exposure years	Pregnancy-related mortality rate[1]
15-19	64.2	149	75,899	1.97
20-24	69.9	225	87,485	2.58
25-29	79.4	237	81,903	2.90
30-34	76.2	186	66,445	2.81
35-39	61.3	104	49,870	2.08
40-44	60.5	79	31,288	2.51
45-49	41.4	28	18,444	1.54
15-49	68.8	1,009	411,334	2.36[a]

General fertility rate (GFR)[2]	183[a]	CI: (176 - 189)
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio[3]	1,291	CI: (1,071-1,512)
Lifetime risk of maternal death[4]	0.073	

CI: Confidence interval.

[1] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure.

[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman age 15-49.

[3] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate multiplied by 100 divided by age-adjusted general fertility rate.

[4] Calculated as 1-(1-PRM ratio)^{TFR} where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey.

[a] Age-adjusted rate.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 15

Key Findings

- ***Employment and control over earnings:*** Only 13% of currently married women are employed as compared with 97% of currently married men. About 2 in 5 currently married women who receive cash earnings report deciding for themselves how their own earnings will be used, and one-third say they decide on the use of their earnings with their husband.
- ***Ownership of assets:*** Seventeen percent of women independently own a house and another 10% own land, while almost half of the men own a house and about a third own land.
- ***Participation in decision making:*** Only 5% of women make decisions alone about their own health care, while 44% report that their husbands make the decisions for them.
- ***Attitude towards wife beating:*** Eighty percent of women and 72% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least 1 of 5 specified circumstances, particularly if she goes out without telling her husband (67% and 61%, respectively).

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and the magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define two different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making and women's attitudes towards wife beating.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered employed if they have done any work other than housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to have earned cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

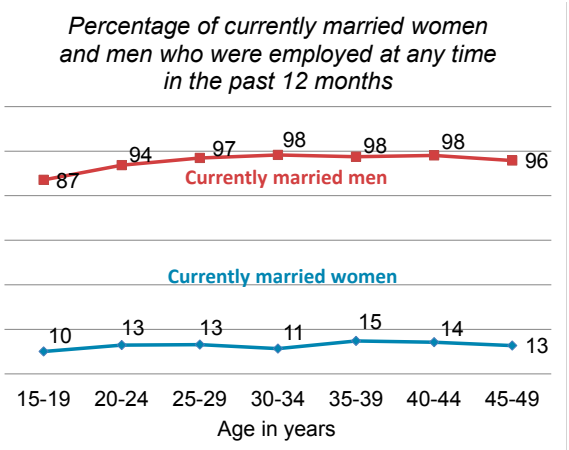
Men are more likely to be employed than women. Thirteen percent of currently married women reported being employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey compared with 97% of currently married men. **(Table 15.1)**.

Not all women and men receive earnings for the work they do. However, among those who receive earnings, not all receive cash. Among the employed, cash (cash and in-kind) is the most common form of payment for both women and men (66% and 91%, respectively). However, men are more likely to be paid cash for their work and women are most likely not to receive earnings for the work they do as compared with men (28% and 5%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment does not vary with age among currently married women and men. More than one in ten currently married women are employed in all age groups and more than nine in ten currently married men are employed in most age groups from 20-49. **(Figure 15.1)**.
- Currently married women age 45-49 are more likely to be paid in cash (76%), while younger women age 15-19 are the least likely to be paid in cash (54%). More than 90% of currently married men age 20 and above are paid in cash, while younger men age 15-19 (72%) are slightly less likely to be paid in cash.

Figure 15.1 **Women's and men's employment by age**



15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their husband about how their own earnings will be used.

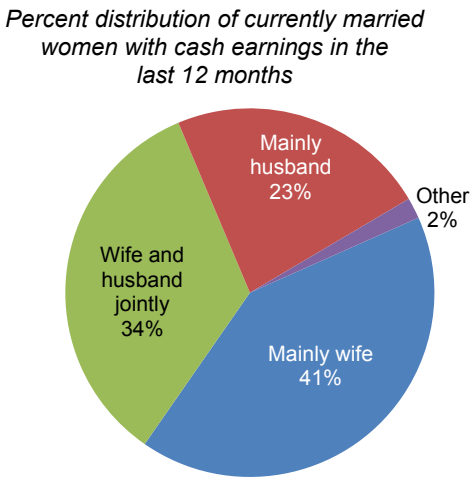
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

To assess women's autonomy, currently married women who earned cash for their work in the 12 months before the survey were asked to identify the main decision maker for the use of their earnings.

Women gain direct access to economic resources when they are paid for work in cash. However, this access is meaningless unless women can also participate in decisions about the use of their earnings.

Forty-one percent of currently married women who receive cash earnings reported deciding for themselves about the use of their earnings, while one third reported that they decided jointly with their husband **(Table 15.2.1, Figure 15.2)**. Twenty-three percent of women reported that their husband decides how their earnings will be used. In couples in which both women and men earned cash, 65% of women reported that they earn less than their husbands and 8% report earning more **(Table 15.2.1)**.

Figure 15.2 **Control over women's earnings**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 45-49 (48%) are more likely to make independent decisions about their earnings than women age 30-34 (36%), while women age 15-19 (41%) are more likely to make joint decisions with husbands on their earnings than women age 40-49 (37%).
- Women with 3-4 children (51%) are more likely to make independent decision on their earnings.
- Making joint decisions increases with education, from 31% of women with no education to 54% of women with more than secondary education.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile are less likely to have independent control over their cash earnings than women in the higher wealth quintiles.

15.3 Control over Men's Earnings

Among married men who receive cash earnings, 68% report that they decide alone how to spend those earnings. Only 23% reported that they decide jointly with their wives on how to spend their earnings. Married women were also asked who decides how their husband's earnings are used; 62% reported that this decision was made alone by their husbands, while 31% reported that they make joint decisions about spending with their husband **(Table 15.2.2)**.

When husbands have no cash earnings or the husbands are unemployed, women more often make the decisions on spending their earnings (49%). For more details, see **Table 15.3**.

15.4 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else.

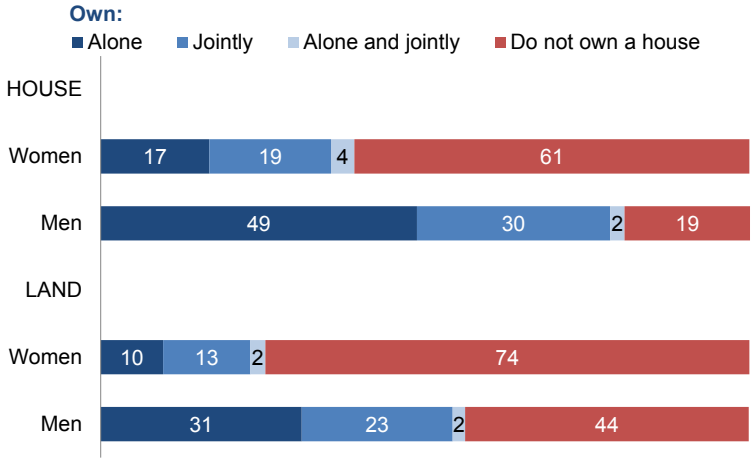
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Thirty-nine percent of women own a house, either alone or jointly with someone; similarly, 25% of women report that they own land, either alone or jointly **(Table 15.4.1, Figure 15.3)**. Joint ownership of these assets is more common among women than independent ownership: 19% of women own a house jointly and 13% of women own land jointly with someone.

The vast majority of men (81%) own a house, while more than half of men own land **(Table 15.4.2)**.

***Figure 15.3* Ownership of assets**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by house and land ownership



Patterns by background characteristics

- Ownership of house and land alone increases with age for men. While 17% of men age 15-19 own a house alone, 70% of men age 45-49 own a house alone and 44% own land (**Table 15.4.2).**

- Women's ownership of either asset, either alone or jointly, is higher in rural areas than in urban areas: 19% of rural women own a house alone compared with 11% of urban women. This pattern is similar for men's ownership of a house or land **(Table 15.4.1** and **Table 15.4.2).**

15.5 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) the woman's health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

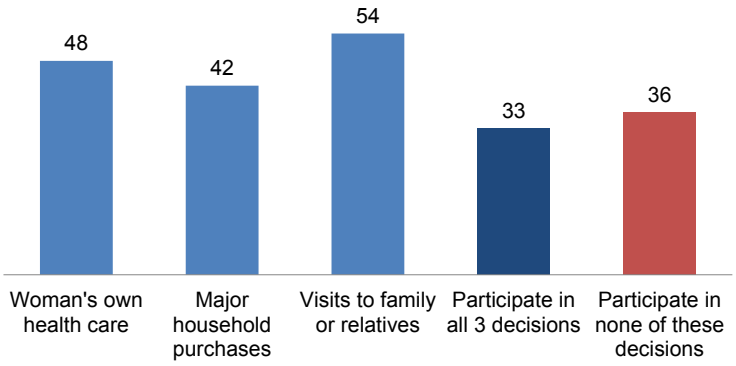
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

The 2015 AfDHS sought information from currently married women on their participation in three types of household decisions: the respondent's health care; major household purchases; and visits to family or relatives. Only 5% of women make decisions independently on their own heath care while the majority either decide with their husbands (43%), only their husbands (44%), or someone else (4%) makes the decision for them **(Table 15.5)**.

More than four in ten women participate in each individual decision jointly with their husband **(Table 15.6.1)**. More women participate in joint decisions to visit their family or relatives (54%) than in decisions about their own health care (48%). One third of women participate in all three decisions, while 36% do not participate in any of the three decisions **(Figure 15.4)**.

Figure 15.4 **Women's participation in decision making**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 participating in select decisions



The 2015 AfDHS also collected information from currently married men on their participation in two types of household decisions: their own health care and major household purchases. Information on men's participation in decision making is shown in **Table 15.6.2**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Participation in all three types of decision making, either solely or jointly with their husband, increases steadily with age, from 26% of women age 15-19 to 40% of women age 40-49.

- Women's participation in all three decisions increases substantially with education while the proportion participating in none of these decisions decreases with increasing levels of education. One in two currently married women with more than secondary education participate in all three decisions as compared with 31% of women with no education.

- Women in the wealthiest households (29%) are less likely to participate in all three decisions than women in the poorest households (41%).

15.6 Attitudes toward Wife Beating

Attitudes toward wife beating

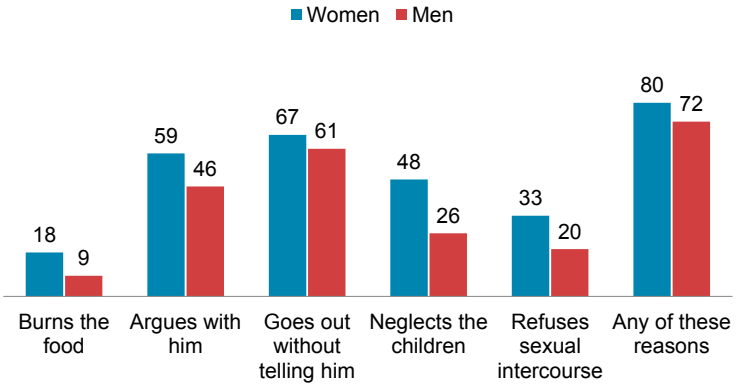
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer "yes" in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes that justify wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Eighty percent of women believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of five specified circumstances **(Table 15.7.1)**. This figure among men is 72% **(Table 15.7.2, Figure 15.5)**. For each of the specified circumstances, men were less likely than women to agree that wife beating was justified.

***Figure 15.5* Attitudes towards wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women and men, attitudes towards wife beating are more acceptable in rural areas (82% of women and 76% of men) than in urban areas (74% of women and 60% of men) where wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons **(Table 15.7.1** and **Table 15.7.2)**.

- Women's tolerance of wife beating decreases with education. About four in five women with no education or primary education agree with wife beating in at least one of five specified circumstances as compared with 61% of women with more than secondary education. The pattern among men is similar to the pattern among women **(Table 15.7.2)**.

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Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and the percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Afghanistan 2015

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings						
Age	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
				WOMEN					
15-19	10.0	1,812	45.7	7.8	4.2	42.2	0.1	100.0	182
20-24	12.9	6,028	46.7	8.2	4.4	40.2	0.6	100.0	779
25-29	13.1	6,193	63.4	4.8	6.6	24.8	0.4	100.0	809
30-34	11.3	4,226	62.6	8.8	6.7	21.7	0.2	100.0	476
35-39	14.8	4,375	65.5	5.3	4.1	24.3	0.8	100.0	646
40-44	14.2	2,977	62.8	5.3	3.6	26.9	1.4	100.0	424
45-49	12.7	3,060	67.2	8.5	4.2	19.6	0.4	100.0	389
Total	12.9	28,671	59.6	6.7	5.0	28.1	0.6	100.0	3,705
				MEN					
15-19	87.1	142	45.0	27.0	2.3	24.1	1.6	100.0	124
20-24	93.7	1,160	64.9	25.4	4.4	5.0	0.3	100.0	1,087
25-29	96.9	2,410	71.5	19.9	4.4	4.0	0.2	100.0	2,336
30-34	98.3	1,992	65.8	25.6	3.8	4.7	0.1	100.0	1,960
35-39	97.5	1,925	71.0	21.5	4.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,877
40-44	98.1	1,385	63.6	25.9	6.2	4.2	0.1	100.0	1,359
45-49	95.8	1,664	61.9	27.4	5.9	4.8	0.1	100.0	1,595
Total	96.8	10,679	66.8	23.9	4.7	4.5	0.1	100.0	10,337

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Number of women
Age													
15-19	40.1	40.9	15.5	2.7	0.8	100.0	6.0	73.9	4.5	7.0	8.6	100.0	97
20-24	39.9	28.8	23.5	5.2	2.5	100.0	6.4	64.2	10.2	5.9	13.3	100.0	428
25-29	39.0	28.9	28.8	2.2	1.1	100.0	9.5	62.5	9.3	4.1	14.6	100.0	552
30-34	36.3	39.7	20.6	0.9	2.5	100.0	5.8	67.6	8.0	5.5	13.2	100.0	340
35-39	41.2	33.1	24.6	0.5	0.7	100.0	5.7	74.7	6.7	4.3	8.5	100.0	458
40-44	42.1	36.7	18.7	0.5	2.1	100.0	10.5	56.3	17.3	6.0	9.9	100.0	288
45-49	48.3	36.6	13.9	0.1	1.1	100.0	13.0	61.1	3.7	13.7	8.4	100.0	295
Number of living children													
0	29.0	33.6	31.8	1.6	4.1	100.0	5.7	54.0	8.3	13.1	18.9	100.0	242
1-2	31.2	37.4	24.0	5.8	1.6	100.0	12.0	60.3	11.0	7.2	9.5	100.0	498
3-4	50.6	27.8	19.6	1.1	0.9	100.0	10.4	68.0	7.7	3.0	11.0	100.0	761
5+	40.8	35.9	21.6	0.3	1.4	100.0	5.0	68.7	8.9	6.3	11.1	100.0	957
Residence													
Urban	40.3	41.0	15.5	2.1	1.0	100.0	11.5	66.2	10.9	4.3	7.1	100.0	661
Rural	40.8	30.7	25.0	1.7	1.8	100.0	6.9	65.0	8.2	6.8	13.1	100.0	1,797
Education													
No education	40.6	30.7	25.2	2.2	1.3	100.0	6.6	65.4	7.0	7.2	13.8	100.0	1,797
Primary	42.4	30.9	23.7	1.3	1.8	100.0	9.4	71.5	9.8	1.7	7.5	100.0	212
Secondary	50.7	37.8	9.1	0.3	2.1	100.0	9.5	69.3	12.6	4.1	4.6	100.0	227
More than secondary	29.4	54.2	13.2	0.4	2.8	100.0	18.0	55.2	19.4	3.7	3.7	100.0	222
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	23.4	34.0	36.4	4.0	2.3	100.0	7.7	51.4	6.6	8.0	26.3	100.0	437
Second	32.7	38.6	24.4	1.5	2.7	100.0	9.4	54.6	11.2	7.6	17.2	100.0	439
Middle	54.9	25.5	18.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	6.5	71.3	7.6	7.1	7.5	100.0	499
Fourth	53.0	25.4	16.6	3.4	1.7	100.0	4.1	76.7	9.7	5.8	3.7	100.0	553
Highest	35.6	44.7	18.9	0.2	0.6	100.0	13.3	68.2	9.1	2.9	6.5	100.0	529
Total	40.7	33.5	22.5	1.8	1.6	100.0	8.1	65.3	8.9	6.1	11.5	100.0	2,458

Note: Provincial-level estimates not shown separately due to few cases of women earning cash for employment.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

	Men							Women						
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number
Age														
15-19	6.2	14.3	37.7	41.8	0.0	100.0	89	1.7	26.4	63.3	8.4	0.2	100.0	1,698
20-24	2.1	25.3	51.0	20.1	1.5	100.0	981	2.6	26.9	59.7	10.5	0.5	100.0	5,811
25-29	1.8	22.0	65.2	10.8	0.2	100.0	2,136	1.9	27.6	64.0	6.2	0.3	100.0	6,036
30-34	1.5	22.4	69.5	6.3	0.3	100.0	1,792	1.0	32.9	62.6	3.2	0.2	100.0	4,128
35-39	1.8	20.2	74.8	2.9	0.3	100.0	1,735	2.2	34.0	61.0	1.8	1.0	100.0	4,272
40-44	1.3	26.6	71.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,216	3.0	35.4	60.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,864
45-49	0.7	23.3	75.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	1,423	1.5	37.6	59.9	0.7	0.3	100.0	2,762
Number of living children														
0	3.5	22.1	56.9	17.0	0.6	100.0	865	1.9	28.5	57.9	11.4	0.4	100.0	2,689
1-2	1.7	24.6	61.0	12.2	0.5	100.0	2,503	2.7	28.1	60.0	8.6	0.6	100.0	6,875
3-4	1.5	25.5	67.1	5.5	0.3	100.0	2,546	1.4	30.0	63.7	4.3	0.6	100.0	7,328
5+	1.1	19.7	77.3	1.7	0.2	100.0	3,458	2.0	34.1	62.2	1.6	0.2	100.0	10,679
Residence														
Urban	1.3	29.2	64.6	4.6	0.4	100.0	2,317	3.1	33.5	59.4	3.5	0.6	100.0	6,472
Rural	1.7	20.7	69.5	7.7	0.4	100.0	7,055	1.7	30.2	62.3	5.5	0.4	100.0	21,099
Province[1]														
Kabul	1.8	35.5	60.4	1.6	0.7	100.0	1,232	3.2	33.6	56.9	5.3	1.1	100.0	3,484
Kapisa	0.5	2.2	88.1	9.3	0.0	100.0	54	2.8	20.3	69.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	193
Parwan	0.0	4.5	78.0	17.4	0.0	100.0	215	0.9	52.4	38.7	7.1	0.9	100.0	576
Wardak	1.0	58.9	23.7	16.4	0.0	100.0	80	1.4	29.8	51.3	17.0	0.5	100.0	363
Logar	14.2	19.6	65.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	195	4.6	23.2	71.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	464
Nangarhar	0.8	7.4	78.1	13.7	0.0	100.0	249	0.2	23.8	50.9	24.2	0.8	100.0	712
Laghman	0.1	2.2	81.2	16.4	0.0	100.0	202	4.1	53.3	33.5	9.1	0.0	100.0	552
Panjsher	0.0	67.0	31.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	15	2.1	77.9	17.5	1.6	0.9	100.0	48
Baghlan	0.0	12.4	82.3	5.2	0.0	100.0	205	1.5	50.2	45.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	815
Bamyan	2.1	20.5	68.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	33	0.7	58.2	24.6	15.9	0.5	100.0	287
Ghazni	2.0	45.7	47.3	3.0	2.0	100.0	569	1.0	39.4	58.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,296
Paktika	5.0	0.3	62.1	31.9	0.7	100.0	279	1.2	0.8	80.1	17.6	0.2	100.0	756
Paktya	0.4	36.9	49.4	12.7	0.6	100.0	196	1.7	3.5	91.7	2.1	1.0	100.0	475
Khost	2.3	17.1	50.8	29.4	0.4	100.0	294	2.0	59.8	12.0	26.3	0.0	100.0	797
Kunarha	10.0	34.1	41.3	14.6	0.0	100.0	115	1.6	69.6	20.8	8.0	0.0	100.0	529
Nooristan	3.0	10.7	69.1	16.7	0.5	100.0	59	0.8	22.8	71.3	4.8	0.2	100.0	199
Badakhshan	0.1	69.1	29.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	267	0.4	80.1	18.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	882
Takhar	0.9	5.6	91.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	266	1.8	37.7	60.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	989
Kunduz	0.5	3.4	93.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	451	0.5	21.4	73.9	3.6	0.5	100.0	1,172
Samangan	0.1	4.4	95.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1.2	46.2	43.1	9.5	0.0	100.0	299
Balkh	0.0	28.6	61.3	10.1	0.0	100.0	491	1.8	29.9	62.0	6.0	0.2	100.0	1,648
Sar-E-Pul	2.3	43.8	51.7	1.9	0.3	100.0	164	3.9	28.5	65.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	593
Ghor	0.0	8.7	65.0	25.9	0.4	100.0	197	0.5	22.2	76.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	688
Daykundi	0.0	23.2	75.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	35	2.4	68.0	29.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	282
Urozgan	0.0	3.7	90.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	79	0.4	2.0	97.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	228
Kandahar	0.1	8.8	83.4	7.6	0.2	100.0	854	1.4	6.3	89.6	2.4	0.3	100.0	2,156
Jawzjan	0.2	13.6	82.5	3.7	0.0	100.0	202	0.4	62.6	28.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	598
Faryab	0.0	1.5	94.5	4.0	0.0	100.0	672	6.4	5.4	84.8	2.1	1.3	100.0	1,896
Helmand	10.4	8.5	80.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	301	0.0	0.5	98.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	870
Badghis	0.0	16.8	76.3	3.2	3.7	100.0	149	1.0	34.7	63.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	634
Herat	0.8	48.3	50.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	822	1.5	34.8	63.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,134
Farah	0.5	14.4	80.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	231	1.2	19.0	78.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	690
Nimroz	0.0	59.7	40.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	89	4.7	47.7	44.0	3.2	0.4	100.0	247
Education														
No education	1.0	21.2	71.3	6.2	0.3	100.0	4,672	1.6	29.4	63.6	4.9	0.5	100.0	22,990
Primary	1.7	23.4	68.6	6.0	0.3	100.0	1,764	4.1	35.7	55.0	5.1	0.2	100.0	2,174
Secondary	2.5	21.6	67.0	8.7	0.3	100.0	2,318	3.7	39.5	50.0	6.6	0.2	100.0	1,880
More than secondary	2.1	38.0	49.7	8.6	1.6	100.0	618	3.8	48.3	43.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	527
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	0.4	23.1	69.4	6.4	0.6	100.0	1,465	0.8	36.6	59.4	3.1	0.1	100.0	5,479
Second	3.1	17.4	71.0	8.1	0.4	100.0	1,926	1.6	28.6	64.8	4.8	0.2	100.0	5,595
Middle	1.2	19.9	70.9	7.8	0.3	100.0	1,941	1.1	26.5	66.4	5.5	0.4	100.0	5,506
Fourth	2.1	22.5	67.8	7.4	0.2	100.0	2,075	3.3	30.7	58.1	7.2	0.6	100.0	5,639
Highest	0.9	31.1	62.8	4.8	0.5	100.0	1,965	3.1	32.5	59.4	4.2	0.8	100.0	5,352
Total	1.6	22.8	68.3	6.9	0.4	100.0	9,372	2.0	31.0	61.6	5.0	0.4	100.0	27,571

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 15.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Afghanistan 2015

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:							Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						
Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
More than husband	15.0	59.4	25.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	200	1.8	55.9	40.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	200
Less than husband	49.3	28.6	21.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,606	4.1	26.8	66.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,606
Same as husband	15.2	59.2	24.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	218	1.0	63.9	32.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	218
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	49.3	26.7	18.8	4.4	0.8	100.0	151	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.2	21.2	70.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	1,211
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.7	31.3	61.3	5.3	0.4	100.0	24,053
Total[1]	40.7	33.5	22.5	1.8	1.6	100.0	2,458	2.0	31.0	61.6	5.0	0.4	100.0	27,571

na = Not applicable.
[1] Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband.

Table 15.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:						Percentage who own land:						
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Missing	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Missing	Total	Number
Age													
15-19	12.3	24.7	1.7	61.3	0.1	100.0	6.8	17.2	1.3	74.3	0.4	100.0	1,825
20-24	12.3	22.3	2.6	62.6	0.2	100.0	7.4	16.1	1.8	74.4	0.3	100.0	6,089
25-29	15.7	19.9	3.7	60.3	0.3	100.0	9.6	13.2	2.0	74.7	0.5	100.0	6,299
30-34	17.8	17.0	3.2	61.8	0.2	100.0	11.0	12.8	2.6	73.4	0.3	100.0	4,302
35-39	19.5	16.6	4.5	58.9	0.6	100.0	9.8	12.0	2.7	74.8	0.6	100.0	4,463
40-44	20.9	13.7	5.0	60.1	0.3	100.0	11.2	10.6	2.8	75.0	0.4	100.0	3,113
45-49	20.0	16.3	4.4	59.2	0.1	100.0	11.5	12.2	2.4	73.7	0.3	100.0	3,369
Residence													
Urban	10.5	14.5	3.4	70.9	0.7	100.0	4.1	4.7	0.8	89.5	0.9	100.0	6,870
Rural	18.6	20.0	3.6	57.6	0.2	100.0	11.3	16.1	2.7	69.7	0.3	100.0	22,591
Province[1]													
Kabul	14.1	18.5	3.9	62.5	1.0	100.0	5.8	6.3	0.7	86.0	1.2	100.0	3,658
Kapisa	3.1	0.8	0.0	96.1	0.0	100.0	2.4	0.8	0.0	96.5	0.3	100.0	205
Parwan	1.4	3.4	5.2	89.8	0.1	100.0	0.5	2.4	3.4	93.6	0.1	100.0	625
Wardak	6.2	8.9	4.8	80.1	0.0	100.0	5.2	6.3	5.9	82.6	0.0	100.0	382
Logar	76.0	18.2	0.1	5.2	0.5	100.0	44.1	31.3	0.0	23.8	0.8	100.0	472
Nangarhar	36.4	41.6	0.2	21.5	0.2	100.0	11.2	30.8	0.7	57.1	0.2	100.0	794
Laghman	52.2	41.8	1.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	31.4	42.0	0.8	25.4	0.3	100.0	583
Panjsher	63.6	4.6	0.0	31.8	0.0	100.0	15.4	3.0	0.7	80.8	0.2	100.0	54
Baghlan	8.0	2.6	2.9	86.4	0.0	100.0	6.4	2.5	4.0	86.8	0.3	100.0	839
Bamyan	0.0	1.2	1.1	97.6	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.8	0.1	100.0	303
Ghazni	20.4	25.7	1.2	51.9	0.7	100.0	2.5	19.1	0.9	76.7	0.8	100.0	1,328
Paktika	5.5	3.4	0.3	90.2	0.7	100.0	28.7	2.3	0.4	67.9	0.7	100.0	792
Paktya	3.1	91.7	0.2	3.8	1.3	100.0	0.8	69.2	0.3	28.3	1.3	100.0	542
Khost	55.8	29.7	7.9	6.6	0.0	100.0	44.4	24.0	3.7	27.9	0.0	100.0	851
Kunarha	25.0	62.7	0.3	11.9	0.0	100.0	15.6	53.1	0.4	30.9	0.0	100.0	559
Nooristan	43.6	54.1	0.5	1.7	0.1	100.0	42.6	53.9	1.1	2.4	0.1	100.0	222
Badakhshan	24.9	6.8	1.9	66.4	0.0	100.0	15.7	5.6	0.8	77.6	0.3	100.0	1,004
Takhar	4.6	20.3	0.2	74.9	0.0	100.0	3.0	17.4	0.2	79.3	0.1	100.0	1,105
Kunduz	24.1	6.6	0.2	68.9	0.2	100.0	10.8	13.8	0.2	75.1	0.2	100.0	1,232
Samangan	12.2	8.6	0.3	78.8	0.2	100.0	7.5	9.0	0.4	82.8	0.2	100.0	330
Balkh	3.2	8.2	8.2	80.1	0.3	100.0	2.8	1.6	2.8	92.6	0.3	100.0	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	38.4	13.0	1.2	47.4	0.0	100.0	12.3	10.3	3.7	73.7	0.1	100.0	654
Ghor	1.3	14.9	4.2	79.6	0.0	100.0	1.1	13.0	4.1	81.8	0.0	100.0	715
Daykundi	1.5	5.2	18.8	74.5	0.0	100.0	0.7	5.1	19.5	74.6	0.1	100.0	329
Urozgan	31.8	66.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	29.2	65.8	0.1	4.7	0.2	100.0	230
Kandahar	1.1	10.5	0.1	88.1	0.3	100.0	0.2	7.5	0.1	91.9	0.3	100.0	2,227
Jawzjan	58.8	11.7	0.2	29.3	0.0	100.0	4.9	0.4	0.3	94.3	0.0	100.0	614
Faryab	2.0	32.6	11.0	54.2	0.1	100.0	1.7	12.1	7.0	78.8	0.4	100.0	2,114
Helmand	58.6	13.9	7.8	19.4	0.2	100.0	45.7	12.3	7.3	34.1	0.6	100.0	875
Badghis	0.8	28.4	14.6	56.3	0.0	100.0	0.4	22.9	13.0	63.4	0.1	100.0	650
Herat	2.7	4.2	2.7	90.3	0.0	100.0	0.6	6.5	0.3	92.5	0.2	100.0	2,316
Farah	23.1	16.3	0.3	60.3	0.0	100.0	21.9	13.7	0.1	64.1	0.1	100.0	777
Nimroz	16.5	20.2	2.0	61.1	0.2	100.0	2.7	2.5	0.3	93.9	0.6	100.0	278
Education													
No education	17.4	18.5	3.4	60.4	0.3	100.0	10.4	14.2	2.4	72.6	0.4	100.0	24,604
Primary	14.2	20.4	3.7	61.6	0.1	100.0	5.1	9.2	1.5	83.8	0.3	100.0	2,330
Secondary	12.2	19.5	5.0	62.8	0.5	100.0	6.0	9.4	1.4	82.9	0.3	100.0	1,971
More than secondary	11.8	19.2	5.2	63.5	0.4	100.0	4.3	9.9	1.7	82.5	1.5	100.0	556
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	11.5	12.2	4.7	71.6	0.1	100.0	7.1	11.7	4.2	76.8	0.1	100.0	5,904
Second	21.9	19.6	3.9	54.6	0.1	100.0	13.3	17.5	2.7	66.3	0.1	100.0	6,001
Middle	18.8	23.1	2.8	55.1	0.3	100.0	11.9	18.8	2.1	66.8	0.3	100.0	5,888
Fourth	19.2	21.7	3.0	55.8	0.2	100.0	10.1	12.8	1.3	75.4	0.3	100.0	6,010
Highest	11.9	16.8	3.7	66.8	0.9	100.0	5.2	5.8	0.9	87.1	1.1	100.0	5,657
Total	16.7	18.7	3.6	60.7	0.3	100.0	9.6	13.4	2.3	74.4	0.4	100.0	29,461

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 15.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of ever-married men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:						Percentage who own land:						
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Missing	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Missing	Total	Number
Age													
15-19	17.3	34.9	2.7	45.0	0.0	100.0	15.6	31.9	1.1	51.3	0.0	100.0	142
20-24	30.8	39.8	2.5	26.6	0.3	100.0	19.6	29.1	1.6	49.2	0.5	100.0	1,162
25-29	35.6	39.4	1.4	23.5	0.2	100.0	22.5	27.9	0.9	48.5	0.2	100.0	2,422
30-34	44.5	35.1	2.0	18.3	0.1	100.0	29.3	27.3	1.6	41.7	0.2	100.0	2,008
35-39	50.9	26.8	2.2	19.8	0.3	100.0	32.2	22.8	3.1	41.4	0.5	100.0	1,935
40-44	65.5	18.8	2.5	13.0	0.2	100.0	41.1	15.6	2.7	40.4	0.2	100.0	1,402
45-49	70.2	14.7	3.1	12.0	0.1	100.0	44.2	13.8	2.1	39.7	0.2	100.0	1,688
Residence													
Urban	35.0	29.9	1.3	33.6	0.3	100.0	11.4	13.8	0.2	74.1	0.4	100.0	2,479
Rural	52.6	29.7	2.5	15.0	0.2	100.0	36.8	26.1	2.4	34.5	0.2	100.0	8,281
Province[1]													
Kabul	38.9	24.2	1.5	35.4	0.0	100.0	12.6	14.1	0.4	72.9	0.0	100.0	1,350
Kapisa	66.2	11.0	0.0	22.9	0.0	100.0	56.1	11.7	0.3	31.9	0.0	100.0	63
Parwan	53.6	10.8	0.6	34.7	0.4	100.0	37.0	7.9	0.6	54.0	0.5	100.0	220
Wardak	36.4	35.8	1.4	26.0	0.4	100.0	26.6	35.9	0.2	36.6	0.7	100.0	171
Logar	78.7	18.7	0.5	1.8	0.2	100.0	58.9	24.8	0.2	16.1	0.0	100.0	204
Nangarhar	34.7	46.4	1.1	17.6	0.2	100.0	13.3	30.0	0.2	56.3	0.2	100.0	273
Laghman	46.1	45.7	1.6	6.5	0.0	100.0	34.2	38.3	2.5	24.9	0.0	100.0	227
Panjsher	74.9	22.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	100.0	68.5	21.5	0.8	8.7	0.5	100.0	18
Baghlan	81.1	8.5	0.0	10.1	0.2	100.0	58.4	19.5	0.0	21.9	0.2	100.0	281
Bamyan	45.9	25.2	0.0	28.9	0.0	100.0	31.7	23.5	0.0	43.0	1.9	100.0	94
Ghazni	42.9	45.3	3.8	7.9	0.2	100.0	31.8	43.8	2.8	21.4	0.2	100.0	619
Paktika	53.1	16.1	0.6	30.1	0.1	100.0	74.3	17.6	0.6	7.1	0.4	100.0	322
Paktya	49.2	47.7	0.2	2.7	0.2	100.0	23.4	51.0	1.8	23.6	0.2	100.0	206
Khost	47.1	36.7	10.6	5.5	0.0	100.0	33.0	25.0	8.0	34.0	0.0	100.0	334
Kunarha	49.1	27.2	4.3	19.4	0.0	100.0	40.4	28.4	0.2	30.9	0.2	100.0	151
Nooristan	56.5	37.9	1.7	3.0	0.9	100.0	54.9	38.3	2.5	3.4	0.9	100.0	66
Badakhshan	66.8	22.1	1.1	10.0	0.0	100.0	39.4	22.6	3.1	35.0	0.0	100.0	316
Takhar	65.2	22.4	0.2	12.2	0.0	100.0	35.9	12.0	0.0	52.2	0.0	100.0	296
Kunduz	62.0	20.7	0.9	16.4	0.0	100.0	42.1	21.8	0.4	35.6	0.0	100.0	479
Samangan	60.9	20.0	1.3	17.9	0.0	100.0	38.1	23.3	0.7	37.9	0.0	100.0	125
Balkh	34.7	37.4	0.2	26.0	1.7	100.0	25.6	23.5	0.4	48.9	1.7	100.0	616
Sar-E-Pul	65.0	14.2	0.4	20.4	0.0	100.0	32.9	11.3	0.4	55.4	0.0	100.0	195
Ghor	61.1	13.8	1.0	24.2	0.0	100.0	55.1	15.5	0.8	28.2	0.4	100.0	322
Daykundi	54.0	25.8	0.0	20.2	0.0	100.0	39.7	28.6	0.0	31.4	0.3	100.0	77
Urozgan	79.1	18.6	0.0	2.1	0.1	100.0	76.2	18.0	0.0	5.8	0.1	100.0	92
Kandahar	42.2	50.2	0.4	7.1	0.2	100.0	19.5	30.1	1.1	48.7	0.6	100.0	874
Jawzjan	62.6	20.4	0.0	17.0	0.0	100.0	34.6	11.9	0.3	53.3	0.0	100.0	218
Faryab	23.6	51.7	9.6	15.1	0.0	100.0	8.4	41.9	10.4	39.3	0.0	100.0	706
Helmand	57.8	8.3	11.8	21.9	0.2	100.0	38.7	9.4	9.7	41.6	0.5	100.0	355
Badghis	54.4	33.3	1.6	10.2	0.5	100.0	42.2	31.2	0.9	25.8	0.0	100.0	231
Herat	46.3	23.4	0.0	30.3	0.0	100.0	21.7	8.6	0.0	69.5	0.2	100.0	863
Farah	55.1	24.6	0.4	19.9	0.0	100.0	50.3	26.0	0.8	23.0	0.0	100.0	295
Nimroz	33.0	13.9	1.3	51.8	0.0	100.0	7.3	3.0	0.3	89.4	0.0	100.0	93
Education													
No education	52.4	27.5	2.0	17.9	0.2	100.0	34.7	22.3	2.3	40.4	0.3	100.0	5,447
Primary	43.7	33.4	3.2	19.6	0.1	100.0	28.3	22.5	1.9	47.2	0.1	100.0	1,987
Secondary	44.7	32.2	1.9	21.1	0.2	100.0	26.5	26.2	1.4	45.7	0.2	100.0	2,632
More than secondary	47.3	27.8	2.3	22.5	0.1	100.0	25.5	21.9	0.8	51.4	0.4	100.0	695
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	55.1	25.9	2.6	16.2	0.2	100.0	43.8	25.5	2.2	28.1	0.3	100.0	2,029
Second	55.8	27.8	2.3	14.0	0.1	100.0	42.3	26.2	2.0	29.3	0.2	100.0	2,233
Middle	53.3	28.5	2.2	16.0	0.1	100.0	35.4	24.4	2.5	37.5	0.2	100.0	2,160
Fourth	42.3	32.9	2.5	22.0	0.3	100.0	22.6	22.6	1.7	52.8	0.3	100.0	2,260
Highest	36.5	33.5	1.5	28.5	0.1	100.0	10.4	17.4	1.2	70.6	0.3	100.0	2,078
Total	48.6	29.7	2.2	19.3	0.2	100.0	30.9	23.2	1.9	43.6	0.3	100.0	10,760

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 15.5 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Afghanistan 2015

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
			WOMEN					
Own health care	4.8	42.8	44.2	4.0	3.9	0.4	100.0	28,671
Major household purchases	2.2	39.9	45.8	6.9	4.8	0.4	100.0	28,671
Visits to her family or relatives	5.7	48.0	33.0	8.0	4.8	0.4	100.0	28,671
			MEN					
Own health care	3.0	27.9	61.7	2.1	5.0	0.2	100.0	10,679
Major household purchases	1.9	31.3	54.1	4.5	8.1	0.2	100.0	10,679

Table 15.6.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	40.9	32.7	41.8	25.5	46.1	1,812
20-24	42.8	36.2	44.1	27.6	44.2	6,028
25-29	43.9	38.8	50.2	29.5	39.1	6,193
30-34	48.8	43.1	56.8	33.9	34.4	4,226
35-39	53.0	46.2	59.7	36.3	29.8	4,375
40-44	53.6	49.6	62.9	39.5	28.8	2,977
45-49	53.4	51.5	65.2	39.5	26.7	3,060
Employment (last 12 months)[1]						
Not employed	46.7	42.5	53.0	32.9	37.0	24,904
Employed for cash	58.1	42.4	65.1	34.2	24.0	2,458
Employed not for cash	46.9	35.3	48.1	25.6	38.8	1,226
Number of living children						
0	44.2	38.0	47.6	29.0	40.4	2,875
1-2	45.4	37.7	47.6	29.2	40.4	7,165
3-4	45.5	41.0	53.3	31.1	36.9	7,505
5+	51.3	46.7	59.6	36.9	31.7	11,126
Residence						
Urban	50.2	43.2	55.9	31.8	32.5	6,673
Rural	46.8	41.8	53.1	32.9	37.2	21,998
Province[2]						
Kabul	43.8	40.4	54.9	28.6	37.1	3,571
Kapisa	29.8	28.3	29.2	27.1	68.6	197
Parwan	59.5	58.6	70.5	51.4	25.9	592
Wardak	31.6	34.8	52.9	21.5	36.3	378
Logar	43.3	32.1	64.2	22.8	25.3	465
Nangarhar	29.6	34.1	50.0	25.9	48.4	769
Laghman	57.6	57.2	57.8	52.4	38.2	567
Panjsher	74.8	78.8	90.7	70.6	7.2	53
Baghlan	62.8	78.6	51.5	48.9	15.4	835
Bamyan	69.6	68.0	73.8	65.9	24.7	295
Ghazni	56.0	58.6	68.2	38.9	19.2	1,319
Paktika	3.2	12.6	18.9	2.2	79.0	779
Paktya	31.7	31.8	35.9	21.2	54.2	529
Khost	63.4	58.4	59.5	55.2	33.5	845
Kunarha	59.8	66.3	68.4	56.3	28.3	549
Nooristan	33.1	26.2	27.9	24.4	64.2	209
Badakhshan	87.3	90.8	93.4	85.7	5.9	968
Takhar	70.7	80.1	83.5	67.6	13.9	1,070
Kunduz	30.9	31.4	47.1	26.4	51.6	1,214
Samangan	47.3	50.0	72.7	46.5	26.8	319
Balkh	62.7	57.6	71.6	49.4	21.0	1,742
Sar-E-Pul	47.2	55.9	70.1	37.7	21.0	644
Ghor	27.9	22.7	61.1	20.3	38.0	708
Daykundi	86.1	82.3	82.5	74.2	6.0	319
Urozgan	3.8	3.7	5.1	3.0	94.4	229
Kandahar	26.7	13.6	14.4	7.1	66.9	2,193
Jawzjan	64.7	39.8	72.6	36.2	16.8	603
Faryab	72.1	36.3	68.2	23.9	9.2	2,030
Helmand	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	99.5	874
Badghis	48.8	39.2	48.4	34.0	44.1	640
Herat	49.8	28.5	46.8	18.9	29.8	2,166
Farah	25.7	24.1	35.0	11.7	54.8	717
Nimroz	51.9	45.0	62.5	38.0	30.5	264
Education						
No education	45.1	40.6	52.1	31.2	38.1	23,921
Primary	56.2	44.8	58.5	34.0	27.5	2,257
Secondary	62.8	52.7	63.7	43.6	25.5	1,951
More than secondary	65.4	58.8	70.0	49.8	21.8	542
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	53.1	50.1	63.2	41.2	27.8	5,757
Second	46.2	41.2	51.9	31.8	37.7	5,823
Middle	40.5	37.7	47.3	29.3	44.8	5,736
Fourth	47.6	40.7	53.0	31.3	37.2	5,846
Highest	50.7	40.9	53.3	29.3	32.9	5,509
Total	47.6	42.1	53.7	32.6	36.1	28,671

[1] Total includes 83 women with missing information on employment status in the last 12 months.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 15.6.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
Age					
15-19	59.5	54.9	46.7	32.3	142
20-24	80.0	66.6	63.1	16.5	1,160
25-29	85.7	78.2	75.5	11.6	2,410
30-34	92.4	87.4	85.0	5.3	1,992
35-39	92.8	88.9	86.1	4.5	1,925
40-44	92.9	94.9	90.8	3.1	1,385
45-49	95.2	97.4	93.7	1.1	1,664
Employment (last 12 months)[1]					
Not employed	76.2	66.8	64.6	21.5	326
Employed for cash	90.6	86.3	83.2	6.3	9,372
Employed not for cash	87.0	84.4	81.1	9.7	950
Number of living children					
0	80.9	68.5	64.7	15.2	1,060
1-2	84.9	77.5	74.1	11.7	2,819
3-4	90.8	87.7	84.8	6.3	2,832
5+	94.5	94.0	91.0	2.5	3,968
Residence					
Urban	89.7	88.3	83.8	5.9	2,452
Rural	89.6	84.6	81.8	7.6	8,227
Province[2]					
Kabul	93.7	92.2	90.1	4.1	1,332
Kapisa	81.2	89.9	79.5	8.3	63
Parwan	83.9	80.5	79.6	15.2	218
Wardak	79.0	64.5	64.3	20.8	170
Logar	82.9	83.1	76.7	10.8	203
Nangarhar	92.8	78.5	76.9	5.6	272
Laghman	84.6	83.5	80.7	12.6	226
Panjsher	98.0	99.0	97.5	0.5	18
Baghlan	93.4	94.0	93.0	5.6	281
Bamyan	92.1	83.6	80.9	5.3	93
Ghazni	95.2	91.4	90.4	3.8	617
Paktika	64.9	55.7	55.2	34.6	318
Paktya	86.8	89.0	85.1	9.3	202
Khost	83.4	66.9	66.3	16.0	334
Kunarha	70.0	69.8	67.2	27.5	149
Nooristan	89.1	79.3	79.3	10.9	66
Badakhshan	68.0	96.4	67.3	2.9	311
Takhar	97.8	97.5	96.2	1.0	296
Kunduz	97.7	94.1	92.5	0.6	472
Samangan	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	125
Balkh	79.1	81.4	71.5	11.0	613
Sar-E-Pul	86.9	93.9	85.1	4.3	192
Ghor	78.5	79.2	76.8	19.1	315
Daykundi	99.2	99.2	99.2	0.8	77
Urozgan	94.1	94.1	94.1	5.9	92
Zabul	98.7	98.7	98.7	1.3	8
Kandahar	93.0	75.8	75.7	7.0	870
Jawzjan	96.1	70.7	67.8	1.0	218
Faryab	96.9	74.3	73.5	2.3	704
Helmand	85.7	86.6	85.4	13.1	355
Badghis	97.9	91.7	91.3	1.7	230
Herat	95.7	99.8	95.6	0.0	852
Farah	93.2	90.0	88.0	4.7	294
Nimroz	100.0	99.7	99.7	0.0	93
Education					
No education	91.4	87.9	85.2	5.9	5,411
Primary	89.1	87.0	82.9	6.7	1,969
Secondary	87.1	80.2	77.3	10.1	2,615
More than secondary	87.2	81.0	76.2	8.0	685
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	89.0	88.1	83.6	6.5	2,018
Second	87.3	84.2	80.3	8.7	2,211
Middle	90.2	85.5	84.2	8.5	2,145
Fourth	90.9	84.3	81.4	6.3	2,253
Highest	91.0	85.2	82.1	5.9	2,052
Total	89.7	85.4	82.3	7.2	10,679

[1] Total includes 32 men with missing information on employment status in the last 12 months.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 15.7.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	16.8	57.5	64.4	43.6	33.1	78.3	1,825
20-24	17.5	57.5	68.6	47.4	31.8	80.7	6,089
25-29	18.4	59.9	68.5	50.5	34.8	81.1	6,299
30-34	17.8	60.1	68.5	49.9	33.5	82.0	4,302
35-39	17.6	60.8	66.8	49.1	33.4	81.6	4,463
40-44	19.5	57.4	63.3	47.4	32.4	77.2	3,113
45-49	19.7	60.6	63.4	47.4	34.6	77.4	3,369
Employment (last 12 months)[1]							
Not employed	18.0	59.8	67.0	48.6	33.7	80.1	25,501
Employed for cash	20.8	57.8	66.7	48.1	32.5	80.2	2,618
Employed not for cash	17.0	53.5	68.0	49.3	31.4	86.9	1,244
Number of living children							
0	17.0	57.1	65.0	42.4	31.0	77.7	2,948
1-2	18.1	58.6	67.1	49.1	33.0	79.7	7,353
3-4	17.4	58.3	67.9	49.6	32.1	80.7	7,698
5+	19.0	60.9	66.6	48.8	35.1	80.9	11,463
Marital status							
Married	18.3	59.5	67.1	48.6	33.5	80.6	28,671
Divorced/separated/ widowed	13.8	51.5	58.5	43.1	29.1	67.6	790
Residence							
Urban	18.3	54.7	58.9	46.7	27.4	74.0	6,870
Rural	18.1	60.6	69.3	48.9	35.2	82.1	22,591
Province[2]							
Kabul	19.5	52.5	56.1	45.7	28.9	74.9	3,658
Kapisa	4.2	85.4	21.4	27.5	24.1	94.6	205
Parwan	14.0	58.2	68.2	61.0	35.0	76.2	625
Wardak	28.9	72.3	86.4	66.1	39.5	93.8	382
Logar	12.9	47.4	81.2	45.2	33.8	87.4	472
Nangarhar	22.5	73.7	90.1	76.6	53.6	95.5	794
Laghman	30.2	55.3	60.6	40.8	64.0	85.7	583
Panjsher	16.3	42.9	51.8	42.5	7.6	55.6	54
Baghlan	21.5	64.5	74.9	73.2	41.0	91.5	839
Bamyan	33.4	60.3	54.5	62.4	42.6	70.6	303
Ghazni	9.8	55.1	75.3	60.8	28.8	84.1	1,328
Paktika	9.4	46.4	69.1	44.6	23.2	82.9	792
Paktya	34.3	57.2	85.4	32.4	55.8	93.6	542
Khost	5.3	24.3	50.8	26.5	17.9	52.2	851
Kunarha	12.9	57.5	90.1	77.6	43.3	93.9	559
Nooristan	5.8	58.1	68.4	14.4	23.6	85.4	222
Badakhshan	27.5	72.1	74.7	72.5	53.2	77.5	1,004
Takhar	29.6	72.9	56.3	46.6	32.9	83.2	1,105
Kunduz	8.4	23.0	21.0	17.7	6.4	33.1	1,232
Samangan	19.9	59.3	77.8	50.8	36.5	79.7	330
Balkh	21.5	64.0	78.9	61.1	36.6	84.6	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	13.6	52.7	56.1	50.1	34.9	77.0	654
Ghor	30.3	80.5	53.8	36.3	79.1	92.6	715
Daykundi	59.3	71.8	76.3	73.0	67.9	81.9	329
Urozgan	35.8	39.7	42.2	39.4	35.7	44.2	230
Kandahar	30.2	53.1	80.7	51.1	29.2	85.4	2,227
Jawzjan	30.7	86.1	71.7	43.3	53.1	91.6	614
Faryab	7.5	63.6	62.5	35.8	16.4	82.7	2,114
Helmand	13.6	51.0	56.7	23.4	9.9	65.1	875
Badghis	7.2	65.2	68.5	34.2	18.4	80.1	650
Herat	4.5	75.8	78.1	54.4	30.4	90.6	2,316
Farah	18.9	57.7	67.8	36.7	60.1	84.3	777
Nimroz	10.8	82.6	85.6	75.2	20.1	93.2	278
Education							
No education	19.1	60.2	68.4	48.9	34.2	81.0	24,604
Primary	13.8	56.9	64.1	50.6	35.9	79.8	2,330
Secondary	13.7	55.4	58.2	44.4	26.6	76.0	1,971
More than secondary	10.1	37.7	41.1	33.4	10.8	61.1	556

(Continued…)

Table 15.7.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	20.9	67.6	69.5	52.8	41.0	84.4	5,904
Second	18.4	60.0	66.3	46.7	34.5	81.2	6,001
Middle	18.4	56.7	70.3	47.4	32.8	80.8	5,888
Fourth	17.4	58.1	72.3	51.3	32.7	81.6	6,010
Highest	15.7	53.5	55.5	43.7	25.6	72.7	5,657
Total	18.2	59.2	66.9	48.4	33.4	80.2	29,461

[1] Total includes 98 women with missing information on employment status in the last 12 months.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 15.7.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	8.8	46.3	61.1	25.1	23.2	70.6	142
20-24	9.5	44.1	63.6	24.8	21.1	74.5	1,162
25-29	8.3	45.1	61.2	27.0	18.2	71.2	2,422
30-34	8.2	44.0	59.6	27.1	18.8	69.8	2,008
35-39	9.7	47.3	63.4	26.1	20.0	76.3	1,935
40-44	7.5	43.6	56.6	25.3	21.3	71.0	1,402
45-49	8.1	48.1	62.0	25.7	19.2	72.6	1,688
Employment (last 12 months)[1]							
Not employed	5.2	41.1	54.8	31.8	17.0	67.4	329
Employed for cash	8.4	45.5	60.9	25.6	18.9	72.6	9,443
Employed not for cash	10.7	47.8	65.7	30.6	27.8	73.5	956
Number of living children							
0	8.0	41.2	55.8	22.6	19.2	67.0	1,087
1-2	7.9	42.4	58.6	26.0	18.7	69.8	2,831
3-4	7.4	44.6	62.3	26.6	18.3	73.8	2,843
5+	9.9	49.4	63.3	26.9	21.2	74.7	3,999
Marital status							
Married	8.5	45.5	61.3	26.1	19.7	72.6	10,679
Divorced/separated/ widowed	6.3	35.1	36.5	29.3	5.0	48.8	81
Residence							
Urban	4.6	40.4	46.0	19.6	12.0	59.9	2,479
Rural	9.7	47.0	65.6	28.1	21.9	76.1	8,281
Province[2]							
Kabul	3.6	39.4	40.8	22.3	14.0	57.2	1,350
Kapisa	2.0	57.7	57.9	25.0	3.5	77.3	63
Parwan	0.5	20.8	23.6	3.2	2.9	36.5	220
Wardak	4.2	44.5	68.2	39.1	10.3	85.4	171
Logar	29.0	55.6	79.8	50.9	36.3	87.4	204
Nangarhar	1.0	56.8	76.1	21.7	10.7	83.6	273
Laghman	9.7	65.6	62.6	21.2	38.4	91.3	227
Panjsher	1.9	17.4	12.2	6.1	2.4	25.4	18
Baghlan	10.3	54.7	78.5	11.7	16.3	80.9	281
Bamyan	10.4	23.4	29.2	19.1	10.7	38.4	94
Ghazni	8.5	29.9	59.3	39.1	25.9	73.9	619
Paktika	21.0	39.1	78.8	58.0	16.7	88.0	322
Paktya	4.9	36.6	90.0	35.4	15.6	96.7	206
Khost	1.3	13.9	60.8	27.0	2.6	73.7	334
Kunarha	6.4	72.7	78.3	64.2	22.1	84.9	151
Nooristan	13.2	49.1	87.5	50.8	30.5	92.6	66
Badakhshan	7.0	45.2	52.6	35.5	21.0	64.3	316
Takhar	2.2	23.8	23.4	15.4	10.7	34.7	296
Kunduz	29.6	46.2	56.3	21.2	31.5	77.2	479
Samangan	14.8	64.3	80.8	44.0	24.7	90.8	125
Balkh	5.3	30.1	46.2	16.2	18.2	51.0	616
Sar-E-Pul	4.7	53.1	42.8	32.6	32.6	67.3	195
Ghor	24.4	43.8	90.3	68.1	30.4	93.1	322
Daykundi	2.7	6.1	11.3	8.5	3.6	15.3	77
Urozgan	9.9	63.1	53.7	62.2	30.0	66.5	92
Kandahar	13.5	60.1	76.7	29.3	14.2	82.7	874
Jawzjan	0.2	56.0	66.2	7.6	11.1	68.8	218
Faryab	3.8	44.4	69.5	8.3	7.3	76.9	706
Helmand	5.6	50.1	49.3	19.9	22.9	65.2	355
Badghis	5.1	52.8	77.8	22.6	20.0	79.7	231
Herat	6.4	65.1	73.9	11.3	28.3	84.3	863
Farah	8.5	48.3	63.5	31.3	57.0	81.9	295
Nimroz	2.5	56.3	55.9	29.3	15.4	74.3	93
Education							
No education	10.6	50.2	66.0	29.7	23.2	77.4	5,447
Primary	6.3	41.0	55.9	22.3	17.4	68.1	1,987
Secondary	7.1	42.8	59.5	23.0	15.9	69.6	2,632
More than secondary	4.5	31.4	43.6	20.9	11.9	55.5	695

(Continued…)

Table 15.7.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	10.4	51.5	70.1	29.8	26.5	78.3	2,029
Second	11.0	48.4	63.0	24.4	25.8	76.1	2,233
Middle	9.8	48.7	66.9	32.5	20.3	76.1	2,160
Fourth	6.3	41.7	59.9	25.0	14.9	71.2	2,260
Highest	5.3	37.1	45.3	19.0	10.6	60.0	2,078
Total	8.5	45.5	61.1	26.1	19.6	72.4	10,760

[1] Total includes 32 men with missing information on employment status in the last 12 months.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 15.8 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and the percentage who disagree with all of the reasons that justify wife-beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Afghanistan 2015

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife-beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	na	19.7	10,353
1-2	na	15.8	8,962
3	na	22.6	9,356
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[2]			
0	37.9	na	5,574
1-2	28.8	na	10,068
3-4	33.3	na	9,661
5	33.5	na	3,368

na = Not applicable.
[1] See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.9 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Afghanistan 2015

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method	Modern methods: Female sterilization	Modern methods: Male sterilization	Modern methods: Temporary modern female methods[1]	Modern methods: Male condom	Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[2]										
0	20.2	18.3	1.4	0.0	13.7	3.1	1.9	79.8	100.0	10,353
1-2	26.8	23.7	2.2	0.0	17.6	3.9	3.0	73.2	100.0	8,962
3	20.9	17.7	2.0	0.1	12.7	2.9	3.2	79.1	100.0	9,356
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[3]										
0	21.0	17.9	2.4	0.1	12.0	3.5	3.1	79.0	100.0	5,574
1-2	23.8	21.2	1.8	0.0	16.1	3.3	2.6	76.2	100.0	10,068
3-4	23.9	21.1	1.9	0.0	15.7	3.4	2.9	76.1	100.0	9,661
5	16.7	14.9	1.1	0.0	11.2	2.6	1.8	83.3	100.0	3,368
Total	22.5	19.8	1.8	0.0	14.6	3.3	2.7	77.5	100.0	28,671

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, and lactational amenorrhea method.
[2] See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[3] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.10 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women 15-49 and the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Afghanistan 2015

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children[1]	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[2]: For spacing	For limiting	Total	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	6.0	8,786	18.8	6.4	25.2	10,353
1-2	5.4	7,832	15.3	7.2	22.5	8,962
3	5.4	7,330	18.1	7.5	25.5	9,356
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]						
0	5.4	4,578	18.8	7.1	25.9	5,574
1-2	5.7	8,778	15.7	6.9	22.6	10,068
3-4	5.6	8,298	17.8	7.0	24.8	9,661
5	6.1	2,883	19.6	7.2	26.8	3,368
Total	5.6	24,538	17.5	7.0	24.5	28,671

[1] Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[2] See Table 7.12.1 for the definition of unmet need for family planning.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.11 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, by indicators of women's empowerment, Afghanistan 2015

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider[1]	Received postnatal care from health personnel within the first two days since delivery[2]	Number of women with a child born in the last five years
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]				
0	51.1	48.3	32.8	7,376
1-2	63.9	58.6	45.6	6,000
3	62.6	55.9	38.3	6,080
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]				
0	61.6	60.6	40.6	3,639
1-2	58.3	52.1	40.1	6,910
3-4	58.6	54.4	39.0	6,708
5	54.6	45.1	28.8	2,376
Total	58.6	53.6	38.5	19,632

[1] 'Skilled provider' includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife
[2] Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, community health worker or traditional birth attendant (TBA) in the first two days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.12 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status

Infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by indicators of women's empowerment, Afghanistan 2015

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	51	12	62
1-2	46	13	58
3	51	14	65
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[2]			
0	47	13	59
1-2	47	13	59
3-4	52	11	62
5	56	20	75

[1] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 16

Key Findings

- ***Experience of physical violence:*** More than half (53%) of the ever-married women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence at least once since age 15, and 31% experienced physical violence within the 12 months before the survey.
- ***Spousal violence:*** Overall, 56% of ever-married women age 15-49 report ever having experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence from their spouse, and 52% report having experienced one or more of these forms of violence in the past 12 months.
- ***Physical injuries:*** Among ever-married women who had experienced spousal physical violence in the past 12 months, 26% reported experiencing physical injuries.
- ***Help seeking behavior:*** Sixty-one percent of ever-married women who experienced violence never sought help or never told anyone about the violence.

Domestic violence is a violation of basic human rights that has adverse health, demographic, and economic consequences for women, children, and societies. Domestic violence is a key component of violence against women, which the United Nations defined as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life" (United Nations 1993). An increasing amount of research has highlighted the health and psychological burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations, 2006). Despite the suffering and the health effects of domestic violence, women are often socialized to accept, tolerate, and even rationalize such violence.

Afghanistan is committed to addressing the issues related to violence against women, which have a huge impact on the health and welfare of women and children. The National Action Plan for Women of the Afghanistan (NAPWA), which is under the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), explicitly recognizes that violence against women is pervasive and that this violence includes forced marriage, trafficking in child marriage, immolation, and physical violence (Afghanistan National Development Strategy Secretariat 2010). The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) of Afghanistan is committed to implementing the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and has established a Gender Directorate to help meet the gender equality objectives. In addition, the MoPH has developed a five-year National Gender Strategy to promote gender equity across all MoPH policies, strategies, budgets, and programs. In accordance with Article 14 of the Elimination of Violence against Women law (EVAW), the strategy provides free and urgent services (Ministry of Justice 2009).

The 2015 AfDHS included a module with questions on women's experience of domestic violence. In accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines for the ethical collection of information on

domestic violence, only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for this module; the module was not implemented if privacy could not be obtained (WHO 2001). A total of 21,324 women received the domestic violence questions. About 4% of women eligible for the domestic violence module could not be successfully interviewed because of privacy concerns or other reasons.

16.1 Measurement of Violence

In the 2015 AfDHS, information was obtained from ever-married women on their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands and by others. More specifically, violence committed by the current husband for currently married women and violence by the most recent husband for formerly married women were measured by asking all ever-married women if their husband ever did the following to them:

- *Physical spousal violence:* Push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon.
- *Sexual spousal violence*: Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to; physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to; force you with threats or any other way to perform sexual acts that you did not want to do.
- *Emotional spousal violence*: Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself.

Women who had been married more than once were also asked about physical and sexual violence committed by any husband other than their most recent husband. In addition, because women can be particularly vulnerable during pregnancy, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence during pregnancy.

In addition to violence by a spouse, all ever-married women were asked about their experience of physical violence committed by anyone else (other than a current or most recent husband) since they were age 15. In the 2015 AfDHS, women were not asked about their experience of acts of sexual violence committed by anyone other than a current or former spouse.

All women reporting any experience of physical or sexual violence were asked whether and from whom they had sought help.

16.2 Experience of Physical Violence from Anyone

Physical violence by anyone

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced any form of physical violence (by a spouse or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

16.2.1 Prevalence of Physical Violence

In Afghanistan, women's experience of domestic violence cuts across all socioeconomic characteristics. **Table 16.1** shows that 53% of ever-married women have experienced physical violence since age 15 with 46% experiencing violence in the 12 months before the survey. A larger percentage of women reported experiencing physical violence "often" in the past year (31%) than "sometimes" (15%) in the previous year.

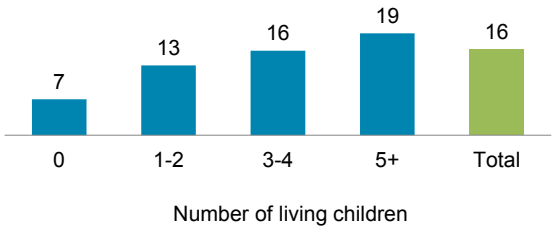
Violence during pregnancy is also fairly common. Almost 1 of 5 (16%) ever-married women who have ever been pregnant has experienced physical violence during pregnancy **(Table 16.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of physical violence since age 15 increases sharply with age and women's number of children. For example, 33% of women age 15-19 have experienced physical violence since age 15 compared with 60% of women age 40-49 **(Table 16.1)**.
- The likelihood of experiencing physical violence during pregnancy generally increases with number of living children. About one in five ever-married women with 5 or more children has experienced physical violence during pregnancy compared with 7% of women with no children **(Figure 16.1)**.
- Women who are employed but are not paid in cash (63%) are more likely than unemployed women (52%) and those who are employed for cash (53%) to have experienced physical violence **(Table 16.1)**.

Figure 16.1 **Violence during pregnancy by number of living children**

Percentage among ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant



- Women in rural areas (56%) are more likely than those in the urban areas (43%) to report having experienced physical violence.
- Women's experience of physical violence varies greatly by province. Less than 1 in 10 women report experience of physical violence in Helmand (6%) and Badakhshan (7%), compared with more than 9 in 10 women in Ghor (93%) and Herat (91%).
- Women who have no education are twice as likely (56%) as women who have secondary education (28%) to report the experience of violence.

16.2.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Ever-married women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 most commonly report their husbands as perpetrators of the violence. Ninety-four percent of ever-married women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 reported their current husband as a perpetrator and 3% reported a former husband as a perpetrator. Other perpetrators included mother/stepmother (9%), followed by father/stepfather (8%), father-in-law (7%), mother-in-law (7%), and siblings (4%) **(Table 16.3)**.

16.3 Marital Control

Marital control

Percentage of women whose current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviors: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; does not permit her to meet her female friends; tries to limit her contact with her family; and insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Attempts by husbands to closely control and monitor their wives' behavior are important early warning signs, as well as correlates, of violence in a relationship. A series of questions were included in the 2015

AfDHS to elicit the degree of marital control exercised by the husband over the respondent. Controlling behaviors most often manifest themselves as extreme possessiveness, jealousy, and attempts to isolate the woman from her family and friends. Because the combination of such behaviors is more significant than the display of any single behavior, the proportion of women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviors is highlighted in **Table 16.4**.

The primary controlling behaviors women experienced from their husbands were jealousy or anger if they talked to other men (60%), the husband insisting on knowing where they are at all times (35%), and the husband frequently accusing them of being unfaithful (25%). Nearly a quarter of ever-married women (23%) reported that their husbands display three or more of these controlling behaviors and almost one-third (31%) said that their husband displayed none of these behaviors. **(Table 16.4)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty-nine percent of women who are employed but do not earn cash income report at least three controlling behaviors by their husband compared with 22% of unemployed women and 22% of women employed for cash.
- By province, women in Ghor (69%), Herat (59%), Wardak (49%), and Kandahar (49%) are most likely to report that their husbands display three or more of these controlling behaviors, and women in Balkh (3%) and Panjsher (4%) are the least likely.
- Women with no education (24%) are more likely to experience three or more of these controlling behaviors from their husbands than women with at least some education (16%-17%) women **(Table 16.4)**.

Women who are afraid of their husbands are more likely to experience marital control than are women who are never afraid of their husbands. Thirty-four percent of women who are afraid of their husband most of the time reported experiencing at least three of the controlling behaviors compared with 18% of women who are sometimes afraid and 11% who are never afraid of their husband.

16.4 Spousal Violence

Spousal violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married), ever and during the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

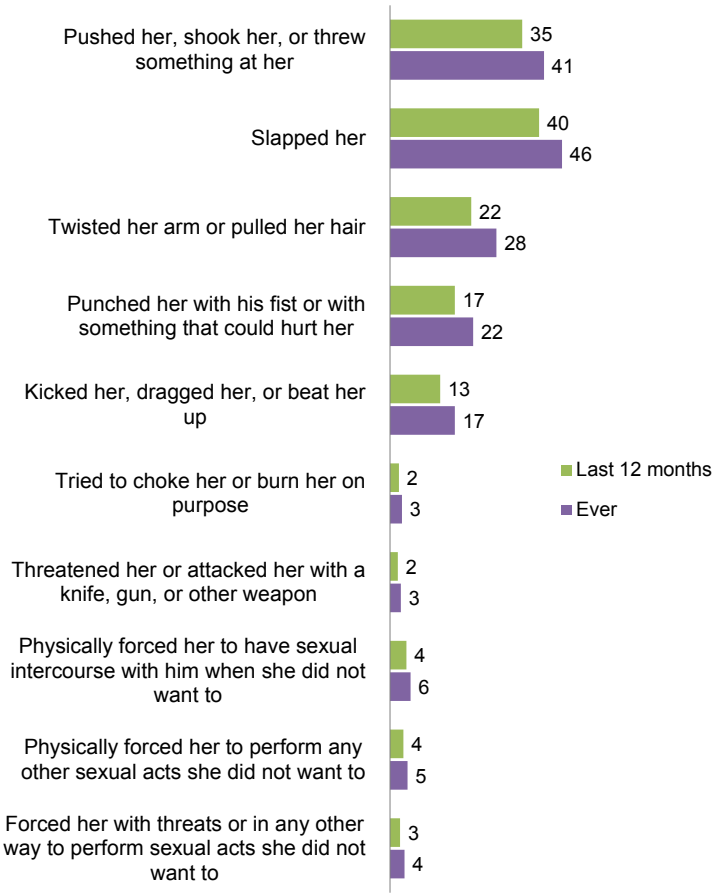
16.4.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

Fifty-six percent of ever-married women reported ever experiencing spousal violence (physical, sexual, or emotional) perpetrated by their husband and 52% reported experiencing such violence in the past 12 months, either often (36%) or sometimes (16%) **(Table 16.5)**.

Fifty-one percent of ever-married women have ever experienced physical violence from their spouse. Slapping is the most common act of physical violence reported by 46% of ever-married women. Forty-one percent of women have experienced being pushed, shaken, or have had something thrown at them, 28% have had their arm twisted or hair pulled, and 22% have been punched with a fist or with something that could hurt them **(Figure 16.2)**. Notably, 3% of ever-married women have been choked or burned on purpose or have been threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Figure 16.2 Types of Spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specfic acts of violence by their husband



Seven percent of ever-married women have experienced one or more acts of sexual violence by their spouse: 6% have been physically forced to have sexual intercourse with their spouse when they did not want to, 5% have been physically forced to perform other unwanted sexual acts, and 4% have been forced with threats and in other ways to perform unwanted sexual acts. Thirty-seven percent of women reported ever experiencing emotional violence: 34% had been humiliated in front of others and 25% were insulted or made to feel bad about themselves. Fifteen percent of women said that their husband had threatened to hurt or harm them or someone they cared about **(Table 16.5)**.

Among ever-married women who have been married more than once, spousal violence could also have been perpetrated by an earlier husband. To capture the totality of women's experience of spousal physical or sexual violence, ever-married women were also asked about physical and sexual violence committed by their former husband. Overall, 51% of ever-married women have experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband and 46% have experienced physical or sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey **(Tables 16.5** and **16.8)**.

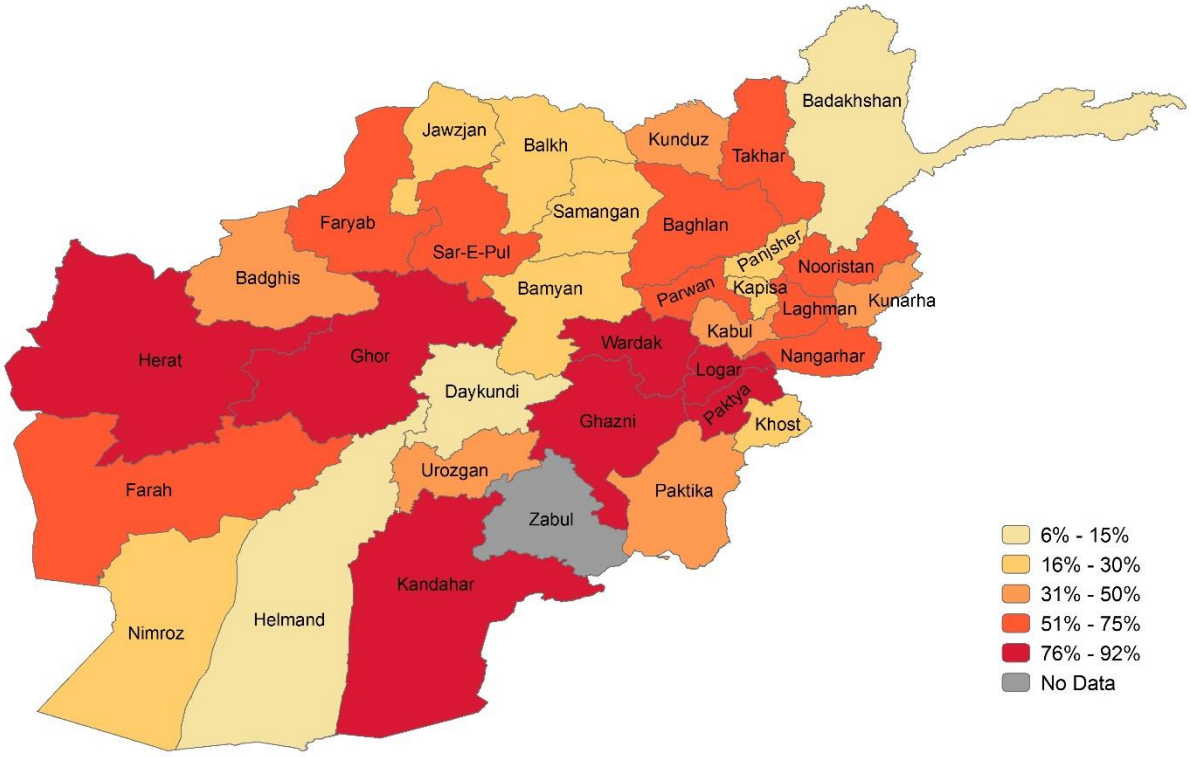
Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's experience of spousal (physical, sexual, or emotional) violence increases substantially with age and number of children. Thirty-one percent of ever-married women age 15-19 have ever experienced spousal violence compared with 61% of women age 40-49; 33% of women with no living children have experienced spousal violence compared with 60% of women with 5 or more children **(Table 16.6)**.

- Spousal violence is more common among women who are employed but do not earn cash (73%) than among women who are not employed (55%) or are employed for cash (56%).
- Rural women are more likely than their urban counterparts to have ever experienced spousal violence (57% and 49%, respectively).
- Women's experience of spousal violence varies greatly by province. About 9 in 10 women have experienced spousal violence in Herat (92%), Ghor (92%), and Wardak (88%) compared with less than 1 in 10 women in Helmand (6%) and Badakhshan (6%) **(Figure 16.3)**.
- Women's experience of spousal violence declines sharply with education: 58% of women with no education have experienced spousal violence compared with 33% of women with more than secondary education.

Figure 16.3 Spousal violence by subnational unit

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence



Patterns by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

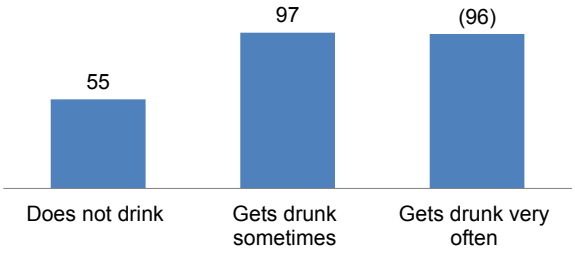
- Fifty-nine percent of women whose husbands have no education have experienced spousal (physical, sexual, or emotional) violence compared with 44% of women whose husbands have more than secondary education **(Table 16.7)**.
- Women who are married to men who have about the same amount of education are less likely (43%) than women married to men with more education (51%) to experience spousal violence. However, violence by educational difference is most common among women in couples where neither husband nor wife has any education (60%).

- Although women whose husbands drink alcohol are a very small proportion of all women interviewed, almost all women (97%) whose husbands get drunk sometimes have ever experienced spousal violence. However, experience of spousal violence is still high, at 55%, among women whose husbands do not drink **(Figure 16.4)**.

- Controlling behaviors are strongly associated with spousal violence. Twenty-nine percent of women whose husbands exhibit none of the specified controlling behaviors have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence, as compared with 79% to 86% of women whose husbands exhibit at least three controlling behaviors.

Figure 16.4 Spousal violence by subnational unit

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal (physical, sexual, or emotional) violence



Note: Husbands who drink but never gets drunk are based on less than 25 unweighted cases and therefore suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

- Women's empowerment indicators – participation in household decision making and rejection of wife beating as justified—are both negatively, although non-linearly, associated with women's likelihood of experiencing spousal violence. For example, 40% of women who reject all reasons for wife beating have experienced spousal violence compared with 56% to 60% of women who accept one or more reasons for wife beating.

- A family history of domestic violence is associated with a respondent's own experience of spousal violence. Among women whose fathers beat their mothers, 75% have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence, as compared with 40% of women whose fathers did not beat their mothers.

- Women who are afraid of their husbands most of the time are more likely to experience spousal violence (77%) than those who are never afraid (21%).

16.4.2 Onset of Spousal Violence

To obtain information on the initiation of spousal physical or sexual violence in the marriage, the 2015 AfDHS asked currently married women who had been married only once and had experienced physical or sexual spousal violence, when in the marriage the first episode of violence took place. **Table 16.9** shows the percentages of women who first experienced spousal violence by the exact duration of marriage.

Spousal violence tends to be initiated early in marriage. Twenty-nine percent of currently married women experienced spousal physical or sexual violence within the first 2 years of marriage; by 5 years of marriage, 44% have experienced violence. Among women who have been married less than 2 years, 24% have already experienced spousal physical or sexual violence.

16.5 Injuries due to Spousal Violence

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married)

Spousal violence has many adverse health consequences for women and is a significant health burden for the country. Overall, 26% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have experienced injury as a consequence of the violence **(Table 16.10).** The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches (23%), followed by eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (13%). Eight percent of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence report deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injuries.

16.6 Violence Initiated by Women against Husbands

In cases of domestic violence, either the man or the woman can be the instigator of violent behavior. Ever-married women age 15-49 were asked about instances when they said or did something to physically harm their husband at times when their husbands were not already physically hurting them. **Tables 16.11** and **16.12** show that only 1% of ever-married women have ever initiated physical violence against their husband when their husband was not already beating them. This proportion is higher, at 2%, among women who have themselves experienced spousal violence. Very few women who have not experienced spousal violence initiated violence against their husband (0.2%).

16.7 Response to Violence

16.7.1 Help Seeking Behavior to Stop the Violence

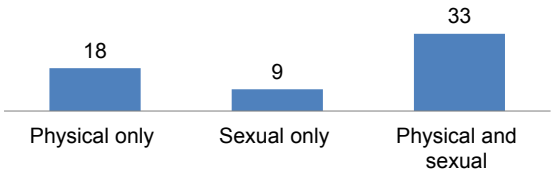
Overall, only 20% of ever-married women in Afghanistan who have ever experienced any form of physical or sexual violence have sought help from any source; 61% have never sought help and never told anyone about the violence **(Table 16.13)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ever-married women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence were more likely to seek help (33%) than women who have experienced physical violence only (18%) or sexual violence only (9%) **(Figure 16.5)**.
- A much higher proportion of divorced, separated, or widowed women (30%) than currently married women (20%) have ever sought help.
- Women in rural areas are more likely to have sought help than women in urban areas (21% versus 16%).

***Figure 16.5* Help seeking by type of violence experienced**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help



- Help seeking varies by province, with a high of 59% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence seeking help in Ghor and 53% in Herat to less than 5% in 0% in Helmand, Khost, Takhar, Kandahar, and Panjsher.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to seek help than women in highest wealth quintile (29% versus 14%). Help seeking does not vary greatly by education.

16.7.2 Sources for Help

Eight in 10 women who seek help ask their own family for help and about one third (34%) ask their husband's family for help **(Table 16.14)**. The next most common source of help is neighbors (18%). In Afghanistan, women who seek help to stop the violence are unlikely to seek help from doctors, police, or any other civil or social organization.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15-19	32.9	15.7	13.3	29.0	1,280
20-24	46.1	26.0	15.6	41.6	4,434
25-29	53.6	33.6	15.1	48.7	4,525
30-39	55.9	33.9	15.3	49.2	6,388
40-49	60.0	33.8	15.6	49.4	4,696
Marital status					
Married	52.8	31.0	15.4	46.5	20,793
Divorced/separated/ widowed	58.9	34.9	7.7	42.6	531
Number of living children					
0	30.8	16.0	10.8	26.9	2,132
1-2	50.8	28.5	17.3	45.7	5,248
3-4	55.2	34.1	15.0	49.0	5,583
5+	58.4	34.6	15.3	49.9	8,361
Employment[3]					
Employed for cash	53.4	29.0	19.4	48.4	1,852
Employed not for cash	62.6	25.6	30.5	56.1	951
Not employed	52.4	31.6	14.1	45.6	18,504
Residence					
Urban	43.1	21.7	15.4	37.2	4,735
Rural	55.7	33.8	15.2	49.0	16,589
Province[4]					
Kabul	42.0	20.8	15.2	36.0	2,410
Kapisa	26.6	7.7	9.1	16.8	152
Parwan	59.4	33.7	17.0	50.7	467
Wardak	87.1	57.7	25.9	83.6	277
Logar	83.5	48.4	27.6	75.9	354
Nangarhar	64.1	39.8	12.0	51.8	569
Laghman	61.2	42.9	9.9	52.9	437
Panjsher	25.7	16.4	6.8	23.3	40
Baghlan	73.7	53.9	18.4	72.3	608
Bamyan	24.5	8.1	8.8	16.9	210
Ghazni	76.7	30.5	35.1	65.6	916
Paktika	51.6	39.5	6.5	46.0	564
Paktya	83.2	61.9	9.0	71.0	399
Khost	22.3	20.4	1.0	21.4	634
Kunarha	45.9	39.3	5.7	45.1	403
Nooristan	53.6	26.6	13.1	39.7	166
Badakhshan	7.2	3.4	2.7	6.1	748
Takhar	44.6	5.4	16.5	22.1	805
Kunduz	41.4	25.5	12.8	38.3	900
Samangan	33.1	7.4	13.4	20.9	244
Balkh	26.2	5.7	12.1	17.8	1,320
Sar-E-Pul	59.9	34.8	17.7	52.5	483
Ghor	93.2	82.3	8.0	90.5	528
Daykundi	17.7	3.4	9.8	13.2	240
Urozgan	46.1	18.6	8.3	26.9	168
Kandahar	71.4	58.1	12.4	70.6	1,630
Jawzjan	29.9	18.5	11.4	29.9	444
Faryab	58.3	11.7	31.9	43.6	1,577
Helmand	5.7	3.4	1.3	4.7	625
Badghis	49.1	28.5	15.3	43.8	470
Herat	91.3	71.4	18.4	89.8	1,748
Farah	52.6	20.9	23.7	44.6	577
Nimroz	18.7	4.0	4.6	8.6	197
Education					
No education	55.7	33.7	15.3	49.0	17,817
Primary	44.2	19.6	18.4	38.0	1,664
Secondary	35.2	16.4	13.2	29.6	1,443
More than secondary	27.8	17.3	8.3	25.7	399

(Continued…)

Table 16.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	55.7	31.5	16.7	48.2	4,345
Second	54.7	32.8	14.5	47.3	4,480
Middle	58.4	39.8	13.0	52.9	4,351
Fourth	53.0	29.7	17.2	46.9	4,234
Highest	41.6	20.5	14.9	35.3	3,914
Total	52.9	31.1	15.3	46.4	21,324

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and who reported physical violence by a spouse, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women who report physical violence in the past 12 months but for whom frequency is not known.
[3] Total includes 17 women with missing information on employment status.
[4] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 16.2 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	8.2	883
20-24	11.7	4,056
25-29	15.3	4,381
30-39	17.5	6,205
40-49	18.6	4,594
Marital status		
Married	15.8	19,618
Divorced/separated/ widowed	13.4	501
Number of living children		
0	6.6	927
1-2	12.8	5,248
3-4	15.5	5,583
5+	18.7	8,361
Residence		
Urban	7.7	4,473
Rural	18.0	15,646
Province[1]		
Kabul	8.2	2,228
Kapisa	2.8	145
Parwan	13.1	441
Wardak	51.0	248
Logar	32.5	344
Nangarhar	26.4	531
Laghman	23.7	420
Panjsher	1.6	39
Baghlan	32.1	569
Bamyan	8.4	202
Ghazni	37.4	861
Paktika	26.1	528
Paktya	16.0	380
Khost	6.0	595
Kunarha	7.5	390
Nooristan	14.7	160
Badakhshan	2.2	662
Takhar	16.1	750
Kunduz	19.7	848
Samangan	0.6	233
Balkh	8.8	1,258
Sar-E-Pul	22.0	460
Ghor	65.7	509
Daykundi	8.6	225
Urozgan	10.2	165
Kandahar	12.8	1,588
Jawzjan	3.7	432
Faryab	10.6	1,455
Helmand	0.9	575
Badghis	13.2	427
Herat	9.6	1,688
Farah	24.5	564
Nimroz	2.8	185
Education		
No education	17.1	16,975
Primary	8.0	1,489
Secondary	9.9	1,294
More than secondary	2.4	360
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	20.3	4,088
Second	20.0	4,185
Middle	18.8	4,131
Fourth	12.6	4,026
Highest	5.7	3,690
Total	15.7	20,119

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 16.3 Persons committing physical violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, Afghanistan 2015

Person	Percentage of ever-married women
Current husband	93.9
Former husband	3.2
Father/ step-father	7.5
Mother/ step-mother	8.7
Sister/brother	3.7
Daughter/ son	0.2
Other relative	1.1
Mother-in-law	6.9
Father-in-law	7.2
Other in-law	4.6
Teacher	0.1
Police/ soldier	0.0
Other	0.9
Number women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	11,284

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

Table 16.4 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband:							
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays none of the specific behaviors	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	48.0	19.5	16.6	10.8	29.9	17.9	42.9	1,280
20-24	58.6	21.2	19.0	10.3	33.7	21.2	32.4	4,434
25-29	62.3	25.7	20.5	10.6	37.0	23.7	28.5	4,525
30-39	62.2	27.0	19.2	11.6	36.2	24.3	29.9	6,388
40-49	59.9	26.2	20.8	11.8	34.7	23.7	31.2	4,696
Marital status								
Married	60.1	24.7	19.4	11.0	35.2	22.8	31.1	20,793
Divorced/separated/ widowed	58.8	33.0	29.6	16.4	33.5	31.6	34.1	531
Number of living children								
0	49.0	18.7	14.5	8.0	29.1	17.1	43.2	2,132
1-2	61.3	23.9	19.4	10.6	33.8	22.0	30.9	5,248
3-4	62.9	27.4	21.9	11.8	37.2	25.5	28.0	5,583
5+	60.3	25.5	19.6	11.8	36.2	23.5	30.3	8,361
Employment[1]								
Employed for cash	64.8	25.7	16.5	14.5	31.3	22.2	27.9	1,852
Employed not for cash	75.0	35.2	44.8	16.1	38.3	39.0	14.2	951
Not employed	58.9	24.3	18.7	10.5	35.4	22.3	32.3	18,504
Residence								
Urban	63.3	22.6	24.2	12.9	37.6	26.1	29.5	4,735
Rural	59.2	25.6	18.3	10.6	34.5	22.1	31.6	16,589
Province[2]								
Kabul	64.9	25.8	25.6	17.5	41.7	28.5	25.9	2,410
Kapisa	43.7	16.9	7.5	4.3	15.1	8.5	46.7	152
Parwan	62.4	37.2	17.8	7.2	24.9	20.4	29.7	467
Wardak	84.5	58.1	31.8	25.0	62.7	49.2	9.4	277
Logar	77.6	19.8	10.9	9.0	17.7	13.6	17.2	354
Nangarhar	92.9	24.0	12.5	9.6	72.4	22.3	2.8	569
Laghman	67.6	28.4	17.6	16.3	42.2	23.9	24.7	437
Panjsher	45.9	4.3	3.8	2.3	21.1	3.9	36.3	40
Baghlan	52.2	39.4	25.1	4.9	25.3	24.0	38.9	608
Bamyan	29.1	9.6	4.0	3.3	43.2	5.8	40.1	210
Ghazni	75.8	39.1	21.2	12.5	41.1	30.2	15.8	916
Paktika	57.7	12.3	5.6	2.5	13.9	7.1	39.8	564
Paktya	90.2	50.9	30.7	25.7	65.6	34.9	5.2	399
Khost	13.3	16.4	10.2	7.0	10.4	7.8	72.1	634
Kunarha	77.3	10.2	7.5	5.3	31.5	10.1	21.5	403
Nooristan	72.7	9.7	35.6	1.5	14.0	6.9	14.1	166
Badakhshan	28.3	7.1	5.0	3.9	6.4	5.2	70.5	748
Takhar	31.9	7.9	4.5	3.6	16.7	6.8	63.9	805
Kunduz	28.5	12.3	14.2	14.6	37.9	15.8	45.6	900
Samangan	36.7	3.7	4.1	2.2	54.5	5.8	36.6	244
Balkh	80.2	5.2	1.5	3.5	5.5	3.3	19.4	1,320
Sar-E-Pul	56.6	16.7	12.3	2.1	24.1	11.7	37.5	483
Ghor	76.6	74.0	46.2	33.3	91.3	69.0	1.9	528
Daykundi	50.1	32.2	20.7	20.6	23.2	22.8	45.4	240
Urozgan	47.7	7.8	1.7	0.9	28.2	6.3	46.4	168
Kandahar	81.3	20.9	47.0	17.1	64.0	48.8	12.4	1,630
Jawzjan	56.9	25.9	21.4	20.8	30.4	24.9	42.4	444
Faryab	56.8	24.0	2.2	0.7	16.4	4.9	36.8	1,577
Helmand	8.0	6.8	8.6	2.4	33.9	5.9	62.0	625
Badghis	59.0	11.2	10.2	6.2	45.2	10.4	35.0	470
Herat	79.0	59.6	48.7	19.6	44.3	58.6	15.4	1,748
Farah	41.5	18.4	13.7	15.7	34.4	15.6	41.7	577
Nimroz	44.1	1.6	8.4	1.0	33.4	6.7	49.1	197
Education								
No education	61.0	26.2	20.3	11.4	36.8	24.3	30.1	17,817
Primary	56.7	15.9	15.9	9.6	26.7	16.0	36.4	1,664
Secondary	55.3	18.9	18.7	9.6	27.1	17.4	35.3	1,443
More than secondary	53.5	26.3	7.8	8.8	24.9	16.4	41.8	399

(Continued…)

Table 16.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays none of the specific behaviors	Number of ever-married women
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	54.1	26.1	17.5	10.9	34.3	22.8	35.1	4,345
Second	56.8	24.1	18.8	10.7	34.3	21.5	32.3	4,480
Middle	62.0	25.4	17.6	10.0	35.4	22.0	30.4	4,351
Fourth	65.7	26.5	20.9	11.8	35.0	23.6	26.7	4,234
Highest	62.4	22.3	23.9	12.3	37.0	25.6	31.1	3,914
Woman afraid of husband[3]								
Most of the time afraid	75.1	36.6	27.3	16.7	44.1	34.2	17.3	7,872
Sometimes afraid	54.0	19.5	15.8	8.0	32.5	17.8	36.4	10,981
Never afraid	38.9	12.1	11.9	7.2	17.9	10.5	52.5	2,390
Total	60.1	24.9	19.6	11.1	35.2	23.0	31.2	21,324

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
[1] Total includes 17 women with missing information on employment status.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.
[3] Total includes 80 women with missing information on whether they are afraid of their husband.

Table 16.5 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their husbands, Afghanistan 2015

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months: Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	50.5	30.7	15.0	45.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	41.1	19.0	16.3	35.3
Slapped her	45.9	18.4	21.4	39.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	28.4	9.7	12.0	21.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	22.2	8.0	9.3	17.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	17.3	5.7	7.6	13.4
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	3.2	1.0	1.3	2.4
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	2.9	1.0	1.1	2.1
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	7.4	3.3	2.7	6.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	5.5	2.1	2.3	4.4
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	4.7	1.5	2.1	3.6
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.9	1.5	1.3	2.7
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	37.3	21.4	13.0	34.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	33.6	15.5	15.0	30.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	15.0	4.8	8.9	13.7
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	25.4	9.1	10.8	19.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	50.8	31.2	14.8	46.0
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	55.5	35.8	16.0	51.8
Spousal violence committed by any husband				
Physical violence	50.5	na	na	45.8
Sexual violence	7.5	na	na	6.1
Physical and/or sexual violence	50.8	na	na	46.1
Number of ever- married women	21,324	21,324	21,324	21,324

na = Not applicable.

Table 16.6 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	23.0	30.6	6.3	6.1	4.4	30.8	36.7	1,280
20-24	32.1	43.7	6.7	6.6	4.7	43.8	49.9	4,434
25-29	39.9	51.8	8.9	8.6	6.9	52.0	58.2	4,525
30-39	38.6	53.6	7.4	7.0	5.7	53.9	57.2	6,388
40-49	42.0	56.8	7.0	6.5	5.2	57.2	60.8	4,696
Marital status								
Married	37.2	50.4	7.5	7.2	5.6	50.7	55.4	20,793
Divorced/separated/ widowed	43.3	53.9	4.5	4.5	3.4	53.9	56.9	531
Number of living children								
0	21.8	27.7	5.3	4.9	3.2	28.1	33.3	2,132
1-2	35.7	48.6	7.8	7.7	5.8	48.6	54.9	5,248
3-4	40.5	53.1	7.7	7.4	6.4	53.4	58.0	5,583
5+	40.2	55.7	7.5	7.1	5.5	56.1	59.7	8,361
Employment[1]								
Employed for cash	32.3	51.7	8.5	8.1	7.2	52.2	56.0	1,852
Employed not for cash	61.4	61.0	16.3	16.1	15.2	61.2	73.3	951
Not employed	36.6	49.8	6.8	6.6	4.9	50.1	54.5	18,504
Residence								
Urban	35.8	40.1	6.6	5.9	3.9	40.7	49.3	4,735
Rural	37.8	53.4	7.6	7.5	6.0	53.6	57.2	16,589
Province[2]								
Kabul	34.0	37.9	10.7	9.5	6.5	39.2	49.3	2,410
Kapisa	6.0	25.0	4.4	4.3	1.2	25.1	25.7	152
Parwan	50.7	53.6	4.8	4.4	4.2	53.9	58.4	467
Wardak	75.6	85.5	53.3	52.2	47.3	86.6	87.8	277
Logar	44.2	80.5	3.2	2.7	1.1	80.9	82.5	354
Nangarhar	54.5	56.0	4.5	4.5	4.4	56.0	64.6	569
Laghman	27.8	59.6	2.1	1.8	1.3	59.8	62.4	437
Panjsher	12.7	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	25.4	40
Baghlan	45.3	72.1	17.0	16.7	9.1	72.4	73.1	608
Bamyan	9.7	16.9	5.3	5.2	3.0	16.9	19.0	210
Ghazni	53.9	74.0	18.2	18.1	16.9	74.1	76.8	916
Paktika	23.9	42.1	6.2	6.2	3.5	42.1	46.5	564
Paktya	64.2	79.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	79.9	84.1	399
Khost	9.1	21.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	21.4	21.6	634
Kunarha	26.0	45.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	45.6	46.1	403
Nooristan	24.6	50.0	14.1	11.3	7.7	52.8	53.8	166
Badakhshan	5.9	5.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	5.7	6.9	748
Takhar	52.0	41.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	41.1	61.1	805
Kunduz	21.2	39.6	12.6	12.5	11.3	39.7	40.7	900
Samangan	1.0	20.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	20.6	20.8	244
Balkh	14.1	24.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	24.6	26.7	1,320
Sar-E-Pul	18.8	58.2	11.4	11.4	9.4	58.2	58.4	483
Ghor	82.3	91.6	50.1	50.0	48.9	91.6	91.8	528
Daykundi	5.8	13.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	13.4	14.3	240
Urozgan	34.8	40.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	40.3	50.1	168
Kandahar	59.8	70.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	70.7	84.7	1,630
Jawzjan	9.6	29.9	8.7	8.7	5.2	29.9	30.3	444
Faryab	30.3	57.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	57.0	62.4	1,577
Helmand	3.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	6.4	625
Badghis	16.8	47.8	11.3	11.3	5.3	47.8	48.8	470
Herat	84.9	91.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	91.1	92.2	1,748
Farah	26.6	52.0	19.0	17.0	6.2	54.0	55.7	577
Nimroz	15.6	18.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	19.0	21.8	197
Education								
No education	39.0	53.3	8.0	7.7	6.0	53.6	57.7	17,817
Primary	28.7	41.8	4.9	4.7	3.4	42.0	48.2	1,664
Secondary	29.9	32.4	4.3	4.1	3.2	32.6	42.1	1,443
More than secondary	24.7	26.2	4.7	3.5	2.0	27.4	33.3	399

(Continued…)

Table 16.6—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	36.5	53.5	10.6	10.5	8.7	53.6	55.5	4,345
Second	37.9	52.3	8.2	7.9	5.9	52.6	56.6	4,480
Middle	39.7	56.3	5.6	5.5	4.3	56.5	59.9	4,351
Fourth	37.0	50.2	6.1	5.7	4.9	50.6	55.8	4,234
Highest	35.3	38.7	6.3	5.7	3.7	39.3	48.9	3,914
Total	37.3	50.5	7.4	7.1	5.6	50.8	55.5	21,324

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
[1] Total includes 17 women with missing information on employment status.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 16.7 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, by husband's characteristics, and empowerment indicators, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's education								
No education	40.2	54.8	7.7	7.5	6.1	55.0	59.2	12,468
Primary	33.5	45.9	5.4	5.2	3.4	46.1	51.3	3,012
Secondary	33.4	45.2	7.3	6.9	5.7	45.7	51.5	4,312
More than secondary	32.2	37.8	8.9	8.2	4.8	38.5	44.1	1,344
Don't know	37.9	45.2	8.5	8.5	5.4	45.2	51.0	187
Husband's alcohol consumption[1]								
Does not drink	37.2	50.3	7.2	6.9	5.4	50.6	55.3	21,124
Drinks/never gets drunk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Gets drunk sometimes	58.9	96.6	45.6	45.6	36.2	96.6	96.6	74
Gets drunk very often	(72.6)	(95.8)	(35.3)	(35.3)	(29.1)	(95.8)	(95.8)	46
Spousal education difference								
Husband better educated	33.6	46.0	7.1	6.7	5.0	46.4	51.1	7,404
Wife better educated	30.2	38.2	4.0	3.8	2.9	38.3	45.1	1,493
Both equally educated	30.4	32.0	5.2	4.4	4.1	32.8	43.4	608
Neither educated	41.2	55.9	8.0	7.7	6.3	56.1	60.3	11,542
Don't know	28.6	48.7	14.8	14.8	4.0	48.7	53.0	277
Spousal age difference[2]								
Wife older	37.4	52.6	7.5	6.6	5.2	53.5	58.9	885
Wife is same age	38.7	54.7	4.9	4.8	4.2	54.8	56.9	941
Wife's 1-4 years younger	36.5	51.2	8.2	8.0	6.3	51.4	55.8	8,973
Wife's 5-9 years younger	36.6	49.7	7.8	7.4	5.5	50.0	54.9	6,182
Wife's 10+ years younger	39.4	47.9	5.8	5.5	4.7	48.2	54.5	3,720
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband[3]								
0	14.3	24.9	2.3	2.2	0.8	25.0	29.3	6,643
1-2	35.3	53.6	5.9	5.5	3.7	54.1	58.6	9,773
3-4	73.1	80.0	14.8	14.5	12.9	80.3	86.1	3,931
5	70.2	74.2	27.3	27.2	26.1	74.2	79.3	978
Number of decisions in which women participate[4]								
0	37.5	51.8	7.6	7.4	5.5	52.1	57.1	7,338
1-2	44.1	58.9	10.1	9.7	8.0	59.4	64.6	6,585
3	30.2	40.6	4.8	4.6	3.5	40.8	45.0	6,870
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[5]								
0	26.9	33.2	4.4	4.3	3.2	33.4	40.4	4,192
1-2	40.9	53.6	8.0	7.6	5.9	54.0	59.2	7,333
3-4	39.6	56.4	7.1	6.7	5.0	56.7	60.1	7,222
5	37.7	53.0	11.6	11.3	10.2	53.3	56.4	2,577
Woman's father beat her mother								
Yes	50.9	70.1	10.5	10.3	8.8	70.3	74.8	8,180
No	27.2	34.9	5.6	5.1	3.4	35.4	40.1	8,545
Don't know	32.0	44.5	5.3	5.1	3.7	44.6	49.6	4,599
Woman afraid of husband[6]								
Most of the time afraid	52.5	74.5	13.6	13.2	11.0	74.9	77.4	7,872
Sometimes afraid	32.1	40.6	3.9	3.7	2.4	40.8	47.3	10,981
Never afraid	11.5	16.9	3.3	2.6	1.9	17.6	21.2	2,390
Total	37.3	50.5	7.4	7.1	5.6	50.8	55.5	21,324

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Total includes 68 women with missing information on husband's alcohol consumption.

[2] Includes only currently married women who have been married only once. Total includes 92 currently married women with missing information on spousal age difference.

[3] According to the wife's report. See Table 16.7 for list of behaviors.

[4] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for list of decisions.

[5] According to the wife's report. See Table 15.7.1 for list of reasons.

[6] Total includes 80 women with missing information on whether they are afraid of their husband.

Table 16.8 Physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months by any husband

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months from any husband	Number of ever-married women
Age		
15-19	28.7	1,280
20-24	41.1	4,434
25-29	48.6	4,525
30-39	49.2	6,388
40-49	48.8	4,696
Marital status		
Married	46.2	20,793
Divorced/separated/widowed	41.0	531
Employment[1]		
Employed for cash	48.2	1,852
Employed not for cash	55.3	951
Not employed	45.4	18,504
Number of living children		
0	26.6	2,132
1-2	45.1	5,248
3-4	48.9	5,583
5+	49.7	8,361
Residence		
Urban	37.4	4,735
Rural	48.5	16,589
Province[2]		
Kabul	36.4	2,410
Kapisa	15.8	152
Parwan	50.7	467
Wardak	84.1	277
Logar	75.9	354
Nangarhar	50.5	569
Laghman	53.1	437
Panjsher	23.2	40
Baghlan	72.0	608
Bamyan	14.9	210
Ghazni	64.9	916
Paktika	41.9	564
Paktya	67.2	399
Khost	21.4	634
Kunarha	45.0	403
Nooristan	40.2	166
Badakhshan	5.5	748
Takhar	22.0	805
Kunduz	37.3	900
Samangan	20.0	244
Balkh	18.0	1,320
Sar-E-Pul	51.7	483
Ghor	90.3	528
Daykundi	12.9	240
Urozgan	26.5	168
Kandahar	70.4	1,630
Jawzjan	29.9	444
Faryab	43.4	1,577
Helmand	4.5	625
Badghis	44.0	470
Herat	89.9	1,748
Farah	46.4	577
Nimroz	9.2	197
Education		
No education	48.6	17,817
Primary	38.2	1,664
Secondary	29.6	1,443
More than secondary	26.8	399
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	48.1	4,345
Second	46.7	4,480
Middle	52.4	4,351
Fourth	46.4	4,234
Highest	35.7	3,914

(Continued…)

Table 16.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months from any husband	Number of ever-married women
Woman afraid of husband[3]		
Most of the time afraid	69.7	7,872
Sometimes afraid	36.1	10,981
Never afraid	14.3	2,390
Total	46.1	21,324

Note: Any husband includes all current, most recent and former husbands.
[1] Total includes 17 women with missing information on employment status.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.
[3] Total includes 80 women with missing information on whether they are afraid of their husband.

Table 16.9 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband by specific exact years since marriage according to marital duration, Afghanistan 2015

Duration of marriage	Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration:				Percentage who have not experienced spousal sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
Years since marriage						
<2	0.6	na	na	na	75.7	1,739
2-4	0.7	37.6	na	na	53.0	2,792
5-9	0.8	30.9	47.2	na	49.2	4,171
10+	0.7	26.7	45.4	51.5	44.7	11,546
Total	0.7	28.5	43.9	48.0	49.4	20,248

na = Not applicable.

Table 16.10 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from the violence, according to the type of violence and whether they experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Afghanistan 2015

Type of violence	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever- married women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Experienced physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	22.9	12.9	7.5	26.1	10,762
In the past 12 months	23.4	13.3	7.9	26.4	9,757
Experienced sexual violence					
Ever[2]	53.7	41.9	30.4	59.5	1,580
In the past 12 months	54.2	42.9	33.9	59.8	1,294
Experienced physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	22.9	12.8	7.5	26.0	10,825
In the past 12 months	23.4	13.3	7.9	26.4	9,817

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy.

[2] Includes in the past 12 months.

Table 16.11 Women's violence against their spouse by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background Characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Woman's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever[1]	1.7	1.4	10,762
In the past 12 months	1.8	1.4	9,757
Never	0.2	0.1	10,562
Age			
15-19	0.6	0.5	1,280
20-24	0.7	0.6	4,434
25-29	0.9	0.6	4,525
30-39	1.1	0.9	6,388
40-49	1.1	0.9	4,696
Marital status			
Married	0.9	0.7	20,793
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.6	0.8	531
Employment[2]			
Employed for cash	1.2	1.0	1,852
Employed not for cash	1.1	0.7	951
Not employed	0.9	0.7	18,504
Number of living children			
0	1.0	0.8	2,132
1-2	0.6	0.4	5,248
3-4	1.1	0.9	5,583
5+	1.1	0.8	8,361
Residence			
Urban	1.3	1.0	4,735
Rural	0.9	0.7	16,589
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	0.6	0.4	4,345
Second	1.2	1.0	4,480
Middle	0.8	0.7	4,351
Fourth	0.8	0.6	4,234
Highest	1.4	1.0	3,914
Total	1.0	0.7	21,324

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

[1] Includes in the past 12 months.

[2] Total includes 17 women with missing information on employment status.

Table 16.12 Women's violence against their spouse by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months, according their husband's characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background Characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Husband's education			
No education	0.9	0.7	12,468
Primary	1.1	0.7	3,012
Secondary	1.1	0.7	4,312
More than secondary	1.1	1.0	1,344
Don't know	1.0	0.7	187
Husband's alcohol consumption[2]			
Does not drink	0.9	0.7	21,124
Drinks/never gets drunk	*	*	12
Gets drunk sometimes	15.1	9.6	74
Gets drunk very often	(19.8)	(19.8)	46
Spousal age difference[3]			
Wife older	3.3	3.0	885
Wife is same age	1.0	0.6	941
Wife's 1-4 years younger	0.9	0.7	8,973
Wife's 5-9 years younger	0.9	0.6	6,182
Wife's 10+ years younger	0.6	0.5	3,720
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband[4]			
0	0.5	0.4	6,643
1-2	0.9	0.7	9,773
3-4	1.5	1.3	3,931
5	1.9	1.8	978
Number of decisions in which women participate[5]			
0	1.0	0.9	7,338
1-2	0.9	0.6	6,585
3	0.9	0.7	6,870
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[6]			
0	1.3	1.1	4,192
1-2	1.0	0.8	7,333
3-4	0.7	0.5	7,222
5	0.8	0.7	2,577
Woman's father beat her mother			
Yes	1.1	0.8	8,180
No	0.8	0.6	8,545
Don't know	1.0	0.9	4,599
Woman afraid of husband[7]			
Most of the time afraid	1.2	0.9	7,872
Sometimes afraid	0.7	0.6	10,981
Never afraid	1.3	0.9	2,390
Total	1.0	0.7	21,324

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes in the past 12 months.

[2] Total includes 68 women with missing information on husband's alcohol consumption.

[3] Includes only currently married women who have been married only once. Total includes 92 currently married women with missing information on spousal age difference.

[4] According to the wife's report. See 16.7 for list of behaviors.

[5] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for list of decisions.

[6] According to the wife's report. See Table 15.7.1 for list of reasons.

[7] Total includes 80 women with missing information on whether they are afraid of their husband.

Table 16.13 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behavior by type of violence and background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background Characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced						
Physical only	18.2	16.3	61.9	3.6	100.0	9,733
Sexual only	9.2	11.2	75.2	4.5	100.0	52
Physical and sexual	32.8	8.0	57.0	2.1	100.0	1,551
Age						
15-19	18.0	10.1	63.8	8.0	100.0	422
20-24	17.2	13.8	66.2	2.9	100.0	2,052
25-29	19.9	13.3	63.9	3.0	100.0	2,436
30-39	22.1	15.5	59.2	3.2	100.0	3,589
40-49	20.3	18.1	58.0	3.6	100.0	2,838
Marital status						
Married	19.9	15.3	61.5	3.3	100.0	11,024
Divorced/separated/ widowed	30.2	9.6	53.4	6.9	100.0	312
Number of living children						
0	16.0	8.1	70.5	5.4	100.0	662
1-2	19.2	12.1	65.3	3.4	100.0	2,670
3-4	22.1	13.9	60.8	3.3	100.0	3,091
5+	20.0	18.7	58.3	3.1	100.0	4,913
Employment[1]						
Employed for cash	17.8	12.3	67.6	2.2	100.0	999
Employed not for cash	10.3	8.5	79.6	1.6	100.0	597
Not employed	21.0	15.9	59.5	3.6	100.0	9,731
Residence						
Urban	15.5	14.4	67.4	2.7	100.0	2,069
Rural	21.2	15.4	60.0	3.5	100.0	9,267
Province[2]						
Kabul	11.5	10.8	74.9	2.8	100.0	1,035
Kapisa	5.5	4.0	86.8	3.7	100.0	41
Parwan	14.7	6.8	70.9	7.6	100.0	279
Wardak	17.5	6.1	76.0	0.4	100.0	244
Logar	12.3	21.7	64.0	1.9	100.0	297
Nangarhar	18.9	11.5	64.9	4.6	100.0	365
Laghman	13.5	11.6	67.5	7.4	100.0	267
Panjsher	4.1	1.6	88.7	5.6	100.0	10
Baghlan	12.8	9.9	54.6	22.7	100.0	449
Bamyan	22.9	3.9	71.6	1.5	100.0	52
Ghazni	11.0	2.7	81.9	4.3	100.0	704
Paktika	9.9	13.7	66.6	9.8	100.0	291
Paktya	4.1	3.0	89.9	3.0	100.0	332
Khost	1.7	2.4	88.8	7.1	100.0	141
Kunarha	13.6	3.4	82.6	0.4	100.0	185
Nooristan	19.4	8.1	67.3	5.2	100.0	93
Badakhshan	22.1	2.7	67.4	7.9	100.0	54
Takhar	1.9	53.9	40.3	3.9	100.0	359
Kunduz	10.5	5.1	79.4	5.0	100.0	374
Samangan	5.5	9.0	82.9	2.5	100.0	81
Balkh	9.4	47.3	41.7	1.6	100.0	345
Sar-E-Pul	23.9	19.3	54.9	1.9	100.0	289
Ghor	58.6	1.6	39.2	0.5	100.0	492
Daykundi	9.0	17.1	70.4	3.5	100.0	43
Urozgan	19.7	19.2	58.9	2.2	100.0	78
Kandahar	4.0	38.7	56.3	1.1	100.0	1,166
Jawzjan	15.4	2.4	77.6	4.6	100.0	133
Faryab	11.7	11.4	76.4	0.6	100.0	920
Helmand	0.0	0.7	75.5	23.8	100.0	36
Badghis	25.5	14.3	58.3	1.9	100.0	231
Herat	53.0	13.1	33.7	0.2	100.0	1,598
Farah	44.2	9.7	46.1	0.0	100.0	313
Nimroz	30.8	1.8	64.8	2.6	100.0	38

(Continued…)

Table 16.13—*Continued*

Background Characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Education						
No education	20.2	15.5	61.0	3.4	100.0	9,973
Primary	19.7	14.3	63.5	2.6	100.0	739
Secondary	18.5	10.8	65.7	5.0	100.0	509
More than secondary	25.9	17.1	55.5	1.5	100.0	116
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	28.9	13.9	53.5	3.7	100.0	2,424
Second	21.9	15.4	58.8	3.9	100.0	2,460
Middle	17.3	18.1	61.8	2.7	100.0	2,545
Fourth	16.3	14.2	65.8	3.7	100.0	2,260
Highest	14.3	13.5	69.6	2.6	100.0	1,647
Total	20.1	15.2	61.3	3.4	100.0	11,336

[1] Total includes 10 women with missing information on employment status.
[2] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 16.14 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Afghanistan 2015

Person	Type of violence experienced: Physical only	Type of violence experienced: Physical and sexual	Total
Own family	81.4	76.2	80.3
Husband's family	28.7	52.4	33.9
Husband	1.1	0.8	1.0
Friend	3.0	8.6	4.3
Neighbor	8.9	48.5	17.7
Religious leader	1.1	5.4	2.0
Doctor/medical personnel	0.1	1.0	0.3
Police	0.0	0.9	0.2
Lawyer	0.0	0.6	0.2
Social work organization	0.0	0.3	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1
Number of women who have experienced violence and sought help	1,769	509	2,283

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. Total includes 5 women who experienced only sexual violence not shown separately.

FISTULA 17

Key Findings

- ***Fistula prevalence:*** Three percent of women reported having ever experienced symptoms of fistula.
- ***Fistula prevalence by residence:*** Both urban and rural women reported having experienced symptoms of fistula (4% and 3%).
- ***Treatment for fistula:*** More than half of women (56%) who reported ever suffering from symptoms of fistula did not seek treatment.

Obstetric fistula is a complication that arises from obstructed or prolonged labor that creates a hole or opening in the birth canal. Prolonged obstructed labor that does not receive prompt medical care stops the blood supply to the tissues of the vagina, bladder, and/or rectum. Unrelieved obstructed labor can compress a woman's bladder, urethra, rectum, and vaginal wall between the fetal head and maternal pubis. This compression and the resultant loss of blood supply produces necrosis of the compressed tissues. Necrosis then causes uncontrolled leakage of urine from the bladder through the vagina (vesico-vaginal fistula) and leakage of stool from the vagina (recto-vaginal fistula) (HERA and ICRH 2010).

The 2015 AfDHS included a series of questions on fistula that measured awareness levels, estimated the prevalence of fistula among Afghanistan women, and examined events that can precipitate fistula symptoms and access to treatment. This chapter explores women's knowledge and experience of fistula symptoms and presents findings on women's experiences among ever-married women of reproductive age 15-49.

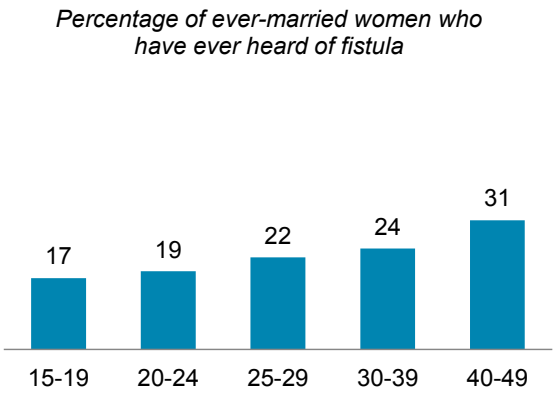
17.1 WOMENS' KNOWLEDGE OF FISTULA

All ever-married women age 15-49 interviewed in the 2015 AfDHS were asked if they have heard of fistula. Those who reported having knowledge of fistula were asked further questions. Twenty-three percent of ever-married women are aware of the symptoms of fistula **(Table 17.1)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is substantial variation in knowledge of fistula among women by age: 17% of women age 15-19 have heard of fistula compared with 31% of women age 40-49 **(Figure 17.1** and **Table 17.1)**.
- Knowledge of fistula is higher among urban women (29%) than rural women (22%).

Figure 17.1 **Knowledge of fistula by age**



- Women with more than secondary education are the most likely to have heard about symptoms of fistula (34%).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to be aware of fistula (31%) than women in the other wealth quintiles (18-23%).

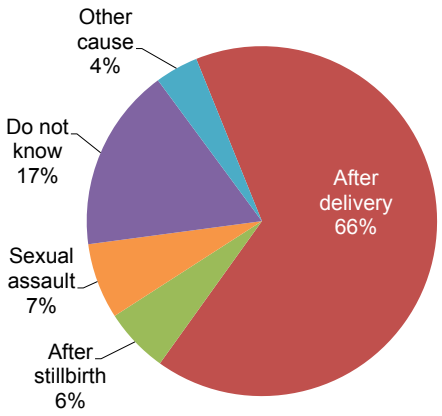
17.2 Self-Reported Symptoms and Treatment

17.2.1 Self-reported Fistula Symptoms

All women who reported hearing about fistula were asked if they had ever experienced the condition. Three percent of women age 15-49 reported experiencing symptoms of fistula during their lifetime **(Table 17.1)**. Those who reported suffering from fistula were asked how the problem began. Two-thirds of women (66%) believed that it began after delivery, 6% after having a stillbirth, and 7% after sexual assault; 17% were unable to cite a reason for developing such symptoms **(Figure 17.2)**.

***Figure 17.2* Reported cause of fistula**

Percent distribution among ever-married women reporting fistula symptoms



Among women who reported that the problem began after delivery or stillbirth, 37% reported that they had a very difficult labor and delivery. However, 58% of women who reported their symptoms began after delivery of a baby or a stillbirth reported having had a normal delivery. Twenty-nine percent of women reported that the symptoms started within 2 to 4 days after delivery, while 37% reported that the symptoms started 8 or more days after delivery **(Table 17.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger women age 15-19 and women age 30-39 more often reported having experienced symptoms of fistula than other women **(Table 17.1)**.
- Both urban and rural women reported having experienced fistula (4% and 3%).
- Reports of fistula are high in Ghor (26%) and Baghlan (13%).
- Women of all educational levels and wealth status report having experienced fistula.

17.2.2 Treatment Seeking for Fistula

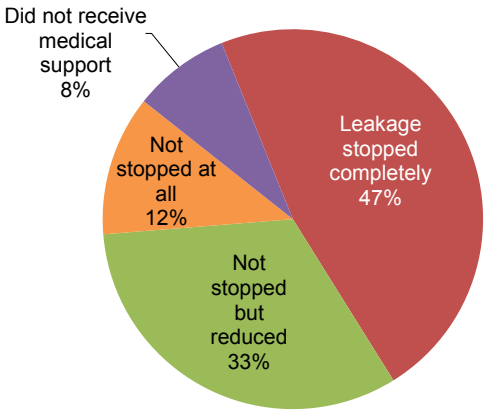
Women who experienced the symptoms of fistula were asked if they sought treatment for this condition, from whom they sought treatment, and whether the treatment stopped the leakage.

- A total of 4 in 10 women with symptoms of fistula sought treatment, 3 in 10 from a doctor (30%), and 1 in 10 from a nurse or midwife (13%) **(Table 17.3)**.
- More than 5 in 10 women with fistula (56%) did not seek any treatment.
- Fifteen percent of women with fistula had an operation to attempt to fix the problem **(Table 17.4)**.

- Among all women who sought treatment, 47% reported the leakage stopped completely **(Figure 17.3)**.
- One in 3 women who sought treatment had their leakage reduced but not stopped.
- Twelve percent of women who sought treatment had no reduction in leakage.
- Eight percent of women who sought treatment did not receive any medical support.

Figure 17.3 Outcome of fistula treatment

Percent distribution among ever-married women reporting fistula symptoms



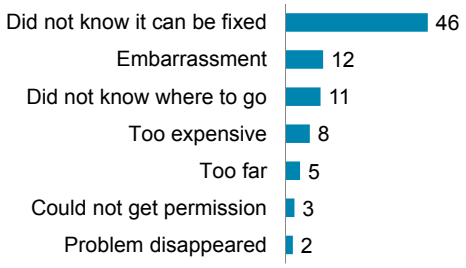
Patterns by background characteristics

- An overwhelming majority of rural women (63%) did not seek treatment for fistula compared with urban women (37%) **(Table 17.3)**.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile are more than three times less likely to seek treatment for fistula than those in the highest wealth quintile (76% versus 24%).
- Women age 20-34 who experienced the symptoms of fistula more often reported that the leakage stopped after treatment than women age 35-49 (54% versus 46%) **(Table 17.4)**.
- Older women (age 35-49) who experienced the symptoms of fistula were more likely than younger women (age 20-34) to have had an operation to attempt to fix the problem (24% versus 8%).
- Rural women (24%) were more likely than urban women (4%) to have had an operation.
- Rural women (54%) were also more likely than urban women (38%) to report that their leakage was completely stopped after having sought treatment.

Women who did not seek treatment were asked for the reason for not getting treatment. The most common reason for not seeking treatment among women who reported fistula symptoms was their lack of awareness about the possibility of fixing the problem (46%), followed by embarrassment (12%) and their lack of knowledge about where to go for treatment (11%) **(Table 17.5** and **Figure 17.4)**.

Figure 17.4 Reason for not seeking treatment

Percentage among ever-married women age 15-49 with fistula symptoms



List of Tables

For more information on fistula, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1 Fistula**
- **Table 17.2 Characteristics of labor reported as cause of fistula symptoms**
- **Table 17.3 Type of provider for treatment of fistula**
- **Table 17.4 Outcome of treatment of fistula**
- **Table 17.5 Reasons for not seeking treatment for fistula symptoms**

Table 17.1 Fistula

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever heard of fistula and percentage who have experienced fistula, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who: have ever heard of fistula	Percentage of women who: have ever had fistula	Number of women
Age			
15-19	16.9	3.6	1,825
20-24	18.5	1.9	6,089
25-29	21.8	2.6	6,299
30-39	23.9	3.7	8,765
40-49	30.6	3.2	6,482
Residence			
Urban	29.4	3.8	6,870
Rural	21.6	2.7	22,591
Province[1]			
Kabul	19.7	6.1	3,658
Kapisa	4.0	0.6	205
Parwan	18.2	1.6	625
Wardak	23.5	7.7	382
Logar	33.5	4.6	472
Nangarhar	20.9	2.3	794
Laghman	26.5	0.9	583
Panjsher	1.8	0.4	54
Baghlan	56.5	13.2	839
Bamyan	9.4	0.2	303
Ghazni	19.3	4.6	1,328
Paktika	7.1	0.8	792
Paktya	10.5	0.1	542
Khost	25.7	2.4	851
Kunarha	1.9	0.1	559
Nooristan	6.1	0.3	222
Badakhshan	7.3	0.3	1,004
Takhar	50.6	0.0	1,105
Kunduz	1.3	1.2	1,232
Samangan	1.9	0.2	330
Balkh	15.4	0.4	1,781
Sar-E-Pul	49.5	4.2	654
Ghor	35.4	26.0	715
Daykundi	2.2	2.4	329
Urozgan	3.2	0.9	230
Kandahar	62.0	2.6	2,227
Jawzjan	1.8	0.2	614
Faryab	11.2	0.2	2,114
Helmand	29.1	0.3	875
Badghis	28.2	0.6	650
Herat	21.0	1.6	2,316
Farah	17.0	1.7	777
Nimroz	56.3	0.1	278
Education			
No education	23.4	3.1	24,604
Primary	21.6	1.9	2,330
Secondary	22.5	3.5	1,971
More than secondary	33.8	1.8	556
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	22.8	4.1	5,904
Second	18.2	2.6	6,001
Middle	23.3	2.0	5,888
Fourth	22.2	2.9	6,010
Highest	30.9	3.2	5,657
Total	23.4	3.0	29,461

[1] Estimates for Zabul are not presented separately due to sample coverage issues; however, they are included in the total national estimates.

Table 17.2 Characteristics of labor reported as cause of fistula symptoms

Among ever-married women who reported labor as the cause of their fistula symptoms, the percent distribution by characteristics of labor and delivery and survival status of infant, and by the number of days after the delivery that symptoms began, Afghanistan 2015

Characteristic	Percentage of women
Characteristics of labor and delivery	
Normal labor and delivery, baby born alive	57.9
Normal labor and delivery, baby stillborn	0.9
Very difficult labor and delivery, baby born alive	30.6
Very difficult labor and delivery, baby stillborn	6.0
Missing	4.6
Number of days after the delivery that symptoms began	
0-1	22.6
2-4	29.2
5-7	6.6
8 or more days	36.9
Missing	4.7
Total	100.0
Number	635

Table 17.3 Type of provider for treatment of fistula

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who experienced symptoms of fistula, the percent distribution by type of provider of the treatment, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Type of health provider					No treatment	Total	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Other	Missing			
Women's age at first birth								
<20	(48.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.9)	100.0	65
20-34	25.6	10.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	63.2	100.0	446
35-49	33.0	17.5	0.2	1.7	0.0	47.6	100.0	367
Residence								
Urban	44.1	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	100.0	259
Rural	24.6	10.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	63.3	100.0	619
Education								
No education	26.3	11.2	0.3	0.9	0.1	61.2	100.0	756
Primary	(54.7)	(16.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.0)	100.0	43
Secondary	58.1	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	100.0	69
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	14.1	6.8	0.6	2.4	0.0	76.1	100.0	242
Second	28.4	17.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	53.1	100.0	156
Middle	29.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	62.3	100.0	120
Fourth	29.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.2	100.0	175
Highest	54.9	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	100.0	184
Total	30.3	12.8	0.3	0.8	0.1	55.7	100.0	878

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.4 Outcome of treatment of fistula

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who experienced symptoms of fistula and sought treatment, the percent distribution by outcome of treatment, and the percentage who had an operation, according to background characteristics, Afghanistan 2015

Background characteristic	Among those who sought treatment:						Percentage of women who had an operation	Number of women
	Leakage stopped completely	Not stopped but reduced	Not stopped at all	Did not receive any treatment	Missing	Total		
Women's age at first birth								
<20	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	33
20-34	53.6	29.9	6.7	9.2	0.7	100.0	7.6	164
35-49	46.1	39.8	7.0	7.2	0.0	100.0	23.7	192
Residence								
Urban	37.6	36.2	17.6	8.6	0.0	100.0	3.9	162
Rural	53.9	29.8	7.9	8.0	0.5	100.0	23.7	227
Education								
No education	49.0	37.7	6.8	6.1	0.4	100.0	17.9	293
Primary	48.9	3.0	29.0	19.1	0.0	100.0	14.9	31
Secondary	29.4	27.1	30.3	13.3	0.0	100.0	4.2	55
More than secondary	82.3	0.0	9.0	8.6	0.0	100.0	7.1	10
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	35.2	39.7	12.6	12.6	0.0	100.0	31.0	58
Second	66.9	24.9	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.5	73
Middle	59.3	27.8	9.4	1.1	2.4	100.0	12.5	45
Fourth	42.3	36.0	4.0	17.6	0.0	100.0	18.1	73
Highest	40.1	33.2	18.6	8.2	0.0	100.0	2.7	139
Total	47.1	32.5	11.9	8.2	0.3	100.0	15.4	389

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.5 Reasons for not seeking treatment for fistula symptoms

Among ever-married women who reported experiencing fistula but not seeking treatment, percentage by reasons for not seeking treatment, Afghanistan 2015

Reasons	Percentage of women
Did not know the problem can be fixed	46.3
Did not know where to go	11.4
Too expensive	7.9
Embarrassment	12.2
Too far	4.7
Problem disappeared	2.4
Could not get permission	2.9
Other	2.7
Number	489

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SAMPLE DESIGN

APPENDIX A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2015 Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey (2015 AfDHS) is the first DHS survey conducted in Afghanistan. The main objective of the 2015 AfDHS is to provide up-to-date information on fertility and childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health; and knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The 2015 AfDHS calls for a nationally representative sample of 25,650 residential households; in all the sample households, all ever-married women age 15-49 who are usual members of the selected households and those who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible to be interviewed in the survey. In half of the sample households, all ever-married men age 15-49 who are usual members of the selected households and those who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible to be interviewed in the survey. In each household, one woman age 15-49 was randomly selected to be eligible for the Domestic Violence module.

The 2015 AfDHS was designed to provide most of the key indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 34 provinces in Afghanistan. These provinces are located in eight regions as follows:

- The Northern region: Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Samangan, and Sar-E-Pul
- The North Eastern region: Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz, and Takhar
- The Western region: Badghis, Farah, Ghor, and Herat
- The Central Highland region: Bamyan and Daykundi
- The Capital region: Kabul, Kapisa, Logar, Panjsher, Parwan, and Wardak
- The Southern region: Ghazni, Helmand, Kandahar, Nimroz, Urozgan, and Zabul
- The South Eastern region: Khost, Paktika, and Paktya
- The Eastern region: Kunarha, Laghman, Nangarhar, and Nooristan

A.2 SAMPLE FRAME

The sampling frame for the 2015 AfDHS is the updated version of the Household Listing Frame, prepared in 2003-2004 and updated in 2009, provided by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). The CSO disposes an electronic file consisting of 25,974 enumeration areas (EAs) that cover the entire country. An EA is a geographic area consisting of a convenient number of dwelling units that serve as counting units for the census. In urban areas, an EA is a city block; in rural areas, an EA is either a village, a group of small, adjacent villages, or a part of a large village. The frame file contains information about the location (province, district, and control area), the type of residence (urban or rural), and the estimated number of residential households for each of the 25,974 EAs. Also available for each EA are satellite maps, which delimit the geographic boundaries of the EA. The EA sizes are rough estimates and quite homogenous, with an average of 164.4 households per EA, as indicated in Table A.2.

Administratively, Afghanistan is divided into 34 provinces; each province is subdivided into districts, with a total number of 458 districts, and each district is subdivided into *Nahia's* in urban areas and villages in rural areas. The 34 provinces are regrouped to form eight geographical regions. Table A.1 below shows the household distribution by province and by type of residence. In Afghanistan, 23% of the households reside

in urban areas, and 78% reside in rural areas. Among the 34 provinces, most of them have a very small area that is urban, and two of them, Nooristan and Panjsher, have no urban areas at all. The provinces are very different in size; with the largest province, Kabul, representing 13% of the total households of the country, and the smallest province, Panjsher, representing only 0.6%. The percentage of urban areas is low in most of the 34 provinces, less than 10% in 22 provinces, between 10% and 20% in 4 provinces, and more than 20% in 8 provinces, where the highest percentage of urban areas is 80% in Kabul.

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households by province and type of residence

	Households			Households Distribution	
Province	Urban	Rural	Total	Province	Urban
Kabul	448,333	110,665	558,998	13.1%	80.2%
Kapisa	164	56,848	57,012	1.3%	0.3%
Parwan	8,569	85,408	93,977	2.2%	9.1%
Wardak	494	91,695	92,189	2.2%	0.5%
Logar	535	62,172	62,707	1.5%	0.9%
Nangarhar	26,163	207,439	233,602	5.5%	11.2%
Laghman	1,727	67,631	69,358	1.6%	2.5%
Panjsher		26,079	26,079	0.6%	0.0%
Baghlan	32,051	101,845	133,896	3.1%	23.9%
Bamyan	4,489	56,524	61,013	1.4%	7.4%
Ghazni	5,664	175,112	180,776	4.2%	3.1%
Paktika	295	109,220	109,515	2.6%	0.3%
Paktya	3,410	101,639	105,049	2.5%	3.2%
Khost	8,062	86,333	94,395	2.2%	8.5%
Kunarha	7,800	99,237	107,037	2.5%	7.3%
Nooristan		29,858	29,858	0.7%	0.0%
Badakhshan	9,270	136,065	145,335	3.4%	6.4%
Takhar	22,616	126,929	149,545	3.5%	15.1%
Kunduz	32,144	91,708	123,852	2.9%	26.0%
Samangan	5,037	55,706	60,743	1.4%	8.3%
Balkh	70,267	124,400	194,667	4.6%	36.1%
Sar-E-Pul	6,824	82,754	89,578	2.1%	7.6%
Ghor	3,467	127,929	131,396	3.1%	2.6%
Daykundi	1,609	86,305	87,914	2.1%	1.8%
Urozgan	5,092	58,855	63,947	1.5%	8.0%
Zabul	3,569	56,217	59,786	1.4%	6.0%
Kandahar	59,958	95,337	155,295	3.6%	38.6%
Jawzjan	19,644	53,613	73,257	1.7%	26.8%
Faryab	20,960	121,369	142,329	3.3%	14.7%
Helmand	35,246	193,332	228,578	5.4%	15.4%
Badghis	3,905	87,522	91,427	2.1%	4.3%
Herat	101,467	232,530	333,997	7.8%	30.4%
Farah	4,684	89,129	93,813	2.2%	5.0%
Nimroz	6,900	21,595	28,495	0.7%	24.2%
Afghanistan	960,415	3,309,000	4,269,415	100.0%	22.5%

Source: The updated version of the Household Listing Frame prepared in 2003-2004 and updated in 2009, provided by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO).

Table A.2 below indicates the distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by province and by type of residence. There are a total 25,974 EAs; 4,340 EAs are in urban areas and 21,634 EAs are in rural areas. The average EA size is 164.4 households; the urban EAs have a larger size, with an average of 221.3 households per EA, and the rural EAs have a smaller size with an average of 153 households per EA.

Table A.2 Numbers of EAs and average size of EAs by province and type of residence

Province	Number of EAs			Average number of households per EA		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kabul	1,870	575	2,445	239.8	192.5	228.6
Kapisa	1	365	366	164.0	155.7	155.8
Parwan	46	464	510	186.3	184.1	184.3
Wardak	2	689	691	247.0	133.1	133.4
Logar	5	349	354	107.0	178.1	177.1
Nangarhar	139	1,459	1,598	188.2	142.2	146.2
Laghman	13	451	464	132.8	150.0	149.5
Panjsher	0	154	154	NA	169.3	169.3
Baghlan	173	684	857	185.3	148.9	156.2
Bamyan	19	410	429	236.3	137.9	142.2
Ghazni	24	1,327	1,351	236.0	132.0	133.8
Paktika	1	545	546	295.0	200.4	200.6
Paktya	15	662	677	227.3	153.5	155.2
Khost	28	599	627	287.9	144.1	150.6
Kunarha	31	657	688	251.6	151.0	155.6
Nooristan	0	181	181	NA	165.0	165.0
Badakhshan	46	950	996	201.5	143.2	145.9
Takhar	112	807	919	201.9	157.3	162.7
Kunduz	155	669	824	207.4	137.1	150.3
Samangan	21	344	365	239.9	161.9	166.4
Balkh	332	905	1,237	211.6	137.5	157.4
Sar-E-Pul	33	529	562	206.8	156.4	159.4
Ghor	10	754	764	346.7	169.7	172.0
Daykundi	5	581	586	321.8	148.5	150.0
Urozgan	22	324	346	231.5	181.7	184.8
Zabul	15	423	438	237.9	132.9	136.5
Kandahar	279	640	919	214.9	149.0	169.0
Jawzjan	95	403	498	206.8	133.0	147.1
Faryab	98	820	918	213.9	148.0	155.0
Helmand	185	1,233	1,418	190.5	156.8	161.2
Badghis	21	534	555	186.0	163.9	164.7
Herat	492	1,461	1,953	206.2	159.2	171.0
Farah	24	567	591	195.2	157.2	158.7
Nimroz	28	119	147	246.4	181.5	193.8
Afghanistan	4,340	21,634	25,974	221.3	153.0	164.4

Source: The updated version of the Household Listing Frame prepared in 2003-2004 and updated in 2009, provided by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO).

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The sample for the 2015 AfDHS is a stratified sample selected in two stages from the sampling frame. Stratification was achieved by separating each province into urban and rural areas. In total, 66 sampling strata have been created because there are no urban areas in Nooristan and Panjsher. Samples were selected independently in each sampling stratum, by a two-stage selection. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels within a sampling stratum. This was done by sorting the sampling frame according to administrative units at different levels within each stratum and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 950 EAs were selected, 260 EAs in urban areas and 690 EAs in rural areas, with probability proportional to the EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum, with the sample allocation given in Table A.3. It was recognized that some areas in the country might be difficult to reach because of ongoing security issues. Therefore, to mitigate the situation, replacement clusters were selected in rural areas for 101 clusters. Within each province, the number of the preselected replacement clusters did not exceed 10 percent of the selected clusters in the province.

A household listing operation was carried out in all the selected EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as a sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. During the household listing activities, some of the selected EAs, 127 EAs, were found to be very large. To minimize the task of household listing in these EAs, each large EA was segmented into 2-3 segments. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to the segment size. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. This means that a 2015 AfDHS cluster is either an EA or a segment of an EA.

During the household listing operation, more than 70 selected clusters were identified as insecure. Therefore, a decision was made to carry out the household listing operation in all of the 101 preselected replacement clusters. Overall, the survey was successfully carried out in 956 clusters. Because of extreme security issues in rural areas of Zabul, all selected clusters in rural areas were dropped; only seven clusters that were selected from urban areas could be covered. Consequently, it was not possible to provide provincial level estimates for Zabul; however, the information collected from this province is included in the national level estimates.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 27 households per cluster was selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewer interviewed only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias. All ever-married women age 15-49 who are usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the female survey. In about half of the selected households, all men age 15-49 who are usual members of the households or who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible for the male survey.

Table A.3 shows the allocation of EAs and households according to provinces and urban-rural areas, and Table A.4 shows the expected number of completed women's interviews according to provinces and urban-rural areas. To ensure that the survey precision is comparable across provinces, the sample allocation figures a power allocation between provinces and between different types of residences within each province. The survey was expected to be conducted in 25,650 residential households, 7,020 in urban areas and 18,630 in rural areas. The sample was expected to result in about 29,541 completed interviews with ever-married women age 15-49: 7,878 interviews in urban areas and 21,663 interviews in rural areas. Also, the sample was expected to result in about 11,859 completed interviews with men age 15-49: 3,163 interviews in urban areas and 8,696 interviews in rural areas.

Table A.3 Sample allocation of clusters and households by province and type of residence

Province	Number of clusters allocated			Number of households allocated		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kabul	21	12	33	567	324	891
Kapisa	1	27	28	27	729	756
Parwan	8	19	27	216	513	729
Wardak	2	27	29	54	729	783
Logar	3	23	26	81	621	702
Nangarhar	9	21	30	243	567	810
Laghman	5	21	26	135	567	702
Panjsher	0	26	26	0	702	702
Baghlan	11	17	28	297	459	756
Bamyan	7	19	26	189	513	702
Ghazni	6	23	29	162	621	783
Paktika	1	29	30	27	783	810
Paktya	6	22	28	162	594	756
Khost	8	20	28	216	540	756
Kunarha	8	20	28	216	540	756
Nooristan	0	26	26	0	702	702
Badakhshan	7	21	28	189	567	756
Takhar	10	19	29	270	513	783
Kunduz	12	16	28	324	432	756
Samangan	8	18	26	216	486	702
Balkh	13	16	29	351	432	783
Sar-E-Pul	8	20	28	216	540	756
Ghor	6	22	28	162	594	756
Daykundi	5	22	27	135	594	729
Urozgan	7	19	26	189	513	702
Zabul	7	19	26	189	513	702
Kandahar	13	16	29	351	432	783
Jawzjan	11	16	27	297	432	729
Faryab	10	19	29	270	513	783
Helmand	10	20	30	270	540	810
Badghis	6	21	27	162	567	729
Herat	13	18	31	351	486	837
Farah	7	21	28	189	567	756
Nimroz	11	15	26	297	405	702
Afghanistan	260	690	950	7,020	18,630	25,650

Table A.4 Sample allocation of expected completed women's and men's interviews by province and type of residence

Province	Expected number of interviews with women age 15-49			Expected number of interviews with men age 15-49		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kabul	637	377	1,014	255	152	407
Kapisa	30	847	877	12	340	352
Parwan	242	597	839	98	239	337
Wardak	60	847	907	24	340	364
Logar	92	722	814	36	290	326
Nangarhar	273	660	933	109	265	374
Laghman	152	660	812	60	265	325
Panjsher	0	817	817	0	328	328
Baghlan	333	534	867	134	214	348
Bamyan	212	597	809	85	239	324
Ghazni	182	722	904	73	290	363
Paktika	30	910	940	12	365	377
Paktya	182	690	872	73	277	350
Khost	242	627	869	98	252	350
Kunarha	242	627	869	98	252	350
Nooristan	0	817	817	0	328	328
Badakhshan	212	660	872	85	265	350
Takhar	303	597	900	122	239	361
Kunduz	364	502	866	146	202	348
Samangan	242	565	807	98	227	325
Balkh	394	502	896	158	202	360
Sar-E-Pul	242	627	869	98	252	350
Ghor	182	690	872	73	277	350
Daykundi	152	690	842	60	277	337
Urozgan	212	597	809	85	239	324
Zabul	212	597	809	85	239	324
Kandahar	394	502	896	158	202	360
Jawzjan	333	502	835	134	202	336
Faryab	303	597	900	122	239	361
Helmand	303	627	930	122	252	374
Badghis	182	660	842	73	265	338
Herat	394	565	959	158	227	385
Farah	212	660	872	85	265	350
Nimroz	333	472	805	134	189	323
Afghanistan	7,878	21,663	29,541	3,163	8,696	11,859

The sample allocations were derived using information obtained from the 2010 Afghanistan Mortality Survey (AMS); the average number of women age 15-49 per household is 1.2; the average number of men age 15-49 per household is 1; the household completion rate is 96% in urban areas and 98% in rural areas; the women individual completion rate is 97.5% in urban areas and 98.5% in rural areas. The same completion rates were used to calculate the expected number of completed interviews with men.

A.4 SAMPLE PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample across provinces and to their urban and rural areas, and the differential response rates, sampling weights must be used in all analyses of the 2015 AfDHS results to ensure that survey results are representative at both the national and domain level. Because the 2015 AfDHS sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights are based on sampling probabilities calculated separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster where:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households)

The following describes the calculation of these probabilities:

Let a_h be the number of clusters selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} cluster, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} cluster in stratum h in the 2015 AfDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let b_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment compared with the total number of households in cluster *i* in stratum *h* if the cluster is segmented, otherwise $b_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster *i* in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times b_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster *i* in stratum *h*, and let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* in the 2015 AfDHS is therefore the product of the two stages' selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The design weight for each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and individual nonresponse to obtain the sampling weights for households and for women and men, respectively. Nonresponse is adjusted at the sampling stratum level. For the household sampling weight, the household design weight is multiplied by the inverse of the household response rate, by stratum. For the women's individual sampling weight, the household sampling weight is multiplied by the inverse of the women's individual response rate, by stratum. For the men's individual sampling weight, the household sampling weight for the male subsample is multiplied by the inverse of the men's individual response rate, by stratum. After adjusting for nonresponse, the sampling weights are normalized to get the final standard weights that appear in the data files. The normalization process is aimed at obtaining a total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases using normalized weights at the national level, for the total number of households, women, and men. Normalization is done by multiplying the sampling weight by the estimated total sampling fraction obtained from the survey for the household weight, the individual woman's weight, and the individual man's weight. The normalized weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, ratios, and rates, but they are not valid for estimating population totals or for pooled data. Special weights for domestic violence were calculated that account for the selection of one woman per household.

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women's response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Afghanistan 2015

	Residence		Province															
Result	Urban	Rural	Kabul	Kapisa	Parwan	Wardak	Logar	Nangarhar	Laghman	Panjsher	Baghlan	Bamyan	Ghazni	Paktika	Paktya	Khost	Kunarha	Nooristan
Selected households																		
Completed (C)	91.6	95.9	86.5	96.7	95.6	93.7	98.2	91.9	95.2	88.4	96.3	93.2	94.5	99.5	98.8	97.7	92.3	99.4
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.0
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Refused (R)	2.6	0.7	6.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.8	1.3	0.1	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	1.9	1.0	2.1	0.8	1.6	3.0	0.6	1.6	2.2	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.8	0.2
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (O)	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	3.7	0.6	2.2	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	6,977	18,764	874	779	755	806	783	864	648	775	702	750	888	755	780	755	727	801
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	95.9	98.5	90.3	98.6	98.9	98.4	99.2	99.1	98.6	95.1	98.3	98.7	96.2	99.6	99.5	98.5	95.9	99.7
Eligible women																		
Completed (EWC)	95.0	97.4	88.5	98.9	97.9	97.9	99.7	97.2	98.8	97.3	97.2	93.5	90.0	94.4	97.1	98.2	95.8	98.7
Not at home (EWNH)	2.0	1.2	3.6	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.7	5.5	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.5	3.7	0.5
Postponed (EWP)	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	1.2	0.8	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	6.4	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (EWO)	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	7,396	23,038	853	884	760	889	918	1,053	810	700	761	697	1,273	1,176	1,209	1,363	766	1,416
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	95.0	97.4	88.5	98.9	97.9	97.9	99.7	97.2	98.8	97.3	97.2	93.5	90.0	94.4	97.1	98.2	95.8	98.7
Overall women response rate (ORR)[3]	91.1	95.9	79.9	97.4	96.8	96.3	98.9	96.3	97.3	92.6	95.5	92.4	86.6	94.0	96.6	96.7	91.9	98.5

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women (Continued)

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women's response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Afghanistan 2015

	Province																	
Result	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Samangan	Balkh	Sar-E-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Urozgan	Kandahar	Jawzjan	Faryab	Helmand	Badghis	Herat	Farah	Nimroz	Total
Selected households																		
Completed (C)	93.1	94.7	92.3	96.4	96.7	97.5	95.6	95.1	90.6	98.4	96.9	97.5	93.9	96.4	95.4	94.9	85.6	94.8
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Refused (R)	1.6	0.4	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	5.5	0.5	1.9	0.0	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.5	1.2
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Household absent (HA)	2.4	1.0	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.9	1.5	2.7	1.2
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.3	3.5	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.6	5.9	1.1
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other (O)	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	756	810	808	675	809	836	838	756	669	729	808	648	759	756	917	810	730	25,741
Household response rate (HRR)1	96.2	99.4	97.5	98.8	98.7	99.5	97.6	99.0	92.2	99.2	98.1	99.4	97.5	98.8	98.3	97.3	96.2	97.8
Eligible women																		
Completed (EWC)	98.8	97.6	95.8	98.6	98.2	98.3	96.9	97.1	94.9	97.7	95.6	97.9	96.5	97.5	99.3	98.2	96.3	96.8
Not at home (EWNH)	0.6	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	2.7	2.0	0.9	0.7	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.4
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Refused (EWR)	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.9
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other (EWO)	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	845	839	876	692	926	826	914	689	848	974	905	758	874	897	996	1,154	706	30,434
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)2	98.8	97.6	95.8	98.6	98.2	98.3	96.9	97.1	94.9	97.7	95.6	97.9	96.5	97.5	99.3	98.2	96.3	96.8
Overall women response rate (ORR)3	95.0	97.0	93.4	97.4	96.9	97.8	94.6	96.2	87.6	96.9	93.8	97.3	94.1	96.4	97.6	95.6	92.6	94.7

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men's response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Afghanistan 2015

	Residence		Province															
Result	Urban	Rural	Kabul	Kapisa	Parwan	Wardak	Logar	Nangarhar	Laghman	Panjsher	Baghlan	Bamyan	Ghazni	Paktika	Paktya	Khost	Kunarha	Nooristan
Selected households																		
Completed (C)	91.0	95.9	87.0	96.3	95.6	94.3	97.6	91.8	96.5	86.3	95.6	95.6	95.3	99.5	98.2	97.8	91.2	99.2
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	5.4	0.0
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	2.6	0.8	6.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.4	1.5	0.3	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	2.2	0.8	1.9	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.6	2.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.5	0.3
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.6	2.2	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (O)	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.3	3.9	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	3,387	9,037	430	375	365	387	380	415	311	371	338	360	429	365	380	363	353	385
Household response rate (HRR)1	95.7	98.4	91.2	98.1	99.1	98.6	99.5	99.0	99.3	93.6	98.2	99.4	96.7	99.5	99.2	98.6	94.2	99.7
Eligible men																		
Completed (EMC)	84.2	93.6	61.8	94.3	91.2	97.9	97.6	90.1	95.7	83.5	90.8	80.1	91.4	87.9	93.5	98.4	83.0	93.5
Not at home (EMNH)	9.8	3.4	18.8	3.4	5.6	1.6	0.5	3.3	1.7	9.9	6.6	17.4	3.8	2.3	3.8	1.6	12.9	1.6
Postponed (EMP)	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Refused (EMR)	2.2	1.0	8.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.2	8.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other (EMO)	2.5	1.5	6.0	2.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	6.1	0.6	5.8	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	2.2	0.0	3.1	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	2,771	9,007	335	297	284	427	414	392	349	242	271	241	630	513	505	569	224	448
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)2	84.2	93.6	61.8	94.3	91.2	97.9	97.6	90.1	95.7	83.5	90.8	80.1	91.4	87.9	93.5	98.4	83.0	93.5
Overall men response rate (ORR)3	80.6	92.1	56.4	92.5	90.4	96.6	97.1	89.1	95.1	78.1	89.1	79.6	88.4	87.4	92.7	97.1	78.2	93.3

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)
[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men (Continued)

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men's response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Afghanistan 2015

	Province																	
Result	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Samangan	Balkh	Sar-E-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Urozgan	Kandahar	Jawzjan	Faryab	Helmand	Badghis	Herat	Farah	Nimroz	Total
Selected households																		
Completed (C)	93.2	93.9	90.3	98.8	97.4	96.8	95.0	94.8	88.9	98.0	97.2	96.8	94.3	95.7	94.4	95.7	84.7	94.6
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.6
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.3	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
Refused (R)	2.2	0.8	2.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	5.9	0.6	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.3
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Household absent (HA)	2.4	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.3	1.3	2.5	1.2
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.0	3.2	3.1	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	7.1	1.1
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other (O)	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	368	379	392	325	389	403	401	365	323	352	390	312	369	370	443	391	353	12,424
Household response rate (HRR)1	95.8	98.6	97.0	99.4	98.7	99.2	96.7	98.6	91.4	99.1	98.4	99.3	97.8	98.9	97.4	97.9	96.5	97.7
Eligible men																		
Completed (EMC)	88.2	88.2	85.6	96.4	91.5	95.2	94.1	86.2	94.1	96.7	95.9	93.1	90.1	93.8	95.6	96.2	77.4	91.4
Not at home (EMNH)	9.7	6.9	8.4	2.9	5.8	2.6	5.7	8.0	1.1	0.7	2.6	5.7	6.5	3.7	2.9	2.7	15.2	4.9
Postponed (EMP)	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
Refused (EMR)	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.3
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
Other (EMO)	0.7	4.5	4.0	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.0	4.0	1.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.3	2.2	0.5	0.2	5.1	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	279	246	347	279	343	273	423	174	358	425	345	247	382	324	384	475	257	11,778
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)2	88.2	88.2	85.6	96.4	91.5	95.2	94.1	86.2	94.1	96.7	95.9	93.1	90.1	93.8	95.6	96.2	77.4	91.4
Overall men response rate (ORR)3	84.5	87.0	83.0	95.8	90.4	94.5	91.0	85.0	86.0	95.9	94.4	92.5	88.0	92.8	93.1	94.2	74.7	89.3

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)
[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix B

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions by either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2015 Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey (2015 AfDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2015 AfDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2015 AfDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed by SAS programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{ , and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H,
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2015 AfDHS there were 956 non-empty clusters. Hence, 956 replications were created. The variance of a rate *r* is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 956 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 955 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2015 AfDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Afghanistan as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for 33 provinces[1]. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Tables B.2 through B.37 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R±2SE), for each variable. The sampling errors for mortality rates are presented for the 5-year period preceding the survey for the national sample and for the 10-year period preceding the survey at domain levels. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *children ever born to women age 15-49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average number of children ever born to women age 15-49 from the national sample is 2.948, and the standard error is 0.065. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., 2.948±2×0.065. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* average number of children ever born to all women age 15 to 49 is between 2.818 and 3.078.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 2.737. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 2.737 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

[1] Provincial-level estimates for Zabul have not been presented separately because there are few cases. However, national estimates include the results for Zabul.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Afghanistan, 2015

Variable	Estimate	Base population
	WOMEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
No education	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Never married/in union	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	All women 15-49
Married before age 20	Proportion	All women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	All women 40-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All women 15-49
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last five years
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last five years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Had diarrhea in the past 2 weeks	Proportion	Children under 5
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received Penvavalent vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all vaccinations	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	All women who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Women-years of exposure to childbearing
Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-five mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
	MEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
No education	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
Never married/in union	Proportion	All men 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All men 20-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All men 15-49
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	All men who have heard of HIV/AIDS

[1] The mortality rates are calculated for 5 years and 10 years before the survey for the national sample and regional samples, respectively

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.233	0.013	29461	29461	5.312	0.056	0.207	0.260
Literacy	0.148	0.006	29461	29461	3.137	0.044	0.135	0.161
No education	0.835	0.009	29461	29461	3.941	0.010	0.818	0.852
Secondary or higher education	0.086	0.006	29461	29461	3.391	0.065	0.075	0.097
Never married (never in union)	0.302	0.012	41936	42221	1.95	0.038	0.279	0.325
Currently married (in union)	0.679	0.011	41936	42221	1.915	0.016	0.657	0.701
Married before age 20	0.620	0.004	31505	31473	1.825	0.007	0.611	0.629
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.391	0.006	31505	31473	2.133	0.015	0.380	0.402
Currently pregnant	0.152	0.004	41936	42221	2.000	0.027	0.144	0.160
Children ever born	2.948	0.065	41936	42221	2.158	0.022	2.818	3.078
Children surviving	2.703	0.058	41936	42221	2.102	0.021	2.587	2.818
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.953	0.060	6324	6489	1.741	0.009	6.832	7.073
Know any contraceptive method	0.945	0.004	28661	28671	3.269	0.005	0.937	0.954
Know a mordern method	0.942	0.004	28661	28671	3.229	0.005	0.933	0.951
Currently using any method	0.225	0.008	28661	28671	3.066	0.034	0.210	0.240
Currently using a modern method	0.198	0.007	28661	28671	2.891	0.034	0.184	0.211
Currently using pill	0.068	0.004	28661	28671	2.534	0.055	0.061	0.076
Currently using IUD	0.014	0.001	28661	28671	1.697	0.083	0.012	0.017
Currently using condoms	0.033	0.003	28661	28671	2.432	0.078	0.028	0.038
Currently using injectables	0.049	0.002	28661	28671	1.917	0.050	0.044	0.054
Currently using implants	0.002	0.001	28661	28671	3.210	0.471	0.000	0.003
Currently using female sterilization	0.018	0.001	28661	28671	1.747	0.075	0.016	0.021
Using public sector source	0.472	0.019	4727	5313	2.631	0.041	0.434	0.510
Want no more children	0.236	0.006	28661	28671	2.267	0.024	0.224	0.247
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.244	0.005	28661	28671	1.784	0.019	0.235	0.253
Ideal number of children	5.614	0.079	23956	24538	5.192	0.014	5.455	5.772
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.586	0.016	19801	19632	4.529	0.027	0.554	0.618
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.530	0.015	19801	19632	4.239	0.029	0.500	0.560
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.505	0.017	32712	31802	4.659	0.033	0.471	0.538
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.287	0.006	31064	30311	2.047	0.020	0.275	0.298
Treated with ORS	0.462	0.020	7990	8687	3.282	0.042	0.423	0.501
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.541	0.021	7990	8687	3.542	0.039	0.498	0.584
Vaccination card seen	0.564	0.018	5820	5708	2.707	0.032	0.528	0.599
Received BCG vaccination	0.737	0.017	5820	5708	2.926	0.023	0.703	0.772
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.577	0.020	5820	5708	3.076	0.035	0.536	0.617
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.648	0.016	5820	5708	2.488	0.024	0.616	0.680
Received measles vaccination	0.604	0.015	5820	5708	2.313	0.025	0.574	0.634
Received all vaccinations	0.457	0.017	5820	5708	2.586	0.038	0.422	0.491
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.004	0.001	29461	29461	2.267	0.222	0.002	0.005
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.059	0.008	5960	6970	2.647	0.137	0.043	0.075
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.529	0.010	21324	21324	2.999	0.019	0.509	0.550
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.508	0.010	21324	21324	3.010	0.020	0.488	0.529
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.461	0.011	21324	21324	3.151	0.023	0.439	0.482
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.285	0.089	116330	116463	2.582	0.017	5.107	5.463
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	22	1.745	32870	31933	1.914	0.079	18.696	25.677
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	23	2.259	32979	32121	2.574	0.100	18.068	27.104
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	45	3.096	32921	32005	2.410	0.069	38.581	50.964
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	11	0.930	32478	31403	1.510	0.086	9.004	12.726
Under-five mortality (last 0-4 years)	55	3.287	33066	32147	2.331	0.060	48.577	61.725
MEN								
Urban residence	0.230	0.018	10760	10760	4.401	0.078	0.195	0.266
Literacy	0.493	0.014	10760	10760	2.866	0.028	0.465	0.520
No education	0.506	0.017	10760	10760	3.487	0.033	0.473	0.540
Secondary or higher education	0.309	0.012	10760	10760	2.657	0.038	0.285	0.333
Never married (in union)	0.423	0.036	19015	18656	1.476	0.085	0.351	0.495
Currently married (in union)	0.572	0.036	19015	18656	1.482	0.063	0.501	0.644
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.079	0.004	14391	14038	1.573	0.051	0.071	0.087
Knows any contraceptive method	0.921	0.008	10687	10679	2.943	0.008	0.906	0.937
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.910	0.008	10687	10679	2.912	0.009	0.894	0.926
Want no more children	0.197	0.007	10687	10679	1.941	0.038	0.182	0.212
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.297	0.010	10687	10679	2.201	0.033	0.278	0.317
Ideal number of children	6.193	0.060	8574	8539	2.158	0.010	6.074	6.313
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.017	0.003	10760	10760	2.409	0.177	0.011	0.023
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.055	0.005	5970	6287	1.755	0.094	0.045	0.066

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	7026	6874	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.320	0.016	7026	6874	2.962	0.051	0.287	0.353
No education	0.669	0.016	7026	6874	2.784	0.023	0.638	0.700
Secondary or higher education	0.197	0.014	7026	6874	2.931	0.071	0.169	0.225
Never married (never in union)	0.235	0.031	11556	10916	3.021	0.132	0.173	0.297
Currently married (in union)	0.612	0.027	11556	10916	1.998	0.045	0.557	0.667
Married before age 20	0.587	0.007	8081	7829	1.485	0.012	0.573	0.601
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.393	0.011	8081	7829	1.997	0.027	0.372	0.414
Currently pregnant	0.090	0.006	11556	10916	1.954	0.070	0.078	0.103
Children ever born	2.643	0.163	11556	10916	2.418	0.062	2.318	2.969
Children surviving	2.469	0.151	11556	10916	2.413	0.061	2.166	2.771
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.733	0.154	1457	1503	2.129	0.023	6.426	7.040
Know any contraceptive method	0.956	0.014	6816	6677	5.577	0.015	0.928	0.983
Know a mordern method	0.953	0.014	6816	6677	5.384	0.015	0.925	0.981
Currently using any method	0.349	0.022	6816	6677	3.813	0.063	0.305	0.393
Currently using a modern method	0.290	0.020	6816	6677	3.624	0.069	0.250	0.329
Currently using pill	0.093	0.009	6816	6677	2.501	0.095	0.075	0.110
Currently using IUD	0.027	0.004	6816	6677	1.958	0.142	0.020	0.035
Currently using condoms	0.072	0.010	6816	6677	3.161	0.138	0.052	0.092
Currently using injectables	0.050	0.007	6816	6677	2.505	0.133	0.037	0.063
Currently using implants	0.002	0.001	6816	6677	1.729	0.479	0.000	0.004
Currently using female sterilization	0.034	0.004	6816	6677	1.699	0.109	0.027	0.042
Using public sector source	0.402	0.034	1621	1861	2.751	0.084	0.335	0.469
Want no more children	0.356	0.017	6816	6677	2.973	0.048	0.321	0.390
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.228	0.011	6816	6677	2.253	0.050	0.205	0.251
Ideal number of children	4.789	0.086	6033	6160	3.015	0.018	4.617	4.961
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.717	0.018	4747	4563	2.743	0.025	0.681	0.753
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.547	0.017	4747	4563	2.326	0.031	0.513	0.581
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.789	0.019	7755	7250	3.130	0.024	0.751	0.827
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.320	0.013	7492	7050	2.170	0.040	0.294	0.346
Treated with ORS	0.437	0.036	2031	2254	3.031	0.082	0.366	0.508
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.551	0.031	2031	2254	2.690	0.057	0.489	0.614
Vaccination card seen	0.641	0.024	1422	1377	1.877	0.038	0.592	0.689
Received BCG vaccination	0.824	0.019	1422	1377	1.900	0.024	0.785	0.863
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.675	0.027	1422	1377	2.129	0.040	0.622	0.729
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.693	0.025	1422	1377	2.037	0.037	0.642	0.744
Received measles vaccination	0.681	0.024	1422	1377	1.884	0.035	0.633	0.728
Received all vaccinations	0.528	0.027	1422	1377	2.014	0.052	0.473	0.582
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.011	0.003	7026	6874	2.458	0.283	0.005	0.017
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.035	0.009	2183	2695	2.261	0.254	0.017	0.053
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.431	0.022	5307	4738	3.294	0.052	0.386	0.476
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.407	0.022	5307	4738	3.232	0.054	0.364	0.451
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.374	0.021	5307	4738	3.226	0.057	0.331	0.417
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.834	0.128	31716	29783	1.982	0.026	4.578	5.090
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17	2.182	15627	14211	1.807	0.126	13.016	21.744
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17	2.413	15738	14310	1.968	0.140	12.360	22.012
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	35	2.810	15637	14216	1.646	0.081	28.945	40.187
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	9	1.787	15570	14127	2.046	0.204	5.189	12.336
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	43	3.512	15667	14257	1.744	0.082	36.002	50.049
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	2333	2479	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.649	0.030	2333	2479	3.028	0.046	0.589	0.709
No education	0.313	0.021	2333	2479	2.134	0.066	0.272	0.354
Secondary or higher education	0.457	0.030	2333	2479	2.859	0.065	0.398	0.517
Never married (in union)	0.262	0.028	3363	3358	1.225	0.108	0.205	0.319
Currently married (in union)	0.730	0.029	3363	3358	1.243	0.039	0.673	0.787
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.086	0.012	2952	3029	2.207	0.134	0.063	0.110
Knows any contraceptive method	0.897	0.027	2324	2452	4.327	0.031	0.842	0.952
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.896	0.027	2324	2452	4.309	0.031	0.841	0.951
Want no more children	0.259	0.022	2324	2452	2.394	0.084	0.216	0.303
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.293	0.024	2324	2452	2.502	0.081	0.245	0.340
Ideal number of children	5.427	0.159	1952	2144	2.634	0.029	5.109	5.745
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.048	0.010	2333	2479	2.310	0.213	0.027	0.068
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.086	0.014	1647	1799	1.999	0.161	0.058	0.114

na = Not applicable

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	22435	22587	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.095	0.007	22435	22587	3.645	0.075	0.081	0.109
No education	0.886	0.011	22435	22587	5.072	0.012	0.864	0.907
Secondary or higher education	0.052	0.007	22435	22587	4.453	0.127	0.039	0.065
Never married (never in union)	0.326	0.012	30859	31321	1.713	0.038	0.301	0.35
Currently married (in union)	0.702	0.011	30859	31321	1.687	0.016	0.680	0.724
Married before age 20	0.631	0.006	23480	23637	1.933	0.009	0.620	0.642
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.390	0.007	23480	23637	2.188	0.017	0.377	0.404
Currently pregnant	0.173	0.005	30859	31321	1.861	0.027	0.164	0.183
Children ever born	3.053	0.064	30859	31321	1.884	0.021	2.924	3.182
Children surviving	2.783	0.056	30859	31321	1.816	0.020	2.670	2.895
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.013	0.064	4872	4991	1.622	0.009	6.885	7.141
Know any contraceptive method	0.942	0.004	21845	21994	2.535	0.004	0.934	0.950
Know a mordern method	0.938	0.004	21845	21994	2.581	0.004	0.930	0.947
Currently using any method	0.187	0.007	21845	21994	2.783	0.039	0.172	0.202
Currently using a modern method	0.170	0.007	21845	21994	2.612	0.039	0.157	0.183
Currently using pill	0.061	0.004	21845	21994	2.489	0.066	0.053	0.069
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.001	21845	21994	1.590	0.106	0.008	0.012
Currently using condoms	0.021	0.002	21845	21994	1.783	0.082	0.018	0.025
Currently using injectables	0.049	0.002	21845	21994	1.703	0.051	0.044	0.054
Currently using implants	0.002	0.001	21845	21994	3.618	0.626	0.000	0.003
Currently using female sterilization	0.014	0.001	21845	21994	1.592	0.092	0.011	0.016
Using public sector source	0.510	0.023	3106	3451	2.510	0.044	0.465	0.555
Want no more children	0.199	0.005	21845	21994	1.963	0.027	0.189	0.210
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.248	0.005	21845	21994	1.635	0.019	0.239	0.258
Ideal number of children	5.890	0.094	17923	18377	5.394	0.016	5.701	6.079
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.546	0.020	15054	15070	4.938	0.037	0.506	0.586
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.525	0.019	15054	15070	4.669	0.036	0.487	0.563
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.421	0.020	24957	24552	5.079	0.048	0.380	0.461
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.277	0.006	23572	23260	2.000	0.023	0.264	0.289
Treated with ORS	0.471	0.023	5959	6433	3.378	0.050	0.424	0.518
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.537	0.027	5959	6433	3.789	0.049	0.484	0.590
Vaccination card seen	0.539	0.022	4398	4331	2.937	0.042	0.494	0.584
Received BCG vaccination	0.710	0.022	4398	4331	3.136	0.031	0.666	0.754
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.545	0.026	4398	4331	3.368	0.047	0.494	0.597
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.634	0.020	4398	4331	2.657	0.031	0.595	0.673
Received measles vaccination	0.579	0.018	4398	4331	2.420	0.032	0.543	0.616
Received all vaccinations	0.434	0.021	4398	4331	2.818	0.049	0.391	0.477
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.001	0.000	22435	22587	1.563	0.282	0.001	0.002
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.073	0.012	3777	4275	2.708	0.157	0.050	0.096
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.557	0.012	16017	16586	2.964	0.021	0.534	0.580
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.537	0.012	16017	16586	2.960	0.022	0.514	0.561
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.485	0.012	16017	16586	3.140	0.026	0.461	0.510
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.433	0.112	85578	86774	2.731	0.021	5.210	5.657
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27	1.398	50586	49987	1.633	0.052	24.216	29.806
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27	1.714	50743	50204	2.164	0.064	23.404	30.260
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	54	2.641	50655	50053	2.227	0.049	48.561	59.125
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	14	1.133	51216	50589	1.890	0.079	12.107	16.638
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	67	3.333	50794	50210	2.486	0.049	60.776	74.106
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	8427	8281	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.446	0.017	8427	8281	3.094	0.038	0.412	0.479
No education	0.564	0.021	8427	8281	3.958	0.038	0.521	0.607
Secondary or higher education	0.265	0.013	8427	8281	2.805	0.051	0.238	0.292
Never married (in union)	0.459	0.041	15652	15298	1.493	0.089	0.377	0.540
Currently married (in union)	0.538	0.041	15652	15298	1.499	0.076	0.456	0.619
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.077	0.004	11439	11009	1.409	0.053	0.069	0.085
Knows any contraceptive method	0.929	0.005	8363	8227	1.948	0.006	0.918	0.939
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.914	0.006	8363	8227	2.120	0.007	0.901	0.927
Want no more children	0.178	0.008	8363	8227	1.870	0.044	0.162	0.194
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.299	0.011	8363	8227	2.107	0.035	0.278	0.320
Ideal number of children	6.451	0.068	6622	6394	2.237	0.011	6.314	6.587
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.008	0.001	8427	8281	1.477	0.183	0.005	0.011
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.043	0.005	4323	4488	1.628	0.117	0.033	0.053

na = Not applicable

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Kabul sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.766	0.036	755	3658	2.318	0.047	0.694	0.838
Literacy	0.332	0.029	755	3658	1.675	0.087	0.274	0.389
No education	0.657	0.026	755	3658	1.523	0.040	0.604	0.709
Secondary or higher education	0.201	0.023	755	3658	1.585	0.115	0.155	0.248
Never married (never in union)	0.239	0.055	1185	5966	1.512	0.231	0.129	0.35
Currently married (in union)	0.599	0.041	1185	5966	1.035	0.069	0.516	0.681
Married before age 20	0.533	0.011	878	4225	0.727	0.020	0.512	0.555
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.360	0.019	878	4225	1.197	0.052	0.322	0.398
Currently pregnant	0.077	0.011	1185	5966	1.219	0.141	0.056	0.099
Children ever born	2.480	0.241	1185	5966	1.270	0.097	1.998	2.962
Children surviving	2.343	0.226	1185	5966	1.265	0.097	1.890	2.795
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.655	0.271	180	820	1.411	0.041	6.113	7.196
Know any contraceptive method	0.923	0.025	737	3571	2.568	0.027	0.873	0.974
Know a mordern method	0.918	0.025	737	3571	2.461	0.027	0.868	0.968
Currently using any method	0.321	0.037	737	3571	2.154	0.116	0.247	0.396
Currently using a modern method	0.265	0.033	737	3571	2.009	0.124	0.199	0.330
Currently using pill	0.055	0.012	737	3571	1.372	0.210	0.032	0.078
Currently using IUD	0.035	0.007	737	3571	1.029	0.200	0.021	0.049
Currently using condoms	0.081	0.018	737	3571	1.815	0.226	0.044	0.117
Currently using injectables	0.035	0.009	737	3571	1.383	0.267	0.016	0.054
Currently using implants	0.003	0.002	737	3571	0.983	0.721	0.000	0.006
Currently using female sterilization	0.044	0.006	737	3571	0.799	0.137	0.032	0.056
Using public sector source	0.566	0.061	191	899	1.695	0.108	0.444	0.689
Want no more children	0.388	0.033	737	3571	1.824	0.084	0.323	0.454
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.221	0.020	737	3571	1.299	0.090	0.181	0.260
Ideal number of children	4.624	0.141	702	3444	1.672	0.031	4.342	4.907
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.661	0.029	485	2385	1.374	0.044	0.602	0.720
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.517	0.029	485	2385	1.267	0.055	0.460	0.575
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.845	0.032	769	3769	1.950	0.038	0.781	0.910
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.308	0.025	750	3684	1.375	0.080	0.258	0.357
Treated with ORS	0.427	0.063	229	1133	1.776	0.148	0.301	0.553
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.467	0.053	229	1133	1.464	0.113	0.361	0.573
Vaccination card seen	0.630	0.044	147	718	1.090	0.069	0.543	0.718
Received BCG vaccination	0.825	0.036	147	718	1.143	0.043	0.753	0.896
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.717	0.047	147	718	1.250	0.065	0.624	0.810
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.703	0.046	147	718	1.210	0.065	0.611	0.795
Received measles vaccination	0.728	0.046	147	718	1.238	0.063	0.637	0.820
Received all vaccinations	0.556	0.056	147	718	1.341	0.100	0.445	0.667
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.016	0.005	755	3658	1.173	0.333	0.005	0.027
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.054	0.019	265	1445	1.332	0.342	0.017	0.092
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.420	0.035	573	2410	1.675	0.082	0.351	0.489
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.392	0.034	573	2410	1.680	0.088	0.323	0.461
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.364	0.034	573	2410	1.665	0.092	0.297	0.431
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.614	0.215	3290	15936	1.254	0.047	4.183	5.044
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18	3.997	1536	7219	1.061	0.227	9.580	25.568
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18	4.843	1554	7295	1.129	0.268	8.385	27.756
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	36	5.030	1536	7219	0.911	0.141	25.585	45.704
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	7	2.882	1535	7138	1.108	0.389	1.644	13.171
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	43	6.077	1541	7245	0.931	0.142	30.634	54.943
MEN								
Urban residence	0.777	0.043	207	1350	1.470	0.055	0.692	0.863
Literacy	0.657	0.053	207	1350	1.590	0.080	0.551	0.762
No education	0.284	0.032	207	1350	1.011	0.112	0.220	0.347
Secondary or higher education	0.483	0.054	207	1350	1.539	0.111	0.375	0.590
Never married (in union)	0.237	0.054	316	1769	0.853	0.226	0.130	0.344
Currently married (in union)	0.753	0.053	316	1769	0.854	0.070	0.647	0.859
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.105	0.023	253	1589	1.181	0.218	0.059	0.151
Knows any contraceptive method	0.837	0.051	204	1332	1.950	0.061	0.736	0.939
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.830	0.051	204	1332	1.929	0.062	0.727	0.932
Want no more children	0.278	0.039	204	1332	1.247	0.141	0.199	0.356
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.300	0.040	204	1332	1.254	0.135	0.219	0.380
Ideal number of children	5.373	0.283	185	1230	1.285	0.053	4.808	5.938
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.051	0.017	207	1350	1.130	0.338	0.017	0.086
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.043	0.017	142	919	0.996	0.396	0.009	0.077

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Kapisa sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.006	0.006	874	205	2.316	1.033	0.000	0.018
Literacy	0.201	0.021	874	205	1.573	0.106	0.158	0.244
No education	0.772	0.023	874	205	1.597	0.029	0.727	0.818
Secondary or higher education	0.120	0.022	874	205	1.997	0.183	0.076	0.164
Never married (never in union)	0.163	0.013	1415	327	1.3	0.083	0.136	0.19
Currently married (in union)	0.602	0.056	1415	327	1.120	0.094	0.490	0.715
Married before age 20	0.613	0.013	1019	238	0.912	0.021	0.588	0.638
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.393	0.014	1019	238	0.924	0.035	0.365	0.421
Currently pregnant	0.092	0.011	1415	327	1.051	0.122	0.069	0.114
Children ever born	3.088	0.324	1415	327	1.169	0.105	2.440	3.737
Children surviving	2.796	0.295	1415	327	1.178	0.106	2.206	3.386
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.522	0.221	246	62	1.399	0.029	7.080	7.964
Know any contraceptive method	0.929	0.019	842	197	2.097	0.020	0.892	0.967
Know a mordern method	0.929	0.019	842	197	2.097	0.020	0.892	0.967
Currently using any method	0.201	0.022	842	197	1.570	0.108	0.158	0.245
Currently using a modern method	0.191	0.019	842	197	1.420	0.101	0.152	0.229
Currently using pill	0.022	0.006	842	197	1.240	0.286	0.009	0.034
Currently using IUD	0.029	0.007	842	197	1.245	0.250	0.014	0.043
Currently using condoms	0.022	0.005	842	197	0.958	0.218	0.013	0.032
Currently using injectables	0.084	0.010	842	197	1.001	0.114	0.065	0.103
Currently using implants	0.002	0.002	842	197	1.304	0.987	0.000	0.006
Currently using female sterilization	0.031	0.007	842	197	1.142	0.220	0.017	0.045
Using public sector source	0.789	0.034	148	37	1.019	0.044	0.720	0.857
Want no more children	0.411	0.026	842	197	1.534	0.063	0.359	0.463
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.292	0.021	842	197	1.311	0.070	0.251	0.334
Ideal number of children	4.938	0.080	570	139	1.386	0.016	4.777	5.098
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.759	0.040	562	129	2.185	0.053	0.679	0.839
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.704	0.033	562	129	1.713	0.047	0.638	0.771
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.498	0.048	954	219	2.306	0.096	0.402	0.594
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.265	0.032	922	211	1.867	0.122	0.200	0.330
Treated with ORS	0.449	0.045	233	56	1.217	0.101	0.359	0.539
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.411	0.047	233	56	1.252	0.114	0.317	0.504
Vaccination card seen	0.477	0.048	178	41	1.248	0.100	0.382	0.573
Received BCG vaccination	0.843	0.040	178	41	1.456	0.048	0.762	0.923
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.716	0.051	178	41	1.486	0.072	0.614	0.819
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.809	0.038	178	41	1.270	0.047	0.733	0.886
Received measles vaccination	0.703	0.044	178	41	1.277	0.063	0.615	0.792
Received all vaccinations	0.579	0.059	178	41	1.555	0.101	0.461	0.696
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.002	0.002	874	205	1.181	1.003	0.000	0.005
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.014	0.013	185	46	1.530	0.950	0.000	0.041
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.266	0.025	654	152	1.461	0.095	0.216	0.317
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.255	0.024	654	152	1.412	0.095	0.207	0.303
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.158	0.026	654	152	1.852	0.168	0.105	0.211
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.812	0.237	3939	915	1.128	0.049	4.338	5.286
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23	3.605	1897	442	0.929	0.154	16.189	30.608
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17	3.365	1918	447	1.054	0.192	10.763	24.223
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	41	3.657	1901	443	0.667	0.089	33.578	48.205
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	9	2.384	1900	447	0.981	0.269	4.086	13.623
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	49	4.103	1904	443	0.662	0.083	41.178	57.590
MEN								
Urban residence	0.008	0.008	280	63	1.515	1.031	0.000	0.024
Literacy	0.628	0.039	280	63	1.333	0.062	0.551	0.705
No education	0.267	0.047	280	63	1.769	0.176	0.173	0.362
Secondary or higher education	0.466	0.046	280	63	1.535	0.099	0.374	0.558
Never married (in union)	0.240	0.072	376	83	1.207	0.298	0.097	0.384
Currently married (in union)	0.760	0.072	376	83	1.207	0.094	0.616	0.903
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.088	0.014	339	76	0.906	0.155	0.061	0.115
Knows any contraceptive method	0.994	0.006	280	63	1.311	0.006	0.982	1.006
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.994	0.006	280	63	1.311	0.006	0.982	1.006
Want no more children	0.319	0.033	280	63	1.197	0.105	0.252	0.386
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.255	0.030	280	63	1.150	0.118	0.195	0.315
Ideal number of children	5.293	0.143	194	44	1.095	0.027	5.007	5.579
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.010	0.007	280	63	1.208	0.724	0.000	0.024
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	215	48	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Parwan sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.090	0.015	744	625	1.381	0.161	0.061	0.119
Literacy	0.122	0.018	744	625	1.520	0.150	0.085	0.158
No education	0.860	0.023	744	625	1.777	0.026	0.814	0.905
Secondary or higher education	0.078	0.021	744	625	2.080	0.263	0.037	0.119
Never married (never in union)	0.189	0.017	1143	1025	1.211	0.089	0.155	0.222
Currently married (in union)	0.577	0.070	1143	1025	1.417	0.121	0.437	0.717
Married before age 20	0.519	0.019	915	767	1.193	0.036	0.482	0.557
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.347	0.019	915	767	1.176	0.054	0.310	0.384
Currently pregnant	0.104	0.017	1143	1025	1.363	0.162	0.070	0.137
Children ever born	2.755	0.369	1143	1025	1.431	0.134	2.018	3.492
Children surviving	2.469	0.333	1143	1025	1.446	0.135	1.803	3.136
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.706	0.167	188	159	0.937	0.022	7.373	8.039
Know any contraceptive method	0.995	0.003	701	592	0.989	0.003	0.989	1.000
Know a mordern method	0.994	0.003	701	592	0.970	0.003	0.988	1.000
Currently using any method	0.273	0.024	701	592	1.424	0.088	0.225	0.321
Currently using a modern method	0.238	0.023	701	592	1.421	0.096	0.192	0.283
Currently using pill	0.039	0.010	701	592	1.383	0.261	0.019	0.059
Currently using IUD	0.018	0.005	701	592	0.989	0.275	0.008	0.028
Currently using condoms	0.038	0.009	701	592	1.201	0.228	0.021	0.056
Currently using injectables	0.100	0.010	701	592	0.927	0.105	0.079	0.121
Currently using implants	0.004	0.003	701	592	1.480	0.932	0.000	0.010
Currently using female sterilization	0.020	0.007	701	592	1.246	0.331	0.007	0.033
Using public sector source	0.763	0.045	164	129	1.332	0.058	0.674	0.852
Want no more children	0.312	0.028	701	592	1.584	0.089	0.257	0.368
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.268	0.026	701	592	1.574	0.098	0.215	0.321
Ideal number of children	5.255	0.075	639	537	1.162	0.014	5.104	5.405
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.875	0.025	517	437	1.715	0.028	0.825	0.925
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.617	0.041	517	437	1.895	0.066	0.536	0.698
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.525	0.044	868	728	2.061	0.084	0.437	0.614
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.234	0.025	822	688	1.526	0.106	0.185	0.284
Treated with ORS	0.705	0.064	213	161	1.751	0.091	0.577	0.834
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.574	0.057	213	161	1.450	0.100	0.459	0.689
Vaccination card seen	0.687	0.033	168	144	0.915	0.047	0.621	0.752
Received BCG vaccination	0.888	0.032	168	144	1.307	0.036	0.825	0.951
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.754	0.031	168	144	0.934	0.041	0.692	0.815
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.824	0.027	168	144	0.933	0.033	0.769	0.879
Received measles vaccination	0.731	0.033	168	144	0.969	0.045	0.666	0.797
Received all vaccinations	0.578	0.032	168	144	0.844	0.055	0.514	0.642
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	744	625	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.439	0.047	191	125	1.293	0.106	0.346	0.533
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.594	0.033	590	467	1.644	0.056	0.527	0.661
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.548	0.029	590	467	1.404	0.053	0.490	0.605
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.507	0.027	590	467	1.314	0.053	0.453	0.561
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.731	0.232	3277	2802	0.821	0.041	5.266	6.196
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	42	6.598	1688	1427	1.030	0.157	28.735	55.126
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21	4.191	1690	1422	1.162	0.202	12.366	29.128
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	63	7.474	1691	1429	1.016	0.119	47.729	77.625
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	14	4.293	1663	1394	1.322	0.298	5.830	23.001
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	76	7.892	1698	1434	1.097	0.104	60.405	91.974
MEN								
Urban residence	0.099	0.019	259	220	0.996	0.187	0.062	0.136
Literacy	0.567	0.050	259	220	1.619	0.088	0.467	0.667
No education	0.383	0.050	259	220	1.636	0.130	0.284	0.482
Secondary or higher education	0.445	0.047	259	220	1.528	0.106	0.351	0.540
Never married (in union)	0.338	0.104	354	333	1.398	0.309	0.129	0.546
Currently married (in union)	0.657	0.104	354	333	1.399	0.158	0.450	0.864
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.111	0.018	325	271	1.034	0.161	0.075	0.147
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	258	218	na	na	na	na
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.996	0.003	258	218	0.843	0.003	0.989	1.003
Want no more children	0.246	0.044	258	218	1.634	0.179	0.158	0.334
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.443	0.040	258	218	1.276	0.089	0.364	0.522
Ideal number of children	6.670	0.326	176	151	1.452	0.049	6.019	7.321
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	259	220	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.066	0.024	183	157	1.277	0.356	0.019	0.114

na = Not applicable

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Wardak sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.022	0.005	870	382	1.077	0.244	0.011	0.033
Literacy	0.070	0.012	870	382	1.392	0.172	0.046	0.094
No education	0.945	0.011	870	382	1.360	0.011	0.924	0.966
Secondary or higher education	0.015	0.006	870	382	1.359	0.368	0.004	0.027
Never married (never in union)	0.183	0.018	1306	542	1.339	0.097	0.148	0.218
Currently married (in union)	0.697	0.065	1306	542	1.123	0.094	0.566	0.828
Married before age 20	0.510	0.033	945	416	2.161	0.064	0.444	0.575
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.238	0.028	945	416	2.018	0.118	0.182	0.295
Currently pregnant	0.104	0.017	1306	542	1.377	0.163	0.070	0.137
Children ever born	2.471	0.291	1306	542	1.293	0.118	1.890	3.053
Children surviving	2.220	0.261	1306	542	1.293	0.118	1.698	2.742
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.157	0.230	192	83	1.263	0.037	5.696	6.618
Know any contraceptive method	0.918	0.016	860	378	1.747	0.018	0.886	0.951
Know a mordern method	0.918	0.016	860	378	1.747	0.018	0.886	0.951
Currently using any method	0.319	0.018	860	378	1.148	0.057	0.282	0.355
Currently using a modern method	0.301	0.017	860	378	1.085	0.056	0.267	0.335
Currently using pill	0.086	0.011	860	378	1.134	0.126	0.064	0.107
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.003	860	378	1.074	0.391	0.002	0.016
Currently using condoms	0.059	0.011	860	378	1.414	0.192	0.037	0.082
Currently using injectables	0.108	0.010	860	378	0.956	0.094	0.088	0.128
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	860	378	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.036	0.008	860	378	1.198	0.210	0.021	0.052
Using public sector source	0.705	0.042	252	113	1.445	0.059	0.621	0.788
Want no more children	0.156	0.029	860	378	2.328	0.185	0.098	0.214
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.283	0.021	860	378	1.335	0.072	0.242	0.324
Ideal number of children	6.158	0.086	716	303	1.214	0.014	5.986	6.330
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.669	0.030	549	249	1.498	0.045	0.609	0.729
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.570	0.040	549	249	1.913	0.071	0.489	0.651
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.607	0.077	756	345	3.550	0.127	0.453	0.762
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.253	0.019	718	329	1.116	0.075	0.215	0.291
Treated with ORS	0.646	0.068	200	83	1.787	0.105	0.510	0.782
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.571	0.068	200	83	1.734	0.120	0.434	0.708
Vaccination card seen	0.910	0.045	137	67	1.916	0.050	0.819	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.905	0.037	137	67	1.522	0.041	0.831	0.978
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.776	0.065	137	67	1.891	0.084	0.646	0.906
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.796	0.066	137	67	1.994	0.083	0.664	0.929
Received measles vaccination	0.824	0.057	137	67	1.816	0.069	0.710	0.938
Received all vaccinations	0.714	0.060	137	67	1.611	0.084	0.594	0.834
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	870	382	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.116	0.025	318	125	1.382	0.215	0.066	0.165
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.871	0.024	652	277	1.791	0.027	0.824	0.918
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.866	0.022	652	277	1.611	0.025	0.823	0.909
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.841	0.021	652	277	1.452	0.025	0.799	0.883
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.169	0.352	3637	1526	1.224	0.085	3.464	4.874
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	34	8.663	1552	716	1.688	0.254	16.789	51.440
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20	5.180	1571	729	1.451	0.256	9.862	30.582
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	54	10.466	1553	717	1.712	0.193	33.404	75.270
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	14	5.198	1591	731	1.697	0.369	3.678	24.470
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	68	13.619	1562	721	1.954	0.201	40.407	94.884
MEN								
Urban residence	0.016	0.002	418	171	0.265	0.101	0.013	0.019
Literacy	0.584	0.036	418	171	1.510	0.062	0.511	0.657
No education	0.494	0.042	418	171	1.718	0.085	0.409	0.578
Secondary or higher education	0.389	0.045	418	171	1.865	0.115	0.300	0.479
Never married (in union)	0.445	0.060	742	309	0.936	0.134	0.325	0.565
Currently married (in union)	0.549	0.060	742	309	0.947	0.109	0.429	0.669
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.050	0.013	549	227	1.407	0.262	0.024	0.077
Knows any contraceptive method	0.655	0.028	413	170	1.211	0.043	0.598	0.712
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.655	0.028	413	170	1.211	0.043	0.598	0.712
Want no more children	0.190	0.036	413	170	1.861	0.190	0.118	0.262
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.319	0.022	413	170	0.977	0.070	0.274	0.364
Ideal number of children	6.432	0.212	310	128	1.700	0.033	6.009	6.855
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.008	0.008	418	171	1.699	0.916	0.000	0.023
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.055	0.020	177	68	1.167	0.367	0.015	0.095

na = Not applicable

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Logar sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.013	0.001	915	472	0.220	0.062	0.012	0.015
Literacy	0.250	0.029	915	472	2.054	0.118	0.191	0.309
No education	0.724	0.031	915	472	2.087	0.043	0.662	0.786
Secondary or higher education	0.154	0.023	915	472	1.932	0.150	0.107	0.200
Never married (never in union)	0.072	0.005	1454	731	1.477	0.063	0.063	0.081
Currently married (in union)	0.636	0.058	1454	731	1.352	0.091	0.520	0.753
Married before age 20	0.362	0.021	1103	557	1.477	0.058	0.320	0.404
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.125	0.012	1103	557	1.237	0.098	0.100	0.149
Currently pregnant	0.165	0.019	1454	731	1.295	0.115	0.127	0.202
Children ever born	3.159	0.331	1454	731	1.409	0.105	2.498	3.821
Children surviving	3.064	0.327	1454	731	1.437	0.107	2.409	3.718
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.091	0.169	280	144	1.242	0.024	6.753	7.429
Know any contraceptive method	0.976	0.013	901	465	2.517	0.013	0.951	1.002
Know a mordern method	0.968	0.013	901	465	2.177	0.013	0.942	0.993
Currently using any method	0.328	0.020	901	465	1.287	0.061	0.287	0.368
Currently using a modern method	0.247	0.017	901	465	1.159	0.067	0.214	0.281
Currently using pill	0.058	0.008	901	465	1.084	0.146	0.041	0.075
Currently using IUD	0.061	0.009	901	465	1.119	0.147	0.043	0.079
Currently using condoms	0.044	0.007	901	465	0.956	0.148	0.031	0.057
Currently using injectables	0.077	0.008	901	465	0.859	0.099	0.062	0.092
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	901	465	0.333	1.001	0.000	0.000
Currently using female sterilization	0.005	0.003	901	465	1.127	0.546	0.000	0.010
Using public sector source	0.717	0.029	230	114	0.977	0.041	0.659	0.775
Want no more children	0.362	0.018	901	465	1.144	0.051	0.325	0.398
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.285	0.024	901	465	1.607	0.085	0.236	0.333
Ideal number of children	5.940	0.098	915	472	1.583	0.016	5.744	6.135
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.744	0.026	533	276	1.359	0.034	0.693	0.796
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.686	0.043	533	276	2.158	0.063	0.599	0.773
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.696	0.037	846	439	1.871	0.054	0.622	0.771
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.230	0.019	804	417	1.203	0.081	0.193	0.267
Treated with ORS	0.839	0.038	178	96	1.340	0.045	0.763	0.915
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.415	0.052	178	96	1.380	0.124	0.312	0.518
Vaccination card seen	0.426	0.061	98	46	1.157	0.143	0.304	0.548
Received BCG vaccination	0.791	0.056	98	46	1.300	0.071	0.679	0.903
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.415	0.060	98	46	1.129	0.145	0.295	0.535
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.654	0.055	98	46	1.065	0.084	0.544	0.764
Received measles vaccination	0.465	0.061	98	46	1.135	0.131	0.343	0.587
Received all vaccinations	0.344	0.055	98	46	1.098	0.161	0.233	0.455
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	915	472	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.039	0.011	582	312	1.396	0.287	0.017	0.062
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.835	0.022	734	354	1.630	0.027	0.790	0.880
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.809	0.022	734	354	1.520	0.027	0.765	0.854
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.759	0.022	734	354	1.364	0.028	0.716	0.802
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.150	0.238	4363	2192	1.414	0.057	3.675	4.626
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	7	1.584	2108	1092	0.894	0.235	3.576	9.911
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21	3.447	2112	1092	1.052	0.165	13.979	27.768
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	28	3.571	2109	1092	0.945	0.129	20.475	34.758
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	7	1.978	2219	1151	0.864	0.264	3.526	11.437
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	35	3.428	2112	1094	0.778	0.098	28.036	41.746
MEN								
Urban residence	0.010	0.001	404	204	0.295	0.148	0.007	0.013
Literacy	0.607	0.032	404	204	1.327	0.053	0.542	0.671
No education	0.356	0.035	404	204	1.471	0.099	0.286	0.427
Secondary or higher education	0.498	0.037	404	204	1.500	0.075	0.423	0.572
Never married (in union)	0.219	0.059	514	261	1.237	0.269	0.101	0.338
Currently married (in union)	0.776	0.059	514	261	1.234	0.076	0.659	0.894
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.045	0.011	478	241	1.204	0.248	0.023	0.067
Knows any contraceptive method	0.946	0.013	402	203	1.193	0.014	0.919	0.973
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.919	0.016	402	203	1.177	0.017	0.887	0.951
Want no more children	0.271	0.022	402	203	0.991	0.081	0.227	0.315
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.404	0.028	402	203	1.125	0.068	0.348	0.459
Ideal number of children	6.690	0.174	397	201	1.288	0.026	6.341	7.038
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.099	0.022	404	204	1.457	0.219	0.056	0.143
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.011	0.006	261	132	0.958	0.565	0.000	0.023

na = Not applicable

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Nangarhar sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.288	0.029	1023	794	2.037	0.100	0.230	0.346
Literacy	0.112	0.014	1023	794	1.438	0.127	0.084	0.140
No education	0.846	0.018	1023	794	1.591	0.021	0.810	0.882
Secondary or higher education	0.066	0.010	1023	794	1.262	0.148	0.046	0.086
Never married (never in union)	0.297	0.027	1643	1246	1.134	0.091	0.243	0.352
Currently married (in union)	0.617	0.037	1643	1246	1.047	0.060	0.543	0.691
Married before age 20	0.602	0.014	1149	891	1.105	0.023	0.575	0.630
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.405	0.022	1149	891	1.602	0.055	0.361	0.450
Currently pregnant	0.112	0.012	1643	1246	1.258	0.111	0.087	0.137
Children ever born	2.911	0.190	1643	1246	0.996	0.065	2.530	3.292
Children surviving	2.700	0.177	1643	1246	0.994	0.065	2.347	3.053
Children ever born to women age 40-49	8.155	0.249	189	143	1.319	0.031	7.657	8.653
Know any contraceptive method	0.992	0.006	995	769	2.022	0.006	0.981	1.003
Know a mordern method	0.972	0.023	995	769	4.257	0.023	0.927	1.017
Currently using any method	0.214	0.022	995	769	1.696	0.103	0.169	0.258
Currently using a modern method	0.133	0.018	995	769	1.671	0.135	0.097	0.169
Currently using pill	0.034	0.006	995	769	0.972	0.163	0.023	0.046
Currently using IUD	0.011	0.003	995	769	0.834	0.250	0.006	0.017
Currently using condoms	0.017	0.005	995	769	1.101	0.263	0.008	0.026
Currently using injectables	0.041	0.008	995	769	1.306	0.200	0.025	0.057
Currently using implants	0.001	0.001	995	769	1.199	0.986	0.000	0.004
Currently using female sterilization	0.011	0.004	995	769	1.185	0.350	0.003	0.019
Using public sector source	0.337	0.061	116	90	1.372	0.180	0.216	0.459
Want no more children	0.244	0.022	995	769	1.649	0.092	0.199	0.289
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.234	0.024	995	769	1.767	0.101	0.187	0.282
Ideal number of children	5.789	0.185	415	325	1.467	0.032	5.418	6.160
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.772	0.031	750	576	2.008	0.040	0.709	0.834
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.609	0.033	750	576	1.824	0.054	0.543	0.675
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.663	0.044	1361	1028	2.624	0.066	0.575	0.751
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.423	0.022	1293	972	1.510	0.052	0.379	0.468
Treated with ORS	0.632	0.033	559	411	1.399	0.051	0.567	0.697
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.632	0.033	559	411	1.359	0.052	0.567	0.698
Vaccination card seen	0.726	0.043	258	193	1.487	0.059	0.640	0.811
Received BCG vaccination	0.883	0.027	258	193	1.303	0.031	0.828	0.938
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.779	0.030	258	193	1.121	0.039	0.719	0.839
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.886	0.022	258	193	1.063	0.025	0.842	0.931
Received measles vaccination	0.698	0.044	258	193	1.479	0.063	0.611	0.786
Received all vaccinations	0.650	0.043	258	193	1.390	0.066	0.565	0.736
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	1023	794	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.037	0.009	236	186	0.767	0.256	0.018	0.056
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.641	0.024	699	569	1.299	0.037	0.594	0.689
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.562	0.029	699	569	1.525	0.051	0.505	0.620
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.505	0.027	699	569	1.449	0.054	0.450	0.560
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.355	0.396	4414	3372	1.456	0.062	5.563	7.147
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	29	4.421	2627	1982	1.098	0.152	20.258	37.942
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22	4.225	2641	1995	1.408	0.196	13.139	30.039
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	51	7.193	2629	1984	1.394	0.142	36.302	65.076
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	14	3.789	2568	1942	1.379	0.277	6.094	21.25
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	64	8.652	2634	1988	1.447	0.136	46.363	80.973
MEN								
Urban residence	0.271	0.038	353	273	1.619	0.142	0.194	0.348
Literacy	0.606	0.032	353	273	1.240	0.053	0.541	0.670
No education	0.385	0.030	353	273	1.169	0.079	0.324	0.445
Secondary or higher education	0.440	0.037	353	273	1.384	0.083	0.366	0.513
Never married (in union)	0.321	0.058	515	402	1.177	0.182	0.204	0.437
Currently married (in union)	0.678	0.058	515	402	1.174	0.086	0.562	0.794
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.101	0.017	464	347	1.191	0.164	0.068	0.134
Knows any contraceptive method	0.898	0.024	352	272	1.478	0.027	0.850	0.946
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.898	0.024	352	272	1.478	0.027	0.850	0.946
Want no more children	0.150	0.019	352	272	0.993	0.126	0.112	0.188
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.345	0.023	352	272	0.903	0.066	0.299	0.391
Ideal number of children	7.698	0.234	210	173	1.013	0.030	7.230	8.167
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.011	0.006	353	273	1.063	0.544	0.000	0.022
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.060	0.015	223	174	0.913	0.242	0.031	0.089

na = Not applicable

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Laghman sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.031	0.006	800	583	1.059	0.210	0.018	0.044
Literacy	0.071	0.011	800	583	1.201	0.154	0.049	0.092
No education	0.922	0.021	800	583	2.193	0.023	0.881	0.964
Secondary or higher education	0.028	0.008	800	583	1.286	0.266	0.013	0.044
Never married (never in union)	0.511	0.088	1070	805	1.359	0.172	0.335	0.687
Currently married (in union)	0.704	0.040	1070	805	1.487	0.057	0.624	0.785
Married before age 20	0.602	0.028	838	604	1.850	0.047	0.546	0.658
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.342	0.021	838	604	1.343	0.063	0.299	0.384
Currently pregnant	0.192	0.011	1070	805	0.837	0.059	0.169	0.214
Children ever born	3.542	0.286	1070	805	1.580	0.081	2.971	4.113
Children surviving	3.276	0.269	1070	805	1.609	0.082	2.738	3.813
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.894	0.413	191	140	1.954	0.052	7.069	8.719
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.002	780	567	1.033	0.002	0.992	1.001
Know a mordern method	0.995	0.003	780	567	0.985	0.003	0.990	1.000
Currently using any method	0.144	0.022	780	567	1.767	0.154	0.100	0.189
Currently using a modern method	0.136	0.019	780	567	1.531	0.139	0.098	0.173
Currently using pill	0.062	0.014	780	567	1.625	0.227	0.034	0.090
Currently using IUD	0.006	0.003	780	567	0.974	0.455	0.001	0.011
Currently using condoms	0.022	0.005	780	567	0.989	0.235	0.012	0.033
Currently using injectables	0.032	0.007	780	567	1.162	0.230	0.017	0.046
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	780	567	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.014	0.005	780	567	1.216	0.366	0.004	0.024
Using public sector source	0.372	0.047	107	77	0.998	0.126	0.278	0.465
Want no more children	0.240	0.022	780	567	1.468	0.094	0.195	0.285
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.295	0.019	780	567	1.139	0.063	0.258	0.333
Ideal number of children	7.004	0.140	649	465	1.575	0.020	6.725	7.284
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.754	0.047	584	428	2.631	0.062	0.660	0.847
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.679	0.029	584	428	1.500	0.043	0.621	0.737
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.622	0.074	1101	809	3.645	0.119	0.474	0.769
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.340	0.021	1051	770	1.312	0.063	0.297	0.383
Treated with ORS	0.771	0.030	386	262	1.215	0.038	0.712	0.830
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.819	0.034	386	262	1.437	0.041	0.751	0.886
Vaccination card seen	0.611	0.046	172	128	1.236	0.075	0.519	0.702
Received BCG vaccination	0.936	0.018	172	128	0.976	0.019	0.899	0.972
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.649	0.054	172	128	1.488	0.084	0.540	0.758
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.706	0.049	172	128	1.397	0.069	0.608	0.804
Received measles vaccination	0.726	0.033	172	128	0.977	0.046	0.659	0.793
Received all vaccinations	0.548	0.048	172	128	1.257	0.087	0.452	0.643
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.002	0.002	800	583	1.194	0.911	0.000	0.006
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.001	0.001	404	272	0.779	1.031	0.000	0.004
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.612	0.064	575	437	3.108	0.104	0.484	0.739
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.598	0.061	575	437	2.977	0.103	0.475	0.721
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.531	0.055	575	437	2.629	0.104	0.421	0.641
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	7.307	0.341	3015	2199	1.355	0.047	6.626	7.988
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32	8.009	2151	1574	1.663	0.253	15.676	47.713
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	13	2.874	2156	1577	0.994	0.218	7.454	18.95
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	45	7.13	2154	1577	1.244	0.159	30.636	59.157
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	12	2.834	2138	1579	0.978	0.246	5.842	17.177
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	56	6.86	2158	1581	1.164	0.123	42.17	69.608
MEN								
Urban residence	0.029	0.006	334	227	0.606	0.191	0.018	0.041
Literacy	0.478	0.063	334	227	2.278	0.131	0.353	0.604
No education	0.516	0.068	334	227	2.476	0.132	0.380	0.653
Secondary or higher education	0.294	0.062	334	227	2.471	0.212	0.169	0.418
Never married (in union)	0.419	0.054	581	390	1.029	0.130	0.310	0.527
Currently married (in union)	0.580	0.054	581	390	1.025	0.093	0.472	0.687
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.078	0.016	466	314	1.227	0.201	0.046	0.109
Knows any contraceptive method	0.997	0.003	333	226	1.031	0.003	0.990	1.003
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.997	0.003	333	226	1.031	0.003	0.990	1.003
Want no more children	0.157	0.029	333	226	1.462	0.186	0.098	0.215
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.325	0.030	333	226	1.182	0.094	0.264	0.386
Ideal number of children	7.393	0.175	276	190	1.186	0.024	7.043	7.744
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	334	227	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.015	0.011	257	172	1.510	0.775	0.000	0.037

na = Not applicable

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Panjsher sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	681	54	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.211	0.031	681	54	1.956	0.145	0.150	0.273
No education	0.824	0.024	681	54	1.660	0.029	0.775	0.872
Secondary or higher education	0.107	0.016	681	54	1.349	0.150	0.075	0.139
Never married (never in union)	0.078	0.004	1168	91	0.926	0.048	0.071	0.086
Currently married (in union)	0.581	0.035	1168	91	0.797	0.060	0.511	0.651
Married before age 20	0.480	0.019	949	75	1.086	0.039	0.443	0.518
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.291	0.016	949	75	1.011	0.054	0.260	0.323
Currently pregnant	0.119	0.014	1168	91	1.111	0.116	0.091	0.147
Children ever born	3.002	0.215	1168	91	0.851	0.072	2.572	3.433
Children surviving	2.899	0.207	1168	91	0.849	0.072	2.484	3.314
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.019	0.153	248	20	1.057	0.022	6.712	7.325
Know any contraceptive method	0.686	0.023	665	53	1.303	0.034	0.639	0.733
Know a mordern method	0.686	0.023	665	53	1.303	0.034	0.639	0.733
Currently using any method	0.122	0.018	665	53	1.452	0.151	0.085	0.159
Currently using a modern method	0.116	0.018	665	53	1.472	0.158	0.080	0.153
Currently using pill	0.025	0.007	665	53	1.075	0.261	0.012	0.038
Currently using IUD	0.014	0.006	665	53	1.237	0.407	0.003	0.025
Currently using condoms	0.013	0.005	665	53	1.102	0.377	0.003	0.022
Currently using injectables	0.048	0.010	665	53	1.213	0.210	0.028	0.068
Currently using implants	0.002	0.001	665	53	0.775	0.730	0.000	0.004
Currently using female sterilization	0.011	0.004	665	53	0.930	0.347	0.003	0.018
Using public sector source	0.875	0.032	83	6	0.882	0.037	0.811	0.939
Want no more children	0.187	0.022	665	53	1.462	0.119	0.142	0.231
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.177	0.021	665	53	1.393	0.117	0.136	0.219
Ideal number of children	6.584	0.156	618	49	1.650	0.024	6.271	6.897
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.694	0.038	320	26	1.484	0.055	0.618	0.770
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.546	0.040	320	26	1.449	0.074	0.466	0.627
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.648	0.055	480	40	1.998	0.085	0.538	0.758
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.030	0.009	471	39	1.221	0.310	0.011	0.049
Treated with ORS	0.901	0.078	13	1	0.999	0.086	0.746	1.057
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.700	0.111	13	1	0.927	0.158	0.479	0.922
Vaccination card seen	0.476	0.064	111	10	1.408	0.135	0.348	0.604
Received BCG vaccination	0.799	0.052	111	10	1.412	0.065	0.695	0.903
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.590	0.064	111	10	1.390	0.108	0.463	0.718
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.587	0.065	111	10	1.412	0.110	0.457	0.717
Received measles vaccination	0.640	0.058	111	10	1.340	0.091	0.523	0.756
Received all vaccinations	0.473	0.057	111	10	1.258	0.121	0.358	0.587
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	681	54	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.031	0.018	66	5	0.849	0.590	0.000	0.067
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.257	0.025	572	40	1.342	0.096	0.208	0.306
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.246	0.024	572	40	1.327	0.097	0.198	0.294
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.232	0.024	572	40	1.342	0.102	0.185	0.280
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.207	0.242	3463	269	1.150	0.076	2.722	3.692
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16	4.363	1254	102	1.029	0.273	7.239	24.691
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11	3.172	1266	103	0.98	0.292	4.506	17.195
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	27	5.756	1254	102	1.053	0.215	15.304	38.327
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	12	4.03	1396	114	1.153	0.34	3.801	19.919
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	38	7.999	1260	102	1.279	0.209	22.359	54.356
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	202	18	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.662	0.040	202	18	1.203	0.061	0.582	0.742
No education	0.322	0.029	202	18	0.895	0.092	0.263	0.381
Secondary or higher education	0.579	0.042	202	18	1.216	0.073	0.494	0.663
Never married (in union)	0.640	0.197	435	49	1.270	0.308	0.246	1.034
Currently married (in union)	0.360	0.197	435	49	1.270	0.547	0.000	0.754
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.055	0.037	417	48	1.386	0.667	0.000	0.129
Knows any contraceptive method	0.911	0.032	202	18	1.602	0.035	0.847	0.976
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.895	0.041	202	18	1.883	0.046	0.813	0.977
Want no more children	0.197	0.044	202	18	1.576	0.225	0.108	0.286
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.297	0.034	202	18	1.061	0.115	0.228	0.365
Ideal number of children	7.267	0.166	198	17	0.995	0.023	6.934	7.600
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	202	18	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	119	11	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Baghlan sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.201	0.034	740	839	2.296	0.169	0.133	0.269
Literacy	0.138	0.024	740	839	1.853	0.171	0.091	0.185
No education	0.853	0.025	740	839	1.891	0.029	0.803	0.902
Secondary or higher education	0.075	0.016	740	839	1.700	0.220	0.042	0.108
Never married (never in union)	0.272	0.049	1160	1220	1.672	0.18	0.174	0.37
Currently married (in union)	0.684	0.055	1160	1220	0.863	0.081	0.574	0.795
Married before age 20	0.586	0.028	813	911	1.784	0.048	0.530	0.641
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.416	0.026	813	911	1.552	0.063	0.363	0.468
Currently pregnant	0.169	0.017	1160	1220	0.865	0.098	0.136	0.202
Children ever born	2.898	0.281	1160	1220	0.971	0.097	2.336	3.460
Children surviving	2.663	0.263	1160	1220	0.988	0.099	2.137	3.188
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.214	0.388	173	198	2.024	0.063	5.437	6.991
Know any contraceptive method	0.974	0.018	728	835	3.083	0.019	0.938	1.011
Know a mordern method	0.971	0.018	728	835	2.925	0.019	0.935	1.008
Currently using any method	0.156	0.029	728	835	2.162	0.187	0.098	0.215
Currently using a modern method	0.140	0.031	728	835	2.398	0.221	0.078	0.203
Currently using pill	0.025	0.007	728	835	1.231	0.288	0.010	0.039
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.004	728	835	1.009	0.366	0.003	0.018
Currently using condoms	0.020	0.005	728	835	0.948	0.247	0.010	0.030
Currently using injectables	0.060	0.018	728	835	2.006	0.294	0.025	0.096
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	728	835	0.575	1.046	0.000	0.001
Currently using female sterilization	0.025	0.008	728	835	1.442	0.336	0.008	0.041
Using public sector source	0.676	0.084	105	117	1.810	0.124	0.508	0.844
Want no more children	0.226	0.031	728	835	2.004	0.138	0.164	0.288
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.152	0.017	728	835	1.296	0.114	0.117	0.186
Ideal number of children	6.171	0.107	738	839	1.496	0.017	5.957	6.385
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.447	0.049	453	504	2.092	0.110	0.349	0.546
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.495	0.054	453	504	2.293	0.110	0.387	0.604
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.313	0.046	701	751	2.065	0.146	0.221	0.405
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.300	0.032	659	700	1.629	0.107	0.236	0.364
Treated with ORS	0.256	0.040	187	210	1.121	0.156	0.176	0.335
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.718	0.046	187	210	1.337	0.064	0.625	0.810
Vaccination card seen	0.615	0.101	127	137	2.179	0.165	0.412	0.818
Received BCG vaccination	0.655	0.104	127	137	2.278	0.159	0.446	0.863
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.524	0.100	127	137	2.102	0.191	0.324	0.724
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.583	0.084	127	137	1.791	0.144	0.414	0.751
Received measles vaccination	0.564	0.087	127	137	1.848	0.155	0.390	0.739
Received all vaccinations	0.430	0.099	127	137	2.103	0.231	0.231	0.628
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	740	839	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	175	133	na	na	na	na
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.737	0.047	594	608	2.584	0.064	0.643	0.830
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.724	0.044	594	608	2.390	0.061	0.636	0.812
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.720	0.044	594	608	2.369	0.061	0.632	0.808
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.399	0.370	2968	3368	1.400	0.084	3.659	5.140
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	36	7.955	1598	1763	1.562	0.223	19.811	51.631
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27	4.201	1602	1766	0.919	0.153	19.065	35.87
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	63	9.207	1598	1763	1.348	0.146	44.774	81.602
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	12	3.23	1630	1836	1.104	0.271	5.439	18.359
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	74	8.842	1599	1764	1.203	0.119	56.652	92.02
MEN								
Urban residence	0.218	0.039	246	281	1.473	0.178	0.140	0.296
Literacy	0.588	0.048	246	281	1.510	0.081	0.493	0.683
No education	0.434	0.042	246	281	1.324	0.097	0.350	0.518
Secondary or higher education	0.399	0.048	246	281	1.533	0.121	0.302	0.495
Never married (in union)	0.230	0.067	319	365	1.721	0.291	0.096	0.365
Currently married (in union)	0.770	0.067	319	365	1.721	0.087	0.635	0.904
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.051	0.012	310	347	0.987	0.240	0.027	0.076
Knows any contraceptive method	0.938	0.032	246	281	2.062	0.034	0.874	1.002
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.856	0.056	246	281	2.476	0.066	0.743	0.968
Want no more children	0.256	0.042	246	281	1.515	0.165	0.171	0.341
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.433	0.047	246	281	1.472	0.108	0.339	0.526
Ideal number of children	6.714	0.249	238	270	1.203	0.037	6.217	7.212
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.006	0.004	246	281	0.814	0.678	0.000	0.014
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.026	0.018	126	134	1.282	0.711	0.000	0.062

na = Not applicable

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Bamyan sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.078	0.017	652	303	1.632	0.221	0.043	0.112
Literacy	0.142	0.022	652	303	1.628	0.157	0.097	0.186
No education	0.845	0.025	652	303	1.785	0.030	0.794	0.896
Secondary or higher education	0.068	0.014	652	303	1.429	0.207	0.040	0.096
Never married (never in union)	0.158	0.016	949	410	1.693	0.1	0.127	0.19
Currently married (in union)	0.720	0.038	949	410	0.974	0.053	0.643	0.797
Married before age 20	0.669	0.014	725	338	0.919	0.020	0.641	0.696
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.476	0.025	725	338	1.424	0.052	0.426	0.526
Currently pregnant	0.110	0.011	949	410	0.951	0.098	0.088	0.131
Children ever born	3.369	0.219	949	410	1.012	0.065	2.930	3.808
Children surviving	2.963	0.222	949	410	1.166	0.075	2.520	3.406
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.118	0.256	172	77	1.369	0.036	6.606	7.629
Know any contraceptive method	0.954	0.015	637	295	1.773	0.015	0.925	0.984
Know a mordern method	0.954	0.015	637	295	1.773	0.015	0.925	0.984
Currently using any method	0.219	0.028	637	295	1.717	0.129	0.163	0.276
Currently using a modern method	0.215	0.027	637	295	1.660	0.126	0.161	0.269
Currently using pill	0.045	0.010	637	295	1.188	0.216	0.026	0.065
Currently using IUD	0.005	0.003	637	295	1.051	0.567	0.000	0.011
Currently using condoms	0.037	0.009	637	295	1.134	0.228	0.020	0.055
Currently using injectables	0.118	0.018	637	295	1.396	0.151	0.082	0.154
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	637	295	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.009	0.004	637	295	1.206	0.511	0.000	0.018
Using public sector source	0.846	0.039	143	64	1.272	0.046	0.769	0.923
Want no more children	0.327	0.031	637	295	1.641	0.093	0.266	0.388
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.288	0.014	637	295	0.760	0.047	0.261	0.316
Ideal number of children	5.283	0.121	647	301	1.630	0.023	5.041	5.524
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.720	0.048	447	206	2.259	0.067	0.624	0.817
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.697	0.041	447	206	1.889	0.059	0.614	0.780
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.469	0.051	721	328	2.263	0.108	0.368	0.570
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.175	0.016	692	314	1.050	0.089	0.144	0.206
Treated with ORS	0.268	0.033	127	55	0.803	0.124	0.201	0.334
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.514	0.064	127	55	1.317	0.124	0.386	0.641
Vaccination card seen	0.640	0.048	130	62	1.139	0.074	0.544	0.735
Received BCG vaccination	0.911	0.027	130	62	1.104	0.030	0.857	0.965
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.783	0.043	130	62	1.203	0.055	0.697	0.869
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.734	0.045	130	62	1.170	0.061	0.644	0.824
Received measles vaccination	0.721	0.048	130	62	1.233	0.067	0.625	0.817
Received all vaccinations	0.624	0.061	130	62	1.447	0.098	0.502	0.746
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	652	303	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.014	0.015	40	14	0.787	1.051	0.000	0.044
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.245	0.015	543	210	0.823	0.062	0.215	0.276
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.181	0.017	543	210	1.040	0.095	0.146	0.215
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.149	0.017	543	210	1.108	0.114	0.115	0.183
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.424	0.208	2689	1215	1.204	0.038	5.008	5.840
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	40	8.462	1482	674	1.6	0.211	23.174	57.023
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	25	5.744	1476	671	1.414	0.234	13.098	36.075
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	65	13.392	1484	675	1.984	0.207	37.9	91.469
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	12	3.792	1489	684	1.182	0.309	4.671	19.839
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	76	15.732	1490	678	2.045	0.207	44.682	107.611
MEN								
Urban residence	0.100	0.025	193	94	1.149	0.249	0.050	0.150
Literacy	0.582	0.038	193	94	1.055	0.065	0.507	0.657
No education	0.607	0.048	193	94	1.361	0.079	0.511	0.704
Secondary or higher education	0.217	0.035	193	94	1.180	0.162	0.147	0.288
Never married (in union)	0.248	0.059	247	124	1.584	0.240	0.129	0.367
Currently married (in union)	0.744	0.059	247	124	1.572	0.079	0.627	0.861
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.115	0.033	238	122	1.708	0.290	0.048	0.182
Knows any contraceptive method	0.778	0.044	190	93	1.459	0.057	0.689	0.866
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.769	0.044	190	93	1.435	0.057	0.681	0.857
Want no more children	0.301	0.040	190	93	1.185	0.132	0.222	0.380
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.234	0.037	190	93	1.196	0.158	0.160	0.308
Ideal number of children	5.015	0.201	135	65	1.160	0.040	4.613	5.418
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.010	0.007	193	94	1.026	0.726	0.000	0.025
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.015	0.014	82	32	1.015	0.929	0.000	0.042

na = Not applicable

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Ghazni sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.026	0.006	1146	1328	1.214	0.220	0.015	0.037
Literacy	0.113	0.024	1146	1328	2.524	0.209	0.066	0.160
No education	0.894	0.025	1146	1328	2.720	0.028	0.845	0.944
Secondary or higher education	0.046	0.012	1146	1328	1.993	0.267	0.022	0.071
Never married (never in union)	0.261	0.023	1548	1837	1.279	0.087	0.216	0.307
Currently married (in union)	0.718	0.055	1548	1837	1.155	0.076	0.609	0.828
Married before age 20	0.519	0.028	1190	1373	2.035	0.054	0.463	0.576
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.293	0.022	1190	1373	1.681	0.074	0.249	0.337
Currently pregnant	0.220	0.020	1548	1837	1.136	0.091	0.180	0.260
Children ever born	2.393	0.183	1548	1837	1.061	0.077	2.027	2.759
Children surviving	2.259	0.177	1548	1837	1.078	0.078	1.906	2.612
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.690	0.142	248	285	1.137	0.025	5.407	5.974
Know any contraceptive method	0.783	0.024	1137	1319	1.949	0.030	0.735	0.831
Know a mordern method	0.779	0.024	1137	1319	1.934	0.031	0.731	0.826
Currently using any method	0.134	0.013	1137	1319	1.330	0.100	0.107	0.161
Currently using a modern method	0.124	0.013	1137	1319	1.339	0.106	0.097	0.150
Currently using pill	0.030	0.004	1137	1319	0.887	0.149	0.021	0.039
Currently using IUD	0.016	0.005	1137	1319	1.327	0.305	0.006	0.026
Currently using condoms	0.011	0.003	1137	1319	0.971	0.272	0.005	0.017
Currently using injectables	0.036	0.006	1137	1319	1.064	0.164	0.024	0.048
Currently using implants	0.001	0.001	1137	1319	0.880	1.023	0.000	0.002
Currently using female sterilization	0.023	0.004	1137	1319	0.936	0.179	0.015	0.032
Using public sector source	0.341	0.070	157	160	1.823	0.204	0.202	0.481
Want no more children	0.193	0.024	1137	1319	2.022	0.123	0.146	0.240
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.232	0.018	1137	1319	1.428	0.077	0.196	0.267
Ideal number of children	5.135	0.128	1064	1231	2.137	0.025	4.880	5.391
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.333	0.028	553	638	1.416	0.086	0.276	0.390
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.412	0.033	553	638	1.548	0.079	0.347	0.477
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.723	0.028	727	834	1.555	0.039	0.667	0.779
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.123	0.013	673	778	1.037	0.109	0.096	0.149
Treated with ORS	0.243	0.061	90	95	1.303	0.251	0.121	0.365
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.196	0.052	90	95	1.138	0.265	0.092	0.300
Vaccination card seen	0.541	0.048	136	156	1.128	0.090	0.444	0.638
Received BCG vaccination	0.595	0.044	136	156	1.030	0.073	0.508	0.682
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.391	0.052	136	156	1.228	0.133	0.287	0.494
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.421	0.054	136	156	1.264	0.128	0.313	0.529
Received measles vaccination	0.387	0.056	136	156	1.331	0.145	0.275	0.499
Received all vaccinations	0.323	0.053	136	156	1.316	0.165	0.217	0.429
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.003	0.002	1146	1328	1.633	0.964	0.000	0.007
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.032	0.015	248	291	1.337	0.466	0.002	0.063
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.767	0.021	674	916	1.300	0.028	0.725	0.809
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.742	0.021	674	916	1.221	0.028	0.700	0.783
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.649	0.024	674	916	1.297	0.037	0.601	0.696
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.770	0.149	4369	5073	1.217	0.054	2.473	3.067
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	36	7.145	1792	2089	1.446	0.197	21.894	50.475
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	25	3.632	1822	2120	0.991	0.147	17.38	31.909
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	61	9.568	1795	2092	1.456	0.157	41.693	79.964
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	3	1.385	1949	2253	1.072	0.441	0.369	5.91
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	64	10.08	1796	2092	1.521	0.158	43.617	83.936
MEN								
Urban residence	0.025	0.006	576	619	0.895	0.233	0.013	0.037
Literacy	0.431	0.035	576	619	1.673	0.080	0.362	0.501
No education	0.589	0.040	576	619	1.962	0.068	0.508	0.670
Secondary or higher education	0.222	0.030	576	619	1.730	0.135	0.162	0.283
Never married (in union)	0.347	0.029	909	947	0.999	0.083	0.289	0.404
Currently married (in union)	0.651	0.029	909	947	1.011	0.044	0.594	0.709
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.074	0.019	814	883	2.046	0.254	0.037	0.112
Knows any contraceptive method	0.985	0.006	574	617	1.210	0.006	0.973	0.997
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.972	0.011	574	617	1.577	0.011	0.950	0.994
Want no more children	0.201	0.021	574	617	1.254	0.104	0.159	0.243
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.270	0.020	574	617	1.082	0.074	0.230	0.310
Ideal number of children	5.502	0.150	573	616	1.979	0.027	5.202	5.801
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	576	619	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.016	0.008	244	272	1.031	0.526	0.000	0.032

na = Not applicable

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Paktika sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	1110	792	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.023	0.008	1110	792	1.683	0.328	0.008	0.038
No education	0.987	0.004	1110	792	1.069	0.004	0.980	0.994
Secondary or higher education	0.008	0.003	1110	792	0.969	0.327	0.003	0.013
Never married (never in union)	0.16	0.005	1455	1041	0.862	0.032	0.15	0.17
Currently married (in union)	0.748	0.040	1455	1041	1.013	0.054	0.668	0.829
Married before age 20	0.323	0.023	1136	810	1.700	0.072	0.277	0.370
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.031	0.005	1136	810	1.020	0.170	0.020	0.041
Currently pregnant	0.259	0.018	1455	1041	1.059	0.070	0.223	0.296
Children ever born	2.513	0.159	1455	1041	1.016	0.063	2.196	2.831
Children surviving	2.454	0.155	1455	1041	1.019	0.063	2.143	2.764
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.023	0.230	183	128	1.097	0.033	6.563	7.483
Know any contraceptive method	0.868	0.014	1096	779	1.347	0.016	0.841	0.896
Know a mordern method	0.863	0.015	1096	779	1.490	0.018	0.832	0.894
Currently using any method	0.289	0.018	1096	779	1.317	0.062	0.253	0.325
Currently using a modern method	0.261	0.020	1096	779	1.504	0.077	0.221	0.301
Currently using pill	0.014	0.004	1096	779	1.113	0.285	0.006	0.022
Currently using IUD	0.008	0.003	1096	779	0.983	0.323	0.003	0.014
Currently using condoms	0.044	0.009	1096	779	1.442	0.203	0.026	0.062
Currently using injectables	0.027	0.005	1096	779	1.019	0.186	0.017	0.037
Currently using implants	0.001	0.001	1096	779	0.979	1.007	0.000	0.003
Currently using female sterilization	0.012	0.003	1096	779	0.816	0.227	0.006	0.017
Using public sector source	0.408	0.035	120	83	0.786	0.087	0.337	0.478
Want no more children	0.133	0.010	1096	779	0.949	0.073	0.114	0.152
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.273	0.011	1096	779	0.828	0.041	0.250	0.295
Ideal number of children	5.612	0.070	1090	780	1.115	0.012	5.472	5.752
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.375	0.023	734	525	1.266	0.060	0.330	0.421
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.710	0.032	734	525	1.885	0.044	0.647	0.773
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.359	0.036	1219	874	2.349	0.102	0.286	0.432
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.160	0.014	1192	856	1.323	0.087	0.133	0.188
Treated with ORS	0.987	0.008	196	137	0.947	0.008	0.972	1.003
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.936	0.020	196	137	1.103	0.021	0.896	0.975
Vaccination card seen	0.737	0.029	237	181	1.024	0.039	0.679	0.794
Received BCG vaccination	0.833	0.027	237	181	1.149	0.032	0.779	0.887
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.771	0.031	237	181	1.155	0.040	0.709	0.832
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.825	0.024	237	181	1.006	0.029	0.777	0.873
Received measles vaccination	0.836	0.029	237	181	1.255	0.035	0.777	0.895
Received all vaccinations	0.745	0.034	237	181	1.236	0.046	0.677	0.814
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	1110	792	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.048	0.050	16	12	0.904	1.034	0.000	0.147
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.516	0.026	649	564	1.334	0.051	0.464	0.569
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.421	0.027	649	564	1.401	0.065	0.367	0.476
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.419	0.027	649	564	1.412	0.065	0.364	0.473
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.266	0.204	4364	3123	1.037	0.039	4.859	5.674
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	6	1.867	2359	1688	1.163	0.296	2.571	10.041
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	7	1.33	2340	1677	0.769	0.19	4.322	9.643
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	13	2.608	2360	1689	1.026	0.196	8.072	18.505
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	8	2.25	2255	1619	1.238	0.289	3.296	12.298
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	21	3.743	2362	1690	1.164	0.178	13.495	28.468
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	451	322	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.508	0.048	451	322	2.018	0.094	0.413	0.604
No education	0.592	0.046	451	322	1.994	0.078	0.499	0.684
Secondary or higher education	0.348	0.044	451	322	1.969	0.128	0.259	0.436
Never married (in union)	0.347	0.048	670	493	1.290	0.139	0.250	0.443
Currently married (in union)	0.644	0.047	670	493	1.282	0.073	0.550	0.739
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.011	0.005	607	440	1.175	0.442	0.001	0.022
Knows any contraceptive method	0.788	0.027	445	318	1.411	0.035	0.733	0.843
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.781	0.029	445	318	1.455	0.037	0.723	0.838
Want no more children	0.054	0.011	445	318	1.049	0.209	0.031	0.076
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.116	0.019	445	318	1.251	0.164	0.078	0.154
Ideal number of children	6.518	0.147	350	246	1.368	0.023	6.224	6.813
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.002	0.002	451	322	0.914	1.009	0.000	0.005
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.057	0.023	119	76	1.091	0.409	0.010	0.103

na = Not applicable

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Paktya sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.039	0.009	1174	542	1.516	0.221	0.022	0.056
Literacy	0.030	0.008	1174	542	1.643	0.274	0.013	0.046
No education	0.966	0.009	1174	542	1.770	0.010	0.947	0.985
Secondary or higher education	0.011	0.004	1174	542	1.428	0.398	0.002	0.020
Never married (never in union)	0.214	0.02	1597	699	1.167	0.093	0.174	0.254
Currently married (in union)	0.758	0.066	1597	699	0.850	0.087	0.625	0.890
Married before age 20	0.545	0.019	1201	548	1.396	0.035	0.507	0.583
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.263	0.017	1201	548	1.378	0.066	0.228	0.297
Currently pregnant	0.133	0.016	1597	699	1.021	0.124	0.100	0.166
Children ever born	2.998	0.286	1597	699	0.900	0.095	2.427	3.569
Children surviving	2.862	0.273	1597	699	0.901	0.095	2.316	3.407
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.684	0.367	227	110	2.074	0.065	4.949	6.418
Know any contraceptive method	0.977	0.012	1148	529	2.634	0.012	0.954	1.001
Know a mordern method	0.971	0.015	1148	529	2.978	0.015	0.941	1.001
Currently using any method	0.145	0.015	1148	529	1.479	0.106	0.115	0.176
Currently using a modern method	0.111	0.013	1148	529	1.433	0.120	0.084	0.137
Currently using pill	0.020	0.006	1148	529	1.414	0.295	0.008	0.031
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.003	1148	529	1.149	0.350	0.003	0.016
Currently using condoms	0.036	0.009	1148	529	1.560	0.238	0.019	0.053
Currently using injectables	0.021	0.006	1148	529	1.432	0.292	0.009	0.032
Currently using implants	0.002	0.002	1148	529	1.181	0.707	0.000	0.006
Currently using female sterilization	0.005	0.002	1148	529	1.021	0.409	0.001	0.010
Using public sector source	0.293	0.078	114	49	1.802	0.266	0.137	0.449
Want no more children	0.154	0.009	1148	529	0.829	0.057	0.136	0.172
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.101	0.013	1148	529	1.439	0.127	0.076	0.127
Ideal number of children	6.778	0.097	1089	507	1.595	0.014	6.583	6.972
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.599	0.030	759	347	1.652	0.050	0.540	0.658
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.662	0.031	759	347	1.764	0.046	0.600	0.723
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.609	0.043	1319	601	2.712	0.070	0.523	0.694
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.245	0.026	1266	578	1.990	0.105	0.194	0.296
Treated with ORS	0.735	0.040	358	142	1.439	0.055	0.654	0.816
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.509	0.049	358	142	1.555	0.097	0.411	0.607
Vaccination card seen	0.285	0.052	214	105	1.703	0.182	0.181	0.389
Received BCG vaccination	0.887	0.029	214	105	1.392	0.033	0.829	0.946
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.450	0.038	214	105	1.127	0.083	0.375	0.525
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.356	0.043	214	105	1.334	0.121	0.270	0.442
Received measles vaccination	0.498	0.024	214	105	0.715	0.048	0.450	0.546
Received all vaccinations	0.158	0.032	214	105	1.310	0.202	0.094	0.222
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	1174	542	0.447	0.662	0.000	0.001
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.001	0.001	283	108	0.579	1.003	0.000	0.004
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.832	0.030	684	399	2.107	0.036	0.772	0.893
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.800	0.030	684	399	1.934	0.037	0.741	0.859
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.672	0.034	684	399	1.911	0.051	0.603	0.740
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.190	0.303	4483	2001	1.014	0.058	4.584	5.795
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22	3.372	2689	1217	1.053	0.155	15.042	28.528
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	13	2.659	2691	1216	1.073	0.197	8.148	18.783
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	35	3.687	2689	1217	0.88	0.105	27.876	42.624
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	9	2.884	2713	1231	1.413	0.315	3.389	14.923
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	44	4.029	2694	1220	0.859	0.091	36.026	52.142
MEN								
Urban residence	0.039	0.007	472	206	0.786	0.179	0.025	0.053
Literacy	0.457	0.032	472	206	1.389	0.070	0.393	0.520
No education	0.527	0.036	472	206	1.555	0.068	0.455	0.599
Secondary or higher education	0.299	0.031	472	206	1.458	0.103	0.237	0.360
Never married (in union)	0.445	0.056	868	371	1.014	0.125	0.334	0.557
Currently married (in union)	0.545	0.053	868	371	0.984	0.098	0.438	0.651
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.050	0.011	641	269	1.270	0.219	0.028	0.071
Knows any contraceptive method	0.994	0.003	465	202	0.819	0.003	0.988	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.994	0.003	465	202	0.819	0.003	0.988	1.000
Want no more children	0.087	0.014	465	202	1.037	0.156	0.060	0.115
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.366	0.045	465	202	1.995	0.122	0.277	0.456
Ideal number of children	6.295	0.086	460	200	0.940	0.014	6.124	6.466
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	472	206	0.512	0.674	0.000	0.003
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.039	0.010	437	192	1.028	0.244	0.020	0.058

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Khost sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.055	0.010	1338	851	1.688	0.192	0.034	0.075
Literacy	0.017	0.007	1338	851	2.030	0.425	0.003	0.031
No education	0.985	0.007	1338	851	2.123	0.007	0.970	0.999
Secondary or higher education	0.009	0.006	1338	851	2.463	0.713	0.000	0.022
Never married (never in union)	0.337	0.045	1714	1105	1.273	0.133	0.247	0.427
Currently married (in union)	0.764	0.038	1714	1105	1.331	0.049	0.689	0.839
Married before age 20	0.719	0.026	1356	856	2.330	0.036	0.667	0.770
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.382	0.018	1356	856	1.404	0.048	0.346	0.419
Currently pregnant	0.188	0.017	1714	1105	1.566	0.090	0.154	0.222
Children ever born	3.139	0.203	1714	1105	1.454	0.065	2.732	3.546
Children surviving	2.990	0.206	1714	1105	1.542	0.069	2.578	3.402
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.891	0.188	215	143	1.188	0.027	6.516	7.267
Know any contraceptive method	0.998	0.001	1323	845	1.212	0.001	0.996	1.001
Know a mordern method	0.997	0.003	1323	845	1.766	0.003	0.992	1.002
Currently using any method	0.162	0.013	1323	845	1.323	0.083	0.135	0.189
Currently using a modern method	0.120	0.011	1323	845	1.229	0.091	0.098	0.142
Currently using pill	0.054	0.006	1323	845	0.979	0.112	0.042	0.066
Currently using IUD	0.000	0.000	1323	845	0.409	0.677	0.000	0.001
Currently using condoms	0.013	0.003	1323	845	0.875	0.211	0.007	0.018
Currently using injectables	0.033	0.006	1323	845	1.160	0.174	0.021	0.044
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	1323	845	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.016	0.005	1323	845	1.292	0.275	0.007	0.026
Using public sector source	0.198	0.040	173	98	1.300	0.200	0.119	0.278
Want no more children	0.135	0.010	1323	845	1.104	0.077	0.114	0.156
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.193	0.010	1323	845	0.944	0.053	0.173	0.214
Ideal number of children	5.716	0.105	1019	645	1.586	0.018	5.506	5.926
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.721	0.037	907	580	2.509	0.052	0.647	0.796
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.404	0.034	907	580	2.107	0.085	0.335	0.472
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.645	0.023	1614	1024	1.539	0.036	0.599	0.691
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.067	0.010	1558	991	1.429	0.151	0.046	0.087
Treated with ORS	0.875	0.037	98	66	1.007	0.042	0.801	0.949
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.601	0.056	98	66	1.057	0.094	0.488	0.714
Vaccination card seen	0.391	0.029	317	204	1.062	0.074	0.333	0.449
Received BCG vaccination	0.633	0.034	317	204	1.259	0.054	0.565	0.701
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.493	0.045	317	204	1.595	0.091	0.404	0.582
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.474	0.036	317	204	1.289	0.076	0.402	0.546
Received measles vaccination	0.393	0.051	317	204	1.851	0.129	0.292	0.495
Received all vaccinations	0.272	0.039	317	204	1.546	0.143	0.194	0.350
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	1338	851	0.422	0.719	0.000	0.001
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.008	0.004	248	156	0.711	0.490	0.000	0.017
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.223	0.015	708	634	0.932	0.065	0.193	0.252
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.214	0.017	708	634	1.102	0.079	0.180	0.248
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.214	0.017	708	634	1.102	0.079	0.180	0.248
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.572	0.194	4831	3071	1.444	0.035	5.183	5.960
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	24	3.054	3260	2071	0.912	0.125	18.251	30.467
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14	2.361	3281	2082	1.125	0.175	8.781	18.226
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	38	3.407	3262	2073	0.85	0.09	31.048	44.677
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	4	1.564	3347	2135	1.226	0.4	0.781	7.036
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	42	4.401	3263	2074	1.015	0.106	32.821	50.424
MEN								
Urban residence	0.050	0.010	560	334	1.084	0.199	0.030	0.070
Literacy	0.448	0.044	560	334	2.068	0.097	0.361	0.535
No education	0.572	0.041	560	334	1.963	0.072	0.489	0.654
Secondary or higher education	0.314	0.036	560	334	1.813	0.114	0.242	0.385
Never married (in union)	0.468	0.095	969	629	1.406	0.202	0.279	0.658
Currently married (in union)	0.531	0.095	969	629	1.406	0.178	0.342	0.721
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.066	0.010	768	453	1.117	0.150	0.046	0.086
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	559	334	na	na	na	na
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	559	334	na	na	na	na
Want no more children	0.085	0.012	559	334	1.036	0.144	0.060	0.109
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.321	0.031	559	334	1.582	0.098	0.258	0.383
Ideal number of children	6.605	0.104	508	300	1.270	0.016	6.397	6.813
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.006	0.005	560	334	1.397	0.735	0.000	0.016
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.012	0.006	514	306	1.225	0.494	0.000	0.024

na = Not applicable

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Kunarha sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.099	0.046	734	559	4.154	0.467	0.006	0.192
Literacy	0.084	0.014	734	559	1.381	0.168	0.056	0.113
No education	0.898	0.021	734	559	1.890	0.024	0.856	0.940
Secondary or higher education	0.037	0.015	734	559	2.142	0.406	0.007	0.067
Never married (never in union)	0.234	0.031	1407	804	0.922	0.131	0.173	0.295
Currently married (in union)	0.682	0.054	1407	804	0.544	0.079	0.574	0.790
Married before age 20	0.687	0.035	801	601	2.431	0.051	0.617	0.758
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.464	0.045	801	601	2.620	0.098	0.373	0.555
Currently pregnant	0.159	0.015	1407	804	0.589	0.094	0.129	0.188
Children ever born	3.365	0.412	1407	804	0.820	0.123	2.540	4.189
Children surviving	3.227	0.395	1407	804	0.820	0.123	2.436	4.018
Children ever born to women age 40-49	8.225	0.437	145	112	2.003	0.053	7.352	9.098
Know any contraceptive method	0.972	0.015	714	549	2.366	0.015	0.943	1.001
Know a mordern method	0.972	0.015	714	549	2.366	0.015	0.943	1.001
Currently using any method	0.060	0.020	714	549	2.213	0.328	0.021	0.100
Currently using a modern method	0.055	0.017	714	549	2.005	0.312	0.021	0.089
Currently using pill	0.018	0.007	714	549	1.407	0.384	0.004	0.033
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.003	714	549	1.224	0.689	0.000	0.011
Currently using condoms	0.001	0.001	714	549	0.741	0.753	0.000	0.003
Currently using injectables	0.025	0.009	714	549	1.526	0.358	0.007	0.043
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	714	549	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.006	0.003	714	549	1.122	0.555	0.000	0.012
Using public sector source	0.556	0.065	53	30	0.946	0.117	0.425	0.686
Want no more children	0.103	0.017	714	549	1.474	0.163	0.070	0.137
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.189	0.026	714	549	1.792	0.139	0.136	0.241
Ideal number of children	6.962	0.448	116	79	2.157	0.064	6.066	7.857
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.159	0.029	542	421	1.836	0.181	0.102	0.217
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.372	0.070	542	421	3.352	0.188	0.232	0.513
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.418	0.090	943	725	4.240	0.215	0.239	0.598
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.228	0.018	920	704	1.214	0.077	0.193	0.264
Treated with ORS	0.320	0.025	207	161	0.695	0.077	0.271	0.369
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.469	0.054	207	161	1.412	0.114	0.362	0.576
Vaccination card seen	0.384	0.063	144	100	1.476	0.165	0.257	0.511
Received BCG vaccination	0.516	0.065	144	100	1.470	0.126	0.386	0.645
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.427	0.072	144	100	1.656	0.169	0.282	0.571
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.484	0.072	144	100	1.638	0.149	0.340	0.629
Received measles vaccination	0.421	0.077	144	100	1.770	0.183	0.266	0.575
Received all vaccinations	0.363	0.077	144	100	1.805	0.211	0.210	0.516
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.001	734	559	0.613	1.020	0.000	0.001
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.001	0.001	64	50	0.235	1.068	0.000	0.002
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.459	0.021	524	403	0.951	0.045	0.417	0.500
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.456	0.021	524	403	0.944	0.045	0.415	0.497
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.450	0.021	524	403	0.978	0.047	0.408	0.493
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.756	0.298	2977	2148	1.315	0.044	6.160	7.353
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22	3.647	1864	1443	0.94	0.167	14.568	29.154
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	10	2.33	1871	1448	0.941	0.228	5.557	14.878
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	32	3.524	1864	1443	0.754	0.11	25.03	39.127
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	7	3.219	1878	1442	1.54	0.482	0.235	13.111
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	39	4.739	1866	1444	0.903	0.123	29.06	48.015
MEN								
Urban residence	0.102	0.048	186	151	2.147	0.473	0.006	0.199
Literacy	0.499	0.082	186	151	2.213	0.165	0.335	0.664
No education	0.447	0.096	186	151	2.573	0.214	0.256	0.638
Secondary or higher education	0.387	0.102	186	151	2.795	0.263	0.183	0.592
Never married (in union)	0.380	0.113	339	243	0.842	0.297	0.155	0.606
Currently married (in union)	0.614	0.112	339	243	0.844	0.183	0.390	0.839
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.166	0.034	239	182	1.369	0.207	0.097	0.234
Knows any contraceptive method	0.834	0.050	183	149	1.784	0.059	0.735	0.933
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.830	0.050	183	149	1.793	0.060	0.730	0.931
Want no more children	0.138	0.043	183	149	1.672	0.311	0.052	0.224
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.038	0.015	183	149	1.068	0.396	0.008	0.069
Ideal number of children	7.613	0.653	82	51	1.532	0.086	6.308	8.919
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	186	151	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.010	0.008	129	103	0.936	0.812	0.000	0.027

na = Not applicable

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Nooristan sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	1398	222	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.031	0.009	1398	222	1.859	0.276	0.014	0.049
No education	0.964	0.009	1398	222	1.878	0.010	0.945	0.982
Secondary or higher education	0.012	0.004	1398	222	1.307	0.315	0.004	0.020
Never married (never in union)	0.283	0.018	1682	256	1.166	0.062	0.248	0.318
Currently married (in union)	0.819	0.033	1682	256	0.890	0.040	0.753	0.885
Married before age 20	0.748	0.014	1346	216	1.288	0.019	0.719	0.777
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.349	0.020	1346	216	1.588	0.059	0.308	0.390
Currently pregnant	0.260	0.016	1682	256	1.049	0.063	0.227	0.293
Children ever born	3.684	0.166	1682	256	0.903	0.045	3.351	4.017
Children surviving	3.112	0.144	1682	256	0.926	0.046	2.824	3.401
Children ever born to women age 40-49	8.116	0.269	212	34	1.696	0.033	7.578	8.655
Know any contraceptive method	0.324	0.019	1317	209	1.485	0.059	0.285	0.362
Know a mordern method	0.323	0.019	1317	209	1.460	0.058	0.285	0.361
Currently using any method	0.005	0.002	1317	209	1.043	0.392	0.001	0.010
Currently using a modern method	0.005	0.002	1317	209	1.059	0.410	0.001	0.009
Currently using pill	0.003	0.002	1317	209	0.999	0.471	0.000	0.007
Currently using IUD	0.000	0.000	1317	209	na	na	na	na
Currently using condoms	0.001	0.000	1317	209	0.677	0.744	0.000	0.002
Currently using injectables	0.000	0.000	1317	209	0.712	1.022	0.000	0.001
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	1317	209	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.001	0.001	1317	209	0.923	1.021	0.000	0.002
Using public sector source	0.253	0.194	11	1	1.351	0.767	0.000	0.641
Want no more children	0.049	0.008	1317	209	1.415	0.173	0.032	0.065
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.143	0.010	1317	209	1.074	0.072	0.122	0.164
Ideal number of children	10.017	0.178	709	110	1.398	0.018	9.660	10.374
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.110	0.010	1149	184	1.112	0.094	0.089	0.130
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.028	0.010	1149	184	2.065	0.361	0.008	0.048
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.011	0.003	2242	355	1.222	0.279	0.005	0.017
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.229	0.030	1898	303	3.284	0.129	0.170	0.288
Treated with ORS	0.206	0.023	467	69	1.167	0.113	0.159	0.252
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.220	0.024	467	69	1.163	0.108	0.173	0.268
Vaccination card seen	0.007	0.004	358	56	0.943	0.597	0.000	0.016
Received BCG vaccination	0.015	0.009	358	56	1.306	0.565	0.000	0.032
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.007	0.004	358	56	0.952	0.625	0.000	0.015
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.073	0.022	358	56	1.607	0.306	0.028	0.118
Received measles vaccination	0.014	0.007	358	56	1.184	0.531	0.000	0.029
Received all vaccinations	0.007	0.004	358	56	0.952	0.625	0.000	0.015
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	1398	222	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	16	1	na	na	na	na
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.536	0.022	747	166	1.229	0.042	0.491	0.581
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.534	0.019	747	166	1.057	0.036	0.495	0.573
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.402	0.022	747	166	1.226	0.055	0.358	0.446
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	8.855	0.230	4764	740	0.932	0.026	8.394	9.316
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	41	3.556	3860	617	1.161	0.087	33.735	47.958
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	83	6.641	3863	618	1.683	0.08	69.268	95.833
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	123	8.376	3876	620	1.713	0.068	106.644	140.15
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	53	4.266	3686	591	1.023	0.081	44.097	61.163
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	170	9.741	3895	623	1.796	0.057	150.05	189.015
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	419	66	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.549	0.028	419	66	1.167	0.052	0.492	0.606
No education	0.666	0.030	419	66	1.294	0.045	0.606	0.726
Secondary or higher education	0.248	0.025	419	66	1.191	0.101	0.198	0.298
Never married (in union)	0.273	0.048	571	91	1.152	0.177	0.176	0.370
Currently married (in union)	0.720	0.048	571	91	1.153	0.067	0.623	0.816
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.023	0.007	543	86	1.076	0.289	0.010	0.037
Knows any contraceptive method	0.607	0.022	412	66	0.923	0.037	0.563	0.652
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.592	0.024	412	66	0.992	0.041	0.544	0.640
Want no more children	0.005	0.003	412	66	0.874	0.596	0.000	0.011
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.202	0.019	412	66	0.948	0.093	0.164	0.239
Ideal number of children	11.091	0.226	266	41	1.279	0.020	10.638	11.543
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	419	66	0.714	1.025	0.000	0.004
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.033	0.023	89	13	1.236	0.719	0.000	0.080

na = Not applicable

Table B.21 Sampling errors: Badakhshan sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.134	0.062	835	1004	5.182	0.464	0.010	0.258
Literacy	0.194	0.028	835	1004	2.013	0.142	0.139	0.250
No education	0.763	0.037	835	1004	2.495	0.048	0.690	0.837
Secondary or higher education	0.130	0.026	835	1004	2.196	0.197	0.079	0.181
Never married (never in union)	0.384	0.093	1077	1342	1.789	0.242	0.198	0.57
Currently married (in union)	0.722	0.063	1077	1342	1.739	0.088	0.595	0.848
Married before age 20	0.741	0.026	838	997	1.878	0.035	0.689	0.792
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.493	0.030	838	997	1.729	0.060	0.434	0.552
Currently pregnant	0.118	0.021	1077	1342	1.862	0.179	0.076	0.160
Children ever born	3.169	0.319	1077	1342	1.669	0.101	2.532	3.806
Children surviving	2.689	0.289	1077	1342	1.781	0.107	2.112	3.266
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.985	0.187	204	249	1.039	0.027	6.611	7.359
Know any contraceptive method	0.823	0.023	802	968	1.671	0.027	0.778	0.868
Know a mordern method	0.818	0.023	802	968	1.699	0.028	0.772	0.864
Currently using any method	0.078	0.017	802	968	1.829	0.222	0.043	0.113
Currently using a modern method	0.072	0.016	802	968	1.749	0.222	0.040	0.104
Currently using pill	0.020	0.008	802	968	1.675	0.414	0.003	0.037
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.004	802	968	1.637	0.948	0.000	0.011
Currently using condoms	0.002	0.001	802	968	0.480	0.408	0.000	0.003
Currently using injectables	0.038	0.009	802	968	1.367	0.242	0.020	0.057
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	802	968	0.447	1.017	0.000	0.001
Currently using female sterilization	0.008	0.003	802	968	1.042	0.417	0.001	0.014
Using public sector source	0.827	0.044	81	70	1.035	0.053	0.739	0.915
Want no more children	0.194	0.027	802	968	1.911	0.138	0.140	0.247
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.175	0.016	802	968	1.219	0.094	0.142	0.207
Ideal number of children	5.249	0.150	493	537	1.707	0.029	4.948	5.549
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.384	0.064	544	650	3.031	0.165	0.257	0.512
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.682	0.040	544	650	1.994	0.059	0.602	0.762
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.254	0.055	801	939	2.875	0.217	0.144	0.363
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.239	0.038	751	870	2.226	0.158	0.164	0.315
Treated with ORS	0.808	0.037	196	208	1.099	0.046	0.734	0.882
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.560	0.061	196	208	1.491	0.110	0.437	0.683
Vaccination card seen	0.540	0.045	144	156	1.038	0.084	0.449	0.630
Received BCG vaccination	0.967	0.022	144	156	1.429	0.023	0.923	1.012
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.809	0.054	144	156	1.583	0.067	0.701	0.918
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.895	0.031	144	156	1.167	0.035	0.833	0.958
Received measles vaccination	0.849	0.038	144	156	1.209	0.045	0.773	0.925
Received all vaccinations	0.717	0.054	144	156	1.373	0.075	0.609	0.825
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	835	1004	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.140	0.093	104	73	2.645	0.666	0.000	0.326
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.072	0.015	643	748	1.437	0.204	0.043	0.102
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.057	0.012	643	748	1.304	0.209	0.033	0.081
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.055	0.012	643	748	1.374	0.225	0.030	0.080
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.259	0.330	3027	3704	1.918	0.063	4.599	5.919
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	38	6.272	1653	1972	1.229	0.166	25.167	50.256
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30	7.692	1667	1986	1.71	0.253	14.964	45.732
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	68	9.861	1657	1976	1.395	0.145	48.339	87.781
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	42	11.81	1690	2012	2.06	0.28	18.529	65.767
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	107	17.062	1668	1996	1.914	0.159	73.215	141.464
MEN								
Urban residence	0.102	0.039	246	316	2.004	0.382	0.024	0.180
Literacy	0.440	0.073	246	316	2.281	0.166	0.294	0.586
No education	0.549	0.070	246	316	2.180	0.127	0.409	0.688
Secondary or higher education	0.260	0.057	246	316	2.011	0.218	0.147	0.373
Never married (in union)	0.527	0.163	523	668	0.975	0.309	0.202	0.853
Currently married (in union)	0.466	0.160	523	668	0.974	0.344	0.146	0.787
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.044	0.021	480	611	1.076	0.473	0.002	0.085
Knows any contraceptive method	0.769	0.033	243	311	1.208	0.043	0.703	0.834
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.749	0.032	243	311	1.152	0.043	0.685	0.814
Want no more children	0.134	0.027	243	311	1.252	0.205	0.079	0.189
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.298	0.031	243	311	1.041	0.103	0.237	0.359
Ideal number of children	5.157	0.238	194	252	1.248	0.046	4.681	5.633
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	246	316	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.002	0.002	104	111	0.511	1.021	0.000	0.007

na = Not applicable

Table B.22 Sampling errors: Takhar sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.175	0.020	819	1105	1.498	0.114	0.135	0.214
Literacy	0.145	0.019	819	1105	1.517	0.129	0.108	0.183
No education	0.849	0.021	819	1105	1.655	0.024	0.808	0.891
Secondary or higher education	0.091	0.016	819	1105	1.553	0.171	0.060	0.123
Never married (never in union)	0.224	0.016	1219	1672	0.973	0.071	0.192	0.256
Currently married (in union)	0.640	0.054	1219	1672	1.170	0.085	0.531	0.749
Married before age 20	0.647	0.027	939	1283	1.165	0.042	0.593	0.701
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.485	0.021	939	1283	1.008	0.044	0.443	0.528
Currently pregnant	0.136	0.018	1219	1672	1.314	0.131	0.101	0.172
Children ever born	3.048	0.265	1219	1672	1.072	0.087	2.519	3.578
Children surviving	2.622	0.228	1219	1672	1.076	0.087	2.165	3.079
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.803	0.250	197	269	1.168	0.032	7.303	8.303
Know any contraceptive method	0.956	0.012	792	1070	1.677	0.013	0.932	0.981
Know a mordern method	0.946	0.015	792	1070	1.833	0.016	0.916	0.975
Currently using any method	0.094	0.014	792	1070	1.365	0.151	0.065	0.122
Currently using a modern method	0.077	0.012	792	1070	1.224	0.151	0.054	0.100
Currently using pill	0.014	0.004	792	1070	1.035	0.312	0.005	0.022
Currently using IUD	0.003	0.001	792	1070	0.693	0.461	0.000	0.005
Currently using condoms	0.010	0.004	792	1070	1.091	0.378	0.003	0.018
Currently using injectables	0.037	0.008	792	1070	1.213	0.221	0.020	0.053
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	792	1070	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.009	0.004	792	1070	1.088	0.409	0.002	0.016
Using public sector source	0.687	0.067	72	78	1.205	0.097	0.554	0.820
Want no more children	0.277	0.023	792	1070	1.434	0.083	0.231	0.322
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.214	0.016	792	1070	1.130	0.077	0.182	0.247
Ideal number of children	5.088	0.120	468	576	1.309	0.024	4.848	5.327
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.652	0.043	554	751	2.146	0.067	0.565	0.739
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.588	0.037	554	751	1.747	0.062	0.514	0.661
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.497	0.044	931	1254	2.143	0.088	0.410	0.584
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.388	0.025	883	1187	1.380	0.063	0.339	0.437
Treated with ORS	0.463	0.042	339	461	1.381	0.090	0.380	0.546
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.415	0.037	339	461	1.203	0.088	0.342	0.488
Vaccination card seen	0.626	0.037	183	256	1.045	0.059	0.552	0.700
Received BCG vaccination	0.753	0.042	183	256	1.342	0.056	0.669	0.838
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.665	0.041	183	256	1.202	0.062	0.582	0.748
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.747	0.041	183	256	1.301	0.055	0.664	0.829
Received measles vaccination	0.740	0.050	183	256	1.564	0.068	0.640	0.840
Received all vaccinations	0.565	0.050	183	256	1.390	0.089	0.464	0.666
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	819	1105	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.009	0.009	163	174	1.233	1.024	0.000	0.027
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.446	0.022	656	805	1.156	0.050	0.402	0.491
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.412	0.029	656	805	1.521	0.071	0.354	0.471
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.220	0.019	656	805	1.166	0.086	0.183	0.258
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.650	0.270	3415	4661	1.157	0.048	5.110	6.191
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	39	5.457	1752	2356	0.999	0.141	27.74	49.567
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21	4.377	1750	2350	1.291	0.205	12.62	30.126
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	60	8.649	1754	2358	1.375	0.144	42.73	77.324
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	26	4.508	1742	2360	1.073	0.174	16.945	34.976
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	84	10.238	1761	2368	1.402	0.121	63.953	104.905
MEN								
Urban residence	0.182	0.020	217	296	0.767	0.110	0.142	0.223
Literacy	0.336	0.044	217	296	1.368	0.131	0.248	0.424
No education	0.589	0.053	217	296	1.568	0.090	0.483	0.694
Secondary or higher education	0.187	0.034	217	296	1.282	0.182	0.119	0.255
Never married (in union)	0.142	0.022	250	345	1.062	0.152	0.099	0.185
Currently married (in union)	0.858	0.022	250	345	1.062	0.025	0.815	0.901
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.121	0.024	250	345	1.186	0.203	0.072	0.170
Knows any contraceptive method	0.863	0.031	217	296	1.305	0.035	0.802	0.924
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.863	0.031	217	296	1.305	0.035	0.802	0.924
Want no more children	0.204	0.033	217	296	1.189	0.160	0.139	0.269
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.360	0.038	217	296	1.156	0.105	0.284	0.436
Ideal number of children	5.689	0.289	118	159	1.147	0.051	5.111	6.267
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.004	0.003	217	296	0.672	0.699	0.000	0.010
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.003	0.003	125	159	0.604	1.004	0.000	0.009

na = Not applicable

Table B.23 Sampling errors: Kunduz sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.225	0.040	839	1232	2.748	0.177	0.146	0.305
Literacy	0.097	0.013	839	1232	1.314	0.138	0.071	0.124
No education	0.902	0.015	839	1232	1.470	0.017	0.872	0.932
Secondary or higher education	0.048	0.009	839	1232	1.177	0.181	0.031	0.066
Never married (never in union)	0.154	0.007	1239	1758	0.825	0.042	0.141	0.167
Currently married (in union)	0.691	0.059	1239	1758	1.133	0.086	0.572	0.809
Married before age 20	0.572	0.034	954	1395	1.111	0.060	0.503	0.640
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.352	0.024	954	1395	1.046	0.067	0.305	0.399
Currently pregnant	0.198	0.026	1239	1758	1.407	0.132	0.145	0.250
Children ever born	2.977	0.249	1239	1758	1.014	0.083	2.480	3.474
Children surviving	2.772	0.234	1239	1758	1.026	0.084	2.304	3.240
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.450	0.188	210	312	1.056	0.029	6.073	6.826
Know any contraceptive method	0.933	0.015	820	1214	1.743	0.016	0.902	0.963
Know a mordern method	0.933	0.015	820	1214	1.743	0.016	0.902	0.963
Currently using any method	0.129	0.015	820	1214	1.250	0.113	0.100	0.159
Currently using a modern method	0.124	0.015	820	1214	1.258	0.117	0.095	0.153
Currently using pill	0.032	0.007	820	1214	1.108	0.214	0.018	0.045
Currently using IUD	0.024	0.005	820	1214	0.922	0.205	0.014	0.034
Currently using condoms	0.010	0.004	820	1214	1.041	0.356	0.003	0.018
Currently using injectables	0.052	0.006	820	1214	0.811	0.121	0.039	0.064
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	820	1214	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.007	0.004	820	1214	1.340	0.576	0.000	0.014
Using public sector source	0.436	0.065	118	151	1.412	0.149	0.306	0.566
Want no more children	0.126	0.020	820	1214	1.716	0.158	0.086	0.165
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.238	0.018	820	1214	1.240	0.078	0.201	0.275
Ideal number of children	6.268	0.165	534	763	1.856	0.026	5.939	6.597
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.706	0.024	528	760	1.215	0.035	0.657	0.755
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.464	0.034	528	760	1.530	0.073	0.397	0.531
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.597	0.035	866	1222	1.589	0.059	0.526	0.667
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.327	0.021	828	1177	1.153	0.065	0.285	0.370
Treated with ORS	0.671	0.045	264	385	1.288	0.068	0.580	0.762
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.447	0.046	264	385	1.313	0.102	0.356	0.539
Vaccination card seen	0.644	0.057	150	207	1.418	0.089	0.529	0.758
Received BCG vaccination	0.873	0.031	150	207	1.106	0.036	0.810	0.935
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.569	0.053	150	207	1.278	0.094	0.463	0.676
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.680	0.043	150	207	1.083	0.063	0.594	0.765
Received measles vaccination	0.468	0.072	150	207	1.701	0.153	0.325	0.612
Received all vaccinations	0.380	0.063	150	207	1.539	0.166	0.253	0.506
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.006	0.002	839	1232	0.947	0.439	0.001	0.010
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.010	0.007	300	432	1.255	0.731	0.000	0.024
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.414	0.026	651	900	1.339	0.062	0.363	0.466
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.397	0.027	651	900	1.384	0.067	0.344	0.450
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.373	0.024	651	900	1.286	0.065	0.324	0.422
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.430	0.252	3666	5238	0.824	0.057	3.925	4.934
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	13	3.804	1794	2627	1.206	0.304	4.896	20.113
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16	3.458	1805	2641	1.084	0.217	9.043	22.874
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	28	5.559	1796	2629	1.275	0.195	17.345	39.582
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	11	3.664	1832	2686	1.417	0.322	4.04	18.697
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	40	6.186	1802	2637	1.234	0.157	27.137	51.88
MEN								
Urban residence	0.196	0.042	297	479	1.797	0.212	0.113	0.279
Literacy	0.398	0.027	297	479	0.952	0.068	0.344	0.452
No education	0.563	0.045	297	479	1.562	0.080	0.473	0.654
Secondary or higher education	0.282	0.027	297	479	1.047	0.097	0.228	0.337
Never married (in union)	0.169	0.025	354	577	1.020	0.149	0.119	0.219
Currently married (in union)	0.817	0.022	354	577	0.894	0.027	0.773	0.862
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.100	0.017	354	577	1.090	0.168	0.066	0.134
Knows any contraceptive method	0.799	0.036	292	472	1.545	0.045	0.727	0.872
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.786	0.033	292	472	1.351	0.041	0.721	0.851
Want no more children	0.215	0.024	292	472	1.006	0.113	0.167	0.264
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.112	0.034	292	472	1.822	0.301	0.045	0.180
Ideal number of children	5.280	0.143	210	321	1.160	0.027	4.994	5.565
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.015	0.009	297	479	1.284	0.597	0.000	0.034
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.038	0.014	179	289	0.999	0.375	0.010	0.067

na = Not applicable

Table B.24 Sampling errors: Samangan sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.094	0.007	682	330	0.635	0.076	0.080	0.108
Literacy	0.110	0.017	682	330	1.451	0.158	0.075	0.145
No education	0.882	0.018	682	330	1.490	0.021	0.845	0.919
Secondary or higher education	0.065	0.015	682	330	1.605	0.234	0.034	0.095
Never married (never in union)	0.213	0.026	930	466	1.364	0.123	0.161	0.266
Currently married (in union)	0.685	0.075	930	466	1.175	0.109	0.535	0.835
Married before age 20	0.623	0.016	740	353	0.976	0.026	0.590	0.656
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.403	0.026	740	353	1.457	0.064	0.352	0.455
Currently pregnant	0.148	0.021	930	466	1.232	0.141	0.106	0.190
Children ever born	3.084	0.371	930	466	1.201	0.120	2.342	3.825
Children surviving	2.730	0.327	930	466	1.202	0.120	2.075	3.384
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.404	0.300	167	82	1.340	0.047	5.804	7.005
Know any contraceptive method	0.868	0.028	660	319	2.094	0.032	0.813	0.923
Know a mordern method	0.822	0.030	660	319	2.023	0.037	0.761	0.882
Currently using any method	0.046	0.012	660	319	1.451	0.259	0.022	0.069
Currently using a modern method	0.043	0.012	660	319	1.465	0.269	0.020	0.066
Currently using pill	0.012	0.005	660	319	1.115	0.398	0.002	0.021
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.002	660	319	0.941	0.617	0.000	0.008
Currently using condoms	0.002	0.001	660	319	0.880	0.822	0.000	0.005
Currently using injectables	0.023	0.010	660	319	1.705	0.435	0.003	0.043
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	660	319	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.002	0.001	660	319	0.816	0.674	0.000	0.005
Using public sector source	0.800	0.086	33	13	1.208	0.107	0.628	0.972
Want no more children	0.232	0.031	660	319	1.864	0.132	0.171	0.294
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.196	0.026	660	319	1.650	0.130	0.145	0.248
Ideal number of children	5.574	0.149	681	330	2.308	0.027	5.277	5.872
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.468	0.048	462	225	2.085	0.104	0.371	0.565
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.270	0.026	462	225	1.266	0.097	0.218	0.322
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.328	0.062	748	359	2.817	0.190	0.204	0.452
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.286	0.026	716	345	1.577	0.089	0.235	0.337
Treated with ORS	0.350	0.061	192	99	1.759	0.174	0.228	0.471
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.510	0.034	192	99	0.896	0.066	0.443	0.577
Vaccination card seen	0.506	0.075	133	60	1.664	0.149	0.355	0.656
Received BCG vaccination	0.719	0.065	133	60	1.612	0.091	0.588	0.850
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.380	0.076	133	60	1.731	0.200	0.228	0.533
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.355	0.074	133	60	1.701	0.208	0.207	0.502
Received measles vaccination	0.443	0.070	133	60	1.551	0.157	0.304	0.583
Received all vaccinations	0.243	0.059	133	60	1.523	0.244	0.125	0.362
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	682	330	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	39	9	na	na	na	na
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.331	0.038	593	244	1.952	0.114	0.256	0.407
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.206	0.028	593	244	1.682	0.136	0.150	0.262
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.200	0.025	593	244	1.517	0.125	0.150	0.250
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.088	0.175	2637	1294	1.054	0.034	4.738	5.437
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21	4.267	1516	731	1.055	0.204	12.393	29.461
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32	3.342	1514	731	0.739	0.105	24.996	38.362
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	53	5.392	1517	732	0.898	0.103	41.821	63.39
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	15	2.76	1538	741	0.852	0.185	9.359	20.4
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	67	6.1	1522	734	0.886	0.091	54.502	78.903
MEN								
Urban residence	0.088	0.008	269	125	0.466	0.092	0.072	0.104
Literacy	0.330	0.036	269	125	1.258	0.110	0.257	0.402
No education	0.690	0.034	269	125	1.216	0.050	0.621	0.759
Secondary or higher education	0.196	0.029	269	125	1.184	0.147	0.139	0.254
Never married (in union)	0.361	0.139	406	196	1.071	0.386	0.082	0.639
Currently married (in union)	0.639	0.139	406	196	1.071	0.218	0.361	0.918
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.112	0.021	323	154	1.156	0.185	0.071	0.154
Knows any contraceptive method	0.870	0.030	269	125	1.462	0.035	0.810	0.930
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.870	0.030	269	125	1.462	0.035	0.810	0.930
Want no more children	0.165	0.025	269	125	1.107	0.152	0.115	0.215
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.575	0.041	269	125	1.348	0.071	0.494	0.657
Ideal number of children	6.334	0.124	257	122	1.146	0.020	6.085	6.582
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	269	125	0.561	1.005	0.000	0.003
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.003	0.003	119	41	0.606	0.999	0.000	0.009

na = Not applicable

Table B.25 Sampling errors: Balkh sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.329	0.031	909	1781	1.974	0.094	0.267	0.391
Literacy	0.177	0.028	909	1781	2.190	0.157	0.121	0.232
No education	0.774	0.035	909	1781	2.494	0.045	0.704	0.843
Secondary or higher education	0.112	0.021	909	1781	1.977	0.185	0.070	0.153
Never married (never in union)	0.209	0.018	1438	2683	1.154	0.085	0.174	0.245
Currently married (in union)	0.649	0.044	1438	2683	0.989	0.067	0.562	0.737
Married before age 20	0.576	0.019	1009	1973	1.377	0.034	0.537	0.615
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.372	0.019	1009	1973	1.289	0.052	0.333	0.410
Currently pregnant	0.137	0.016	1438	2683	1.220	0.113	0.106	0.169
Children ever born	2.785	0.227	1438	2683	1.075	0.082	2.331	3.240
Children surviving	2.481	0.206	1438	2683	1.097	0.083	2.069	2.892
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.957	0.256	211	419	1.267	0.037	6.445	7.469
Know any contraceptive method	0.971	0.015	888	1742	2.585	0.015	0.941	1.000
Know a mordern method	0.971	0.015	888	1742	2.585	0.015	0.941	1.000
Currently using any method	0.206	0.027	888	1742	1.963	0.130	0.152	0.259
Currently using a modern method	0.131	0.017	888	1742	1.478	0.128	0.097	0.164
Currently using pill	0.028	0.007	888	1742	1.306	0.257	0.014	0.043
Currently using IUD	0.011	0.004	888	1742	1.002	0.318	0.004	0.018
Currently using condoms	0.032	0.006	888	1742	1.057	0.195	0.020	0.045
Currently using injectables	0.032	0.006	888	1742	1.051	0.193	0.020	0.045
Currently using implants	0.001	0.001	888	1742	0.763	1.015	0.000	0.002
Currently using female sterilization	0.022	0.007	888	1742	1.342	0.300	0.009	0.035
Using public sector source	0.409	0.060	117	225	1.301	0.146	0.290	0.528
Want no more children	0.230	0.019	888	1742	1.343	0.083	0.192	0.268
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.178	0.016	888	1742	1.267	0.092	0.145	0.210
Ideal number of children	5.605	0.135	738	1437	1.947	0.024	5.334	5.875
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.846	0.024	625	1232	1.687	0.029	0.797	0.894
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.628	0.027	625	1232	1.414	0.044	0.573	0.682
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.506	0.063	979	1943	3.181	0.125	0.379	0.633
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.338	0.019	945	1874	1.165	0.057	0.300	0.377
Treated with ORS	0.278	0.034	324	634	1.248	0.124	0.209	0.347
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.451	0.030	324	634	0.993	0.066	0.391	0.511
Vaccination card seen	0.558	0.046	191	375	1.262	0.082	0.467	0.649
Received BCG vaccination	0.780	0.037	191	375	1.238	0.048	0.706	0.855
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.505	0.041	191	375	1.140	0.082	0.422	0.588
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.657	0.041	191	375	1.179	0.062	0.576	0.738
Received measles vaccination	0.640	0.035	191	375	0.991	0.054	0.571	0.709
Received all vaccinations	0.389	0.037	191	375	1.053	0.096	0.314	0.464
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.004	0.002	909	1781	1.009	0.514	0.000	0.009
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.027	0.012	206	398	1.025	0.432	0.004	0.050
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.262	0.023	686	1320	1.344	0.086	0.217	0.307
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.246	0.022	686	1320	1.358	0.091	0.201	0.291
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.180	0.017	686	1320	1.174	0.096	0.145	0.214
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.523	0.334	3931	7484	1.289	0.060	4.856	6.191
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	24	4.593	1830	3644	1.109	0.188	15.199	33.57
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	29	4.986	1839	3671	1.189	0.173	18.774	38.718
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	53	7.012	1831	3646	1.178	0.132	39.107	67.154
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	12	3.871	1825	3656	1.369	0.321	4.306	19.791
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	65	8.653	1836	3656	1.245	0.134	47.233	81.845
MEN								
Urban residence	0.350	0.038	314	616	1.408	0.109	0.274	0.426
Literacy	0.449	0.042	314	616	1.485	0.093	0.365	0.532
No education	0.502	0.045	314	616	1.596	0.090	0.411	0.592
Secondary or higher education	0.271	0.035	314	616	1.404	0.130	0.201	0.342
Never married (in union)	0.357	0.097	512	958	0.949	0.273	0.162	0.552
Currently married (in union)	0.640	0.097	512	958	0.948	0.151	0.446	0.834
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.048	0.013	429	825	1.245	0.279	0.021	0.075
Knows any contraceptive method	0.971	0.012	312	613	1.228	0.012	0.948	0.994
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.963	0.013	312	613	1.246	0.014	0.936	0.989
Want no more children	0.227	0.026	312	613	1.102	0.115	0.175	0.280
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.217	0.024	312	613	1.013	0.109	0.170	0.265
Ideal number of children	5.184	0.199	202	391	1.270	0.038	4.786	5.582
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.018	0.008	314	616	1.023	0.426	0.003	0.033
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.004	0.004	151	300	0.795	1.023	0.000	0.012

Table B.26 Sampling errors: Sar-E-Pul sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.084	0.021	812	654	2.171	0.252	0.042	0.126
Literacy	0.170	0.039	812	654	2.936	0.229	0.092	0.248
No education	0.806	0.038	812	654	2.713	0.047	0.730	0.882
Secondary or higher education	0.070	0.017	812	654	1.843	0.236	0.037	0.103
Never married (never in union)	0.272	0.036	1157	945	1.262	0.133	0.2	0.345
Currently married (in union)	0.682	0.043	1157	945	1.099	0.063	0.597	0.767
Married before age 20	0.602	0.025	916	727	1.241	0.042	0.551	0.652
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.354	0.029	916	727	1.619	0.082	0.296	0.412
Currently pregnant	0.153	0.021	1157	945	1.581	0.136	0.111	0.195
Children ever born	2.702	0.185	1157	945	1.032	0.068	2.332	3.072
Children surviving	2.457	0.172	1157	945	1.056	0.070	2.113	2.800
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.059	0.244	192	161	1.352	0.040	5.570	6.548
Know any contraceptive method	0.946	0.012	798	644	1.445	0.012	0.923	0.969
Know a mordern method	0.943	0.012	798	644	1.459	0.013	0.919	0.967
Currently using any method	0.118	0.017	798	644	1.515	0.147	0.084	0.153
Currently using a modern method	0.101	0.014	798	644	1.335	0.141	0.073	0.130
Currently using pill	0.046	0.007	798	644	0.960	0.155	0.032	0.060
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.002	798	644	1.089	0.618	0.000	0.009
Currently using condoms	0.006	0.004	798	644	1.403	0.619	0.000	0.014
Currently using injectables	0.045	0.011	798	644	1.502	0.246	0.023	0.067
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	798	644	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.000	0.000	798	644	0.377	0.777	0.000	0.001
Using public sector source	0.913	0.030	96	65	1.025	0.033	0.853	0.972
Want no more children	0.266	0.019	798	644	1.244	0.073	0.227	0.305
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.195	0.018	798	644	1.250	0.090	0.160	0.230
Ideal number of children	5.729	0.114	775	624	1.721	0.020	5.502	5.956
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.620	0.029	553	430	1.399	0.047	0.561	0.678
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.595	0.033	553	430	1.543	0.055	0.530	0.661
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.560	0.044	818	625	2.125	0.079	0.472	0.648
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.225	0.014	780	596	0.922	0.060	0.197	0.252
Treated with ORS	0.454	0.050	156	134	1.263	0.110	0.354	0.553
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.351	0.046	156	134	1.224	0.131	0.259	0.443
Vaccination card seen	0.590	0.035	142	104	0.810	0.060	0.519	0.661
Received BCG vaccination	0.779	0.025	142	104	0.673	0.032	0.729	0.828
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.450	0.059	142	104	1.352	0.131	0.332	0.567
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.468	0.058	142	104	1.303	0.124	0.352	0.584
Received measles vaccination	0.609	0.038	142	104	0.875	0.062	0.533	0.684
Received all vaccinations	0.373	0.047	142	104	1.123	0.127	0.278	0.468
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	812	654	0.666	0.810	0.000	0.002
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	78	51	na	na	na	na
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.599	0.029	712	483	1.572	0.048	0.541	0.657
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.584	0.031	712	483	1.663	0.053	0.522	0.645
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.517	0.037	712	483	1.952	0.071	0.444	0.590
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.820	0.288	3248	2624	1.179	0.060	4.245	5.396
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	44	5.973	1653	1268	1.002	0.134	32.514	56.405
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19	5.009	1661	1274	1.422	0.268	8.641	28.678
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	63	7.841	1653	1268	1.167	0.124	47.436	78.802
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	12	3.526	1670	1304	1.266	0.293	4.985	19.089
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	74	8.96	1657	1270	1.239	0.12	56.476	92.315
MEN								
Urban residence	0.090	0.024	260	195	1.329	0.263	0.043	0.137
Literacy	0.467	0.044	260	195	1.421	0.095	0.378	0.555
No education	0.548	0.043	260	195	1.374	0.078	0.463	0.633
Secondary or higher education	0.144	0.037	260	195	1.676	0.254	0.071	0.218
Never married (in union)	0.250	0.108	336	260	1.190	0.431	0.035	0.465
Currently married (in union)	0.739	0.116	336	260	1.298	0.157	0.508	0.971
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.059	0.015	281	208	1.090	0.258	0.028	0.089
Knows any contraceptive method	0.825	0.021	258	192	0.892	0.026	0.783	0.868
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.823	0.021	258	192	0.868	0.025	0.781	0.864
Want no more children	0.270	0.028	258	192	1.026	0.105	0.214	0.327
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.412	0.034	258	192	1.092	0.081	0.345	0.479
Ideal number of children	5.536	0.153	225	167	1.140	0.028	5.231	5.841
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.015	0.008	260	195	1.035	0.514	0.000	0.031
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.025	0.015	138	89	1.152	0.619	0.000	0.055

na = Not applicable

Table B.27 Sampling errors: Ghor sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.039	0.009	886	715	1.308	0.218	0.022	0.056
Literacy	0.095	0.015	886	715	1.471	0.152	0.066	0.124
No education	0.890	0.013	886	715	1.232	0.015	0.864	0.916
Secondary or higher education	0.067	0.013	886	715	1.512	0.190	0.041	0.092
Never married (never in union)	0.569	0.113	1105	889	1.55	0.198	0.344	0.794
Currently married (in union)	0.796	0.026	1105	889	1.426	0.033	0.743	0.849
Married before age 20	0.804	0.016	868	695	1.378	0.020	0.772	0.836
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.550	0.020	868	695	1.255	0.037	0.509	0.591
Currently pregnant	0.238	0.015	1105	889	1.138	0.063	0.208	0.268
Children ever born	3.678	0.160	1105	889	1.177	0.044	3.358	3.998
Children surviving	3.120	0.135	1105	889	1.181	0.043	2.849	3.391
Children ever born to women age 40-49	8.384	0.188	161	125	1.291	0.022	8.007	8.760
Know any contraceptive method	0.997	0.002	872	708	0.997	0.002	0.994	1.001
Know a mordern method	0.997	0.002	872	708	0.997	0.002	0.994	1.001
Currently using any method	0.146	0.015	872	708	1.278	0.105	0.115	0.176
Currently using a modern method	0.145	0.015	872	708	1.279	0.105	0.115	0.176
Currently using pill	0.025	0.007	872	708	1.256	0.264	0.012	0.039
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.001	872	708	0.510	0.415	0.000	0.003
Currently using condoms	0.006	0.003	872	708	1.087	0.477	0.000	0.012
Currently using injectables	0.111	0.017	872	708	1.599	0.153	0.077	0.146
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	872	708	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.000	0.000	872	708	0.614	1.005	0.000	0.001
Using public sector source	0.885	0.040	146	102	1.486	0.045	0.806	0.964
Want no more children	0.164	0.022	872	708	1.741	0.133	0.120	0.207
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.391	0.021	872	708	1.268	0.054	0.349	0.433
Ideal number of children	5.846	0.076	798	641	1.192	0.013	5.694	5.998
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.588	0.025	664	542	1.285	0.042	0.539	0.637
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.791	0.035	664	542	2.174	0.044	0.722	0.860
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.164	0.013	1105	913	1.124	0.082	0.137	0.191
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.523	0.031	1032	846	1.716	0.059	0.461	0.585
Treated with ORS	0.377	0.037	554	443	1.499	0.098	0.304	0.451
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.559	0.034	554	443	1.279	0.060	0.492	0.626
Vaccination card seen	0.397	0.062	156	128	1.549	0.155	0.274	0.520
Received BCG vaccination	0.442	0.043	156	128	1.074	0.098	0.356	0.529
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.323	0.056	156	128	1.475	0.172	0.212	0.434
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.375	0.053	156	128	1.343	0.140	0.270	0.480
Received measles vaccination	0.394	0.039	156	128	0.979	0.098	0.317	0.471
Received all vaccinations	0.259	0.044	156	128	1.242	0.170	0.171	0.346
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	886	715	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.003	0.002	199	153	0.559	0.719	0.000	0.007
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.932	0.014	708	528	1.512	0.015	0.903	0.960
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.917	0.017	708	528	1.602	0.018	0.884	0.950
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.903	0.018	708	528	1.628	0.020	0.866	0.939
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.777	0.326	3089	2494	1.788	0.056	5.125	6.428
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32	3.985	2264	1828	0.988	0.123	24.493	40.434
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	55	4.254	2287	1851	0.986	0.077	46.528	63.545
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	88	6.752	2270	1837	1.138	0.077	73.996	101.003
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	19	4.716	2326	1907	1.449	0.255	9.076	27.941
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	104	9.655	2280	1841	1.375	0.092	85.078	123.699
MEN								
Urban residence	0.029	0.006	398	322	0.701	0.204	0.017	0.040
Literacy	0.518	0.028	398	322	1.105	0.054	0.463	0.574
No education	0.498	0.025	398	322	0.989	0.050	0.449	0.548
Secondary or higher education	0.422	0.034	398	322	1.388	0.082	0.353	0.491
Never married (in union)	0.839	0.070	1632	2003	1.585	0.083	0.700	0.979
Currently married (in union)	0.157	0.069	1632	2003	1.602	0.439	0.019	0.295
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.148	0.016	560	473	1.070	0.105	0.117	0.179
Knows any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	393	315	0.520	0.001	0.997	1.001
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.998	0.001	393	315	0.448	0.001	0.996	1.000
Want no more children	0.115	0.020	393	315	1.222	0.172	0.075	0.154
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.505	0.023	393	315	0.910	0.045	0.459	0.551
Ideal number of children	7.472	0.097	350	278	0.963	0.013	7.278	7.666
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.011	0.007	398	322	1.430	0.686	0.000	0.026
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	201	152	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table B.28 Sampling errors: Daykundi sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.027	0.004	669	329	0.654	0.152	0.019	0.035
Literacy	0.181	0.023	669	329	1.538	0.127	0.135	0.227
No education	0.823	0.025	669	329	1.674	0.030	0.773	0.873
Secondary or higher education	0.130	0.020	669	329	1.544	0.155	0.090	0.170
Never married (never in union)	0.436	0.072	1028	514	1.311	0.166	0.292	0.58
Currently married (in union)	0.621	0.041	1028	514	1.251	0.066	0.538	0.703
Married before age 20	0.700	0.015	706	345	1.015	0.021	0.671	0.729
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.418	0.020	706	345	1.135	0.048	0.378	0.458
Currently pregnant	0.094	0.013	1028	514	1.287	0.133	0.069	0.119
Children ever born	2.600	0.192	1028	514	1.116	0.074	2.216	2.984
Children surviving	2.397	0.176	1028	514	1.118	0.073	2.044	2.749
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.611	0.265	148	74	1.128	0.040	6.081	7.140
Know any contraceptive method	0.788	0.026	648	319	1.628	0.033	0.735	0.840
Know a mordern method	0.788	0.026	648	319	1.628	0.033	0.735	0.840
Currently using any method	0.110	0.017	648	319	1.396	0.156	0.076	0.145
Currently using a modern method	0.110	0.017	648	319	1.396	0.156	0.076	0.145
Currently using pill	0.052	0.008	648	319	0.933	0.157	0.035	0.068
Currently using IUD	0.001	0.001	648	319	0.681	0.740	0.000	0.003
Currently using condoms	0.020	0.007	648	319	1.351	0.371	0.005	0.035
Currently using injectables	0.037	0.010	648	319	1.301	0.261	0.018	0.056
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	648	319	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.000	0.000	648	319	0.420	1.002	0.000	0.001
Using public sector source	0.637	0.057	86	35	1.098	0.090	0.522	0.751
Want no more children	0.212	0.022	648	319	1.394	0.106	0.167	0.257
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.205	0.019	648	319	1.173	0.091	0.168	0.242
Ideal number of children	3.818	0.136	663	327	1.282	0.036	3.546	4.091
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.427	0.034	455	216	1.440	0.079	0.359	0.494
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.262	0.031	455	216	1.477	0.118	0.201	0.324
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.226	0.036	642	315	1.914	0.160	0.154	0.298
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.149	0.025	627	308	1.633	0.169	0.099	0.199
Treated with ORS	0.118	0.053	87	46	1.380	0.446	0.013	0.223
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.287	0.082	87	46	1.669	0.286	0.123	0.451
Vaccination card seen	0.404	0.062	124	63	1.422	0.153	0.281	0.528
Received BCG vaccination	0.471	0.052	124	63	1.166	0.110	0.368	0.575
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.437	0.053	124	63	1.210	0.122	0.330	0.543
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.465	0.056	124	63	1.262	0.120	0.354	0.577
Received measles vaccination	0.468	0.050	124	63	1.124	0.106	0.369	0.568
Received all vaccinations	0.337	0.045	124	63	1.064	0.132	0.248	0.426
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	669	329	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.272	0.244	7	3	1.270	0.896	0.000	0.759
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.177	0.037	585	240	2.347	0.210	0.103	0.252
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.139	0.032	585	240	2.203	0.228	0.076	0.202
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.129	0.032	585	240	2.294	0.247	0.065	0.193
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.158	0.295	2712	1350	1.114	0.057	4.569	5.747
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15	4.057	1366	680	1.133	0.279	6.421	22.651
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14	3.077	1373	682	0.983	0.221	7.764	20.07
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	28	5.089	1369	681	1.09	0.179	18.275	38.63
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	13	3.252	1382	684	1.093	0.243	6.892	19.901
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	41	6.208	1371	683	1.096	0.15	29.052	53.885
MEN								
Urban residence	0.029	0.003	150	77	0.225	0.107	0.023	0.035
Literacy	0.460	0.059	150	77	1.445	0.129	0.342	0.579
No education	0.631	0.065	150	77	1.642	0.103	0.501	0.762
Secondary or higher education	0.216	0.043	150	77	1.277	0.200	0.129	0.302
Never married (in union)	0.278	0.051	210	107	1.077	0.184	0.175	0.380
Currently married (in union)	0.717	0.050	210	107	1.057	0.070	0.617	0.817
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.125	0.022	210	107	0.913	0.175	0.081	0.168
Knows any contraceptive method	0.723	0.038	149	77	1.032	0.053	0.647	0.799
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.723	0.038	149	77	1.032	0.053	0.647	0.799
Want no more children	0.257	0.036	149	77	0.990	0.139	0.186	0.328
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.154	0.028	149	77	0.938	0.181	0.098	0.210
Ideal number of children	5.249	0.260	91	47	1.216	0.050	4.728	5.769
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.002	0.002	150	77	0.486	1.002	0.000	0.005
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	49	25	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table B.29 Sampling errors: Urozgan sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.060	0.016	805	230	1.917	0.269	0.028	0.092
Literacy	0.018	0.014	805	230	3.012	0.793	0.000	0.046
No education	0.982	0.014	805	230	2.994	0.014	0.954	1.010
Secondary or higher education	0.015	0.013	805	230	2.872	0.812	0.000	0.041
Never married (never in union)	0.229	0.022	1033	275	1.218	0.098	0.184	0.274
Currently married (in union)	0.830	0.042	1033	275	0.809	0.051	0.746	0.915
Married before age 20	0.721	0.022	796	229	1.478	0.030	0.677	0.765
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.397	0.023	796	229	1.327	0.058	0.351	0.442
Currently pregnant	0.157	0.016	1033	275	1.043	0.101	0.125	0.188
Children ever born	4.152	0.245	1033	275	0.858	0.059	3.663	4.641
Children surviving	3.603	0.206	1033	275	0.834	0.057	3.191	4.014
Children ever born to women age 40-49	8.773	0.310	116	33	1.354	0.035	8.152	9.393
Know any contraceptive method	0.832	0.044	801	229	3.338	0.053	0.743	0.921
Know a mordern method	0.832	0.044	801	229	3.338	0.053	0.743	0.921
Currently using any method	0.118	0.014	801	229	1.252	0.121	0.089	0.146
Currently using a modern method	0.118	0.014	801	229	1.252	0.121	0.089	0.146
Currently using pill	0.084	0.014	801	229	1.437	0.168	0.056	0.112
Currently using IUD	0.000	0.000	801	229	na	na	na	na
Currently using condoms	0.002	0.002	801	229	1.090	0.939	0.000	0.005
Currently using injectables	0.030	0.008	801	229	1.291	0.258	0.015	0.046
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	801	229	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.002	0.001	801	229	0.944	0.826	0.000	0.004
Using public sector source	0.499	0.094	93	27	1.775	0.188	0.312	0.686
Want no more children	0.060	0.010	801	229	1.209	0.169	0.040	0.081
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.090	0.017	801	229	1.698	0.191	0.056	0.124
Ideal number of children	4.801	0.228	512	148	1.828	0.048	4.344	5.257
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.191	0.030	699	200	2.012	0.157	0.131	0.251
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.247	0.051	699	200	3.097	0.206	0.145	0.349
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.128	0.028	1417	407	2.630	0.217	0.072	0.183
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.341	0.028	1350	385	2.505	0.081	0.286	0.397
Treated with ORS	0.697	0.087	440	131	3.758	0.125	0.523	0.872
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.739	0.068	440	131	3.006	0.092	0.602	0.876
Vaccination card seen	0.005	0.003	281	79	0.754	0.659	0.000	0.011
Received BCG vaccination	0.260	0.048	281	79	1.828	0.186	0.164	0.357
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.021	0.010	281	79	1.147	0.471	0.001	0.041
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.320	0.079	281	79	2.798	0.247	0.162	0.477
Received measles vaccination	0.035	0.011	281	79	1.010	0.317	0.013	0.058
Received all vaccinations	0.017	0.009	281	79	1.210	0.558	0.000	0.035
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	805	230	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	31	8	na	na	na	na
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.461	0.033	561	168	1.560	0.071	0.395	0.526
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.403	0.031	561	168	1.479	0.076	0.341	0.464
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.265	0.037	561	168	1.975	0.139	0.191	0.339
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	8.834	0.286	2920	794	0.756	0.032	8.262	9.406
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	55	4.398	2628	758	0.97	0.081	45.789	63.38
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	34	5.617	2622	756	1.595	0.164	22.995	45.463
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	89	6.208	2629	758	1.123	0.07	76.398	101.229
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	12	3.699	2560	740	1.564	0.321	4.141	18.938
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	99	6.914	2632	759	1.188	0.07	85.499	113.157
MEN								
Urban residence	0.052	0.012	337	92	1.022	0.238	0.027	0.077
Literacy	0.183	0.034	337	92	1.599	0.185	0.115	0.250
No education	0.814	0.033	337	92	1.568	0.041	0.747	0.880
Secondary or higher education	0.136	0.025	337	92	1.337	0.184	0.086	0.186
Never married (in union)	0.264	0.036	495	124	0.835	0.138	0.191	0.336
Currently married (in union)	0.736	0.036	495	124	0.835	0.050	0.664	0.809
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.017	0.006	422	115	0.963	0.347	0.005	0.029
Knows any contraceptive method	0.994	0.004	337	92	1.041	0.004	0.986	1.003
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.994	0.004	337	92	1.041	0.004	0.986	1.003
Want no more children	0.011	0.005	337	92	0.944	0.499	0.000	0.021
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.124	0.018	337	92	0.988	0.143	0.088	0.159
Ideal number of children	8.858	0.326	100	27	1.298	0.037	8.206	9.510
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	337	92	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	42	11	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table B.30 Sampling errors: Kandahar sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.412	0.088	952	2227	5.415	0.213	0.236	0.587
Literacy	0.066	0.015	952	2227	1.919	0.234	0.035	0.097
No education	0.955	0.011	952	2227	1.705	0.012	0.932	0.978
Secondary or higher education	0.019	0.006	952	2227	1.347	0.316	0.007	0.031
Never married (never in union)	0.275	0.024	1486	3099	1.17	0.086	0.228	0.323
Currently married (in union)	0.708	0.051	1486	3099	0.961	0.072	0.606	0.809
Married before age 20	0.728	0.008	961	2292	0.696	0.012	0.711	0.745
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.482	0.022	961	2292	1.428	0.046	0.438	0.526
Currently pregnant	0.192	0.025	1486	3099	1.443	0.129	0.143	0.242
Children ever born	3.374	0.352	1486	3099	1.300	0.104	2.669	4.079
Children surviving	3.086	0.304	1486	3099	1.229	0.099	2.478	3.695
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.528	0.231	167	413	1.045	0.031	7.066	7.991
Know any contraceptive method	0.998	0.002	942	2193	1.262	0.002	0.995	1.002
Know a mordern method	0.998	0.002	942	2193	1.262	0.002	0.995	1.002
Currently using any method	0.286	0.068	942	2193	4.571	0.238	0.150	0.422
Currently using a modern method	0.257	0.062	942	2193	4.308	0.241	0.133	0.381
Currently using pill	0.160	0.039	942	2193	3.284	0.247	0.081	0.238
Currently using IUD	0.011	0.004	942	2193	1.239	0.383	0.003	0.019
Currently using condoms	0.037	0.010	942	2193	1.626	0.269	0.017	0.058
Currently using injectables	0.036	0.010	942	2193	1.647	0.278	0.016	0.056
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	942	2193	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.006	0.003	942	2193	1.102	0.447	0.001	0.012
Using public sector source	0.170	0.039	292	550	1.781	0.232	0.091	0.249
Want no more children	0.222	0.031	942	2193	2.312	0.141	0.159	0.285
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.297	0.018	942	2193	1.233	0.062	0.260	0.334
Ideal number of children	7.329	0.514	873	2038	5.134	0.070	6.301	8.357
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.482	0.120	676	1631	6.148	0.249	0.242	0.723
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.283	0.071	676	1631	4.100	0.252	0.140	0.425
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.364	0.079	1189	2989	4.447	0.217	0.206	0.523
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.414	0.022	1102	2751	1.398	0.054	0.369	0.459
Treated with ORS	0.203	0.054	463	1139	2.478	0.266	0.095	0.311
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.482	0.119	463	1139	4.168	0.247	0.244	0.720
Vaccination card seen	0.431	0.103	182	426	2.737	0.239	0.225	0.636
Received BCG vaccination	0.429	0.101	182	426	2.700	0.236	0.226	0.632
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.248	0.075	182	426	2.265	0.303	0.098	0.398
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.505	0.057	182	426	1.500	0.112	0.392	0.618
Received measles vaccination	0.222	0.061	182	426	1.947	0.274	0.100	0.343
Received all vaccinations	0.160	0.050	182	426	1.823	0.314	0.059	0.260
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	952	2227	0.907	1.034	0.000	0.002
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.002	0.003	222	405	0.766	1.049	0.000	0.007
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.714	0.047	649	1630	2.637	0.066	0.620	0.808
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.707	0.047	649	1630	2.628	0.067	0.612	0.801
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.704	0.048	649	1630	2.672	0.068	0.608	0.800
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.465	0.515	3939	8598	2.324	0.080	5.435	7.495
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32	8.61	2387	6014	1.956	0.273	14.316	48.756
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	35	9.562	2401	6031	2.094	0.272	16.044	54.293
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	67	17.775	2388	6016	2.591	0.266	31.154	102.255
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	19	6.413	2355	5936	1.843	0.343	5.849	31.502
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	84	23.287	2395	6038	2.941	0.277	37.56	130.709
MEN								
Urban residence	0.420	0.082	411	874	3.320	0.195	0.257	0.584
Literacy	0.351	0.061	411	874	2.571	0.174	0.229	0.473
No education	0.690	0.069	411	874	2.983	0.100	0.552	0.827
Secondary or higher education	0.188	0.041	411	874	2.118	0.218	0.106	0.271
Never married (in union)	0.325	0.052	609	1295	1.278	0.161	0.221	0.430
Currently married (in union)	0.672	0.054	609	1295	1.319	0.080	0.564	0.779
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.062	0.011	564	1189	1.129	0.177	0.040	0.084
Knows any contraceptive method	0.997	0.003	409	870	1.033	0.003	0.992	1.003
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.947	0.031	409	870	2.820	0.033	0.885	1.010
Want no more children	0.135	0.020	409	870	1.174	0.147	0.096	0.175
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.163	0.043	409	870	2.355	0.266	0.076	0.250
Ideal number of children	7.350	0.368	303	605	2.432	0.050	6.615	8.086
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.010	0.004	411	874	0.900	0.441	0.001	0.019
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.160	0.028	272	503	1.260	0.176	0.104	0.216

na = Not applicable

Table B.31 Sampling errors: Jawzjan sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.227	0.050	865	614	3.459	0.218	0.128	0.327
Literacy	0.201	0.022	865	614	1.577	0.107	0.158	0.244
No education	0.726	0.027	865	614	1.808	0.038	0.672	0.781
Secondary or higher education	0.126	0.020	865	614	1.796	0.161	0.086	0.167
Never married (never in union)	0.087	0.018	1381	961	1.385	0.208	0.051	0.123
Currently married (in union)	0.628	0.083	1381	961	1.353	0.132	0.463	0.793
Married before age 20	0.527	0.039	1047	726	2.499	0.074	0.449	0.605
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.250	0.019	1047	726	1.444	0.077	0.212	0.289
Currently pregnant	0.177	0.031	1381	961	1.581	0.176	0.114	0.239
Children ever born	3.062	0.406	1381	961	1.305	0.133	2.249	3.874
Children surviving	2.813	0.392	1381	961	1.374	0.139	2.028	3.598
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.369	0.126	225	157	1.007	0.017	7.116	7.622
Know any contraceptive method	0.990	0.004	845	603	1.120	0.004	0.982	0.998
Know a mordern method	0.989	0.004	845	603	1.198	0.004	0.981	0.998
Currently using any method	0.146	0.028	845	603	2.269	0.190	0.091	0.201
Currently using a modern method	0.118	0.020	845	603	1.793	0.169	0.078	0.158
Currently using pill	0.038	0.006	845	603	0.945	0.164	0.025	0.050
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.001	845	603	0.816	0.564	0.000	0.005
Currently using condoms	0.022	0.008	845	603	1.659	0.382	0.005	0.039
Currently using injectables	0.031	0.007	845	603	1.170	0.226	0.017	0.045
Currently using implants	0.002	0.002	845	603	1.331	1.005	0.000	0.006
Currently using female sterilization	0.018	0.005	845	603	1.151	0.296	0.007	0.028
Using public sector source	0.587	0.037	98	68	0.744	0.063	0.513	0.662
Want no more children	0.292	0.023	845	603	1.451	0.078	0.247	0.338
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.218	0.010	845	603	0.720	0.047	0.197	0.238
Ideal number of children	3.803	0.111	695	496	1.093	0.029	3.581	4.025
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.542	0.038	550	398	1.779	0.070	0.467	0.618
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.555	0.012	550	398	0.545	0.021	0.532	0.578
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.753	0.017	873	599	0.923	0.022	0.720	0.787
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.203	0.026	833	569	1.694	0.128	0.151	0.255
Treated with ORS	0.605	0.045	164	115	1.091	0.075	0.514	0.696
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.353	0.066	164	115	1.540	0.186	0.221	0.484
Vaccination card seen	0.626	0.036	136	94	0.847	0.058	0.554	0.698
Received BCG vaccination	0.817	0.050	136	94	1.468	0.061	0.717	0.917
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.602	0.086	136	94	2.002	0.144	0.429	0.775
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.560	0.044	136	94	1.014	0.079	0.471	0.649
Received measles vaccination	0.571	0.091	136	94	2.078	0.159	0.389	0.753
Received all vaccinations	0.448	0.055	136	94	1.241	0.122	0.338	0.557
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	865	614	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.279	0.175	182	135	4.909	0.628	0.000	0.629
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.299	0.027	701	444	1.578	0.091	0.245	0.354
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.299	0.027	701	444	1.575	0.091	0.244	0.353
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.299	0.027	701	444	1.575	0.091	0.244	0.353
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.902	0.433	3921	2658	0.806	0.111	3.037	4.767
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15	2.607	1977	1453	1.01	0.176	9.591	20.018
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27	5.546	2002	1477	1.278	0.203	16.283	38.467
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	42	6.059	1981	1455	1.158	0.144	30.061	54.298
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	19	4.393	2125	1594	1.064	0.233	10.1	27.673
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	60	6.732	1983	1457	1.288	0.112	46.804	73.734
MEN								
Urban residence	0.202	0.049	331	218	2.217	0.244	0.104	0.301
Literacy	0.621	0.030	331	218	1.132	0.049	0.560	0.681
No education	0.323	0.024	331	218	0.951	0.076	0.274	0.372
Secondary or higher education	0.467	0.027	331	218	1.000	0.059	0.412	0.522
Never married (in union)	0.107	0.024	380	244	1.255	0.223	0.059	0.154
Currently married (in union)	0.893	0.024	380	244	1.255	0.027	0.846	0.941
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.073	0.010	380	244	0.770	0.143	0.052	0.094
Knows any contraceptive method	0.936	0.014	331	218	1.046	0.015	0.908	0.964
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.936	0.014	331	218	1.046	0.015	0.908	0.964
Want no more children	0.164	0.025	331	218	1.221	0.152	0.114	0.214
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.441	0.024	331	218	0.889	0.055	0.392	0.489
Ideal number of children	6.808	0.148	238	155	1.368	0.022	6.511	7.105
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.014	0.006	331	218	0.917	0.418	0.002	0.026
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	212	142	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table B.32 Sampling errors: Faryab sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.093	0.040	742	2114	3.739	0.432	0.013	0.174
Literacy	0.189	0.030	742	2114	2.089	0.160	0.128	0.249
No education	0.721	0.046	742	2114	2.807	0.064	0.628	0.814
Secondary or higher education	0.155	0.031	742	2114	2.355	0.203	0.092	0.218
Never married (never in union)	0.356	0.079	1079	3080	1.447	0.222	0.198	0.514
Currently married (in union)	0.659	0.044	1079	3080	1.364	0.066	0.572	0.747
Married before age 20	0.553	0.031	822	2340	2.014	0.056	0.491	0.616
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.336	0.032	822	2340	2.035	0.096	0.272	0.401
Currently pregnant	0.138	0.012	1079	3080	1.054	0.088	0.114	0.163
Children ever born	2.910	0.293	1079	3080	1.660	0.101	2.324	3.495
Children surviving	2.567	0.241	1079	3080	1.564	0.094	2.084	3.050
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.640	0.144	191	518	0.624	0.022	6.352	6.928
Know any contraceptive method	0.983	0.011	717	2030	2.331	0.011	0.961	1.006
Know a mordern method	0.983	0.011	717	2030	2.331	0.011	0.961	1.006
Currently using any method	0.124	0.013	717	2030	1.063	0.106	0.098	0.150
Currently using a modern method	0.122	0.013	717	2030	1.077	0.108	0.095	0.148
Currently using pill	0.033	0.014	717	2030	2.106	0.426	0.005	0.061
Currently using IUD	0.013	0.006	717	2030	1.517	0.491	0.000	0.026
Currently using condoms	0.009	0.005	717	2030	1.341	0.540	0.000	0.018
Currently using injectables	0.037	0.011	717	2030	1.513	0.288	0.016	0.059
Currently using implants	0.011	0.007	717	2030	1.864	0.675	0.000	0.025
Currently using female sterilization	0.006	0.004	717	2030	1.252	0.591	0.000	0.014
Using public sector source	0.785	0.095	69	221	1.873	0.121	0.595	0.975
Want no more children	0.196	0.017	717	2030	1.173	0.089	0.161	0.231
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.245	0.013	717	2030	0.794	0.052	0.219	0.271
Ideal number of children	5.519	0.080	573	1684	1.100	0.014	5.360	5.679
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.735	0.069	506	1451	3.440	0.093	0.598	0.873
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.741	0.048	506	1451	2.422	0.065	0.645	0.837
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.599	0.081	818	2398	3.624	0.135	0.437	0.760
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.325	0.025	780	2281	1.563	0.078	0.275	0.376
Treated with ORS	0.372	0.059	281	742	1.815	0.159	0.253	0.490
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.603	0.077	281	742	2.315	0.127	0.450	0.757
Vaccination card seen	0.789	0.057	158	486	1.801	0.072	0.675	0.903
Received BCG vaccination	0.920	0.045	158	486	2.137	0.049	0.829	1.010
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.817	0.086	158	486	2.850	0.105	0.645	0.989
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.887	0.055	158	486	2.239	0.062	0.777	0.998
Received measles vaccination	0.778	0.030	158	486	0.935	0.039	0.717	0.838
Received all vaccinations	0.690	0.054	158	486	1.512	0.079	0.581	0.799
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.002	0.002	742	2114	0.960	0.777	0.000	0.005
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.017	0.012	115	342	1.019	0.717	0.000	0.042
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.583	0.060	540	1577	2.788	0.102	0.464	0.702
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.570	0.054	540	1577	2.497	0.094	0.463	0.677
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.434	0.028	540	1577	1.313	0.065	0.378	0.490
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.207	0.251	3138	8833	1.686	0.040	5.705	6.709
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22	2.088	1514	4418	0.419	0.096	17.673	26.023
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	40	6.575	1515	4434	0.968	0.166	26.491	52.791
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	61	8.015	1517	4424	0.938	0.13	45.459	77.519
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	20	4.971	1463	4312	1.067	0.248	10.114	29.999
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	80	5.196	1527	4469	0.675	0.065	69.92	90.705
MEN								
Urban residence	0.075	0.035	230	706	2.014	0.470	0.004	0.146
Literacy	0.551	0.100	230	706	2.998	0.182	0.350	0.752
No education	0.337	0.108	230	706	3.381	0.321	0.121	0.553
Secondary or higher education	0.343	0.080	230	706	2.510	0.232	0.184	0.502
Never married (in union)	0.280	0.076	409	981	0.894	0.270	0.129	0.431
Currently married (in union)	0.718	0.076	409	981	0.901	0.106	0.566	0.870
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.077	0.018	293	873	1.116	0.229	0.042	0.113
Knows any contraceptive method	0.986	0.011	229	704	1.419	0.011	0.965	1.008
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.986	0.011	229	704	1.419	0.011	0.965	1.008
Want no more children	0.227	0.045	229	704	1.620	0.199	0.136	0.317
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.290	0.055	229	704	1.830	0.191	0.180	0.401
Ideal number of children	5.718	0.112	182	491	1.115	0.020	5.494	5.941
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.014	0.010	230	706	1.312	0.721	0.000	0.035
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.064	0.011	145	500	0.552	0.176	0.041	0.086

Table B.33 Sampling errors: Helmand sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.202	0.029	843	875	2.075	0.142	0.144	0.259
Literacy	0.053	0.014	843	875	1.785	0.261	0.025	0.080
No education	0.945	0.013	843	875	1.688	0.014	0.919	0.972
Secondary or higher education	0.033	0.011	843	875	1.736	0.323	0.012	0.055
Never married (never in union)	0.455	0.077	1058	1117	1.35	0.169	0.301	0.609
Currently married (in union)	0.782	0.035	1058	1117	1.320	0.045	0.711	0.853
Married before age 20	0.705	0.015	839	870	1.093	0.022	0.675	0.736
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.459	0.019	839	870	1.140	0.041	0.422	0.497
Currently pregnant	0.148	0.015	1058	1117	1.227	0.098	0.119	0.177
Children ever born	3.058	0.146	1058	1117	1.064	0.048	2.767	3.350
Children surviving	3.048	0.145	1058	1117	1.060	0.047	2.759	3.338
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.692	0.217	126	131	1.064	0.038	5.259	6.125
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	841	874	0.489	0.000	0.999	1.000
Know a mordern method	1.000	0.000	841	874	0.489	0.000	0.999	1.000
Currently using any method	0.155	0.014	841	874	1.108	0.089	0.128	0.183
Currently using a modern method	0.149	0.012	841	874	0.992	0.082	0.124	0.173
Currently using pill	0.052	0.008	841	874	1.084	0.160	0.035	0.068
Currently using IUD	0.026	0.006	841	874	1.168	0.246	0.013	0.039
Currently using condoms	0.015	0.005	841	874	1.149	0.324	0.005	0.024
Currently using injectables	0.036	0.005	841	874	0.790	0.142	0.026	0.046
Currently using implants	0.001	0.001	841	874	0.756	0.681	0.000	0.003
Currently using female sterilization	0.017	0.005	841	874	1.109	0.288	0.007	0.027
Using public sector source	0.317	0.040	144	130	1.017	0.125	0.238	0.396
Want no more children	0.220	0.016	841	874	1.141	0.074	0.187	0.253
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.221	0.020	841	874	1.421	0.092	0.180	0.262
Ideal number of children	5.100	0.114	724	728	1.492	0.022	4.872	5.329
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.307	0.017	537	568	0.885	0.057	0.272	0.342
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.218	0.022	537	568	1.233	0.100	0.175	0.262
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.266	0.022	834	898	1.198	0.084	0.221	0.311
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.037	0.007	830	893	1.041	0.178	0.024	0.051
Treated with ORS	0.682	0.067	35	33	0.812	0.098	0.549	0.815
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.868	0.058	35	33	0.968	0.067	0.752	0.983
Vaccination card seen	0.281	0.037	157	172	1.080	0.133	0.206	0.356
Received BCG vaccination	0.548	0.053	157	172	1.371	0.097	0.442	0.655
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.499	0.053	157	172	1.356	0.106	0.394	0.605
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.368	0.047	157	172	1.263	0.128	0.273	0.462
Received measles vaccination	0.469	0.047	157	172	1.218	0.101	0.374	0.563
Received all vaccinations	0.217	0.040	157	172	1.263	0.185	0.137	0.297
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	843	875	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	65	53	na	na	na	na
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.057	0.023	619	625	2.469	0.406	0.011	0.103
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.056	0.023	619	625	2.485	0.413	0.010	0.102
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.045	0.023	619	625	2.687	0.499	0.000	0.090
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.667	0.385	2953	3072	1.516	0.083	3.896	5.437
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.3	0.871	1998	2107	1.094	0.689	0	3.005
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.4	0.951	2017	2125	1.127	0.666	0	3.33
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	2.7	1.197	1998	2107	1.032	0.445	0.297	5.084
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	0.4	0.391	2083	2187	0.924	1.006	0	1.17
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.1	1.23	1998	2107	0.993	0.4	0.618	5.537
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.201	0.031	344	355	1.432	0.154	0.139	0.263
Literacy	0.543	0.038	344	355	1.423	0.071	0.467	0.620
No education	0.447	0.046	344	355	1.714	0.103	0.355	0.539
Secondary or higher education	0.339	0.043	344	355	1.670	0.126	0.254	0.425
Never married (in union)	0.562	0.080	762	810	1.085	0.143	0.402	0.723
Currently married (in union)	0.438	0.080	762	810	1.085	0.183	0.277	0.598
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.119	0.015	432	445	0.949	0.123	0.090	0.149
Knows any contraceptive method	0.952	0.015	344	355	1.260	0.015	0.923	0.981
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.952	0.015	344	355	1.260	0.015	0.923	0.981
Want no more children	0.325	0.026	344	355	1.014	0.079	0.273	0.376
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.214	0.015	344	355	0.687	0.071	0.184	0.244
Ideal number of children	6.358	0.132	336	347	1.040	0.021	6.095	6.622
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.011	0.005	344	355	0.981	0.508	0.000	0.022
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	271	281	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table B.34 Sampling errors: Badghis sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.044	0.012	875	650	1.754	0.276	0.020	0.069
Literacy	0.042	0.010	875	650	1.442	0.233	0.022	0.061
No education	0.933	0.020	875	650	2.371	0.022	0.893	0.973
Secondary or higher education	0.013	0.004	875	650	0.982	0.285	0.006	0.021
Never married (never in union)	0.895	0.127	1075	810	1.413	0.142	0.642	1.149
Currently married (in union)	0.789	0.029	1075	810	1.492	0.037	0.731	0.848
Married before age 20	0.775	0.025	805	587	1.861	0.032	0.726	0.825
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.612	0.025	805	587	1.529	0.041	0.562	0.663
Currently pregnant	0.178	0.016	1075	810	1.340	0.091	0.145	0.210
Children ever born	3.244	0.178	1075	810	1.365	0.055	2.888	3.599
Children surviving	2.903	0.159	1075	810	1.365	0.055	2.585	3.220
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.388	0.287	137	98	1.140	0.039	6.814	7.962
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.002	861	640	0.962	0.002	0.991	1.000
Know a mordern method	0.996	0.002	861	640	0.962	0.002	0.991	1.000
Currently using any method	0.134	0.019	861	640	1.604	0.139	0.097	0.171
Currently using a modern method	0.134	0.019	861	640	1.604	0.139	0.097	0.171
Currently using pill	0.071	0.014	861	640	1.566	0.194	0.043	0.098
Currently using IUD	0.003	0.002	861	640	1.099	0.737	0.000	0.006
Currently using condoms	0.002	0.002	861	640	0.983	0.695	0.000	0.006
Currently using injectables	0.036	0.009	861	640	1.362	0.240	0.019	0.053
Currently using implants	0.001	0.001	861	640	1.066	1.000	0.000	0.004
Currently using female sterilization	0.017	0.007	861	640	1.681	0.433	0.002	0.032
Using public sector source	0.558	0.080	119	83	1.727	0.143	0.399	0.717
Want no more children	0.279	0.018	861	640	1.205	0.066	0.242	0.316
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.349	0.018	861	640	1.135	0.053	0.312	0.386
Ideal number of children	5.453	0.122	875	650	1.720	0.022	5.208	5.698
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.204	0.043	662	499	2.777	0.212	0.117	0.290
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.518	0.040	662	499	2.098	0.078	0.437	0.599
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.063	0.015	1027	775	1.782	0.242	0.032	0.093
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.083	0.014	959	723	1.609	0.170	0.055	0.111
Treated with ORS	0.812	0.068	76	60	1.572	0.084	0.676	0.949
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.669	0.099	76	60	1.890	0.148	0.471	0.867
Vaccination card seen	0.668	0.062	203	151	1.870	0.093	0.544	0.793
Received BCG vaccination	0.793	0.052	203	151	1.824	0.066	0.688	0.898
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.614	0.063	203	151	1.841	0.103	0.488	0.740
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.782	0.041	203	151	1.432	0.053	0.699	0.865
Received measles vaccination	0.794	0.045	203	151	1.590	0.057	0.703	0.884
Received all vaccinations	0.512	0.066	203	151	1.880	0.129	0.380	0.645
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	875	650	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	44	23	na	na	na	na
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.491	0.032	683	470	1.676	0.065	0.427	0.555
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.482	0.030	683	470	1.587	0.063	0.421	0.542
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.440	0.029	683	470	1.523	0.066	0.382	0.498
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.645	0.290	2942	2203	1.221	0.044	6.065	7.224
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	34.883	8.299	2061	1504	1.61	0.238	18.285	51.48
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.499	4.446	2067	1506	1.105	0.137	23.608	41.391
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	67.382	8.743	2066	1508	1.445	0.13	49.896	84.868
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.209	3.026	2106	1524	1.325	0.296	4.158	16.261
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	76.904	9.359	2069	1510	1.498	0.122	58.186	95.621
MEN								
Urban residence	0.035	0.011	304	231	1.006	0.305	0.014	0.056
Literacy	0.283	0.048	304	231	1.863	0.171	0.186	0.380
No education	0.771	0.044	304	231	1.833	0.058	0.682	0.860
Secondary or higher education	0.158	0.036	304	231	1.699	0.226	0.087	0.230
Never married (in union)	0.725	0.106	860	842	1.261	0.146	0.514	0.937
Currently married (in union)	0.274	0.105	860	842	1.261	0.385	0.063	0.485
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.075	0.011	414	311	0.893	0.152	0.052	0.098
Knows any contraceptive method	0.998	0.001	303	230	0.533	0.001	0.995	1.001
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.997	0.003	303	230	0.794	0.003	0.992	1.002
Want no more children	0.154	0.018	303	230	0.867	0.117	0.118	0.190
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.498	0.035	303	230	1.208	0.070	0.428	0.568
Ideal number of children	6.792	0.316	303	231	2.146	0.046	6.160	7.423
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	304	231	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.002	0.002	98	73	0.426	1.011	0.000	0.005

na = Not applicable

Table B.35 Sampling errors: Herat sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.213	0.031	989	2316	2.349	0.144	0.151	0.274
Literacy	0.165	0.028	989	2316	2.337	0.167	0.110	0.221
No education	0.824	0.028	989	2316	2.313	0.034	0.767	0.880
Secondary or higher education	0.083	0.019	989	2316	2.147	0.227	0.045	0.121
Never married (never in union)	0.254	0.041	1324	3101	1.404	0.161	0.172	0.336
Currently married (in union)	0.698	0.045	1324	3101	1.443	0.064	0.609	0.788
Married before age 20	0.761	0.014	1026	2409	1.214	0.019	0.733	0.790
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.474	0.023	1026	2409	1.493	0.048	0.429	0.519
Currently pregnant	0.146	0.021	1324	3101	1.886	0.143	0.104	0.188
Children ever born	3.179	0.207	1324	3101	1.236	0.065	2.764	3.594
Children surviving	2.900	0.199	1324	3101	1.306	0.069	2.503	3.298
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.784	0.196	267	624	1.120	0.029	6.392	7.176
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	928	2166	na	na	na	na
Know a mordern method	1.000	0.000	928	2166	na	na	na	na
Currently using any method	0.605	0.022	928	2166	1.359	0.036	0.561	0.649
Currently using a modern method	0.582	0.021	928	2166	1.314	0.037	0.539	0.624
Currently using pill	0.269	0.015	928	2166	1.003	0.054	0.239	0.298
Currently using IUD	0.014	0.004	928	2166	1.101	0.302	0.006	0.023
Currently using condoms	0.092	0.012	928	2166	1.286	0.133	0.067	0.116
Currently using injectables	0.122	0.015	928	2166	1.423	0.126	0.091	0.152
Currently using implants	0.002	0.001	928	2166	0.862	0.679	0.000	0.004
Currently using female sterilization	0.044	0.007	928	2166	1.068	0.164	0.029	0.058
Using public sector source	0.372	0.046	509	1178	2.139	0.124	0.280	0.464
Want no more children	0.260	0.021	928	2166	1.446	0.080	0.218	0.301
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.350	0.022	928	2166	1.373	0.061	0.307	0.393
Ideal number of children	5.133	0.119	983	2304	1.748	0.023	4.896	5.371
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.698	0.035	625	1465	1.928	0.051	0.627	0.768
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.623	0.040	625	1465	2.071	0.064	0.543	0.703
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.402	0.064	906	2149	3.240	0.160	0.273	0.530
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.346	0.024	867	2046	1.541	0.068	0.299	0.393
Treated with ORS	0.670	0.048	300	707	1.751	0.072	0.573	0.767
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.787	0.030	300	707	1.201	0.038	0.728	0.847
Vaccination card seen	0.578	0.076	165	387	1.987	0.132	0.425	0.730
Received BCG vaccination	0.779	0.064	165	387	1.972	0.082	0.652	0.906
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.620	0.075	165	387	1.979	0.120	0.471	0.769
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.734	0.047	165	387	1.368	0.064	0.640	0.828
Received measles vaccination	0.798	0.056	165	387	1.800	0.070	0.685	0.910
Received all vaccinations	0.556	0.073	165	387	1.893	0.132	0.410	0.702
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.007	0.003	989	2316	1.250	0.492	0.000	0.013
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.118	0.023	571	1286	1.672	0.192	0.073	0.163
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.913	0.016	827	1748	1.640	0.018	0.881	0.945
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.911	0.017	827	1748	1.694	0.018	0.878	0.945
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.899	0.017	827	1748	1.590	0.019	0.866	0.933
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.845	0.227	3741	8775	1.217	0.047	4.391	5.299
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.634	3.848	1883	4506	1.074	0.196	11.939	27.33
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.659	4.593	1897	4541	1.144	0.155	20.473	38.844
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	49.293	5.353	1890	4522	0.96	0.109	38.586	60
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.725	2.937	1921	4592	1.356	0.337	2.851	14.599
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	57.588	6.799	1894	4529	1.136	0.118	43.991	71.185
MEN								
Urban residence	0.194	0.042	367	863	2.008	0.215	0.111	0.278
Literacy	0.458	0.033	367	863	1.253	0.071	0.393	0.523
No education	0.635	0.032	367	863	1.266	0.050	0.571	0.699
Secondary or higher education	0.189	0.024	367	863	1.192	0.129	0.140	0.237
Never married (in union)	0.211	0.033	487	1093	0.845	0.154	0.146	0.276
Currently married (in union)	0.779	0.031	487	1093	0.815	0.040	0.717	0.842
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.076	0.016	450	1047	1.255	0.207	0.044	0.107
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	363	852	na	na	na	na
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	363	852	na	na	na	na
Want no more children	0.229	0.024	363	852	1.073	0.104	0.181	0.276
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.434	0.025	363	852	0.951	0.057	0.384	0.483
Ideal number of children	5.949	0.191	297	688	1.408	0.032	5.567	6.331
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.034	0.010	367	863	1.064	0.298	0.014	0.054
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.178	0.025	292	670	1.135	0.143	0.127	0.229

na = Not applicable

Table B.36 Sampling errors: Farah sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.043	0.011	1133	777	1.885	0.265	0.020	0.066
Literacy	0.082	0.018	1133	777	2.205	0.219	0.046	0.118
No education	0.919	0.019	1133	777	2.306	0.020	0.882	0.957
Secondary or higher education	0.028	0.008	1133	777	1.620	0.285	0.012	0.044
Never married (never in union)	1.129	0.118	1351	952	1.424	0.105	0.892	1.365
Currently married (in union)	0.754	0.025	1351	952	1.736	0.033	0.704	0.803
Married before age 20	0.837	0.015	978	663	1.508	0.018	0.806	0.867
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.563	0.025	978	663	1.639	0.045	0.513	0.614
Currently pregnant	0.288	0.018	1351	952	1.425	0.061	0.253	0.324
Children ever born	3.200	0.131	1351	952	1.196	0.041	2.939	3.462
Children surviving	3.076	0.127	1351	952	1.210	0.041	2.822	3.329
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.917	0.195	202	142	1.005	0.025	7.527	8.307
Know any contraceptive method	0.967	0.009	1045	717	1.687	0.010	0.948	0.986
Know a mordern method	0.943	0.013	1045	717	1.770	0.013	0.917	0.968
Currently using any method	0.273	0.034	1045	717	2.438	0.123	0.206	0.340
Currently using a modern method	0.262	0.036	1045	717	2.613	0.136	0.190	0.333
Currently using pill	0.139	0.018	1045	717	1.685	0.130	0.103	0.175
Currently using IUD	0.012	0.005	1045	717	1.332	0.368	0.003	0.022
Currently using condoms	0.032	0.008	1045	717	1.415	0.241	0.017	0.047
Currently using injectables	0.042	0.010	1045	717	1.688	0.251	0.021	0.062
Currently using implants	0.001	0.000	1045	717	0.624	0.757	0.000	0.002
Currently using female sterilization	0.016	0.006	1045	717	1.443	0.345	0.005	0.028
Using public sector source	0.264	0.033	254	174	1.185	0.125	0.198	0.329
Want no more children	0.126	0.019	1045	717	1.804	0.147	0.089	0.163
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.314	0.036	1045	717	2.467	0.113	0.243	0.385
Ideal number of children	7.437	0.140	1117	771	1.685	0.019	7.157	7.717
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.410	0.037	732	493	2.045	0.091	0.336	0.485
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.277	0.052	732	493	3.101	0.186	0.174	0.380
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.439	0.050	1230	825	2.695	0.113	0.340	0.538
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.192	0.015	1203	810	1.210	0.076	0.163	0.222
Treated with ORS	0.206	0.028	239	156	1.012	0.135	0.150	0.261
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.402	0.063	239	156	1.782	0.158	0.275	0.528
Vaccination card seen	0.371	0.073	211	139	2.176	0.198	0.224	0.518
Received BCG vaccination	0.456	0.078	211	139	2.248	0.172	0.299	0.613
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.333	0.076	211	139	2.298	0.227	0.182	0.484
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.414	0.068	211	139	1.975	0.164	0.278	0.550
Received measles vaccination	0.377	0.077	211	139	2.257	0.203	0.224	0.530
Received all vaccinations	0.277	0.066	211	139	2.115	0.239	0.145	0.409
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.004	0.002	1133	777	1.309	0.640	0.000	0.008
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.022	0.012	190	114	1.102	0.541	0.000	0.045
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.526	0.033	693	577	1.761	0.064	0.459	0.593
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.540	0.037	693	577	1.949	0.068	0.466	0.614
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.464	0.047	693	577	2.489	0.102	0.369	0.559
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.371	0.294	3778	2606	1.206	0.055	4.783	5.959
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.347	3.037	2323	1577	1.219	0.228	7.273	19.422
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.658	2.786	2308	1558	1.083	0.19	9.086	20.23
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.005	4.12	2324	1578	1.107	0.147	19.764	36.245
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.483	3.338	2300	1556	1.278	0.291	4.808	18.159
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	39.167	4.903	2332	1582	1.032	0.125	29.361	48.973
MEN								
Urban residence	0.041	0.013	457	295	1.398	0.316	0.015	0.067
Literacy	0.503	0.035	457	295	1.504	0.070	0.432	0.573
No education	0.582	0.044	457	295	1.912	0.076	0.493	0.670
Secondary or higher education	0.185	0.028	457	295	1.560	0.154	0.128	0.241
Never married (in union)	0.721	0.039	1522	1056	1.129	0.054	0.643	0.798
Currently married (in union)	0.278	0.038	1522	1056	1.131	0.138	0.201	0.355
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.064	0.010	700	461	1.095	0.157	0.044	0.084
Knows any contraceptive method	0.956	0.015	453	294	1.556	0.016	0.926	0.986
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.940	0.014	453	294	1.218	0.014	0.913	0.967
Want no more children	0.149	0.023	453	294	1.396	0.157	0.102	0.196
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.273	0.040	453	294	1.888	0.145	0.194	0.353
Ideal number of children	7.528	0.248	427	274	1.989	0.033	7.031	8.025
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.003	0.002	457	295	0.859	0.759	0.000	0.007
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.066	0.019	191	115	1.041	0.285	0.028	0.103

Table B.37 Sampling errors: Nimroz sample, Afghanistan DHS 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.247	0.057	680	278	3.436	0.232	0.132	0.362
Literacy	0.206	0.019	680	278	1.201	0.091	0.168	0.243
No education	0.775	0.015	680	278	0.953	0.020	0.745	0.806
Secondary or higher education	0.090	0.016	680	278	1.450	0.177	0.058	0.122
Never married (never in union)	0.819	0.11	937	376	1.381	0.134	0.599	1.04
Currently married (in union)	0.702	0.033	937	376	1.352	0.047	0.636	0.767
Married before age 20	0.802	0.020	616	250	1.534	0.025	0.762	0.841
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.646	0.033	616	250	1.831	0.051	0.580	0.711
Currently pregnant	0.162	0.022	937	376	1.737	0.136	0.118	0.206
Children ever born	2.942	0.253	937	376	1.677	0.086	2.436	3.447
Children surviving	2.801	0.208	937	376	1.462	0.074	2.386	3.217
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.571	0.761	100	38	2.304	0.101	6.049	9.093
Know any contraceptive method	0.987	0.006	650	264	1.464	0.007	0.975	1.000
Know a mordern method	0.987	0.006	650	264	1.464	0.007	0.975	1.000
Currently using any method	0.295	0.017	650	264	0.966	0.059	0.260	0.329
Currently using a modern method	0.263	0.023	650	264	1.344	0.088	0.217	0.310
Currently using pill	0.145	0.016	650	264	1.184	0.113	0.112	0.178
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.002	650	264	0.851	0.524	0.000	0.008
Currently using condoms	0.032	0.009	650	264	1.276	0.276	0.014	0.049
Currently using injectables	0.069	0.012	650	264	1.224	0.177	0.045	0.093
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	650	264	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.009	0.004	650	264	1.123	0.462	0.001	0.017
Using public sector source	0.360	0.061	190	69	1.727	0.169	0.238	0.481
Want no more children	0.275	0.025	650	264	1.436	0.092	0.224	0.325
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.269	0.037	650	264	2.141	0.139	0.194	0.343
Ideal number of children	4.971	0.113	595	241	1.373	0.023	4.745	5.197
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.369	0.021	469	195	0.954	0.057	0.327	0.411
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.584	0.053	469	195	2.372	0.092	0.477	0.691
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.662	0.037	692	295	1.705	0.056	0.588	0.737
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.174	0.016	680	290	1.103	0.092	0.142	0.206
Treated with ORS	0.194	0.031	117	50	0.851	0.160	0.132	0.256
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.302	0.054	117	50	1.245	0.179	0.194	0.410
Vaccination card seen	0.627	0.031	147	73	0.855	0.050	0.564	0.689
Received BCG vaccination	0.809	0.043	147	73	1.447	0.053	0.724	0.895
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.664	0.068	147	73	1.917	0.103	0.527	0.801
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.694	0.080	147	73	2.302	0.116	0.533	0.854
Received measles vaccination	0.678	0.046	147	73	1.319	0.069	0.585	0.771
Received all vaccinations	0.560	0.064	147	73	1.690	0.114	0.433	0.687
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	680	278	0.583	1.035	0.000	0.001
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.061	0.030	75	26	1.088	0.496	0.000	0.122
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.187	0.021	510	197	1.224	0.113	0.145	0.229
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.190	0.018	510	197	1.042	0.095	0.154	0.227
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.092	0.014	510	197	1.065	0.148	0.065	0.119
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.430	0.543	2412	994	2.514	0.100	4.343	6.516
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.186	6.935	1419	583	2.084	0.569	0	26.057
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.472	2.429	1421	584	0.961	0.287	3.615	13.329
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.658	8.218	1419	583	1.738	0.398	4.222	37.095
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.225	3.357	1432	581	1.205	0.364	2.512	15.939
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.693	6.384	1422	583	1.2	0.215	16.925	42.461
MEN								
Urban residence	0.252	0.060	199	93	1.947	0.240	0.131	0.373
Literacy	0.424	0.032	199	93	0.915	0.076	0.360	0.488
No education	0.614	0.044	199	93	1.260	0.071	0.527	0.702
Secondary or higher education	0.162	0.045	199	93	1.702	0.277	0.072	0.251
Never married (in union)	0.592	0.103	467	229	1.193	0.174	0.386	0.797
Currently married (in union)	0.407	0.103	467	229	1.193	0.252	0.202	0.613
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.116	0.026	322	148	1.505	0.221	0.065	0.168
Knows any contraceptive method	0.960	0.017	198	93	1.189	0.017	0.926	0.993
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.942	0.020	198	93	1.230	0.022	0.902	0.983
Want no more children	0.058	0.018	198	93	1.089	0.314	0.021	0.094
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.057	0.022	198	93	1.347	0.391	0.012	0.102
Ideal number of children	5.978	0.203	118	55	0.803	0.034	5.572	6.383
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	199	93	na	na	na	na
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.000	0.000	30	15	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table B.38 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality rates for last 0-6 years, Afghanistan 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	3.067	0.419	79108	75899	2.061	0.137	2.228	3.905
20-24	3.689	0.343	88080	87485	1.670	0.093	3.002	4.375
25-29	3.649	0.357	81785	81903	1.687	0.098	2.935	4.362
30-34	3.683	0.432	66515	66445	1.818	0.117	2.819	4.547
35-39	3.401	0.398	49905	49870	1.529	0.117	2.604	4.197
40-44	4.156	0.662	30420	31288	1.809	0.159	2.832	5.480
45-49	3.730	0.678	17054	18444	1.397	0.182	2.374	5.085
15-49 (Age adjusted)	3.530	0.249	412866	411334	1.764	0.071	3.032	4.028
Adult mortality probabilities								
35Q15 2015	119	7.773445	412866	411334	2.885	0.065	104	135
Maternal mortality rates								
15-19	1.967	0.366	79108	75899	2.224	0.186	1.236	2.699
20-24	2.577	0.255	88080	87485	1.484	0.099	2.066	3.087
25-29	2.895	0.336	81785	81903	1.787	0.116	2.224	3.567
30-34	2.807	0.413	66515	66445	2.011	0.147	1.981	3.633
35-39	2.084	0.290	49905	49870	1.420	0.139	1.504	2.664
40-44	2.513	0.605	30420	31288	2.135	0.241	1.303	3.723
45-49	1.545	0.420	17054	18444	1.454	0.272	0.704	2.385
15-49 (Age adjusted)	2.359	0.217	412866	411334	1.859	0.092	1.925	2.792
Maternal mortality ratio								
2015	1291	110	412866	411334	2	0	1071	1512
General fertility rate (last 0-6 years)								
General fertility rate (last 0-6 years)	183	3.302323	239481	239893	2.314	0.018	176	189
			MEN					
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	1.808	0.201	82987	79474	1.337	0.111	1.406	2.211
20-24	2.765	0.463	94362	90933	2.644	0.167	1.840	3.691
25-29	2.397	0.329	91343	88387	1.982	0.137	1.739	3.054
30-34	2.941	0.398	75865	73239	1.960	0.135	2.145	3.737
35-39	2.398	0.309	56782	55681	1.435	0.129	1.779	3.016
40-44	2.473	0.369	36195	35651	1.364	0.149	1.735	3.212
45-49	2.866	0.411	21520	21822	1.129	0.143	2.045	3.687
15-49 (Age adjusted)	2.427	0.118	459054	445186	1.854	0.049	2.190	2.663
Adult mortality probabilities								
35Q15 2015	84	4.057264	459054	445186	2.652	0.048	76	93

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix C

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Afghanistan 2015

	Women		Men			Women		Men	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	2,731	2.9	2,989	3.0	37	596	0.6	600	0.6
1	2,867	3.1	2,923	3.0	38	1,103	1.2	1,000	1.0
2	3,414	3.6	3,490	3.5	39	403	0.4	370	0.4
3	3,122	3.3	3,380	3.4	40	1,527	1.6	1,543	1.6
4	2,975	3.2	3,173	3.2	41	265	0.3	340	0.3
5	2,664	2.8	2,883	2.9	42	616	0.7	579	0.6
6	3,553	3.8	3,920	4.0	43	423	0.5	329	0.3
7	3,037	3.2	3,386	3.4	44	327	0.3	274	0.3
8	3,571	3.8	3,769	3.8	45	1,225	1.3	1,302	1.3
9	2,488	2.6	2,732	2.8	46	475	0.5	451	0.5
10	3,427	3.6	3,729	3.8	47	473	0.5	407	0.4
11	1,822	1.9	2,046	2.1	48	777	0.8	788	0.8
12	3,063	3.3	3,522	3.6	49	461	0.5	583	0.6
13	2,175	2.3	2,451	2.5	50	753	0.8	673	0.7
14	2,516	2.7	2,851	2.9	51	354	0.4	235	0.2
15	2,285	2.4	2,537	2.6	52	578	0.6	475	0.5
16	2,451	2.6	2,522	2.6	53	415	0.4	270	0.3
17	1,907	2.0	1,852	1.9	54	295	0.3	321	0.3
18	3,037	3.2	3,086	3.1	55	1,038	1.1	767	0.8
19	1,414	1.5	1,491	1.5	56	354	0.4	349	0.4
20	3,096	3.3	2,690	2.7	57	265	0.3	274	0.3
21	1,125	1.2	1,153	1.2	58	356	0.4	419	0.4
22	2,124	2.3	1,950	2.0	59	103	0.1	131	0.1
23	1,534	1.6	1,239	1.3	60	883	0.9	1,046	1.1
24	1,392	1.5	1,322	1.3	61	112	0.1	196	0.2
25	2,348	2.5	2,228	2.3	62	209	0.2	286	0.3
26	1,213	1.3	1,189	1.2	63	138	0.1	205	0.2
27	1,196	1.3	1,142	1.2	64	62	0.1	152	0.2
28	1,637	1.7	1,642	1.7	65	478	0.5	633	0.6
29	701	0.7	595	0.6	66	44	0.0	120	0.1
30	2,097	2.2	2,163	2.2	67	95	0.1	127	0.1
31	372	0.4	482	0.5	68	99	0.1	145	0.1
32	867	0.9	1,001	1.0	69	36	0.0	74	0.1
33	607	0.6	638	0.6	70+	961	1.0	2,125	2.2
34	473	0.5	483	0.5	Don't know	1	0.0	3	0.0
35	1,645	1.8	1,617	1.6					
36	715	0.8	565	0.6	Total	93,963	100.0	98,426	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49; and percent distribution and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Afghanistan 2015

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Ever-married women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
			Number	Percentage	
10-14	13,004	na	na	na	na
15-19	11,094	1,875	1,810	6.3	96.5
20-24	9,272	6,285	5,932	20.6	94.4
25-29	7,095	6,446	6,225	21.7	96.6
30-34	4,416	4,312	4,174	14.5	96.8
35-39	4,462	4,418	4,301	15.0	97.3
40-44	3,159	3,147	3,042	10.6	96.7
45-49	3,412	3,402	3,265	11.4	96.0
50-54	2,394	2,384	na	na	na
15-49	42,909	29,885	28,748	100.0	96.2

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-54, interviewed men age 15-49, and percent of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Afghanistan 2015

Age group	Household population of men age 10-54	Ever-married men age 10-54	Interviewed men age 15-49		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
			Number	Percentage	
10-14	7,000	na	na	na	na
15-19	5,554	157	138	1.3	88.1
20-24	4,121	1,349	1,192	11.4	88.3
25-29	3,204	2,602	2,287	22.0	87.9
30-34	2,304	2,172	1,942	18.6	89.4
35-39	2,149	2,121	1,863	17.9	87.8
40-44	1,481	1,469	1,322	12.7	90.0
45-49	1,827	1,822	1,670	16.0	91.7
50-54	832	828	na	na	na
15-49	27,641	11,691	10,413	100.0	89.1

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Afghanistan 2015

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Month only		0.65	89,971
Month and year		0.08	89,971
Age at death	Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.01	6,019
Age/date at first union[1]	Ever married women age 15-49	1.28	29,461
	Ever married men age 15-49	2.02	10,760
Respondent's education	Ever married women age 15-49	0.09	29,461
	Ever married age 15-49	0.17	10,760
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks	Living children 0-59 months	1.54	30,304

[1] Both year and age missing

Table C.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living (L), dead (D), and total (T) children (weighted), Afghanistan 2015

	Number of births			Percentage with complete birth date[1]			Sex ratio at birth[2]			Calendar year ratio[3]		
Calendar year	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T
1394	3,639	158	3,796	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.9	162.3	115.6	na	na	na
1393	6,394	300	6,694	99.9	100.0	99.9	104.3	112.9	104.7	na	na	na
1392	6,414	379	6,793	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.5	142.3	102.4	101.7	136.5	103.1
1391	6,223	255	6,478	100.0	99.4	99.9	106.2	83.1	105.1	100.0	71.3	98.4
1390	6,034	336	6,369	99.9	98.9	99.8	107.9	108.5	108.0	106.1	129.1	107.1
1389	5,153	265	5,418	99.6	98.9	99.6	108.7	99.9	108.3	81.0	61.3	79.8
1388	6,687	529	7,216	99.0	98.2	98.9	109.6	104.0	109.1	116.5	140.3	117.9
1387	6,329	490	6,819	98.6	98.2	98.6	109.2	112.3	109.4	94.5	99.3	94.8
1386	6,705	457	7,162	99.0	97.3	98.8	104.7	160.9	107.5	114.8	97.8	113.6
1385	5,348	445	5,793	98.9	98.6	98.9	107.7	152.7	110.5	84.2	97.6	85.1
1394-1390	28,703	1,427	30,131	99.9	99.6	99.9	105.8	117.0	106.3	na	na	na
1389-1385	30,223	2,185	32,408	99.0	98.2	98.9	107.9	124.4	108.9	na	na	na
1384-1380	23,815	2,298	26,112	99.2	97.3	99.0	112.9	123.4	113.7	na	na	na
1379-1375	17,065	1,890	18,955	98.9	94.8	98.5	112.4	129.8	114.0	na	na	na
< 1375	14,297	2,568	16,865	99.1	97.7	98.9	117.8	110.6	116.7	na	na	na
All	114,103	10,368	124,471	99.3	97.4	99.1	110.2	120.5	111.1	na	na	na

NA = Not applicable
[1] Both year and month of birth given
[2] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[3] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under 1 month by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0-6 days, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Afghanistan 2015

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	87	78	37	40	242
1	218	164	235	107	724
2	79	91	80	65	314
3	78	91	65	53	286
4	26	44	36	28	135
5	29	54	42	23	148
6	15	19	17	12	63
7	16	20	29	20	85
8	32	16	19	13	80
9	10	38	23	11	83
10	22	58	43	34	156
11	6	8	8	1	22
12	8	36	7	12	63
13	2	8	7	4	22
14	2	1	4	2	10
15	8	55	20	17	100
16	0	4	12	7	23
17	7	2	3	4	16
18	4	5	2	5	16
19	2	1	4	2	10
20	29	37	39	52	157
21	0	1	1	0	4
22	2	2	5	4	13
23	2	2	3	0	6
24	1	3	1	2	8
25	7	15	14	11	47
26	1	7	2	0	11
27	3	11	1	2	16
28	3	6	5	0	14
29	5	1	5	3	14
30	1	2	1	0	5
31+	2	4	7	3	16
Missing	0	0	1	0	1
Total 0-30	705	885	769	535	2,894
Percentage early neonatal[1]	75.3	61.2	66.5	61.3	66.1

[1] 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age less than 1 month, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Afghanistan 2015

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	705	885	770	535	2,895
1	89	113	96	113	410
2	146	162	144	117	570
3	68	96	95	109	368
4	79	75	75	37	265
5	47	70	57	60	234
6	82	126	188	140	535
7	25	87	43	43	198
8	52	68	58	53	231
9	20	31	47	41	139
10	8	17	16	12	53
11	17	32	26	12	88
12	48	110	162	128	447
13	5	10	9	21	44
14	3	18	5	5	31
15	7	7	14	9	36
16	3	3	1	7	14
17	1	0	1	2	5
18	6	17	33	38	94
19	1	5	1	1	9
20	13	2	0	0	16
21	2	3	4	0	9
22	0	3	3	2	9
23	5	0	6	4	15
24+	0	0	6	1	6
1 Year	6	10	35	17	68
Total 0-11	1,337	1,763	1,613	1,272	5,985
Percentage neonatal[1]	52.7	50.2	47.7	42.0	48.4

[a] Includes deaths under 1 month reported in days
[1] Under 1 month / under 1 year

C.7 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Afghanistan 2015

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size[1]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2]
15-19	6.9	103.5
20-24	6.9	105.8
25-29	6.9	109.4
30-34	6.7	108.8
35-39	6.7	110.6
40-44	6.5	109.8
45-49	6.5	111.4
Total	6.7	108.6

[1] Includes the respondent
[2] Excludes the respondent

QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **D**

01 May 2015

AFGHANISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2015

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

CENTRAL STATISTICS ORGANIZATION AND MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

IDENTIFICATION

PROVINCE	
DISTRICT	
VILLAGE/NAHIA	
CONTROLLER AREA	
CLUSTER NUMBER	
TYPE OF LOCATION (URBAN=1; RURAL=2)	
STRUCTURE/BUILDING NUMBER/GATE NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD	
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY? (YES=1; NO=2)	

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY / MONTH / YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.
RESULT*				RESULT
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

	DARI	PASHTO	OTHER	TRANSLATOR USED?	YES	NO
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW	1	2	6 _____		1	2
NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT	1	2	6 _____			

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME	NAME

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

As-salamu alaykum. My name is _____. I am working with Central Statistics Organization. We are conducting a survey about health all over Afghanistan, which is conducted with the joint effort of the Ministry of Public Health and Central Statistics Organization. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 15 to 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.
In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____ DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 1 ↓ RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

1A	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . MINUTES	

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER				
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED/ SEPARATED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED/ SEPARATED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5	
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		01	01	01	
02			1 2	1 2	1 2			02	02	02	
03			1 2	1 2	1 2			03	03	03	
04			1 2	1 2	1 2			04	04	04	
05			1 2	1 2	1 2			05	05	05	
06			1 2	1 2	1 2			06	06	06	
07			1 2	1 2	1 2			07	07	07	
08			1 2	1 2	1 2			08	08	08	
09			1 2	1 2	1 2			09	09	09	
10			1 2	1 2	1 2			10	10	10	

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
11 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL			CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			BIRTH REGIS-TRATION
	12	13	14	15	16	17	17A	18	19	19A	20
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at school? SEE CODES BELOW.	Why did (NAME) never attend school? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the (1394) school year?	During this/that school year, what grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Why did (NAME) not attend school in 1394 school year? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 GO TO 17A	GRADE GO TO 18	REASON NEXT LINE	Y N 1 2 GO TO 19A	GRADE NEXT LINE	REASON NEXT LINE	
02	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
03	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
04	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
05	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
06	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
07	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
08	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
09	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
10	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

GRADE
00 = LESS THAN GRADE 1 COMPLETED
01-12 = GRADE 1 - GRADE 12
13 = BACHELOR'S AND ABOVE
98 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Qs. 17A AND 19A: REASONS FOR NO SCHOOLING

REASONS
1= TOO EXPENSIVE
2= SCHOOL TOO FAR
3= INSECURE
4= NEED TO HELP AT HOME
5= PARENTS DID NOT SEND
6= GOT MARRIED
7= SCHOOL LACKED BASIC FACILITIES
8= NEED TO WORK/EARN
9= OTHER

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER				
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED/ SEPARATED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED/ SEPARATED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5	
11			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		11	11	11	
12			1 2	1 2	1 2			12	12	12	
13			1 2	1 2	1 2			13	13	13	
14			1 2	1 2	1 2			14	14	14	
15			1 2	1 2	1 2			15	15	15	
16			1 2	1 2	1 2			16	16	16	
17			1 2	1 2	1 2			17	17	17	
18			1 2	1 2	1 2			18	18	18	
19			1 2	1 2	1 2			19	19	19	
20			1 2	1 2	1 2			20	20	20	

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
11 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL			CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			BIRTH REGIS-TRATION
	12	13	14	15	16	17	17A	18	19	19A	20
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive? Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive? Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school? Y N 1 2 GO TO 17A	What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at school? GRADE SEE CODES BELOW. GO TO 18	Why did (NAME) never attend school? REASON SEE CODES BELOW. NEXT LINE	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the (1394) school year? Y N 1 2 GO TO 19A	During this/that school year, what grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? GRADE SEE CODES BELOW. NEXT LINE	Why did (NAME) not attend school in 1394 school year? REASON SEE CODES BELOW. NEXT LINE	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
11	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
12	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
13	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
14	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
15	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
16	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
17	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
18	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
19	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	
20	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 17A	GO TO 18	NEXT LINE	1 2 GO TO 19A	NEXT LINE	NEXT LINE	

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

GRADE

00 = LESS THAN GRADE 1 COMPLETED
01-12 = GRADE 1 - GRADE 12
13 = BACHELOR'S AND ABOVE
98 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Qs. 17A AND 19A: REASONS FOR NO SCHOOLING

REASONS

1= TOO EXPENSIVE
2= SCHOOL TOO FAR
3= INSECURE
4= NEED TO HELP AT HOME
5= PARENTS DID NOT SEND
6= GOT MARRIED
7= SCHOOL LACKED BASIC FACILITIES
8= NEED TO WORK/EARN
9= OTHER

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS THAN MONTHLY . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
102	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 13 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK/DRUM . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 105 → 105
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 105
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
105	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 107
106	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC.) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
107	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM . . . . . 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE . . . . . 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE . . . . . 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE . . . . . 15 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . . 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB . . . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/ OPEN PIT . . . . . 23 COMPOSTING TOILET . . . . . 31 BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 41 TRADITIONAL DRY VAULT TOILET SINGLE VAULT . . . . . 51 DOUBLE VAULT . . . . . 52 ECO SANITATION . . . . . 61 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD . . . . . 71 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 110
108	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 110
109	How many households in total use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . 0 [ ] 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
110	Does your household have:		

		YES	NO
Electricity?	ELECTRICITY	1	2
A radio?	RADIO	1	2
A television?	TELEVISION	1	2
A mobile telephone?	MOBILE TELEPHONE	1	2
A landline telephone?	LANDLINE PHONE	1	2
A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR	1	2
A table?	TABLE	1	2
A chair?	CHAIR	1	2
A sofa?	SOFA	1	2
A bed?	BED	1	2
A cupboard?	CUPBOARD	1	2
A stand fan?	STAND FAN	1	2
A generator?	GENERATOR	1	2
A sewing machine?	SEWING MACHINE	1	2
A computer?	COMPUTER	1	2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	What type of fuel/energy does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 LPG/CYLINDER . . . . . 02 NATURAL GAS . . . . . 03 BIOGAS . . . . . 04 KEROSENE . . . . . 05 COAL, LIGNITE . . . . . 06 CHARCOAL . . . . . 07 WOOD . . . . . 08 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 09 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 10 ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 11 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 114
112	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 114
113	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
114	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 DUNG . . . . . 12 MUD AND HAY . . . . . 13 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD . . . . . 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT . . . . . 34 RUGS/MAT . . . . . 35 CARPET . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
115	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL ROOFING NO ROOF . . . . . 11 THATCH/BUSHES/GRASS . . . . . 12 SOD/MUD WITH GRASS . . . . . 13 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21 MUD AND HAY . . . . . 22 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD/CLOTH/TENT . . . . . 24 FINISHED ROOFING METAL . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER . . . . . 33 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 34 CEMENT . . . . . 35 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
116	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL WALLS NO WALLS . . . . . 11 PREPARED MUD . . . . . 12 DIRT . . . . . 13 RUDIMENTARY WALLS HAY WITH MUD . . . . . 21 STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE . . . . . 23 PLYWOOD . . . . . 24 CARDBOARD/CLOTH/TENT . . . . . 25 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 26 FINISHED WALLS CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . . 33 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34 COVERED ADOBE . . . . . 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
117	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
118	Does any member of this household own: A watch? A bicycle? A motorcycle or motor scooter? An animal-drawn cart? A car or truck? A tractor? A rickshaw?	YES NO WATCH . . . . . 1 2 BICYCLE . . . . . 1 2 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . 1 2 ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 1 2 CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 1 2 TRACTOR . . . . . 1 2 RICKSHAW 1 2	
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121
120	How many jerib of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF LESS THAN 1 RECORD `000' IF 950 OR MORE, WRITE '950'.	JERIB . . . . . DON'T KNOW 998	
121	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 123

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, ENTER '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, ENTER '95'. IF UNKNOWN, ENTER '98'. Milk cows or bulls? Cattle? Horses, donkeys, or mules? Goats? Sheep? Camels? Chickens? Ducks?	COWS/BULLS . . . . . [ ][ ] CATTLE . . . . . [ ][ ] HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES . . . . . [ ][ ] GOATS . . . . . [ ][ ] SHEEP . . . . . [ ][ ] CAMEL . . . . . [ ][ ] CHICKENS . . . . . [ ][ ] DUCKS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
123A	Has any member of this household been diagnosed with cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 126
123B	What type of cancer has been diagnosed?	BREAST CANCER . . . . . A LUNG CANCER . . . . . B LIVER CANCER . . . . . C DUODENAL CANCER . . . . . D CERVICAL CANCER . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
123C	Has any member of this household died due to cancer in the last 3 years?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 126
123D	What type of cancer caused the death of your household member (s) in the last 3 years?	BREAST CANCER . . . . . A LUNG CANCER . . . . . B LIVER CANCER . . . . . C DUODENAL CANCER . . . . . D CERVICAL CANCER . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
126	Does your household have any mosquito nets that can be used while sleeping?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 137
127	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS . . . . . [ ]	

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
128	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD IF MORE THAN 3 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED . . . 2	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED . . . 2	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED . . . 2
129	How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98
130	TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.	INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET . . . 11 OLYSET NET . . . 12 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 16 (SKIP TO 134) PRETREATED NET 21 (SKIP TO 132) OTHER BRAND . . . 96 DK BRAND 98	INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET . . . 11 OLYSET NET . . . 12 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 16 (SKIP TO 134) PRETREATED NET 21 (SKIP TO 132) OTHER BRAND . . . 96 DK BRAND 98	INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET . . . 11 OLYSET NET . . . 12 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 16 (SKIP TO 134) PRETREATED NET 21 (SKIP TO 132) OTHER BRAND . . . 96 DK BRAND 98
131	When you got the net, was it already treated with an insecticide to kill or repel mosquitoes?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8
132	Since you got the net, was it ever soaked or dipped in a liquid (insecticide) to kill or repel mosquitoes?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 134) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 134) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 134) NOT SURE 8
133	How many months ago was the net last soaked or dipped? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98
134	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 136) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 136) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 136) NOT SURE 8

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
135	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME_____ LINE NO.	NAME_____ LINE NO.	NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . .
		NAME_____ LINE NO.	NAME_____ LINE NO.	NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . .
		NAME_____ LINE NO.	NAME_____ LINE NO.	NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . .
		NAME_____ LINE NO.	NAME_____ LINE NO.	NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . .
136		GO BACK TO 128 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 137.	GO BACK TO 128 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 137.	GO TO 128 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 137.

137	Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands.	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE . . . . . 3 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON . . . . . 4 (SKIP TO 140)
138	OBSERVATION ONLY: OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2
139	OBSERVATION ONLY: OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE C
140	ASK RESPONDENT FOR A TEASPOONFUL OF COOKING SALT. TEST SALT FOR IODINE.	IODINE PRESENT . . . . . 1 NO IODINE . . . . . 2 NO SALT IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 3 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)

141. TABLE FOR SELECTION OF WOMEN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN (COLUMN 9) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN SELECTED FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN COLUMN 9 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER IS '716' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND WOMAN WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE HER NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN _____

HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN . . . . . | | |

141A	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . | | | MINUTES . . . . . | | |

01 May 2015

AFGHANISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2015

EVER-MARRIED WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

CENTRAL STATISTICS ORGANIZATION AND MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

IDENTIFICATION

PROVINCE _____

DISTRICT _____

VILLAGE/NAHIA _____

CONTROLLER AREA . . . . .

CLUSTER NUMBER [SAHA SHOMOR] . . . . .

TYPE OF LOCATION (URBAN=1; RURAL=2) . . . . .

STRUCTURE/BUILDING NUMBER/GATE NUMBER . . . . .

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . .

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____

WOMAN SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE (YES=1; NO=2)

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY / MONTH / YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.
RESULT*				RESULT
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NOT AT HOME
3 POSTPONED
4 REFUSED
5 PARTLY COMPLETED
6 INCAPACITATED
7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

	DARI	PASHTO	OTHER
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW	1	2	6 _____
NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT	1	2	6 _____

	YES	NO
TRANSLATOR USED?	1	2

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME	NAME

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT

As-salamu alaykum. My name is _____. I am working with Central Statistics Organization. We are conducting a survey about health all over Afghanistan, which is conducted with the joint effort of the Ministry of Public Health and Central Statistics Organization. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____ DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 1 ↓ RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
103	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 108
104A	What type of school (Madrassa) have you attended?	SCHOOL . . . . . 1 MADRASSA 2	
105	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
106	What is the highest grade you completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN GRADE ONE, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . . ☐☐	
107	CHECK 105: PRIMARY ☐ ↓ SECONDARY OR HIGHER ☐ →		110

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any 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 CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
109	CHECK 108: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ → 111		
110	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
111	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
112	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
113	To which ethnic group do you belong?	PASHTUN . . . . . 01 TAJIK . . . . . 02 HAZARA . . . . . 03 UZBEK . . . . . 04 TURKMEN . . . . . 05 NURISTANI . . . . . 06 BALOCH . . . . . 07 PASHAI . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME . . . . . ☐☐ DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . ☐☐	
204	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	→ 206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . ☐☐ DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ☐☐	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . . ☐☐ GIRLS DEAD . . . . . ☐☐	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS ☐ NO BIRTHS ☐ →		226

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS.
(IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW).

212 What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	214 Were any of these births twins?	215 In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD).	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF '1 YR', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
01	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	
02	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
03	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
04	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
05	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
06	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
07	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH

212 What name was given to your next baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	214 Were any of these births twins?	215 In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COM-PLETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF '1 YR', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
08	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
09	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
10	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
11	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
12	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH

222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? IF YES, RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK: NUMBERS ARE SAME ↓ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)	
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1389 OR LATER.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS . . . . . ☐ NONE . . . . . 0 → 226

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
225	**C** FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE HAMMAL 1389, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any (more) children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 238
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN HAMMAL 1389 OR LATER ↓ LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE HAMMAL 1389 → 238		
233	How many months pregnant were you when the last such pregnancy ended? **C** RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS	
234	Since Hammal 1389, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236
235	ASK THE DATE AND THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY FOR EACH EARLIER NON-LIVE BIRTH PREGNANCY BACK TO HAMMAL 1389. **C** ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT EACH PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
236	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 1389?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 238
237	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 1389 end?	MONTH . . . . . YEAR	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
238	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐ IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	
239	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 301
240	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		
01	**Female Sterilization**. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
02	**Male Sterilization**. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
03	**IUD**. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
04	**Injectables**. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
05	**Implants**. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
06	**Pill**. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
07	**Male condom**. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
09	**Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)**.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
10	**Rhythm Method**. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
11	**Withdrawal**. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
12	**Emergency Contraception**. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
13	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	
302	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐ → 311		
303	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 311

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
304	Which method are you using? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F MALE CONDOM . . . . . G LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . Y	→ 307 → 308A → 306 → 308A
305	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	CONTRACEPTIVE LD . . . . . 01 NOVA . . . . . 02 CONTRACEPTIVE HD . . . . . 03 LO FEMENAL . . . . . 04 MICROGYNON (SMP) . . . . . 05 FAMILIA 28 . . . . . 06 LYNESTRENOL . . . . . 07 KHOSHI . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 308A
306	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	ARAMESH . . . . . 01 SATHI . . . . . 02 ASODAGI . . . . . 03 MOH/UNFPA . . . . . 04 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 308A
307	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . 11 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 22 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?		
308A	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
309	CHECK 308/308A, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308/308A GO BACK TO 308/308A, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).	YES ☐ NO ☐	
310	CHECK 308/308A: YEAR IS 1389 OR LATER ☐ **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. YEAR IS 1388 OR EARLIER ☐ **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO HAMMAL 1389.	THEN SKIP TO → 322	
311	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO HAMMAL 1389. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS. **C** **IN COLUMN 1**, ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: * When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that? * When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)? * How long did you use the method then? **IN COLUMN 2**, ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO THE LAST MONTH OF USE. NUMBER OF CODES IN COLUMN 2 MUST BE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1. ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO GET PREGNANT. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: * Why did you stop using the (METHOD)? Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason? * IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK: How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you stopped using (METHOD)? AND ENTER '0' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1.		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
312	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ANY METHOD USED ☐		→ 314
313	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 324
314	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 324 → 317A → 326 → 315A → 326
315	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 308/308A). Where did you get it at that time?	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . 11 CHC/POLYCLINIC . . . . . 12 BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 13 HEALTH SUB-CENTER . . . . . 14 HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . 16 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY)	
315A	Where did you learn how to use the rhythm/lactational amenorrhea method?	NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR MARIE STOPES . . . . . 21 RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . . 22 AFGA . . . . . 23 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY FOUNDATION . . . . . 41 REFUGEE CAMP . . . . . 42 SHOP . . . . . 43 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 44 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
316	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12	 → 323 → 326 → 326
317	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 319 → 318
317A	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 319
318	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 320
319	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
320	CHECK 317: CODE '1' CIRCLED → At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? CODE '1' NOT CIRCLED → When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 314) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 315), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
322	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . 96	→ 326 → 326

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
323	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . 11 CHC/POLYCLINIC . . . . . 12 BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 13 HEALTH SUB-CENTER . . . . . 14 HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . 16 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR MARIE STOPES . . . . . 21 RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . . 22 AFGA . . . . . 23 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS . . . . . 41 REFUGEE CAMP . . . . . 42 SHOP . . . . . 43 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 44 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 326
324	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 326

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . A CHC/POLYCLINIC . . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HEALTH SUB-CENTER . . . . . D HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . F MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR MARIE STOPES . . . . . I RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . . J AFGA . . . . . K OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . M PHARMACY . . . . . N PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . O FIELDWORKER . . . . . P OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ Q (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS . . . . . R REFUGEE CAMP . . . . . S SHOP . . . . . T FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
326	In the last 12 months, were you visited by community health worker who talked to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
327	In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself (or your children)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
328	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 1389 OR LATER ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 1389 OR LATER ☐ → 556			
402	CHECK 215: ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN 1389 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE LAST 2 COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)			
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER ☐☐	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER ☐☐
404	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 408) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 430) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 430) NO 2
406	Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any (more) children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 408)	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 430)	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 430)
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . .1 ☐☐ YEARS . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS . .1 ☐☐ YEARS . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998	MONTHS . .1 ☐☐ YEARS . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415)		
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . D COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . E OTHER_____ X (SPECIFY)		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	HOME YOUR HOME . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . B PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL C CHC/POLY-CLINIC . . . . . D BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . E HEALTH SUB-CENTER F HP/SHP . . . . . G CHW . . . . . H MOBILE CLINIC . . I OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ J (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR MARIE STOPES . . . . K RED CROSS . . . . L AFGA . . . . . M OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . O PRIVATE DOCTOR . . P OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ Q (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS . . R REFUGEE CAMP . . S OTHER_____ X (SPECIFY)		
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98		
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98		
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: Was your blood pressure measured? Did you give a urine sample? Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO BP . . . . . 1 2 URINE . . . . . 1 2 BLOOD 1 2		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
414	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about things to look out for that might suggest problems with the pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
414A	What are the symptoms during pregnancy indicating the need to seek immediate care? PROBE: Any other? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	VAGINAL BLEEDING . . A SEVERE LOWER ABDOMEN PAIN . . . . B SEVERE HEADACHE . . C CONVULSION . . . . . D BLURRED VISION . . . . E SWELLING FACE . . . . F SWELLING HANDS AND FEET . . . . . G OTHER _____ X SPECIFY DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z		
415	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 418) DON'T KNOW 8		
416	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 8		
417	CHECK 416:	2 OR MORE TIMES (SKIP TO 421) OTHER		
418	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 421) DON'T KNOW 8		
419	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 8		
420	How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection before this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ]		
421	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS (TAQWAI KHON PILLS)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 423) DON'T KNOW 8		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
422	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998		
423	During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
430	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 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
431	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 433) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 433) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 433) ← DON'T KNOW 8
432	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 [ ] . [ ][ ][ ] KG FROM RECALL 2 [ ] . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 [ ] . [ ][ ][ ] KG FROM RECALL 2 [ ] . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 [ ] . [ ][ ][ ] KG FROM RECALL 2 [ ] . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 99998
433	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . D COM. HEALTH WK E RELATIVE/FRIEND . F OTHER ________ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . D COM. HEALTH WK E RELATIVE/FRIEND . F OTHER ________ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . D COM. HEALTH WK E RELATIVE/FRIEND F OTHER ________ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
434	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME YOUR HOME . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 438) ← OTHER HOME . . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 CHC/POLY-CLINIC . . . . . 22 BASIC HEALTH CENTER 23 HEALTH SUB-CENTER 24 HP/SHP . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) NGO MARIE STOPES . 31 RED CROSS . . . . 32 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 41 PVT. MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 42 PVT. DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 43 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS 51 REFUGEE CAMP . 52 OTHER_____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 438) ←	HOME YOUR HOME . . . 11 (SKIP TO 448) ← OTHER HOME . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 CHC/POLY-CLINIC . . . . . 22 BASIC HEALTH CENTER 23 HEALTH SUB-CENT 24 HP/SHP . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) NGO MARIE STOPES . 31 RED CROSS . . . 32 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 41 PVT. MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 42 PVT. DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 43 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS 51 REFUGEE CAMP . 52 OTHER_____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 448) ←	HOME YOUR HOME . . . 11 (SKIP TO 448) ← OTHER HOME . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 CHC/POLY-CLINIC . . . . . 22 BASIC HEALTH CENTER 23 HEALTH SUB-CENT 24 HP/SHP . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) NGO MARIE STOPES . 31 RED CROSS . . . 32 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 41 PVT. MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 42 PVT. DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 43 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS 51 REFUGEE CAMP . 52 OTHER_____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 448) ←
434A	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 DAYS 2 WEEKS 3 DON'T KNOW 998		
435	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
436	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 439) NO 2		
437	Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 439) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 442)		
438	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 442)		
439	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)		
440	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 ☐☐ DAYS 2 ☐☐ WEEKS 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998		
440A	How many times did you receive postnatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98		
442	In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on his/her health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 446) DON'T KNOW 8		
443	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HRS AFTER BIRTH . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . 2 ☐☐ WKS AFTER BIRTH . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
444	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . 21 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)		
445	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME YOUR HOME . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL . . 21 CHC/POLY-CLINIC . . . . . 22 BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 23 HEALTH SUB-CENTER 24 HP/SHP . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 27 (SPECIFY) NGO MARIE STOPES . . . . 31 RED CROSS . . . . 32 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 41 PVT. MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 42 PVT. DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 43 OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS . . 51 REFUGEE CAMP . . 52 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
446	In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose like (this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
447	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 449) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 450)		
448	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 452)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 452)
449	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
450	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREG-NANT ☐ PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ (SKIP TO 452)		
451	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453)		
452	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
453	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 455) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
454	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ (SKIP TO 460) DEAD ☐ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
455	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 ☐☐		
456	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 458)		
457	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL LIQUIDS MENTIONED.	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) A PLAIN WATER . . . . B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER . . . . C GRIPE WATER . . . . D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION . . . . . E FRUIT JUICE . . . . . F INFANT FORMULA G TEA/INFUSIONS . . . . H COFFEE . . . . . I HONEY . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)		
458	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)
459	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2		
460	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
461		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

501 ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN 1389 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE LAST 2 COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES).

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH
502	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
503	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE, OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)
504	Do you have a card where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? IF YES: May I see it please?	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) ← NO, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO CARD 3	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) ← NO, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO CARD 3	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) ← NO, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO CARD 3
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO 2

506 (1) COPY DATES FROM THE CARD.
(2) WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.

	LAST BIRTH DAY	LAST BIRTH MONTH	LAST BIRTH YEAR	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH DAY	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH MONTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH YEAR	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH DAY	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH MONTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH YEAR
BCG				BCG			BCG		
HEP B -0 (GIVEN AT BIRTH)				H0			H0		
POLIO 0 (GIVEN AT BIRTH)				P0			P0		
POLIO 1				P1			P1		
POLIO 2				P2			P2		
POLIO 3				P3			P3		
POLIO 4				P4			P4		
DPT 1/ PENTAVALENT 1				D1			D1		
DPT 2/ PENTAVALENT 2				D2			D2		
DPT 3/ PENTAVALENT 3				D3			D3		
PCV1				PC1			PC1		
PCV2				PC2			PC2		
PCV3				PC3			PC3		
MEASLES 1				M 1			M 1		
MEASLES 2				M 2			M 2		
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)				VIT A			VIT A		

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH
507	CHECK 506:	BCG TO MEASLES 2 ALL RECORDED ☐ (GO TO 511) OTHER ☐	BCG TO MEASLES 2 ALL RECORDED ☐ (GO TO 511) OTHER ☐	BCG TO MEASLES 2 ALL RECORDED ☐ (GO TO 511) OTHER ☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
508	Has (NAME) had any vaccinations that are not recorded on this card, including vaccinations given in a national immunization day campaign? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 506 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 511) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 511) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 511) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8
509	Did (NAME) ever have any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a national immunization day campaign?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8
510	Please tell me if (NAME) had any of the following vaccinations:			
510A	A BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
510B	Hepatitis B-0 dose, that is given at birth, along with BCG?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
510C	Polio vaccine, that is, drops in the mouth?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510F) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510F) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510F) DON'T KNOW 8
510D	Was the first polio vaccine given in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . 1 LATER 2	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . 1 LATER 2	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . 1 LATER 2
510E	How many times was the polio vaccine given?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐
510F	A DPT/PENTAVALENT vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh, sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510H) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510H) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510H) DON'T KNOW 8
510G	How many times was the DPT/PENTAVALENT vaccination	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐
510H	A PCV vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh, to prevent him/her from getting pneumonia?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510J) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510J) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510J) DON'T KNOW 8
510I	How many times was the PCV vaccination given?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐
510J	A measles injection or an MMR/MR injection- 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 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8
510K	How many times was measles or MMR/MR injection given?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
511	Within the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like (this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF CAPSULES.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
512	In the last seven days, was (NAME) given sprinkles with iron or any micronutrient powder like (this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF SPRINKLES/SACHETS.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
513	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
514	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525)← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525)← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525)← DON'T KNOW 8
515	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
516	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea (including breastmilk). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? 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 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8
517	When (NAME) had diarrhea, 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 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8
518	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 522)←	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 522)←	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 522)←

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________________
519	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. ______________________ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT HOSPITAL . A CHC/POLY- CLINIC . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HSC . . . . D HP/SHP . . . . E COMM. HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F MOBILE CLINIC . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _______________ H (SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT MARIE STOPES . I RED CROSS . . . J OTHER NGO SECTOR _______________ K (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . L PHARMACY . . . M PVT DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _______________ O (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/ FOUNDATIONS P REFUGEE CAMP . Q SHOP . . . . R TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER S MARKET . . . . . T OTHER __________ X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT HOSPITAL . A CHC/POLY- CLINIC . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HSC . . . . D HP/SHP . . . . E COMM. HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F MOBILE CLINIC . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _______________ H (SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT MARIE STOPES . I RED CROSS . . . J OTHER NGO SECTOR _______________ K (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . L PHARMACY . . . M PVT DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _______________ O (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/ FOUNDATIONS P REFUGEE CAMP . Q SHOP . . . . R TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER S MARKET . . . . . T OTHER __________ X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT HOSPITAL . A CHC/POLY- CLINIC . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HSC . . . . D HP/SHP . . . . E COMM. HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F MOBILE CLINIC . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _______________ H (SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT MARIE STOPES . I RED CROSS . . . J OTHER NGO SECTOR _______________ K (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . L PHARMACY . . . M PVT DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _______________ O (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/ FOUNDATIONS P REFUGEE CAMP . Q SHOP . . . . R TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER S MARKET . . . . . T OTHER __________ X (SPECIFY)
520	CHECK 519:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED [ ] ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 522)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED [ ] ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 522)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED [ ] ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 522)
521	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 519.	FIRST PLACE . . . [ ]	FIRST PLACE . . . [ ]	FIRST PLACE . . . [ ]

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
522	Was he/she given any of the following to drink at any time since he/she started having the diarrhea:	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	YES NO DK
	a) A fluid made from a special packet called SHEFA?	FLUID FROM ORS PKT 1 2 8	FLUID FROM ORS PKT 1 2 8	FLUID FROM ORS PKT 1 2 8
	b) A pre-packaged ORS liquid?	ORS LQD 1 2 8	ORS LQD 1 2 8	ORS LQD 1 2 8
	c) A government-recommended homemade fluid? (*Wheat Salt Solution WSS*)	HOMEMADE WSS . . . 1 2 8	HOMEMADE WSS . . . 1 2 8	HOMEMADE WSS . . . 1 2 8
	d) A government-recommended homemade fluid? (*Salt & Sugar Solution SSS*)	HOMEMADE SSS . . . 1 2 8	HOMEMADE SSS . . . 1 2 8	HOMEMADE SSS . . . 1 2 8
523	Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525)← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525)← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525)← DON'T KNOW 8
524	What (else) was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY B ZINC . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTI-BIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY, OR ZINC) . . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . J OTHER ________ X (SPECIFY)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY B ZINC . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTI-BIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY, OR ZINC) . . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . J OTHER ________ X (SPECIFY)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY B ZINC . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTI-BIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY, OR ZINC) . . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . J OTHER ________ X (SPECIFY)
525	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 527)← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 527)← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 527)← DON'T KNOW 8
526	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) have blood taken from his/her finger or heel for testing?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
527	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 530)← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 530)← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 530)← DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
528	When (NAME) had an illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or have difficulty breathing?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 531) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 531) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 531) DON'T KNOW 8
529	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . 3 OTHER ________ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 531)	CHEST ONLY . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . 3 OTHER ________ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 531)	CHEST ONLY . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . 3 OTHER ________ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 531)
530	CHECK 525: HAD FEVER?	YES ☐ NO OR DK ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	YES ☐ NO OR DK ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	YES ☐ NO OR DK ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)
531	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink (including breastmilk) during the illness with a (fever/cough). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? 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 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8
532	When (NAME) had a (fever/cough), 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 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8
533	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 537)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 537)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 537)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
534	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. ________ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT HOSPITAL A CHC/POLY-CLINIC . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HSC . . . . D HP/SHP . . . . E COMM. HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F MOBILE CLINIC . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR ________ H (SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT MARIE STOPES . I RED CROSS . . . J OTHER NGO SECTOR ________ K (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . L PHARMACY . . . M PVT DOCTOR . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR ________ O (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/ FOUNDATIONS P REFUGEE CAMP . Q SHOP . . . . R TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER S MARKET . . . . . T OTHER ________ X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT HOSPITAL A CHC/POLY-CLINIC . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HSC . . . . D HP/SHP . . . . E COMM. HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F MOBILE CLINIC . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR ________ H (SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT MARIE STOPES . I RED CROSS . . . J OTHER NGO SECTOR ________ K (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . L PHARMACY . . . M PVT DOCTOR . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR ________ O (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/ FOUNDATIONS P REFUGEE CAMP . Q SHOP . . . . R TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER S MARKET . . . . . T OTHER ________ X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT HOSPITAL A CHC/POLY-CLINIC . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HSC . . . . D HP/SHP . . . . E COMM. HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F MOBILE CLINIC . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR ________ H (SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT MARIE STOPES . I RED CROSS . . . J OTHER NGO SECTOR ________ K (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . L PHARMACY . . . M PVT DOCTOR . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR ________ O (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/ FOUNDATIONS P REFUGEE CAMP . Q SHOP . . . . R TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER S MARKET . . . . . T OTHER ________ X (SPECIFY)
535	CHECK 534:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 537)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 537)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 537)
536	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 534.	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
537	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) DON'T KNOW 8
538	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR . . . A CHLOROQUINE B AMODIAQUINE C QUININE . . . . . D COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ E ARTESUNATE MONOTHERAPY F OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL _____ . . . G (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP . . . H INJECTION . . . I OTHER DRUGS ASPRIN . . . . . J PARA-CETAMOL . . . K IBUPROFEN . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR . . . A CHLOROQUINE . B AMODIAQUINE C QUININE . . . . . D COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ E ARTESUNATE MONOTHERAPY F OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL _____ . . . G (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP . . . H INJECTION . . . I OTHER DRUGS ASPRIN . . . . . J PARA-CETAMOL . . . K IBUPROFEN . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR . . . A CHLOROQUINE B AMODIAQUINE C QUININE . . . . . D COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ E ARTESUNATE MONOTHERAPY F OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL _____ . . . G (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP . . . H INJECTION . . . I OTHER DRUGS ASPRIN . . . . . J PARA-CETAMOL . . . K IBUPROFEN . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z
552		GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553.	GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553.	GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
553	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 1389 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ → 556 RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER AND CONTINUE WITH 554 _____ (NAME)		
554	The last time (NAME FROM 553) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH . . . . . 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE . . . 04 BURIED . . . . . 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
555	CHECK 522(a) AND 522 (b), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID ☐ ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID ☐ → 556A		
556	Have you ever heard of a special product called ORS (e.g. SHEFA) you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
556A	Sometimes children have severe illness and should be taken immediately to a health facility. What types of symptoms would cause you to take your child to a health facility right away? Any other symptoms?	CHILD NOT ABLE TO DRINK OR BREASTFEED . . . . . A CHILD BECOMES SICKER . . . . . B CHILD DEVELOPS A FEVER . . . . . C CHILD HAS FAST BREATHING . . . . . D CHILD HAS DIFFICULT BREATHING . E CHILD HAS BLOOD IN STOOL . . . . . F CHILD IS DRINKING POORLY . . . . . G OTHER _____ x (SPECIFY)	
557	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 1392 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ → 601 RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER AND CONTINUE WITH 558 _____ (NAME)		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
558	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 557) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods. Did (NAME FROM 557) (drink/eat):	YES NO DK	
	a) Plain water?	**a)** 1 2 8	
	b) Juice or juice drinks?	**b)** 1 2 8	
	c) Clear broth?	**c)** 1 2 8	
	d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?	**d)** 1 2 8	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK ☐	
	e) Infant formula?	**e)** 1 2 8	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA ☐	
	f) Any other liquids?	**f)** 1 2 8	
	g) Yogurt?	**g)** 1 2 8	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT ☐	
	h) Any [BRAND NAME OF COMMERCIALLY FORTIFIED BABY FOOD, E.G., Cerelac]?	**h)** 1 2 8	
	i) Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	**i)** 1 2 8	
	j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash that are yellow or orange inside?	**j)** 1 2 8	
	k) White potatoes, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	**k)** 1 2 8	
	l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables?	**l)** 1 2 8	
	m) Ripe mangoes or other vitamin-A rich fruits?	**m)** 1 2 8	
	n) Any other fruits or vegetables?	**n)** 1 2 8	
	o) Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	**o)** 1 2 8	
	p) Any meat, such as beef, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	**p)** 1 2 8	
	q) Eggs?	**q)** 1 2 8	
	r) Fresh or dried fish?	**r)** 1 2 8	
	s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	**s)** 1 2 8	
	t) Cheese or other food made from milk?	**t)** 1 2 8	
	u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	**u)** 1 2 8	
559	CHECK 558 (CATEGORIES "g" THROUGH "u"): NOT A SINGLE "YES" ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE "YES" ☐ →		561

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
560	Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 558 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) NO . . . . . 2 → 601	
561	How many times did (NAME FROM 557) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 6. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	What is your current marital status: are you married, widowed, divorced, or separated?	CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 WIDOWED . . . . . 2 DIVORCED . . . . . 3 SEPARATED 4	→ 609
604	Is your husband living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
605	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
606	Does your husband have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 609
607	Including yourself, in total, how many wives does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
608	Are you the first, second, ... wife?	RANK	
609	Have you been married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
610	CHECK 609: MARRIED ONLY ONCE → In what month and year did you start living with your husband? MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE → Now I would like to ask about your first husband. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 612
611	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE	
612	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
613	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND 95	→ 628

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
614	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.		
615	When was the <u>last</u> time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ]	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
628	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION	YES NO CHILDREN <10 . . . . . 1 2 MALE ADULTS . . . . . 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	
629	Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 701
630	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . A CHC/POLYCLINIC . . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HEALTH SUB-CENTER . . . . . D HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . F MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR MARIE STOPES . . . . . I RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . . J AFGA . . . . . K OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . M PHARMACY . . . . . N PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . O FIELDWORKER . . . . . P OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ Q (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS . . . . . R REFUGEE CAMP . . . . . S SHOP . . . . . T FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
631	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	

SECTION 7. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED HE OR SHE STERILIZED		→ 712
702	CHECK 226: PREGNANT NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE		→ 704
703	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 705 → 711
704	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 707 → 712 → 710
705	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE: How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT: After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 710 → 712 → 710
706	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE PREGNANT		→ 711
707	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING CURRENTLY USING		→ 712
708	CHECK 705: NOT ASKED 24 OR MORE MONTHS OR 02 OR MORE YEARS 00-23 MONTHS OR 00-01 YEAR		→ 711

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
709	CHECK 704: WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD ☐ → You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? WANTS NO MORE/ NONE ☐ → You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY D CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH . . . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . H OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N METHOD-RELATED REASONS SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . O LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . P COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . Q PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . R NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . S INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . T INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
710	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ → NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ → YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐ → 712		
711	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
712	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 714 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 714 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
713	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
714	In the last few months have you: Heard about family planning on the radio? Seen anything about family planning on the television? Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? Seen or read about family planning in internet? Read about family planning in billboard? Heard from health professionals? Heard from local community leaders?	YES NO RADIO . . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . 1 2 INTERNET . . . . . 1 2 BILLBOARD . . . . . 1 2 HEALTH PROFESSIONALS . . . . . 1 2 LOCAL LEADERS 1 2	
716	CHECK 601: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ NO, NOT IN UNION ☐ → 801		
717	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING ☐ NOT CURRENTLY USING OR NOT ASKED ☐ → 720		
718	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
719	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ → 801		
720	Does your husband want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED ☐ → 803		
802	How old was your husband on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
803	Did your (last) husband ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 806
803A	What type of school (Madrassa) has he attended?	SCHOOL . . . . . 1 MADRASSA 2	
804	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
805	What was the highest grade he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN GRADE ONE, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
806	CHECK 801: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ What is your husband's occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? What was your (last) husband's occupation? That is, what kind of work did he mainly do?	_____ ☐☐☐ _____ _____	
807	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811
808	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811
809	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811
810	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 815
811	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ ☐☐☐ _____ _____	
812	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
814	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
815	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 823
816	CHECK 814: CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED ☐ OTHER ☐		→ 819
817	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your husband, or you and your husband jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
818	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your husband earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 820
819	Who usually decides how your husband's earnings will be used: you, your husband, or you and your husband jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 HUSBAND HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
820	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your husband, you and your husband jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
821	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
822	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
823	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
824	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
825	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES . . . 1 2 3	
826	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: If she goes out without telling him? If she neglects the children? If she argues with him? If she refuses to have sex with him? If she burns the food?	YES / NO / DK GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 NEGL. CHILDREN . . . 1 2 8 ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 9. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 937
902	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
903	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
904	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
906	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
907	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
908	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREG. . . . . 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	
909	CHECK 908: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ OTHER ☐		→ 910A
910	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
910A	From where did you hear or get information about HIV/AIDS? Any other source?	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER/BILLBOARD . . . . . D INTERNET . . . . . E HEALTH PROFESSIONALS . . . . . F RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS . . . . . G SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . H COMMUNITY MEETINGS . . . . . I WORKPLACE . . . . . J FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
926	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 930
927	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
928	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
929	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . 11 CHC/POLYCLINIC . . . . . 12 BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 13 HEALTH SUB-CENTER . . . . . 14 HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST 15 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . 16 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 17 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 18 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . 19 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 20 (SPECIFY) NGO MARIE STOPES . . . . . 21 RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . . 22 AFGA . . . . . 23 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . 32 PHARMACY . . . . . 33 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 34 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 37 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME . . . . . 41 CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS . . . . . 42 REFUGEE CAMP . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 932

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
930	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 932
931	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . A CHC/POLYCLINIC . . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HEALTH SUB-CENTER . . . . . D HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST E STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . F FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . G MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . H COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . I OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ J (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR MARIE STOPES . . . . . K RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . . L AFGA . . . . . M OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . O STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . P PHARMACY . . . . . Q MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . R FIELDWORKER . . . . . S OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ T (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME . . . . . U CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS . . . . . V REFUGEE CAMP . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
932	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
933	If a member of your family got infected with HIV, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
934	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
935	In your opinion, if a female teacher has HIV but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED . . . . . 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
936	Should children 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
937	CHECK 901: HEARD ABOUT AIDS → Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS → Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
938	CHECK 613: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE →		946
939	CHECK 937: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES NO →		941
940	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
941	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
942	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
943	CHECK 940, 941, AND 942: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW →		946
944	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 940/941/942), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 946

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
945	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . A CHC/POLYCLINIC . . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HEALTH SUB-CENTER . . . . . D HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST E STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . F FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . G MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . H COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER I OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ J (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR MARIE STOPES . . . . . K RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . . L AFGA . . . . . M OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . O STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . P PHARMACY . . . . . Q MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . R FIELDWORKER . . . . . S OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ T (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS . . . . . U REFUGEE CAMP . . . . . V SHOP . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
946	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
947	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 10. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 1004
1002	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 1004
1003	The last time you got an injection from a health provider, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1006
1005	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
1006	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1007A
1007	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CHELAM . . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B SNUFF . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1007A	Do you currently use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1007C
1007B	What type of drugs do you currently use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OPIUM . . . . . A HEROIN . . . . . B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1007C	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1007G
1007D	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? [CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED]	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A BY SHARING UTENSILS . . . . . B BY TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB . C THROUGH SHARING FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ X SPECIFY DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1007E	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1007F	Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you have/ had tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007G	Have you ever heard of an illness called Hepatitis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1008
1007H	Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting Hepatitis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1007J
1007I	What can a person do to avoid getting Hepatitis? PROBE: Any other ways? [CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED]	SAFE SEX . . . . . A SAFE BLOOD TRANSFER . . . . . B DISPOSABLE SYRINGE . . . . . C AVOID CONTAMINATED FOOD/WATER . . . . . D AVOID CONTACT WITH INFECTED PERSON . . . . . E MAKING SURE THAT INSTRUMENTS OF DENTISTS ARE PROPERLY STERILIZED . . . . . F OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1007J	Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you have/ had Hepatitis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1008
1007K	What type of Hepatitis were you diagnosed with?	HEPATITIS A . . . . . A HEPATITIS B . . . . . B HEPATITIS C . . . . . C DON"T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1007L	Are you currently suffering from Hepatitis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1008
1007M	What type of Hepatitis are you currently sufferring from?	HEPATITIS A . . . . . A HEPATITIS B . . . . . B HEPATITIS C . . . . . C DON"T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1008	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not?	BIG PROB-LEM / NOT A BIG PROB-LEM	
	Getting permission to go to the doctor?	PERMISSION TO GO . . . 1 2	
	Getting money needed for advice or treatment?	GETTING MONEY 1 2	
	The distance to the health facility?	DISTANCE 1 2	
	Not wanting to go alone?	GO ALONE 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1009	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1101
1010	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . B SOCIAL SECURITY . . . . . C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

FISTULA

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	Sometimes a woman can have a problem of constant leakage of urine or stool from her vagina during the day and night. This problem usually occurs after a difficult childbirth, but may also occur after a sexual assault or after pelvic surgery. Have you ever experienced a constant leakage of urine or stool from your vagina during the day and night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1103
1102	Have you ever heard of this problem?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1201
1103	Did this problem start after you delivered a baby or had a stillbirth?	AFTER DELIVERED BABY . . . . . 1 AFTER HAD STILLBIRTH . . . . . 2 NEITHER 3	→ 1105
1104	Did this problem start after a normal labor and delivery, or after a very difficult labor and delivery?	NORMAL LABOR/DELIVERY . . . . . 1 VERY DIFFICULT LABOR/DELIVERY . 2	→ 1106
1105	What do you think caused this problem?	SEXUAL ASSAULT . . . . . 1 PELVIC SURGERY . . . . . 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1107
1106	How many days after [CAUSE OF PROBLEM FROM 1103 OR 1105] did the leakage start? RECORD 90 IF 90 DAYS OR MORE	NUMBER OF DAYS AFTER DELIVERY/OTHER EVENT ☐☐	
1107	Have you sought treatment for this condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1109
1108	Why have you not sought treatment? PROBE AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DO NOT KNOW CAN BE FIXED . . . . . A DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO . . . . . B TOO EXPENSIVE . . . . . C TOO FAR . . . . . D POOR QUALITY OF CARE . . . . . E COULD NOT GET PERMISSION . . . . F EMBARRASSMENT . . . . . G PROBLEM DISAPPEARED . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→1201
1109	From whom did you last seek treatment?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR . . . . . 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 2 OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
1110	Did you have an operation to fix the problem?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1111	Did the treatment stop the leakage completely? IF NO: Did the treatment reduce the leakage?	YES, STOPPED COMPLETELY . . . . . 1 NOT STOPPED BUT REDUCED . . . . . 2 NOT STOPPED AT ALL . . . . . 3 DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT 4	
1111A	How was your family members' support towards you when you were suffering from the problem?	EXCELLENT SUPPORT . . . . . 1 GOOD SUPPORT . . . . . 2 APPROPRIATE SUPPORT . . . . . 3 POOR SUPPORT . . . . . 4 NO SUPPORT AT ALL 5	

SECTION 12. MATERNAL MORTALITY

NO.		CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters, that is, all of the children born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. How many children did your mother give birth to, including you?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO NATURAL MOTHER	
1202	CHECK 1201: TWO OR MORE BIRTHS ☐ ONLY ONE BIRTH (RESPONDENT ONLY) ☐ →		1300
1203	How many births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS	

1204	What was the name given to your oldest (next oldest) brother or sister?	(1) _____	(2) _____	(3) _____	(4) _____	(5) _____	(6) _____
1205	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
1206	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (2)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . 8 → GO TO (3)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . 8 → GO TO (4)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . 8 → GO TO (5)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . 8 → GO TO (6)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . 8 → GO TO (7)
1207	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (2)	☐☐ GO TO (3)	☐☐ GO TO (4)	☐☐ GO TO (5)	☐☐ GO TO (6)	☐☐ GO TO (7)
1208	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1209	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (2)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (3)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (4)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (5)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (6)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (7)
1210	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2
1211	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2
1212	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2
1213	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.

1204	What was the name given to your oldest (next oldest) brother or sister?	(7) _____	(8) _____	(9) _____	(10) _____	(11) _____	(12) _____
1205	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
1206	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 GO TO (8)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1208 DK . . . 8 GO TO (9)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1208 DK . . . 8 GO TO (10)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1208 DK . . . 8 GO TO (11)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1208 DK . . . 8 GO TO (12)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1208 DK . . . 8 GO TO (13)
1207	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (8)	☐☐ GO TO (9)	☐☐ GO TO (10)	☐☐ GO TO (11)	☐☐ GO TO (12)	☐☐ GO TO (13)
1208	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1209	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (8)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (9)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (10)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (11)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (12)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (13)
1210	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2
1211	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1213 NO . . . 2
1212	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2
1213	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.							

13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1300	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE - Q.141 AND COVER PAGE OF WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE. WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ☐ → (continue) WOMAN NOT SELECTED ☐ → 1333		
1301	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 → (continue) PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 → 1332		
	READ TO THE RESPONDENT Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Afghanistan. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions.		
1302	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ → (continue) FORMERLY MARRIED ☐ → (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH HUSBAND')		
1303	First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) husband?		
	a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	JEALOUS . . . . . YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
	b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	ACCUSES . . . . . YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
	c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	NOT MEET FRIENDS . YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
	d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	NO FAMILY . . . . . YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
	e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	WHERE YOU ARE . . . . . YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
1304	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) husband.		

	A Did your (last) husband ever:	EVER	B How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a)	say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES 1 → (continue) NO 2	1	2	3
b)	threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES 1 → (continue) NO 2 →	1	2	3
c)	insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 → (continue) NO 2 →	1	2	3

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

1305 A Did your (last) husband ever do any of the following things to you:

B How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
b) slap you?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			

1306 CHECK 1305A (a-j):

AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓

NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ → 1309

1307 How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen?

IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.

NUMBER OF YEARS . . . . . ☐☐

BEFORE MARRIAGE 95

1308 Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) husband did to you:

a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?

YES 1
NO 2

b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?

YES 1
NO 2

c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?

YES 1
NO 2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1309	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1311
1310	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) husband: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1311	Does (did) your (last) husband drink alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1313
1312	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
1313	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) husband: most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
1314	CHECK 609: MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE ☐ ↓ MARRIED ONLY ONCE ☐ →		1316
1315	A So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) husband. Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband.	B How long ago did this last happen?	

		EVER	0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER
a)	Did any previous husband ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES 1 →	1	2	3
		NO 2 ↓			
b)	Did any previous husband physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	YES 1 →	1	2	3
		NO 2			

1316	From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) husband hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1319

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1317	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . A FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . B SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . C DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . D OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . E MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . F FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . G OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . H TEACHER . . . . . I EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . J POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1318	In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1319	CHECK 201, 226, AND 230: EVER BEEN PREGNANT (YES ON 201 OR 226 OR 230) ☐ ↓ NEVER BEEN PREGNANT ☐		→ 1324A
1320	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1324A
1321	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND . . . . . A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . C SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . D DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . E OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . F FORMER HUSBAND . . . . . G MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . I OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . J TEACHER . . . . . K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . L POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1324A	CHECK 1305A (h-j) and 1315A(b) AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐		→ 1326
1325	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by (your/any) husband?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1326	CHECK 1305A (a-j), 1315A (a,b), 1316, AND 1320: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		1330
1327	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1329
1328	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY . . . . . A HUSBAND'S FAMILY . . . . . B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND . . . . . C FRIEND . . . . . D NEIGHBOR . . . . . E RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . F DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . G POLICE . . . . . H LAWYER . . . . . I SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 1330
1329	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1330	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.

1331	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?		YES ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO
		HUSBAND	1	2	3
		OTHER MALE ADULT .	1	2	3
		FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3
1332	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS / EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE				
1333	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐			

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:
ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE**

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 MALE CONDOM
- K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- L RHYTHM METHOD
- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
- 6 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 7 COSTS TOO MUCH
- 8 INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- X OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
- Z DON'T KNOW

				1	2	
	12	HUT	01			
	11	DALW	02			
	10	JADI	03			
	09	QAUS	04			
1	08	AQRAB	05			1
3	07	MIZAN	06			3
9	06	SONBOLA	07			9
4	05	ASAD	08			4
	04	SARATAN	09			
	03	JAUZA	10			
	02	SAUR	11			
	01	HAMMAL	12			
	12	HUT	13			
	11	DALW	14			
	10	JADI	15			
	09	QAUS	16			
1	08	AQRAB	17			1
3	07	MIZAN	18			3
9	06	SONBOLA	19			9
3	05	ASAD	20			3
	04	SARATAN	21			
	03	JAUZA	22			
	02	SAUR	23			
	01	HAMMAL	24			
	12	HUT	25			
	11	DALW	26			
	10	JADI	27			
	09	QAUS	28			
1	08	AQRAB	29			1
3	07	MIZAN	30			3
9	06	SONBOLA	31			9
2	05	ASAD	32			2
	04	SARATAN	33			
	03	JAUZA	34			
	02	SAUR	35			
	01	HAMMAL	36			
	12	HUT	37			
	11	DALW	38			
	10	JADI	39			
	09	QAUS	40			
1	08	AQRAB	41			1
3	07	MIZAN	42			3
9	06	SONBOLA	43			9
1	05	ASAD	44			1
	04	SARATAN	45			
	03	JAUZA	46			
	02	SAUR	47			
	01	HAMMAL	48			
	12	HUT	49			
	11	DALW	50			
	10	JADI	51			
	09	QAUS	52			
1	08	AQRAB	53			1
3	07	MIZAN	54			3
9	06	SONBOLA	55			9
0	05	ASAD	56			0
	04	SARATAN	57			
	03	JAUZA	58			
	02	SAUR	59			
	01	HAMMAL	60			
	12	HUT	61			
	11	DALW	62			
	10	JADI	63			
	09	QAUS	64			
1	08	AQRAB	65			1
3	07	MIZAN	66			3
8	06	SONBOLA	67			8
9	05	ASAD	68			9
	04	SARATAN	69			
	03	JAUZA	70			
	02	SAUR	71			
	01	HAMMAL	72			

01 May 2015

AFGHANISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2015
EVER-MARRIED MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

CENTRAL STATISTICS ORGANIZATION AND MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

IDENTIFICATION

PROVINCE _____	
DISTRICT _____	
VILLAGE/NAHIA _____	
CONTROLLER AREA	
CLUSTER NUMBER [SAHA SHOMOR]	
TYPE OF LOCATION (URBAN=1; RURAL=2)	
STRUCTURE/BUILDING NUMBER/GATE NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____	
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____	

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY / MONTH / YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.
RESULT*				RESULT
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES:

1	COMPLETED	4	REFUSED		
2	NOT AT HOME	5	PARTLY COMPLETED	7	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
3	POSTPONED	6	INCAPACITATED		

	DARI	PASHTO	OTHER
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW	1	2	6 _____
NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT	1	2	6 _____

	YES	NO
TRANSLATOR USED?	1	2

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME	NAME

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INFORMED CONSENT

As-salamu alaykum. My name is _____. I am working with Central Statistics Organization. We are conducting a survey about health all over Afghanistan, which is conducted with the joint effort of the Ministry of Public Health and Central Statistics Organization. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____ DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . . . 1 ↓ RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
103	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [ ][ ]	
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 108
104A	What type of school have you attended?	SCHOOL . . . . . 1 MADRASSA 2	
105	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
106	What is the highest grade you completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN GRADE ONE, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . . [ ][ ]	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
107	CHECK 105: PRIMARY ☐ → SECONDARY OR HIGHER ☐ → 110		
108	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any 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 CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
109	CHECK 108: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ → CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ → 111		
110	Do you read a newspaper or magazine, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
111	Do you listen to the radio, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
112	Do you watch television, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
113	To which ehtnic group do you belong?	PASHTUN . . . . . 01 TAJIK . . . . . 02 HAZARA . . . . . 03 UZBEK . . . . . 04 TURKMEN . . . . . 05 NURISTANI . . . . . 06 BALOCH . . . . . 07 PASHAI . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 212 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301		
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 212
211	In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
212	How old were you when your (first) child was born?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN → 301		
214	How old is your (youngest) child?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
215	CHECK 214: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 301
216	What is the name of your (youngest) child? WRITE NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD _____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)		
217	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 219
218	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
219	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
220	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL . . . . . 1 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 2 LESS THAN USUAL . . . . . 3 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		
01	**Female Sterilization**. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
02	**Male Sterilization**. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
03	**IUD**. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
04	**Injectables**. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
05	**Implants**. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
06	**Pill**. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
07	**Male Condom**. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
09	**Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)**.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
10	**Rhythm Method**. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
11	**Withdrawal**. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
12	**Emergency Contraception**. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
13	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last few months have you: Heard about family planning on the radio? Seen anything about family planning on the television? Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? Seen or read about family planning in internet? Read about family planning in billboard? Heard from health professionals? Heard from local community leaders?	YES NO RADIO . . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2 INTERNET . . . . . 1 2 BILLBOARD . . . . . 1 2 HEALTH PROFESSIONALS . . . 1 2 LOCAL LEADERS 1 2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
306	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is a woman's business and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	AGREE DISAGREE DK CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S BUSINESS 1 2 8 WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	
307	CHECK 301 (07): KNOWS MALE CONDOM YES ↓ NO →		→ 401
308	Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401

309	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . A CHC/POLYCLINIC . . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HEALTH SUB-CENTER . . . . . D HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . F MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR MARIE STOPES . . . . . I RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . . J AFGA . . . . . K OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . M PHARMACY . . . . . N PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . O FIELDWORKER . . . . . P OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ Q (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS . . . . . R REFUGEE CAMP . . . . . S SHOP . . . . . T FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
310	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	What is your current marital status: are you married, widowed, divorced, or separated?	CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 WIDOWED . . . . . 2 DIVORCED . . . . . 3 SEPARATED 4	→ 410
404	Is your wife living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives?	YES (MORE THAN ONE) . . . . . 1 NO (ONLY ONE) 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES ☐☐	
407 408	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE ☐↓ Please tell me the name of your wife. MORE THAN ONE WIFE ☐↓ Please tell me the name of each of your wives. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER ☐☐ 408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? AGE ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐	
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE ☐↓ MORE THAN ONE WIFE ☐		→ 411A
410	Have you been married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	→ 411A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
411	In what month and year did you start living with your wife?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐	
411A	Now I would like to ask about your first wife. In what month and year did you start living with her?	DON'T KNOW MONTH 98	
		YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 413
		DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	
413	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
414	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00	→ 501
	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
		FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE 95	
415	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.		
416	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐	→ 438
418	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 438
436	What is the brand name of the condom used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	ARAMESH . . . . . 01 SATHI . . . . . 02 ASODAGI . . . . . 03 MOH/UNFPA . . . . . 04 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
437	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . 11 CHC/POLYCLINIC . . . . . 12 BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 13 HEALTH SUB-CENTER . . . . . 14 HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . 16 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR MARIE STOPES . . . . . 21 RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . . 22 AFGA . . . . . 23 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS . . . . . 41 REFUGEE CAMP . . . . . 42 SHOP . . . . . 43 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 44 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
438	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method (other than a condom) to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 501
439	What method did you or your partner use? PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F LAM . . . . . J RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . K WITHDRAWAL . . . . . L OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ → 509		
502	CHECK 439: MAN NOT STERILIZED ☐ MAN STERILIZED ☐ → 509		
503	Is your wife (Are any of your wives) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 505
504	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wife/wives) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 506 → 509
505	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE (WIVES) STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 509
506	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE ☐ MORE THAN ONE WIFE ☐ → 508		
507	CHECK 503: WIFE NOT PREGNANT OR DON'T KNOW ☐ WIFE PREGNANT ☐ How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 COUPLE INFECUND . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 509
508	How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 HE/ALL HIS WIVES ARE INFECUND . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
509	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 601
510	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ ☐☐☐ _____ _____	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐		→ 612
608	CHECK 606: CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED ☐ OTHER ☐		→ 610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your wife, or you and your wife jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your wife, you and your wife jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
613	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
614	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:	YES NO DK	
	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT 1 2 8	
	If she neglects the children?	NEGL. CHILDREN . . . 1 2 8	
	If she argues with him?	ARGUES 1 2 8	
	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX 1 2 8	
	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 723
702	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREG. . . . . 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	
709	CHECK 708: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ OTHER ☐		→ 711
710	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
710A	From where did you hear or get information about HIV/AIDS? Any other source?	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER/BILLBOARD . . . . . D INTERNET . . . . . E HEALTH PROFESSIONALS . . . . . F RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS . . . . . G SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . H COMMUNITY MEETINGS . . . . . I WORKPLACE . . . . . J FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
711	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
712	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 716
713	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
714	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . 11 CHC/POLYCLINIC . . . . . 12 BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 13 HEALTH SUB-CENTER . . . . . 14 HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST 15 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . 16 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 17 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 18 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 19 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 20 (SPECIFY) NGO MARIE STOPES . . . . . 21 RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . . 22 AFGA . . . . . 23 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . 32 PHARMACY . . . . . 33 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 34 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME . . . . . 41 CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS . . . . . 42 REFUGEE CAMP . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 718

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 718
717	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . A CHC/POLYCLINIC . . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HEALTH SUB-CENTER . . . . . D HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST E STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . F FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . G MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . H COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER I OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ J (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR MARIE STOPES . . . . . K RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . . L AFGA . . . . . M OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . O STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . P PHARMACY . . . . . Q MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . R FIELDWORKER . . . . . S OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ T (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME U CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS V REFUGEE CAMP W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
718	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
719	If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
720	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
721	In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED . . . . . 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT AIDS → Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS → Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
724	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE → 732		
725	CHECK 723: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES NO → 727		
726	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
727	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
728	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
729	CHECK 726, 727, AND 728: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW → 732		
730	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 726/727/728), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 732

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
731	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT) . . . . . A CHC/POLYCLINIC . . . . . B BASIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HEALTH SUB-CENTER . . . . . D HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST E STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . F FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . G MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . H COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER I OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ J (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR MARIE STOPES . . . . . K RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . . L AFGA . . . . . M OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . O STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . P PHARMACY . . . . . Q MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . R FIELDWORKER . . . . . S OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ T (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE CHARITY/FOUNDATIONS . . . . . U REFUGEE CAMP . . . . . V SHOP . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
732	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows her husband has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805
802	How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
803	Who did the circumcision?	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER/ FAMILY/FRIEND . . . . . 1 HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL 2 OTHER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
804	Where was it done?	HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER/ PROFESSIONAL . . . . . 2 CIRCUMCISION DONE AT HOME . . . 3 RITUAL SITE . . . . . 4 OTHER HOME/PLACE . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
805	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 808
806	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 808
807	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 810
809	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
810	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811A
811	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CHELAM . . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B SNUFF . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
811A	Do you currently use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811C
811B	What type of drugs do you currently use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OPIUM . . . . . A HEROIN . . . . . B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
811C	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 812
811D	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? [CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED]	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A BY SHARING UTENSILS . . . . . B BY TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB . C THROUGH SHARING FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ X SPECIFY DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811E	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→811G
811F	Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you have/ had tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
811G	Have you ever heard of an illness called Hepatitis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 812
811H	Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting Hepatitis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 811J
811I	What can a person do to avoid getting Hepatitis? PROBE: Any other ways? [CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED]	SAFE SEX . . . . . A SAFE BLOOD TRANSFER . . . . . B DISPOSABLE SYRINGE . . . . . C AVOID CONTAMINATED FOOD/WATER . . . . . D AVOID CONTACT WITH INFECTED PERSON . . . . . E MAKING SURE THAT INSTRUMENTS OF DENTISTS ARE PROPERLY STERILIZED . . . . . F OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811J	Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you have/ had Hepatitis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 812
811K	What type of Hepatitis were you diagnosed with?	HEPATITIS A . . . . . A HEPATITIS B . . . . . B HEPATITIS C . . . . . C DON"T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
811L	Are you currently suffering from Hepatitis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 812
811M	What type of Hepatitis are you currently sufferring from?	HEPATITIS A . . . . . A HEPATITIS B . . . . . B HEPATITIS C . . . . . C DON"T KNOW . . . . . Z	
812	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 814
813	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . B SOCIAL SECURITY . . . . . C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
814	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____