


# AFGHANISTAN

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## Socio-Economic Survey 2025



 Federal Ministry  
Republic of Austria  
Interior

 Federal Office for  
Immigration  
and Asylum



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## 1 Executive Summary

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Ipsos conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Afghanistan on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 20 July and 31 July, 2025.

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Kabul, 200 residents of Herat, and 200 residents of Mazar-e-Sharif. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

## 2 Main Results

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### Sense of security

- 56% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 32% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 4% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 8% do not feel safe at all.
- 63% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 54% of Herat respondents, and 52% of Kabul respondents. 38% of Kabul respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 31% of Herat respondents, and 28% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 5% of Kabul respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 4% of Herat respondents, and 3% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 11% of Herat respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 6% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents and 5% of Kabul residents.

### Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 19% manage to afford the housing costs, while 15% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 58% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 8% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- 28% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, 16% of Kabul respondents, and 14% of Herat respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 17% of Kabul respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 15% of Herat and 14% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents. 62% of Kabul respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 61% of Herat and 51% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Herat residents with 10%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 7%, and Kabul respondents with 5%.

### Access to electricity

- 15% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 20% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 56% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 9% never have electricity available.
- 30% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 11% of Herat and 4% of Kabul respondents. 22% of Herat respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 20%, and Kabul respondents with 19%. 70% of Kabul residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Herat residents with 55%, and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 43%. 12% of Herat residents never have electricity available, while the same is true for 7% of Kabul and 6% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 1% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents did not answer.

### **Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food**

- 17% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 31% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 47% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 5% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Mazar-e-Sharif with 25%, followed by Herat with 14%, and Kabul with 12%. 38% of Kabul respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 30% of respondents in Mazar-e-Sharif, and 26% of respondents in Herat. 53% of Herat residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 45% of Kabul respondents and 42% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Herat residents with 7%, followed by Kabul residents with 5%, and Mazar-e-Sharif residents with 3%.

### **Impact on current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods**

- 15% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 22% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 50% of the respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 13% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 20% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 13% of each Kabul and Herat residents. 25% of Kabul respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents (23%), and Herat respondents (19%). 52% of Herat respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 48% of each Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif residents. Among Herat respondents 16% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 14% of Kabul and 9% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents.

### **Access to clean drinking water**

- 46% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 24% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 24% of the survey participants seldom have access to clean drinking water, while 6% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Mazar-e-Sharif residents with 55%, followed by Herat residents with 44%, and Kabul residents with 39%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Kabul respondents with 29%, followed by Herat respondents with 26%, and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 19%. 27% of Kabul respondents seldom have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 23% of Herat respondents, and 21% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Herat with 7%, followed by Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with each 5%.

### **Access to the necessary hygiene products**

- 25% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have all necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 35% of the respondents just about have all necessary hygiene products, while 30% hardly have all necessary hygiene products. 10% do not have all necessary hygiene products.
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Kabul respondents with 30%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 24%, and Herat respondents with 21%. 38% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 35% of Kabul respondents, and 31% of Herat respondents. 32% of each Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Kabul respondents with 27%. 16% of Herat respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, while the same is true for 8% of Kabul and 6% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents.

### **Access to medical services**

- 68% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 17% have access but they are not able to afford them. 14% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.
- 46% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 45% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 35% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 37% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 28% have no access to primary medical care.

- 33% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 44% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 23% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.
- 12% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 28% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 60% have no access at all.
- 25% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 40% have no access.

### **School attendance**

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance (n = 201), 21% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 47% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 32% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Mazar-e-Sharif with 23%, followed by 21% in Herat, and 19% in Kabul. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Herat with 48%, followed by Kabul with 46%, and Mazar-e-Sharif with 45%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Kabul respondents with 35%, followed by Herat respondents with 31%, and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 30%. 2% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents did not answer.

### **Contribution to household income**

- 4% of the respondents (n = 201) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 11% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 7% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 78% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.
- City comparison reveals that 6% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while this is true for 3% of each Kabul and Herat respondents. Among Herat respondents, 16% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 10%, and Kabul respondents with 9%. 9% of Herat respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while this is true for 7% among Kabul and 3% among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 81% of each Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 72% of Herat respondents.

### 3 Trends (Kabul)

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To indicate a trend, a difference of at least 5% to the last data point is required. Thus an increase or decrease of 5% or more compared to the previous year is considered a trend.

In 2024, data collection was only undertaken in Kabul. Thus, the following section compares the data from Kabul in 2024 with data from Kabul in 2025.

#### Housing and electricity

While in 2024, 49% hardly managed to afford housing costs, the proportion has increased to 62% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to afford housing costs	18	16
Can just about afford housing costs	22	17
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	49	62
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	11	5

While in 2024, 10% always had electricity available, the proportion has decreased to 4% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have electricity available	10	4
Mostly have electricity available	24	19
Sometimes have electricity available	64	70
Never have electricity available	2	7

#### Food and water access

While in 2024, 32% could just about to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, the proportion has increased to 38% in 2025.

	2024	2025
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Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	16	12
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	32	38
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	42	45
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	10	5

A significant difference can be identified in terms of the access to clean drinking water. While in 2024, 70% always had access to clean drinking water, the proportion has decreased to 39% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access to clean drinking water	70	39
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	16	29
Rarely have access to clean drinking water	7	27
Never have access to clean drinking water	7	5

### Basic consumer goods

While in 2024, 26% could not manage to provide basic costumer goods for their family, the proportion has decreased to 14% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	12	13
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	21	25
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	41	48
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	26	14

**Hygiene products**

While in 2024, 37% had all necessary hygiene products, the proportion has decreased to 30% in 2025.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Have all necessary hygiene products	37	30
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	26	35
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	28	27
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	9	8

**Medical services**

Vaccinations

While in 2024, 41% always had access to vaccinations and could afford them, the proportion has increased to 68% in 2025.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Always have access and can afford	41	68
Have access, but cannot afford	32	16
Have no access	26	15

Medication, drugs

While in 2024, 33% always had access to medication and drugs, the proportion has increased to 47% in 2025.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Always have access and can afford	33	47
Have access, but cannot afford	60	43
Have no access	7	10

Primary medical care (family doctor)

While in 2024, 51% had access but could not afford primary medical care, the proportion has decreased to 34% in 2025.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Always have access and can afford	28	35
Have access, but cannot afford	51	34
Have no access	20	31

Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)

While in 2024, 23% always had access and could afford a medical specialist, the proportion has increased to 34% in 2025.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Always have access and can afford	23	34
Have access, but cannot afford	51	44
Have no access	26	22

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

While in 2024, 51% had access to advanced treatment but could not afford it, the proportion has decreased to 28% in 2025.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Always have access and can afford	11	10
Have access, but cannot afford	51	28
Have no access	36	62

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

While in 2024, 50% had access to medical diagnostics but could not afford it, the proportion has decreased to 38% in 2025.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Always have access and can afford	23	29
Have access, but cannot afford	50	38
Have no access	26	33

## 4 Methodology

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Ipsos conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Afghanistan on behalf of the 'Staaten-dokumentation', the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 20 July and 31 July, 2025.

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Kabul, 200 residents of Herat, and 200 residents of Mazar-e-Sharif. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households. The study was executed through a centralized call centre located in Pakistan. The centre was equipped with the necessary infrastructure to support high-quality telephone interviewing. A team of 14 trained interviewers (6 males and 8 females) was engaged, all selected for their prior experience and fluency in the local languages (Dari and Pashto) to ensure effective communication with respondents across Afghanistan.

Contact numbers were generated using a random sampling approach. A base database of 10,000 contacts was available, out of which 3,752 numbers were dialled to complete the target of 600 interviews. The sampling framework ensured representation across key regions, gender, and age brackets, aligned with the agreed-upon quotas. The database included numbers from major mobile network operators in Afghanistan, including Afghan Wireless (AWCC), MTN, Roshan, and Afghan Telecom (Salam). All interviews were conducted using manual dialling via a secure and centrally monitored system. Interviewers entered responses directly into a live link provided by Ipsos UAE. Real-time monitoring was carried out to ensure data accuracy and interviewer adherence to the script.

Supervisors based in Pakistan closely monitored live calls and provided ongoing feedback to interviewers to maintain quality and consistency. Quality control (QC) checks were conducted on over 30% of the completed interviews. Additionally, a dedicated QC resource fluent in Dari and Pashto within the Pakistan team reviewed call recordings to verify alignment with entered responses. All data underwent comprehensive cleaning and validation prior to submission.

## 5 Chapter Summary

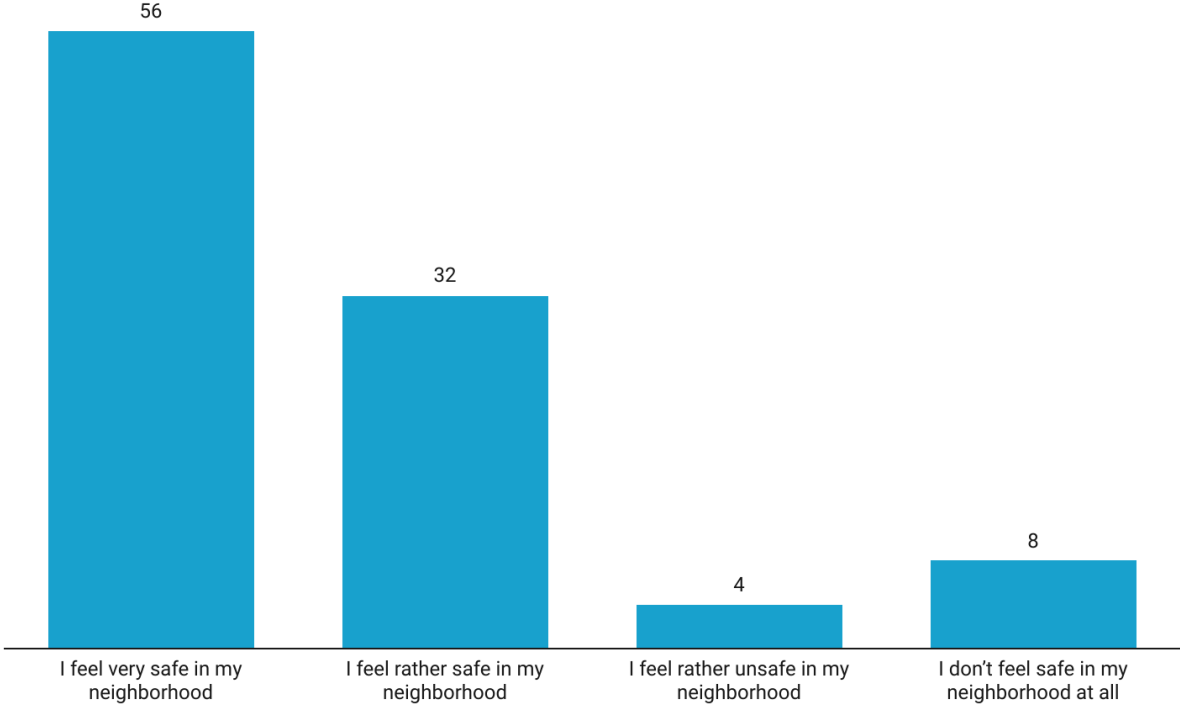
**5.1 Sense of security**

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56% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 32% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 4% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 8% do not feel safe at all.

**Sense of security – Total (n = 600)**

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

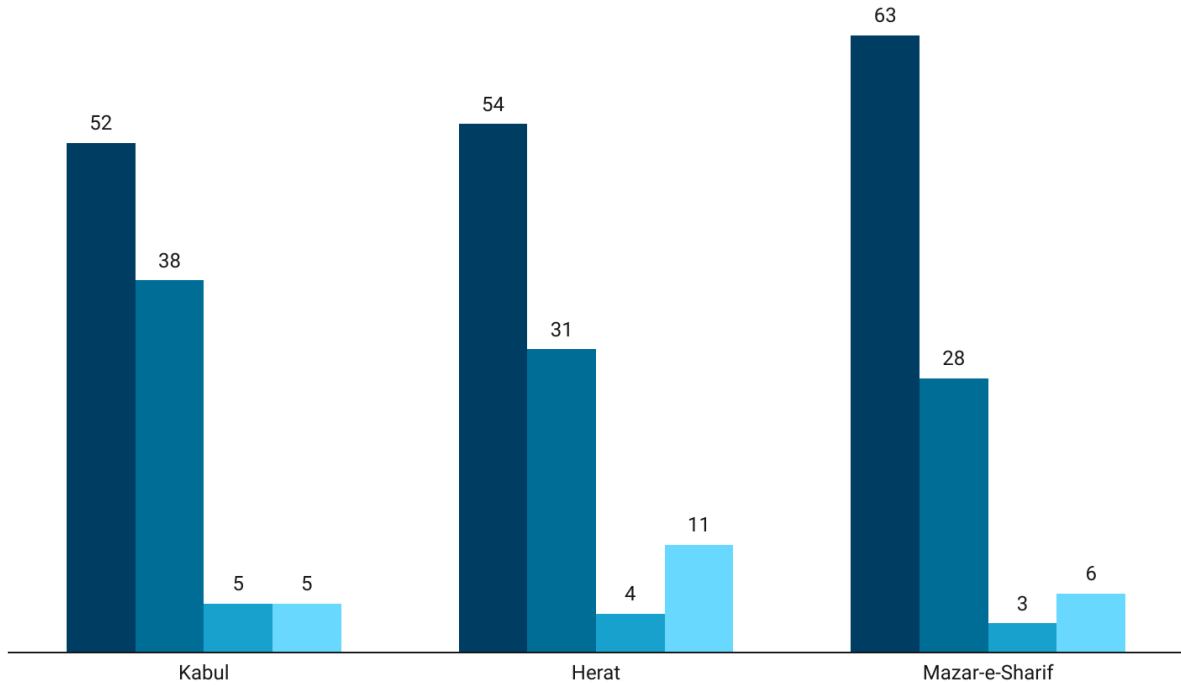


63% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 54% of Herat respondents, and 52% of Kabul respondents. 38% of Kabul respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 31% of Herat respondents, and 28% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 5% of Kabul respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 4% of Herat respondents, and 3% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 11% of Herat respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 6% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents and 5% of Kabul residents.

## Sense of security – City (n = 600)

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

■ I feel very safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood ■ I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

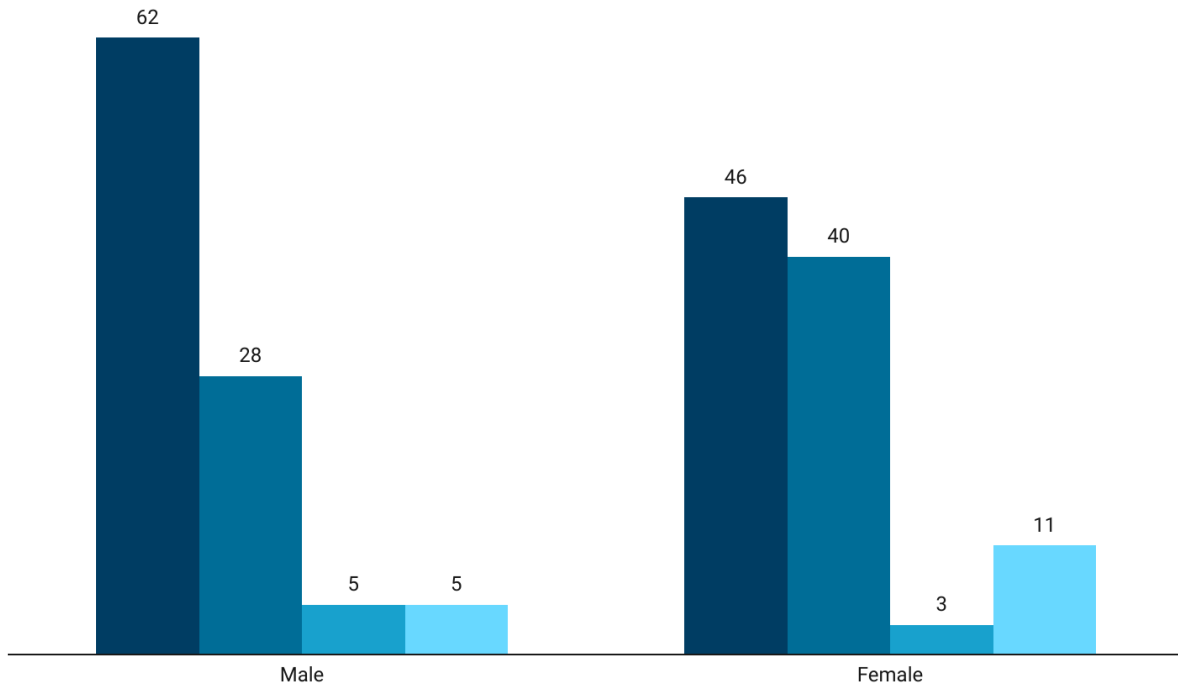


62% of male respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 46% of female respondents. 28% of male survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 40% of female respondents. 5% of male and 3% of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 5% of male and 11% of female survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood.

## Sense of security – Gender (n = 600)

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

■ I feel very safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood ■ I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all



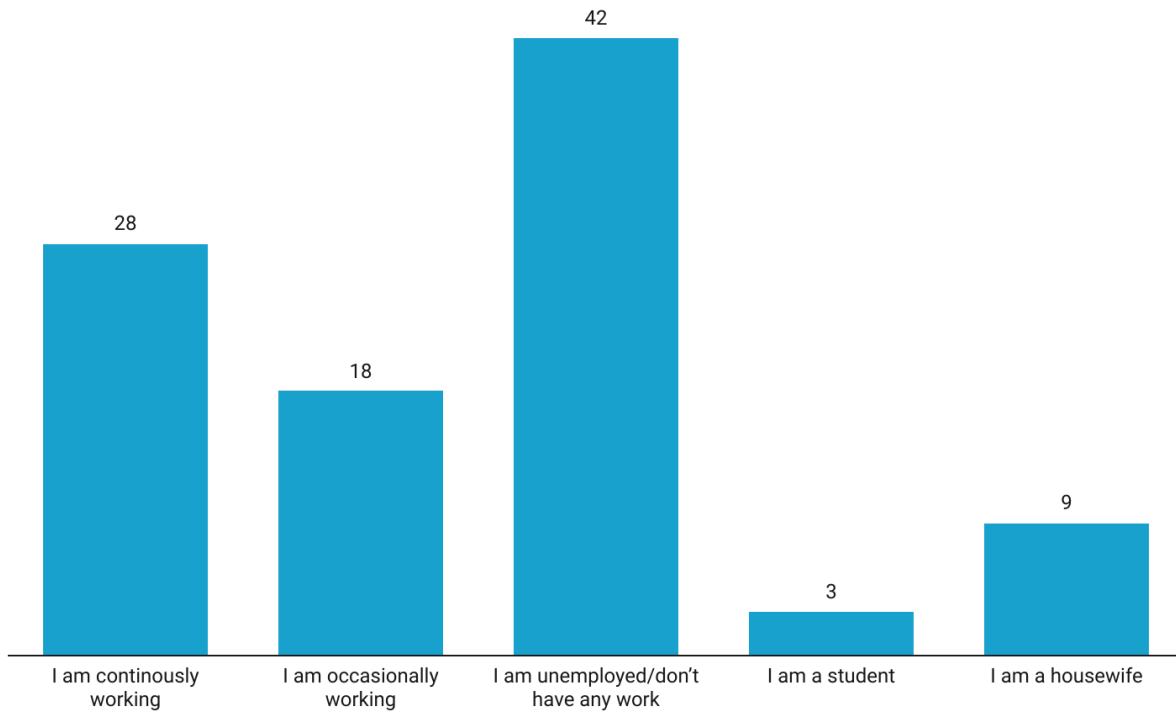
## 5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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28% work continuously, while 18% have occasional jobs. 42% of the survey participants are unemployed/do not work currently. 3% are students, while 9% are housewives.

## Occupation – Total (n = 600)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

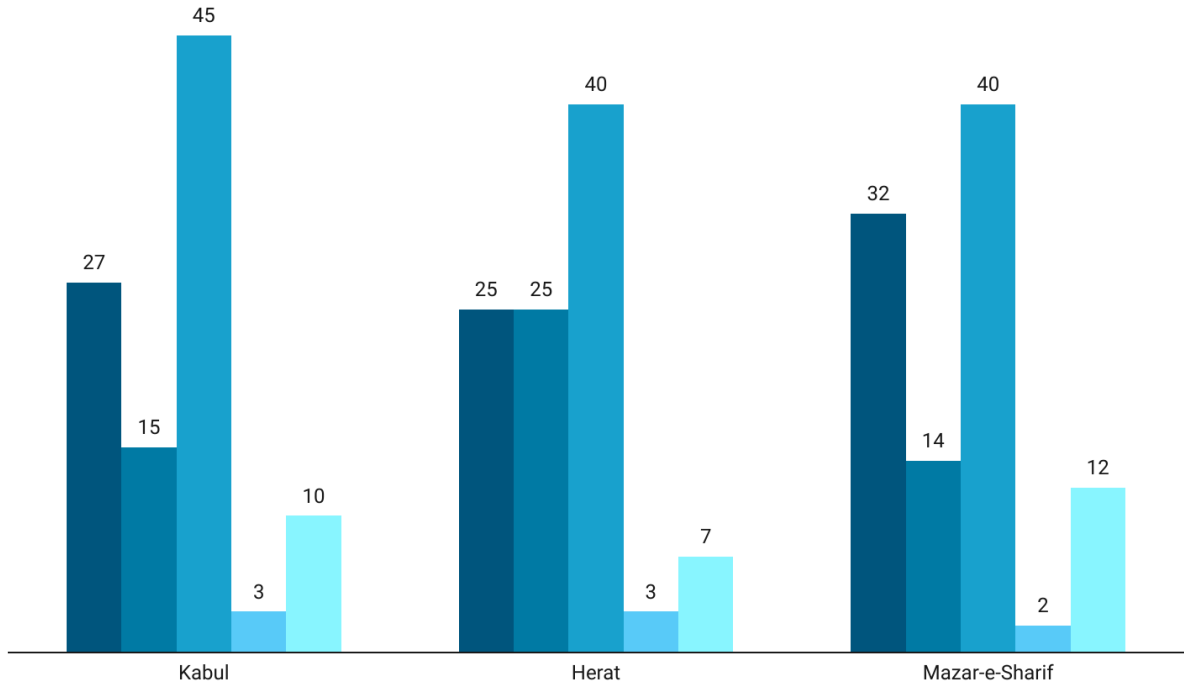


32% work continuously in Mazar-e-Sharif, while this is true for 27% in Kabul, and 25% in Herat. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Herat with 25%, followed by Kabul with 15% and Mazar-e-Sharif with 14%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Kabul respondents with 45%, followed by Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif with each 40%. Among Kabul and Herat respondents, 3% each are students, while the same is true for 2% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents. 12% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents are housewives, while this is true for 10% of Kabul respondents, and 7% of Herat respondents.

## Occupation – City (n = 600)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

■ I am continuously working 
 ■ I am occasionally working 
 ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work 
 ■ I am a student 
 ■ I am a housewife

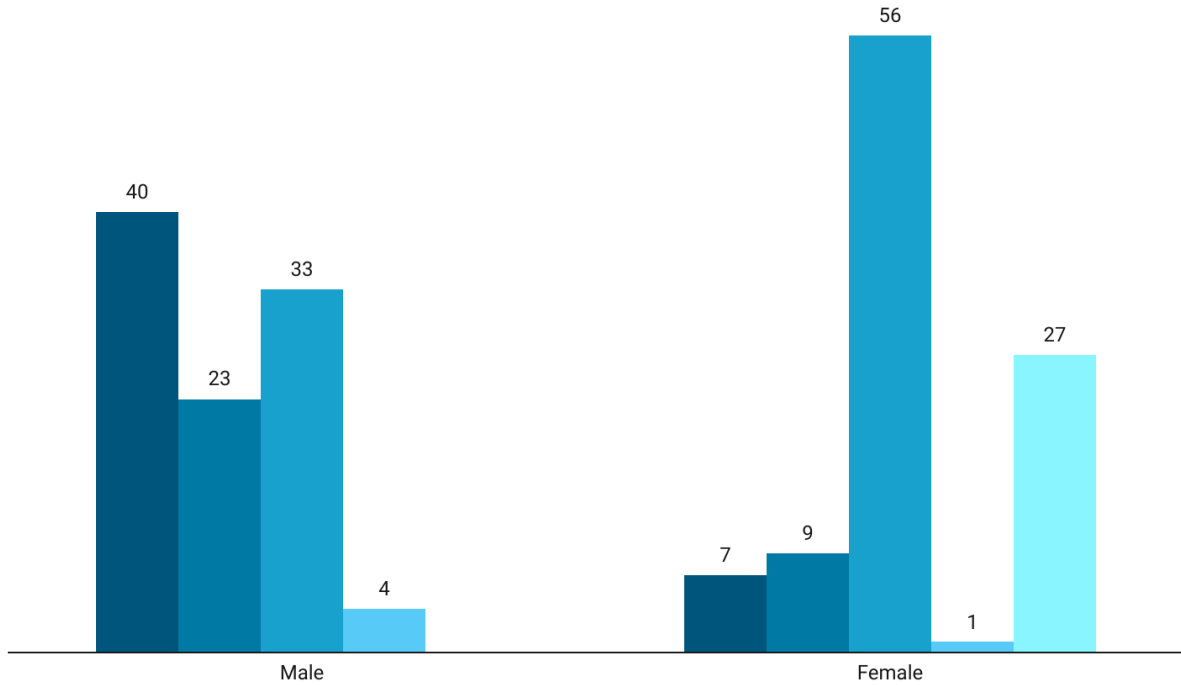


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 40% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 7% of female respondents. 23% of male respondents and 9% of female respondents work occasionally. 33% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 56% of female respondents. 4% of male and 1% of female respondents are students, while 27% of female respondents are housewives.

## Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

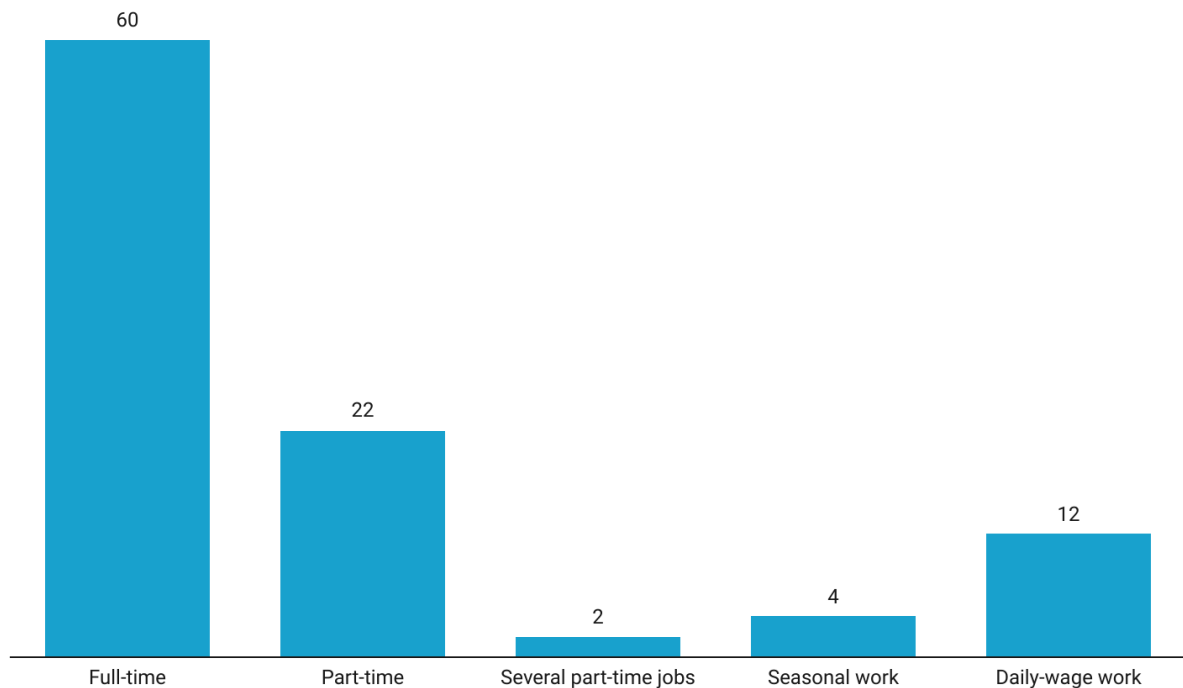
■ I am continuously working ■ I am occasionally working ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work ■ I am a student ■ I am a housewife



60% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 278) are full-time workers, while 22% are part-time workers. 2% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 4% who work as seasonal workers. 12% work as daily wage workers.

## Type of occupation – Total (n = 278)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

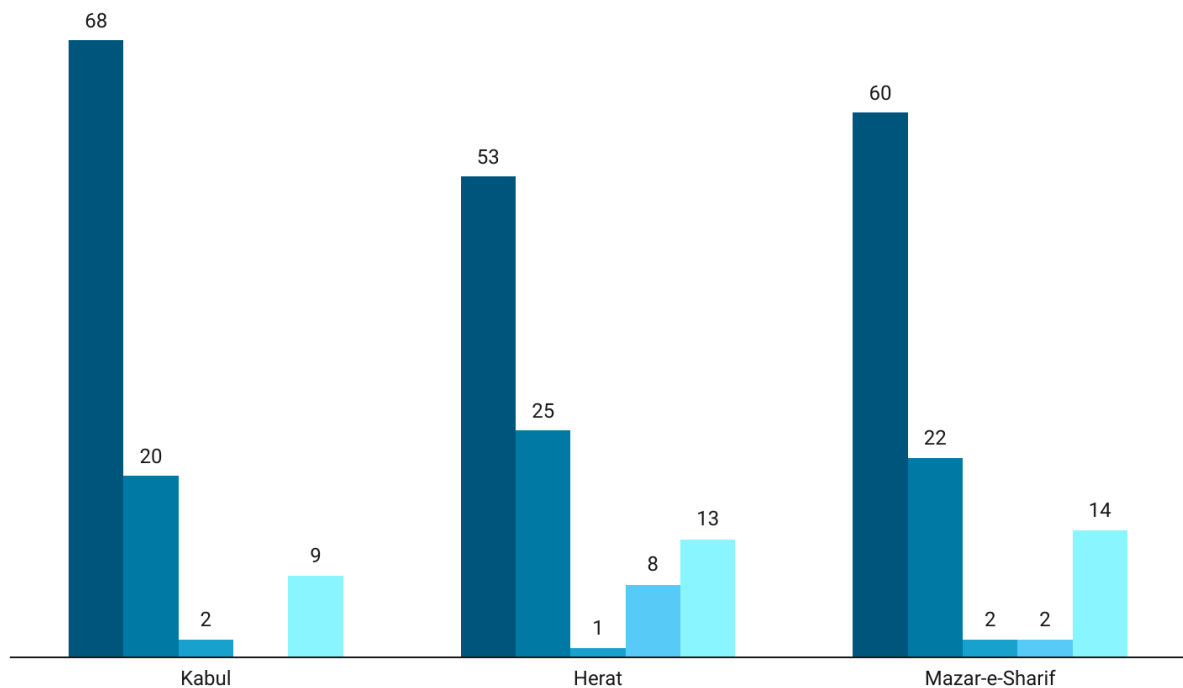


The largest share of full-time workers (n = 278) can be found among Kabul respondents with 68%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 60%, and Herat respondents with 53%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 25% in Herat, 22% in Mazar-e-Sharif, and 20% in Kabul. Among Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, 2% each have several part-time jobs, followed by Herat respondents with 1%. 8% among Herat and 2% among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents have seasonal jobs. 14% of Mazar-e-Sharif, 13% of Herat and 9% of Kabul respondents are daily-wage workers.

## Type of occupation – City (n = 278)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

■ Full-time ■ Part-time ■ Several part-time jobs ■ Seasonal work ■ Daily-wage work

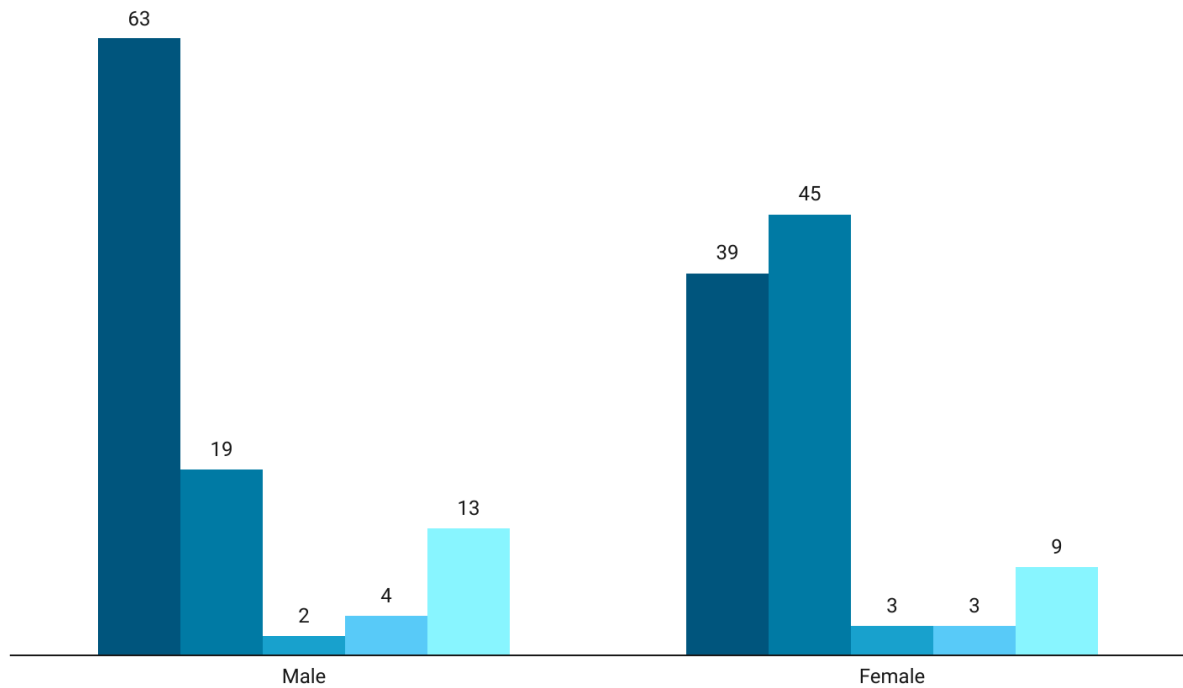


63% of male and 39% of female respondents work full-time, while 19% of male and 45% of female respondents work part-time. 2% of male respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 3% of female respondents. 4% of male and 3% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men (13%) than among women (9%).

## Type of occupation – Gender (n = 278)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

■ Full-time ■ Part-time ■ Several part-time jobs ■ Seasonal work ■ Daily-wage work



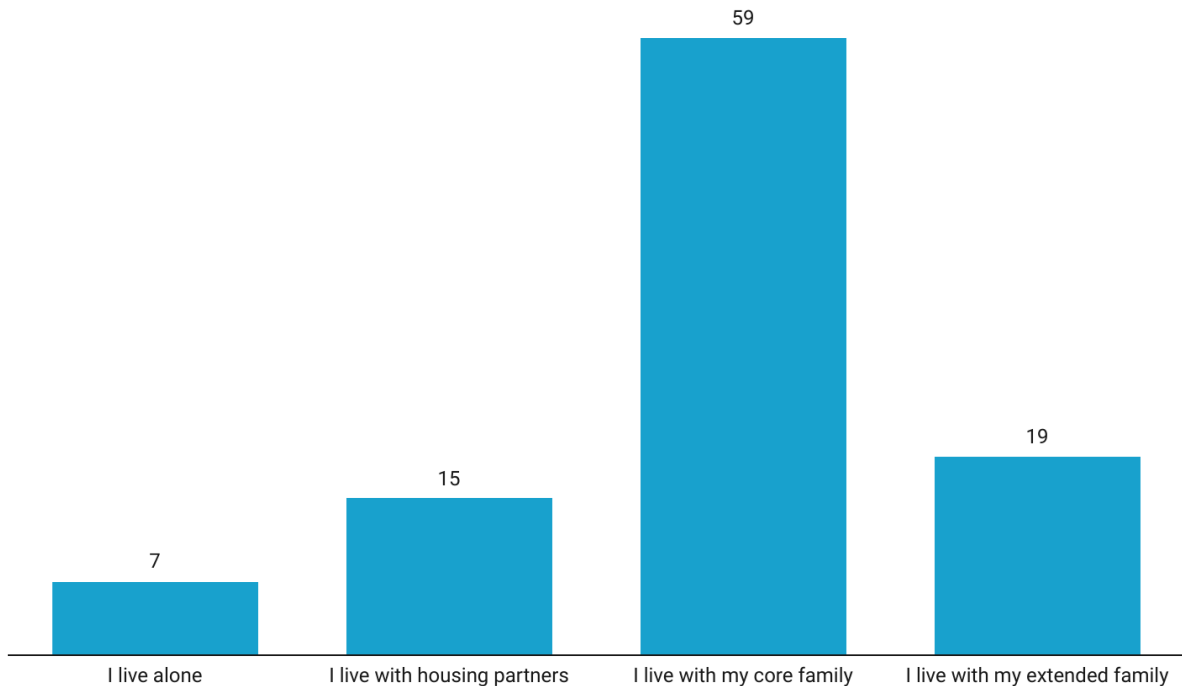
### 5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing hosts

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7% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 15% live with their housing partners. 59% live with their core family, while 19% live with their extended family.

## Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

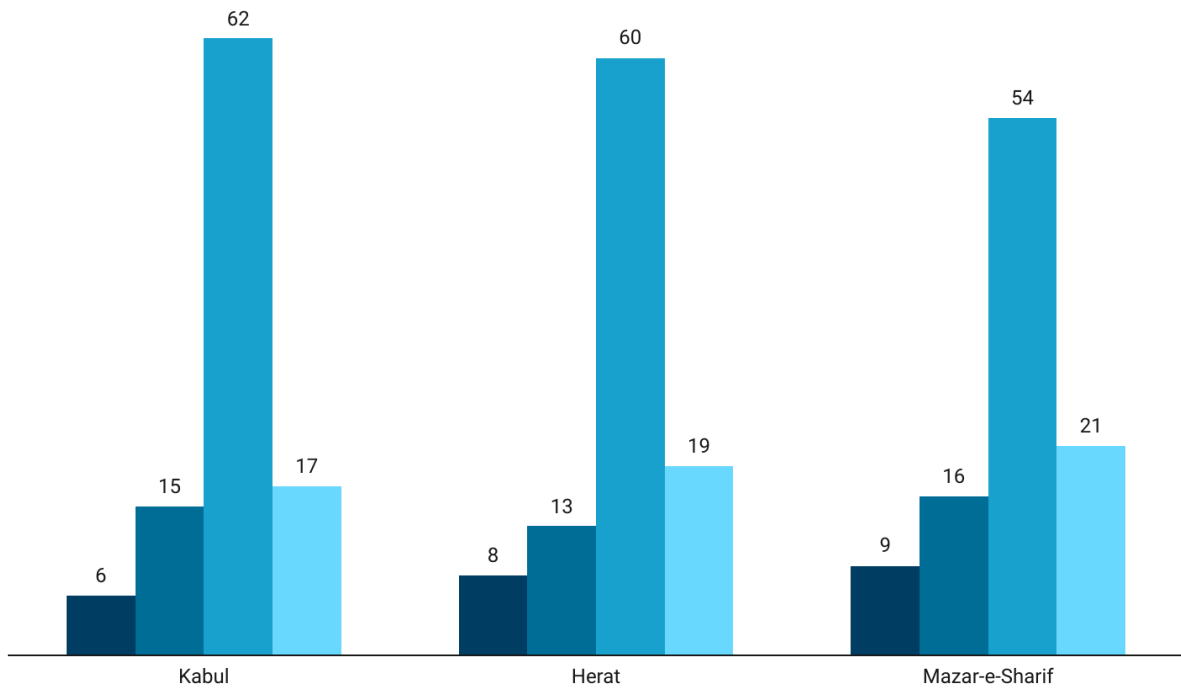


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 9%, followed by Herat respondents with 8%, and Kabul respondents with 6%. Among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, 16% live with their housing partners, followed by Kabul respondents with 15%, and Herat respondents with 13%. The highest proportion of those living with their core family can be found in Kabul with 62%, followed by Herat with 60%, and Mazar-e-Sharif with 60%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 21%, followed by Herat respondents with 19%, and Kabul respondents with 17%.

## Current housing situation – City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family

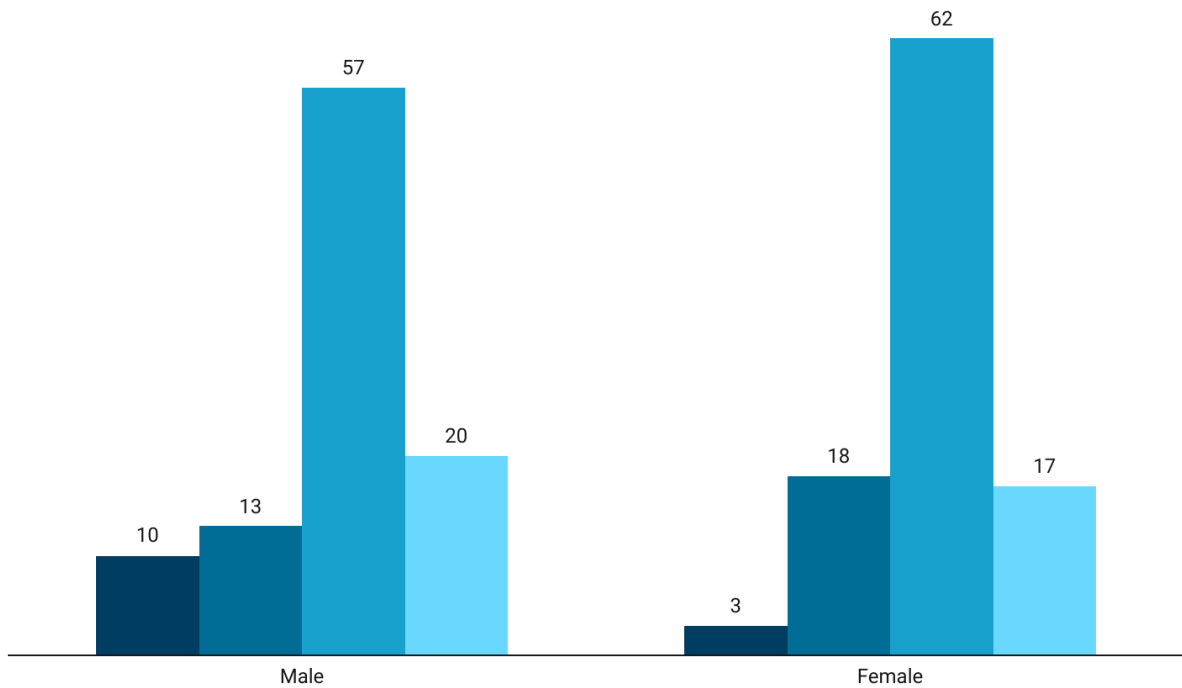


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 10% of male respondents and 3% of female respondents live alone. 13% of male and 18% of female respondents live with their housing partners, while 57% of male and 62% of female respondents live with their core family. 20% of male and 17% of female respondents live with their extended family.

## Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

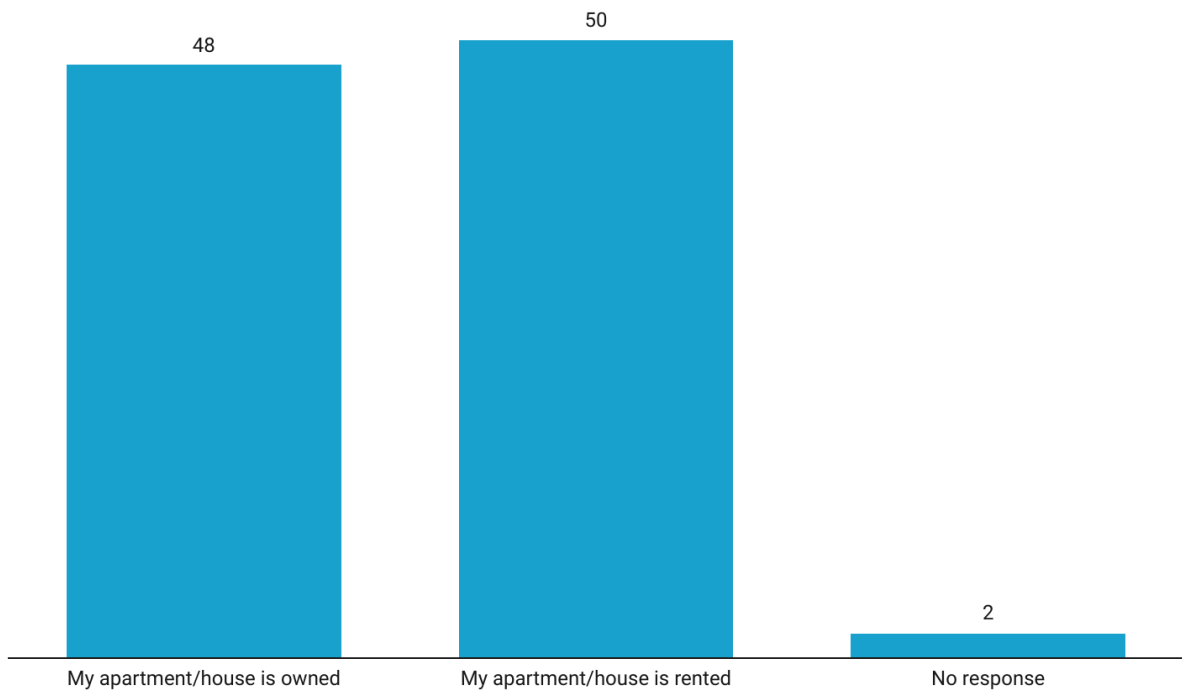
■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family



48% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 50% live in an apartment or house they rent. 2% did not answer.

## Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

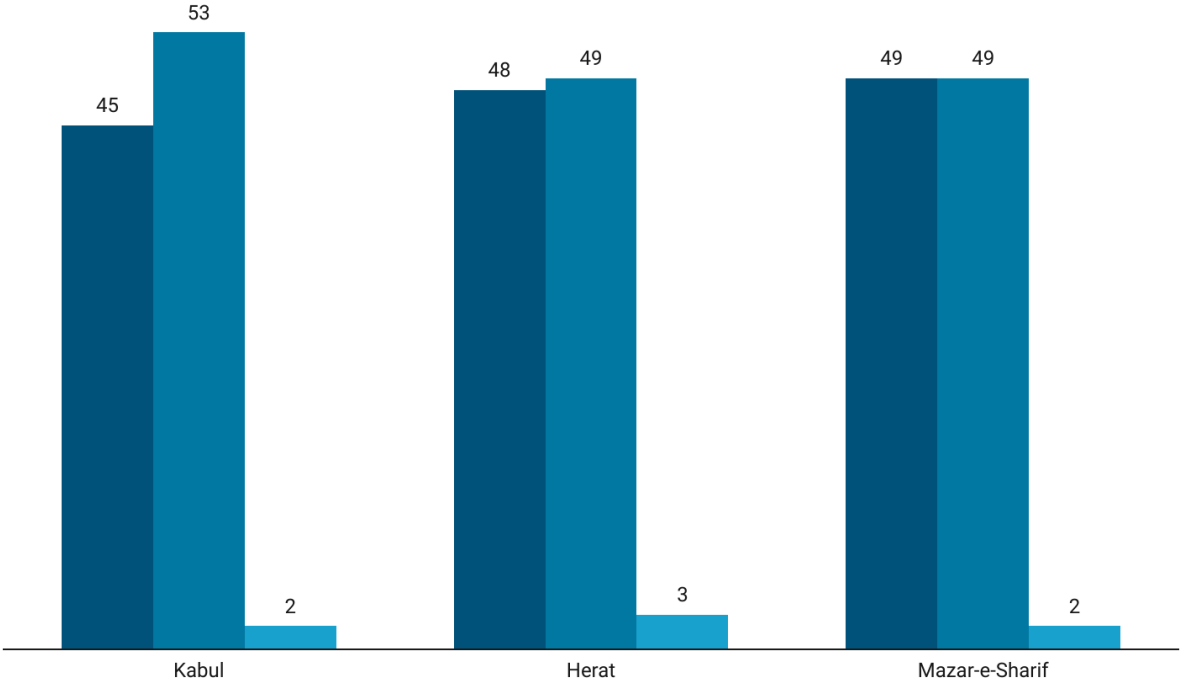


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Mazar-e-Sharif with 49%, followed by Herat with 48%, and Kabul with 45%. Among Kabul respondents, 53% live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with each 49%. 3% of Herat respondents did not answer, while the same is true for Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with each 2%.

**Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)**

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented ■ No response

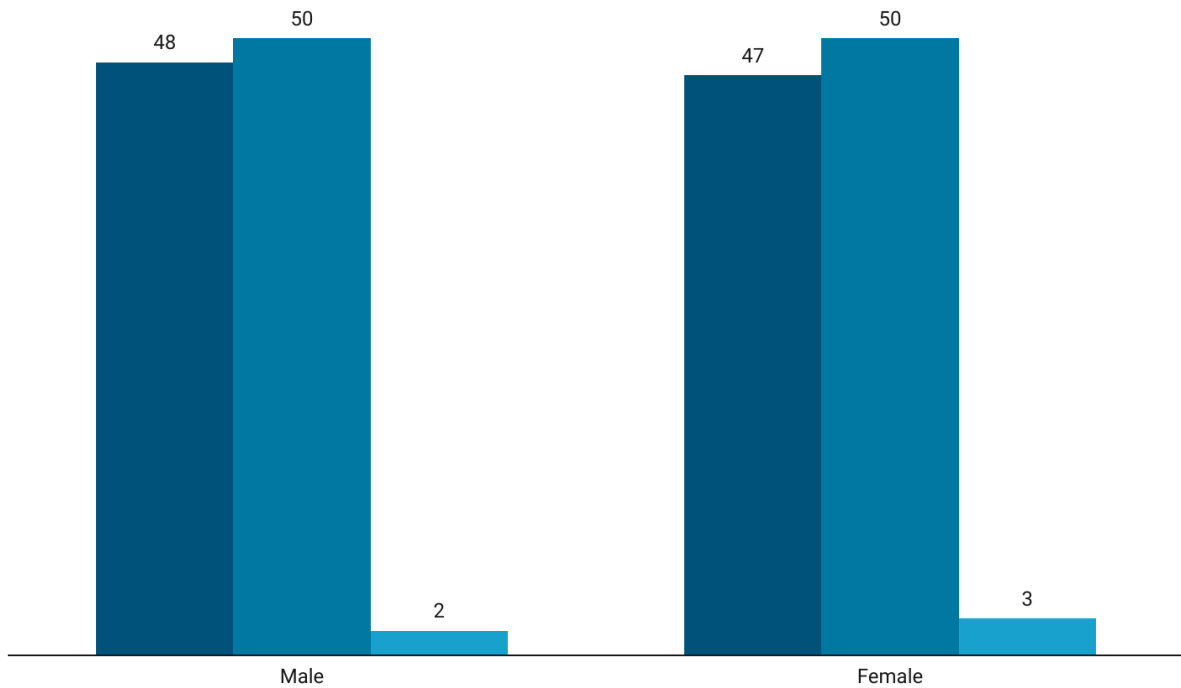


48% of male and 47% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 50% of each male and female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. 2% of male and 3% of female respondents did not answer.

## Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

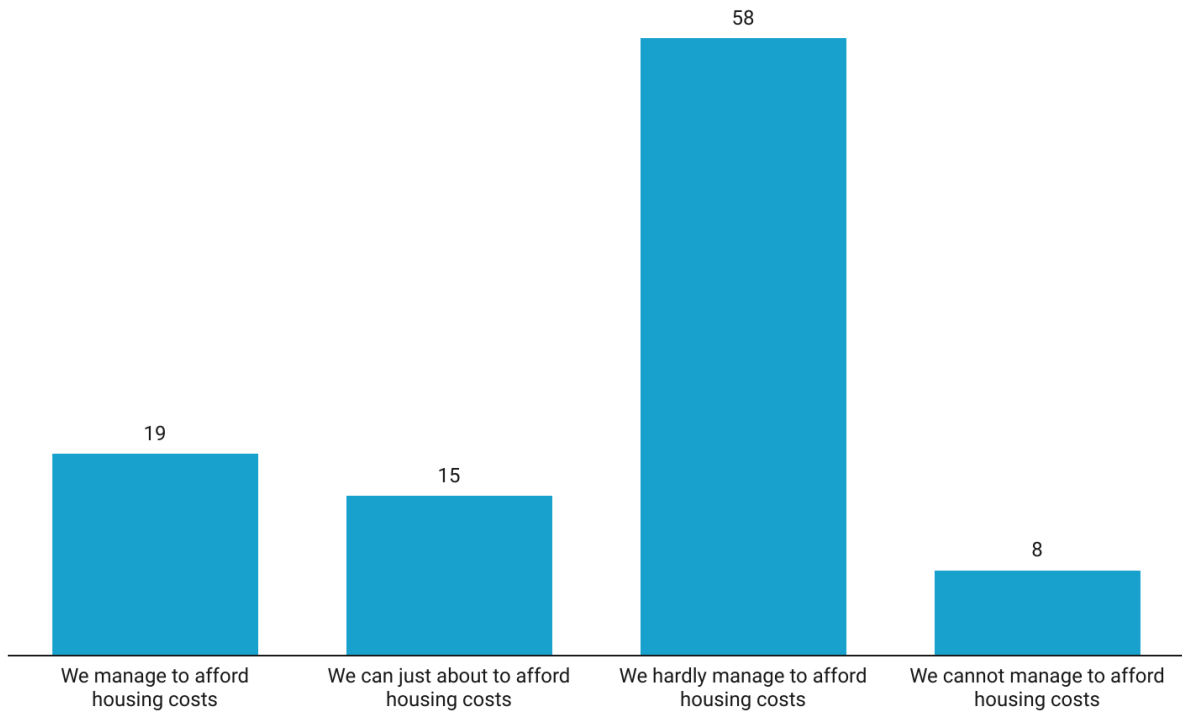
■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented ■ No response



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 19% manage to afford the housing costs, while 15% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 58% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 8% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

## Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 600)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

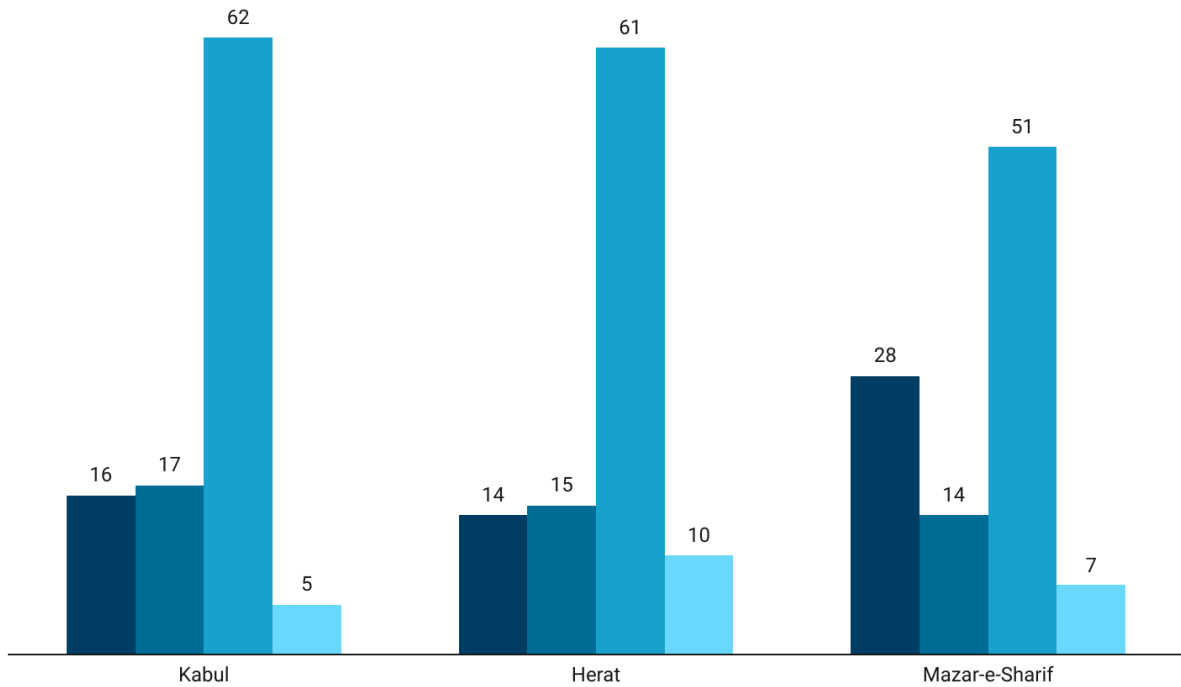


28% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, 16% of Kabul respondents, and 14% of Herat respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 17% of Kabul respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 15% of Herat and 14% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents. 62% of Kabul respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 61% of Herat and 51% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Herat residents with 10%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 7%, and Kabul respondents with 5%.

## Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 600)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

■ We manage to afford housing costs ■ We can just about to afford housing costs ■ We hardly manage to afford housing costs  
■ We cannot manage to afford housing costs

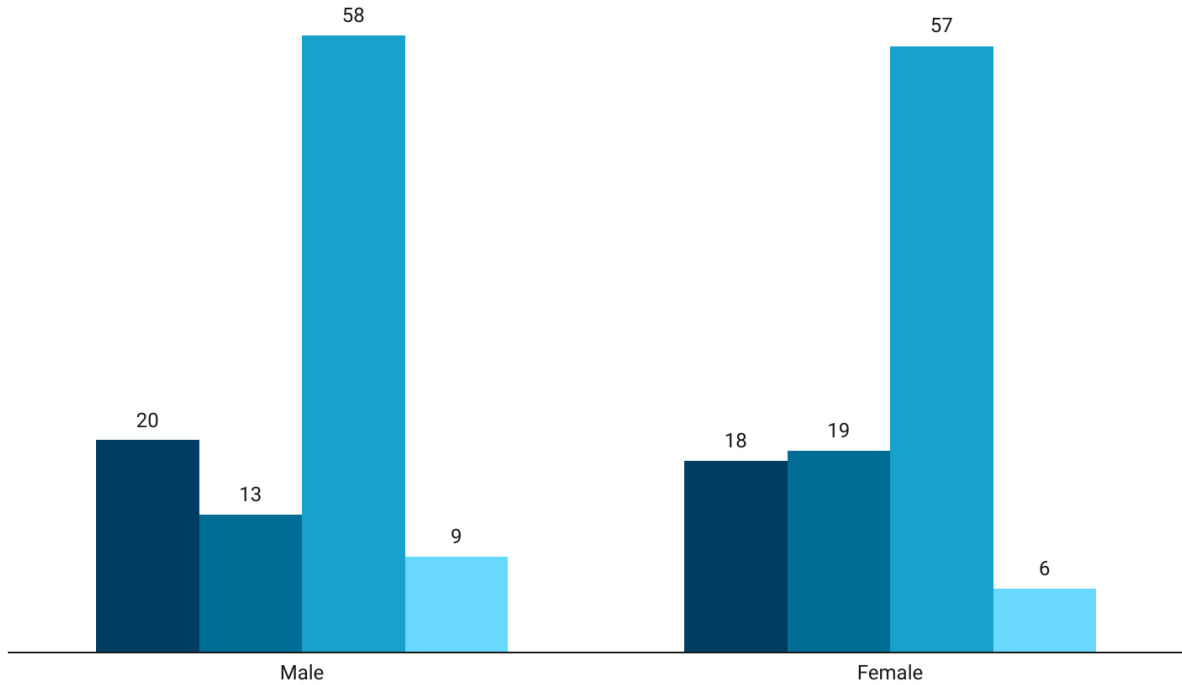


20% of male respondents and 18% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 13% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 19% of female respondents. 58% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 57%. 9% of male and 6% of female respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

## Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 600)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

■ We manage to afford housing costs ■ We can just about to afford housing costs ■ We hardly manage to afford housing costs  
■ We cannot manage to afford housing costs



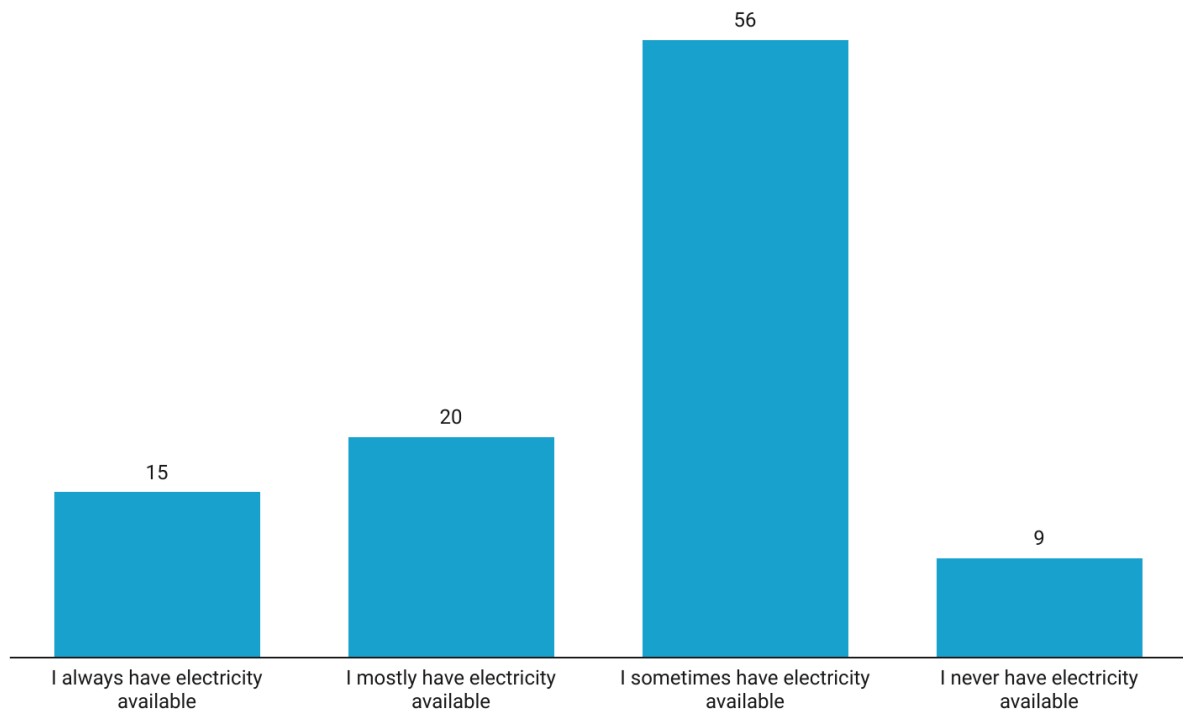
### 5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2025-10-24 13:08

15% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 20% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 56% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 9% never have electricity available.

## Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

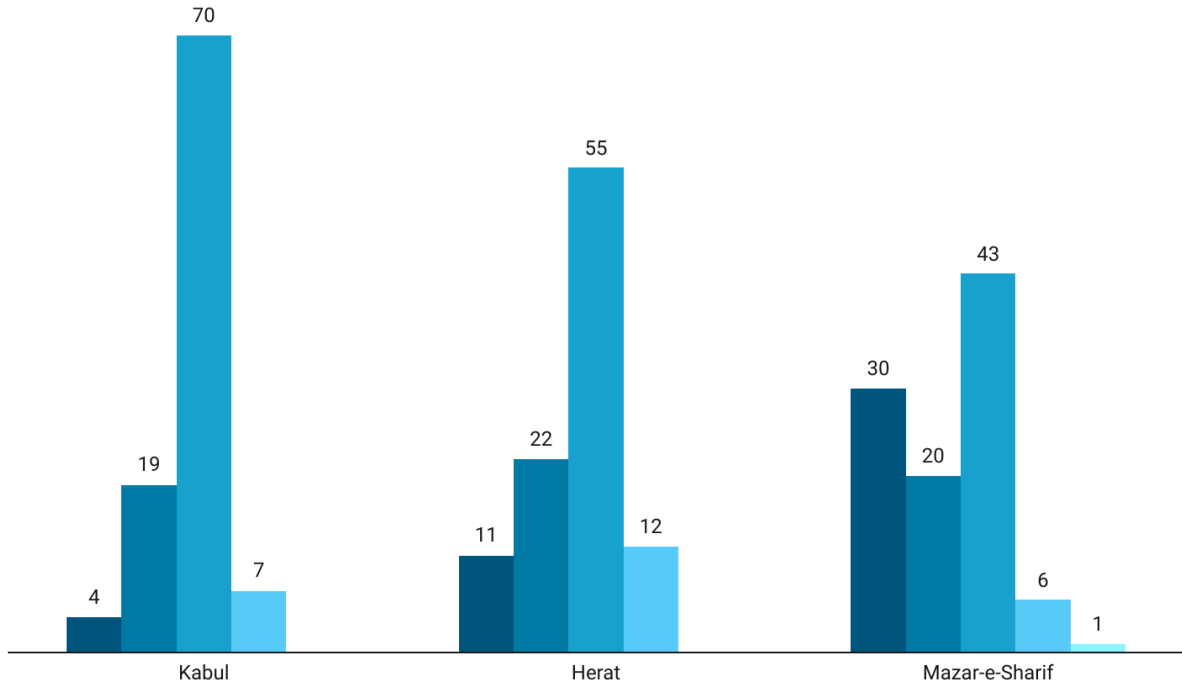


30% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 11% of Herat and 4% of Kabul respondents. 22% of Herat respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 20%, and Kabul respondents with 19%. 70% of Kabul residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Herat residents with 55%, and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 43%. 12% of Herat residents never have electricity available, while the same is true for 7% of Kabul and 6% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 1% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents did not answer.

## Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ I always have electricity available  
 ■ I mostly have electricity available  
 ■ I sometimes have electricity available  
 ■ I never have electricity available  
 ■ No response

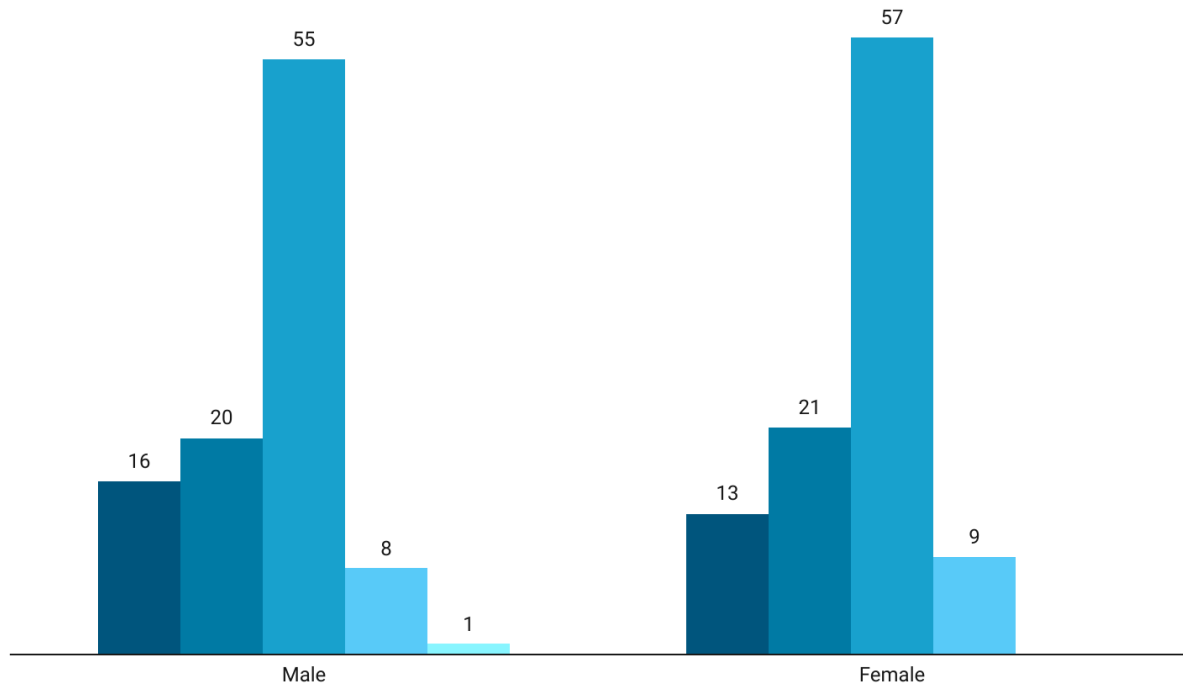


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 16% of male and 13% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 20% of male and 21% of female participants mostly have access to electricity. 55% of male and 57% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 8% of male and 9% of female participants never have access to electricity. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

## Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ I always have electricity available ■ I mostly have electricity available ■ I sometimes have electricity available ■ I never have electricity available ■ No response



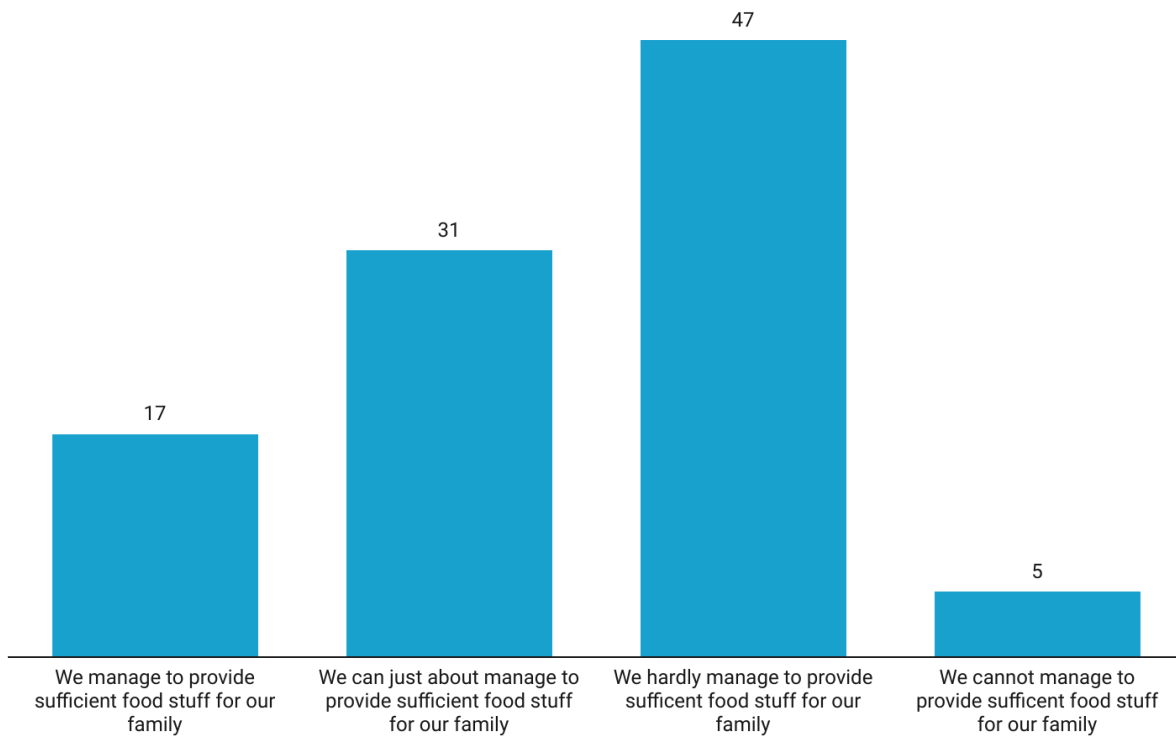
### 5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2025-10-24 13:08

17% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 31% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 47% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 5% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

## Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Total (n = 600)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

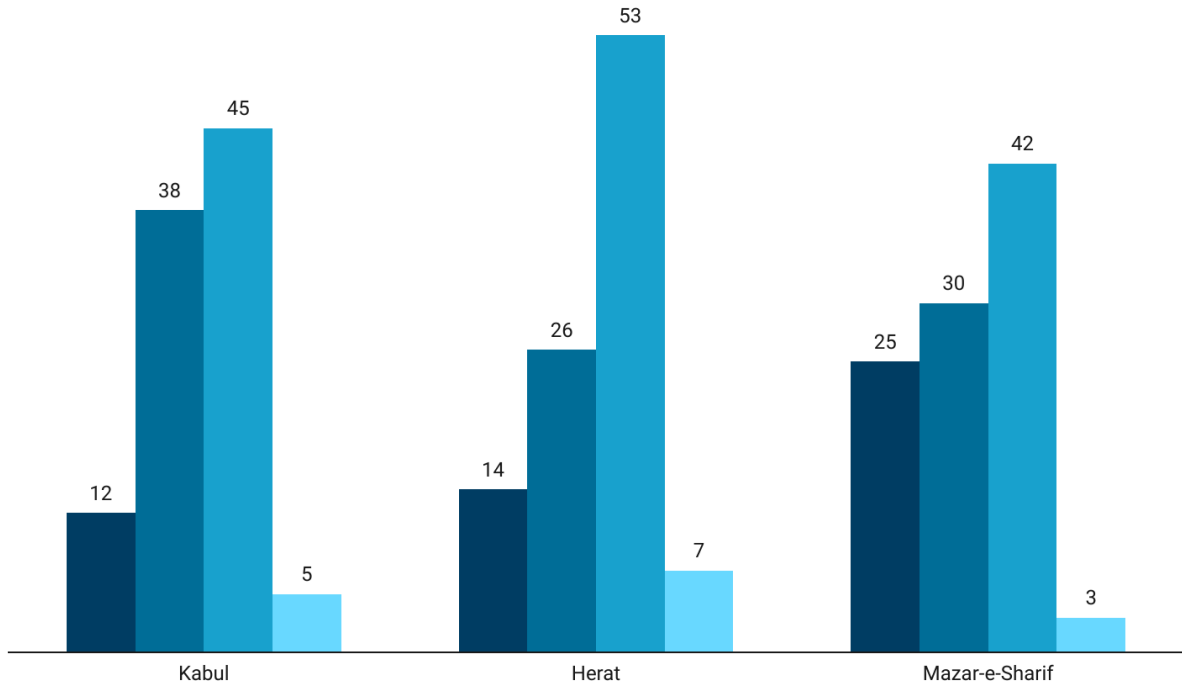


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Mazar-e-Sharif with 25%, followed by Herat with 14%, and Kabul with 12%. 38% of Kabul respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 30% of respondents in Mazar-e-Sharif, and 26% of respondents in Herat. 53% of Herat residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 45% of Kabul respondents and 42% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Herat residents with 7%, followed by Kabul residents with 5%, and Mazar-e-Sharif residents with 3%.

## Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 600)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

■ We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family ■ We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family ■ We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family ■ We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

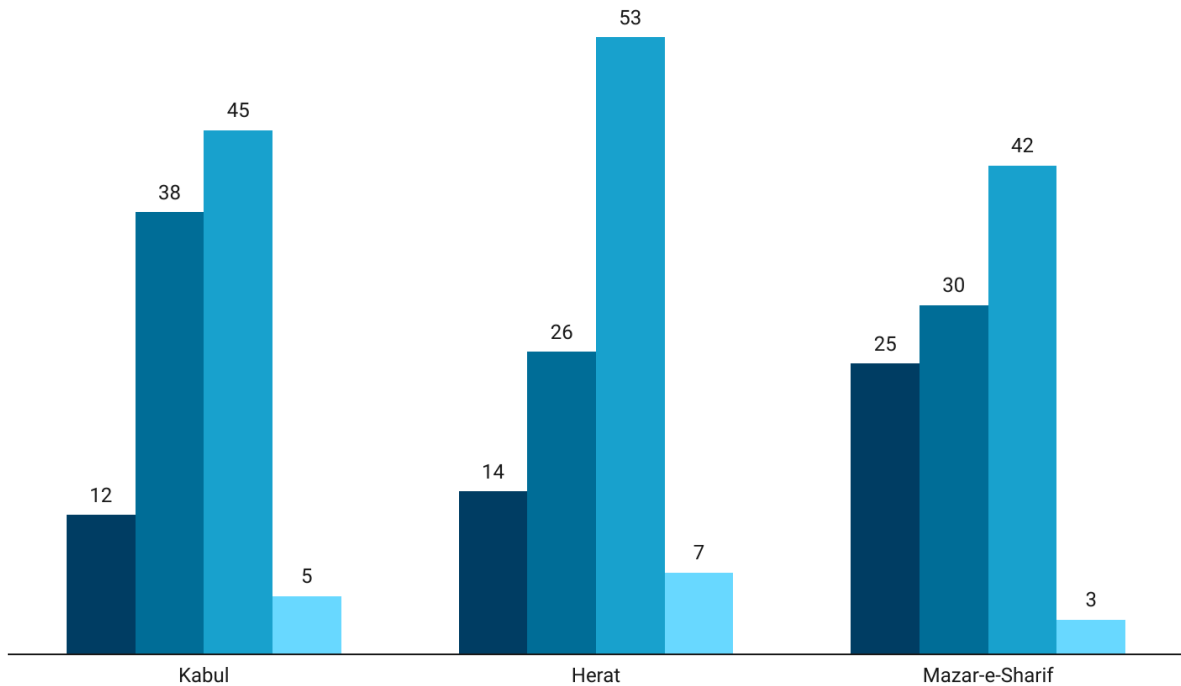


18% of male and 14% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 29% of male and 36% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 48% of male and 45% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 5% of each male and female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

## Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Gender (n = 600)

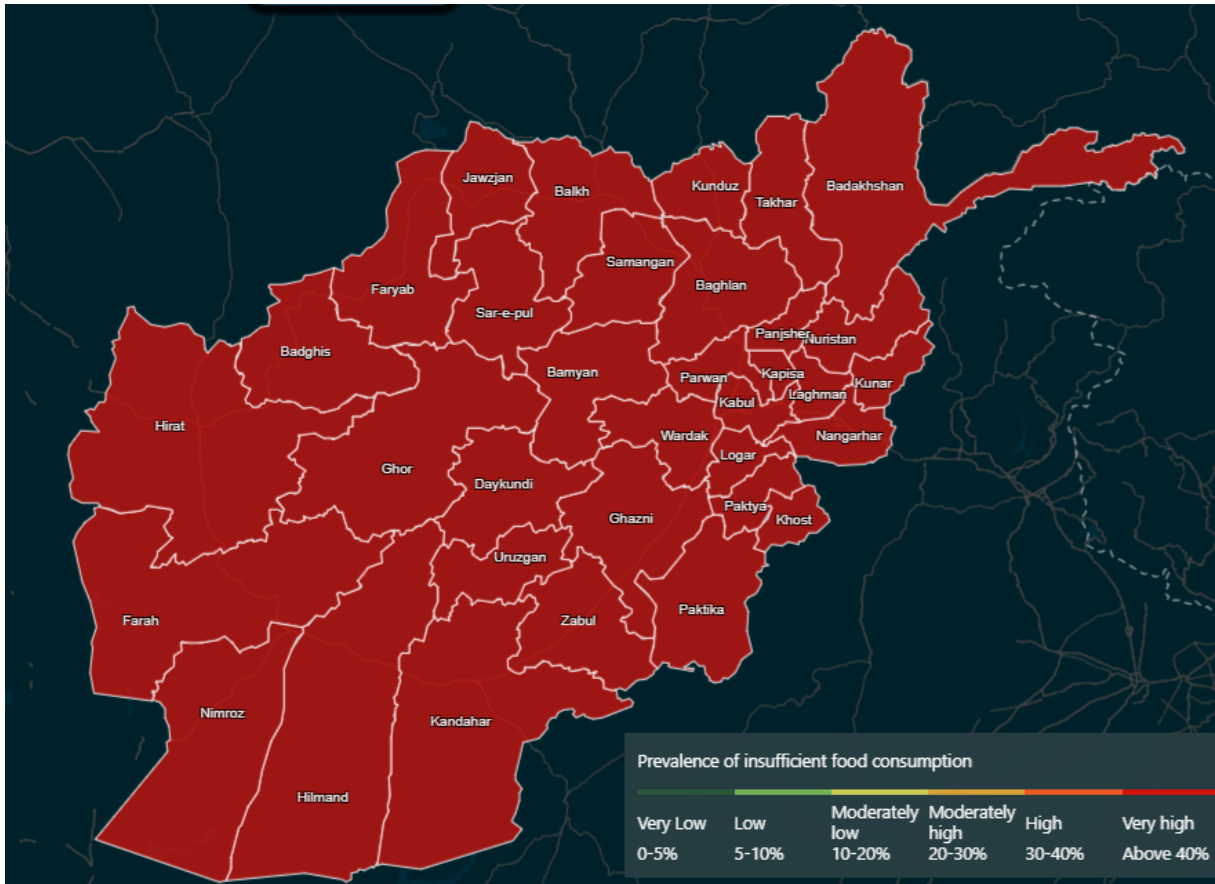
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

■ We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family



The results of this study are mostly supported by the findings of the HungerMap<sup>1</sup> on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Afghanistan. As shown in the figure, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in Afghanistan: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance. As can be seen from the virtual map, the country is highly affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured red).

<sup>1</sup> The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>).



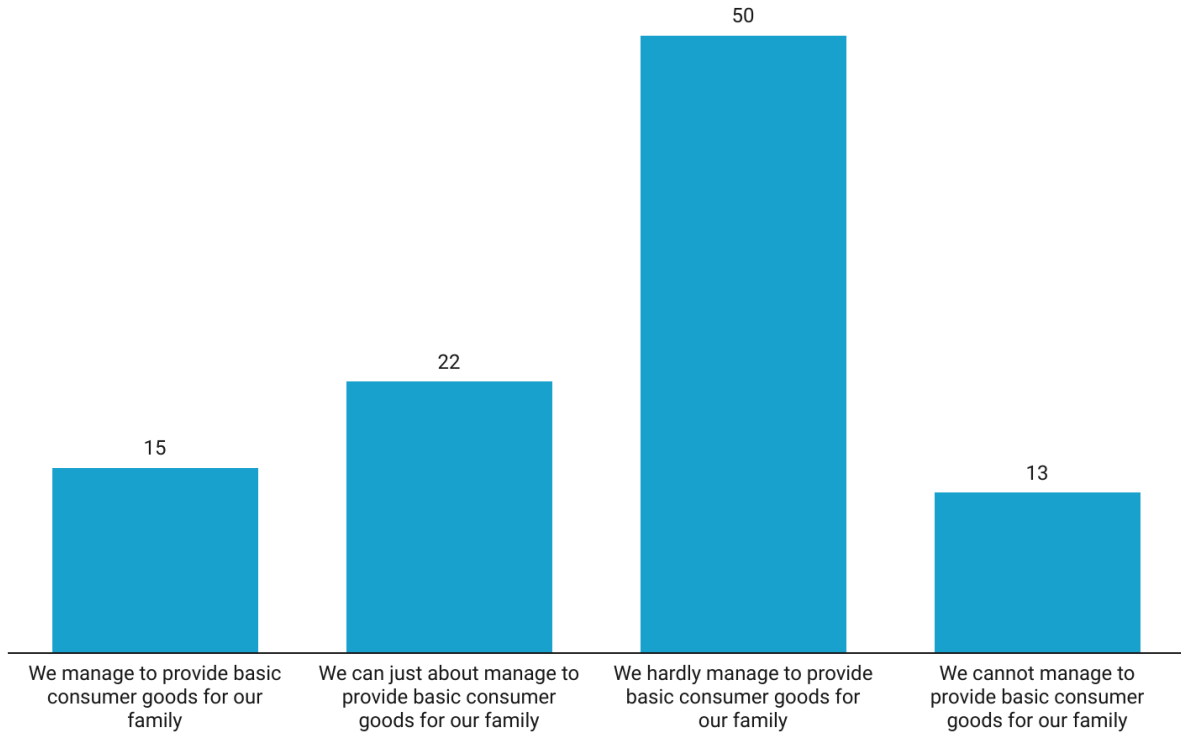
## 5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods

Last modification 2025-10-24 13:08

15% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 22% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 50% of the respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 13% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

## Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 600)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

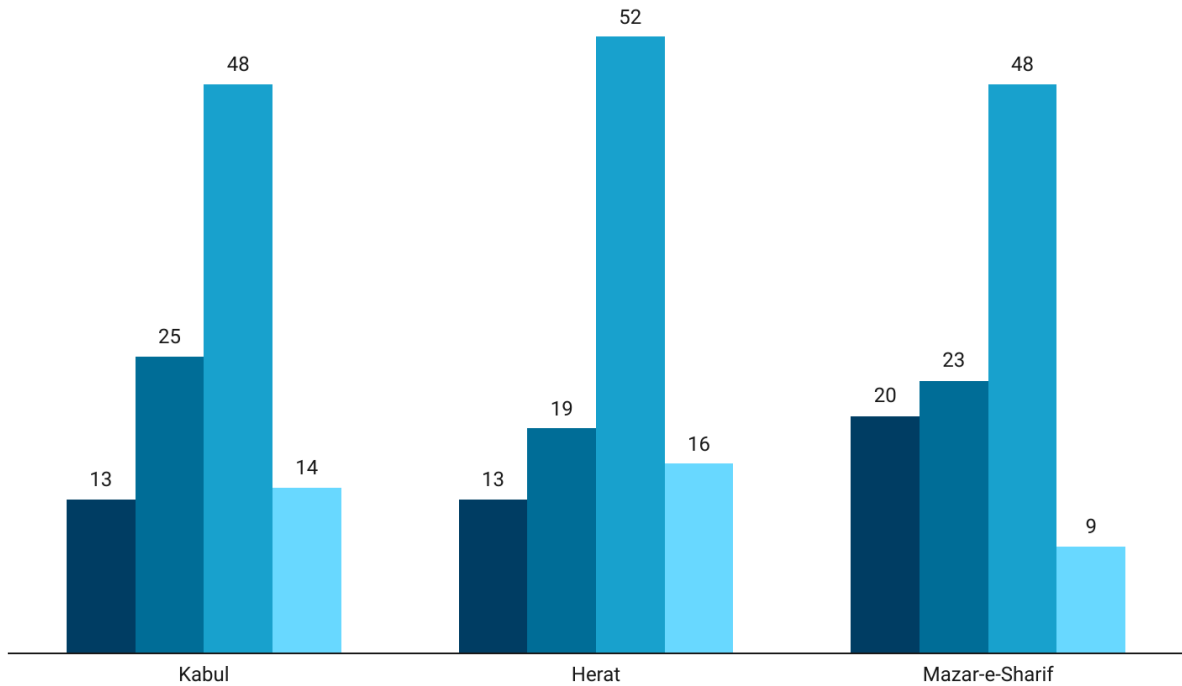


20% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 13% of each Kabul and Herat residents. 25% of Kabul respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents (23%), and Herat respondents (19%). 52% of Herat respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 48% of each Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif residents. Among Herat respondents 16% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 14% of Kabul and 9% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents.

## Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 600)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

■ We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

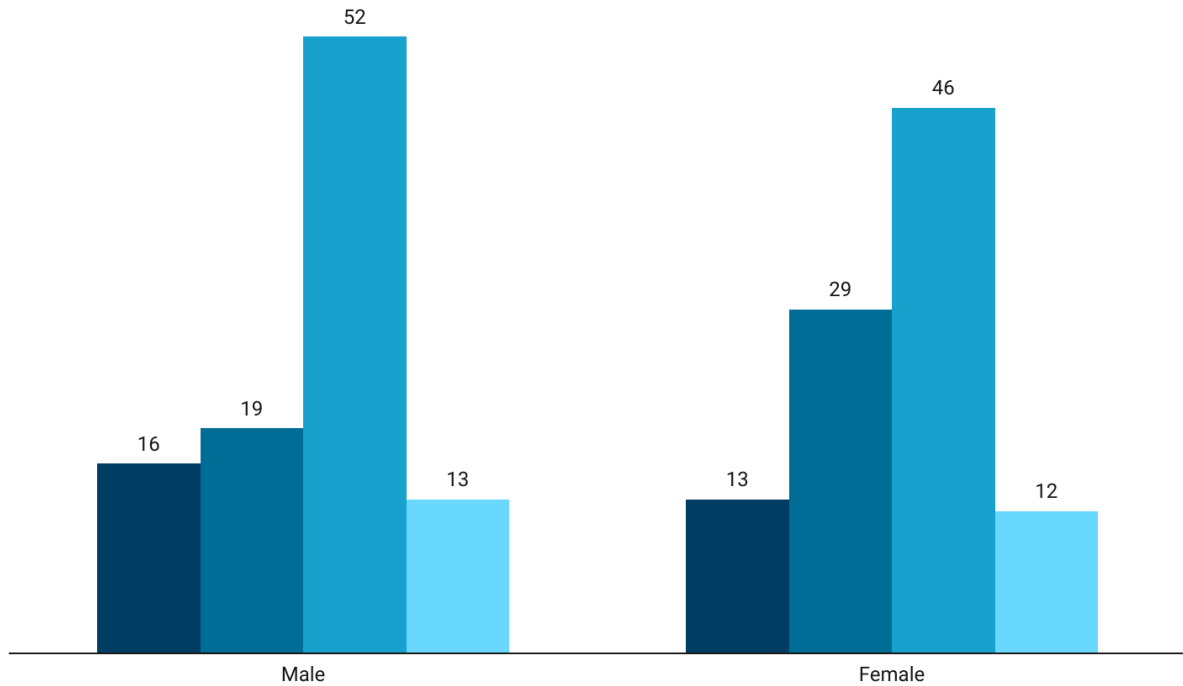


Gender comparison reveals that 16% of male and 13% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 19% of male and 29% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 52% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 46% of female respondents. 13% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 12% of female respondents.

## Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 600)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

■ We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family   ■ We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family   ■ We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family   ■ We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family



### 5.7 Access to clean drinking water

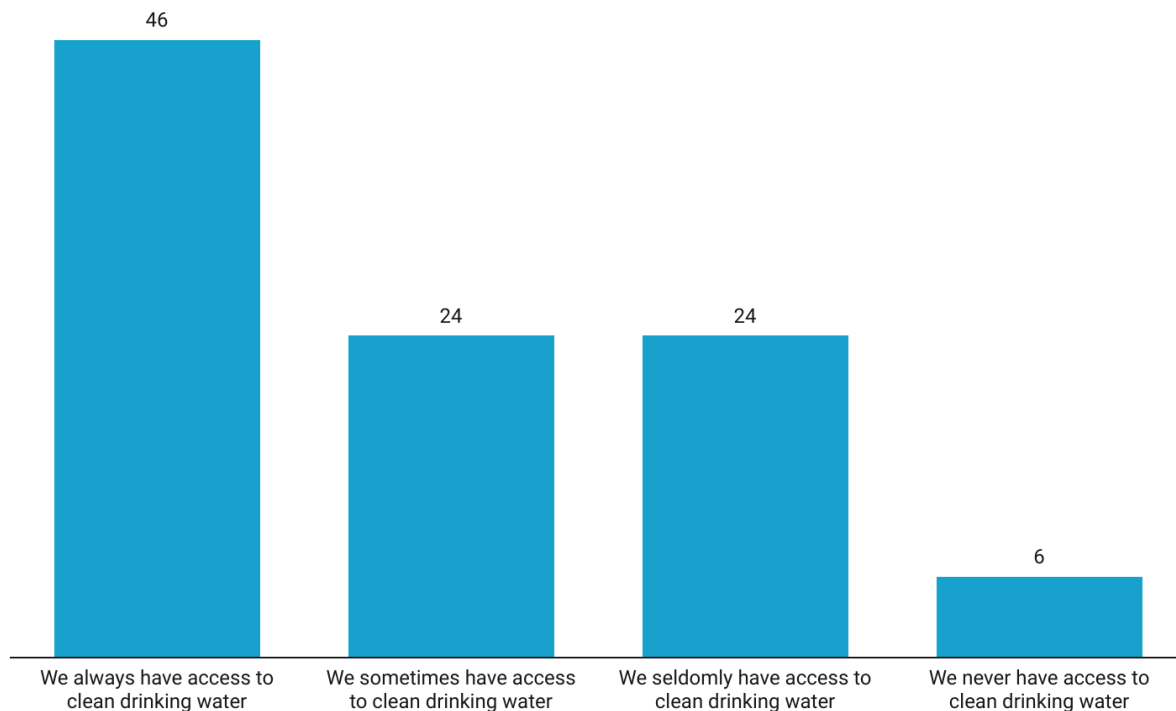
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Access to clean drinking water is a prerequisite for individual health. Drinking water is needed for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Access to clean drinking water is a recognised human right.

46% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 24% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 24% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 6% never have access to clean drinking water.

## Access to clean drinking water – Total (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

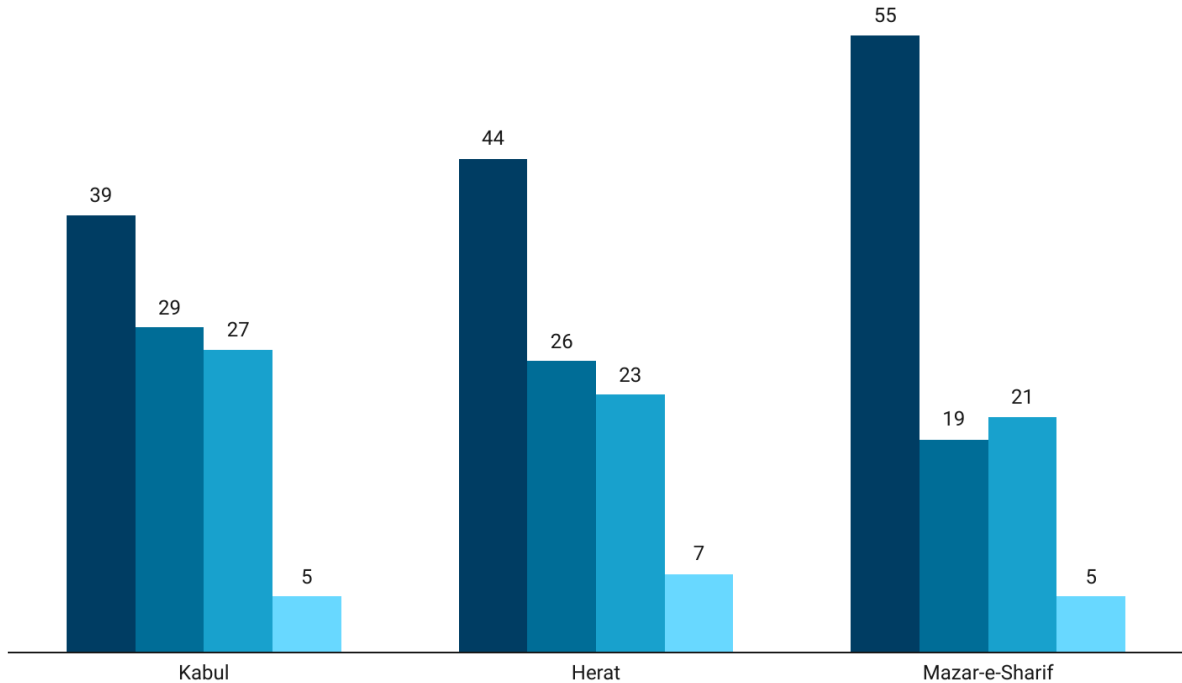


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Mazar-e-Sharif residents with 55%, followed by Herat residents with 44%, and Kabul residents with 39%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Kabul respondents with 29%, followed by Herat respondents with 26%, and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 19%. 27% of Kabul respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 23% of Herat respondents, and 21% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Herat with 7%, followed by Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with each 5%.

## Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

■ We always have access to clean drinking water ■ We sometimes have access to clean drinking water ■ We seldomly have access to clean drinking water ■ We never have access to clean drinking water

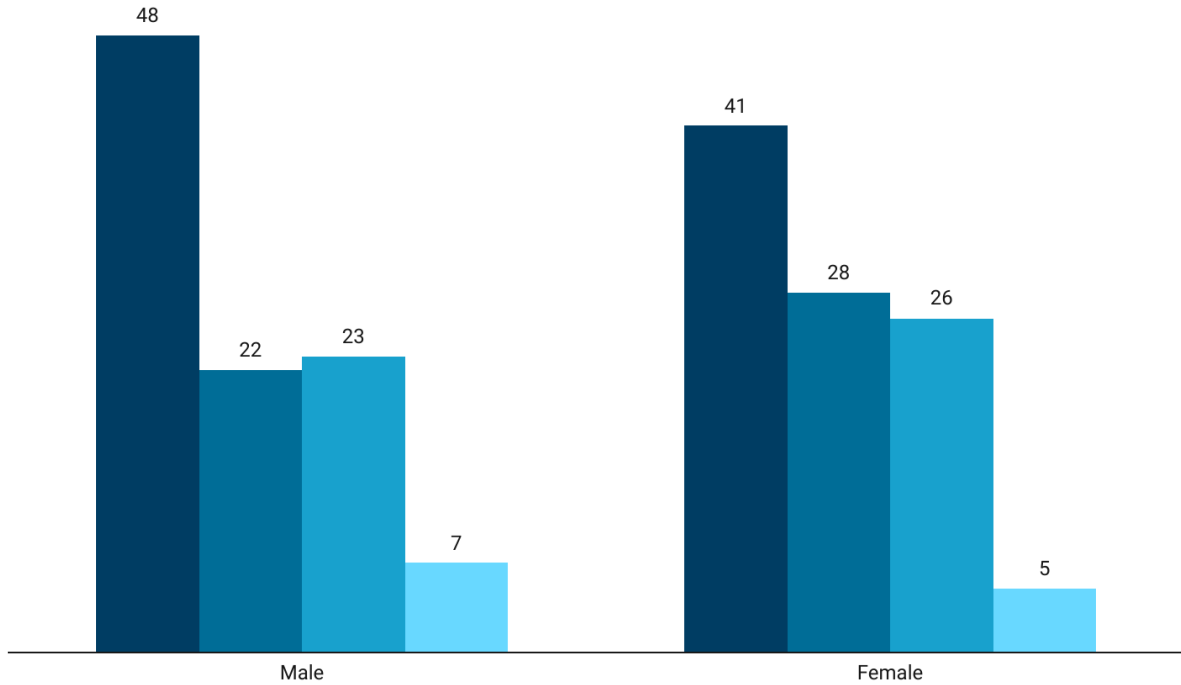


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 48% of male respondents and 41% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 22% among male and 28% among female survey participants. 23% of each and 26% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 7% of male and 5% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

## Access to clean drinking water – Gender (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

■ We always have access to clean drinking water ■ We sometimes have access to clean drinking water ■ We seldomly have access to clean drinking water ■ We never have access to clean drinking water



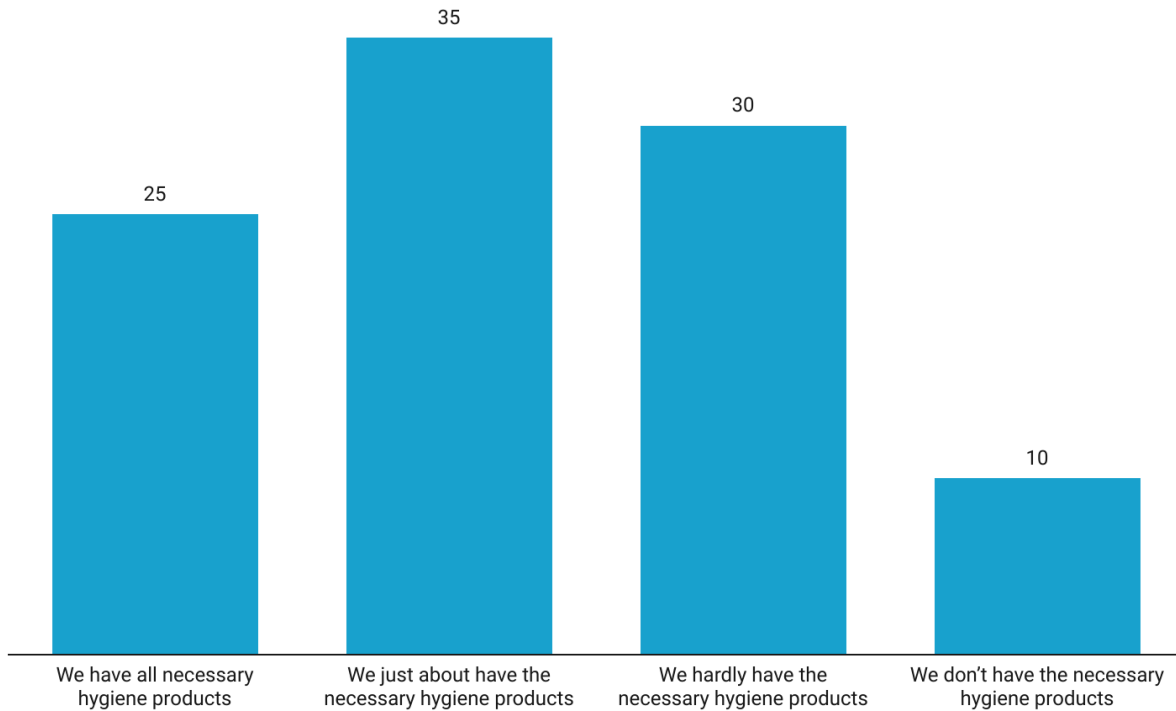
### 5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2025-10-24 13:08

25% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have all necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 35% of the respondents just about have all necessary hygiene products, while 30% hardly have all necessary hygiene products. 10% do not have all necessary hygiene products.

## Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 600)

Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

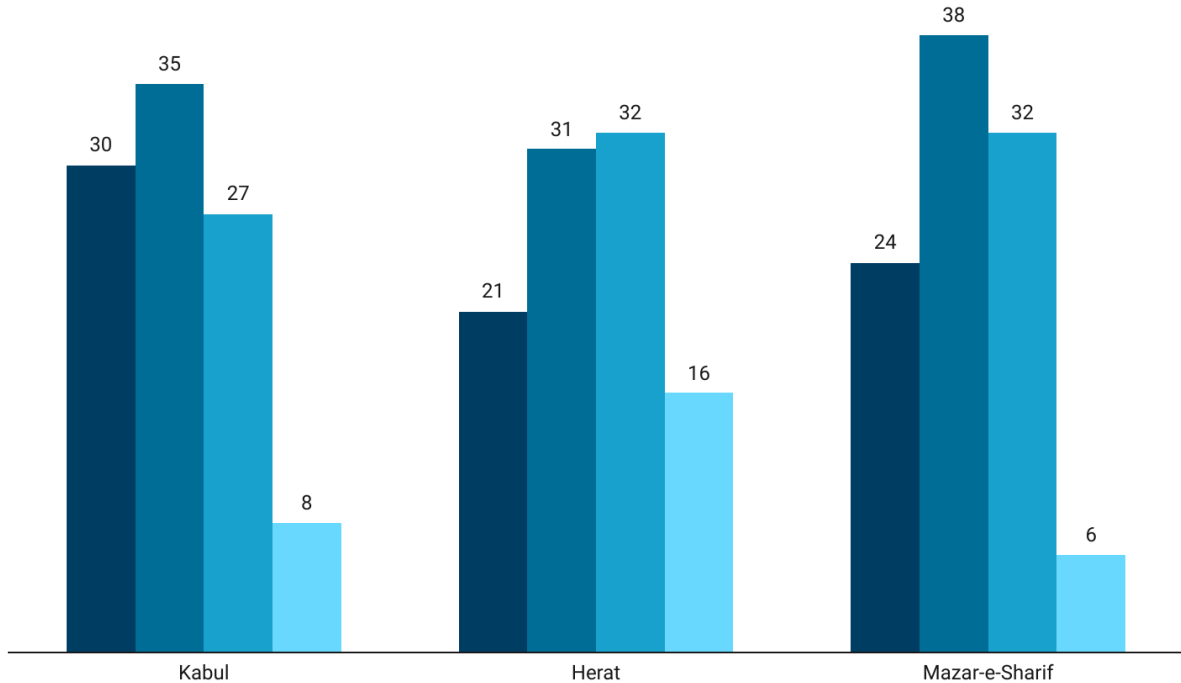


Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Kabul respondents with 30%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 24%, and Herat respondents with 21%. 38% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 35% of Kabul respondents, and 31% of Herat respondents. 32% of each Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Kabul respondents with 27%. 16% of Herat respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, while the same is true for 8% of Kabul and 6% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents.

## Access to the necessary hygiene products – City (n = 600)

Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

■ We have all necessary hygiene products ■ We just about have the necessary hygiene products ■ We hardly have the necessary hygiene products ■ We don't have the necessary hygiene products

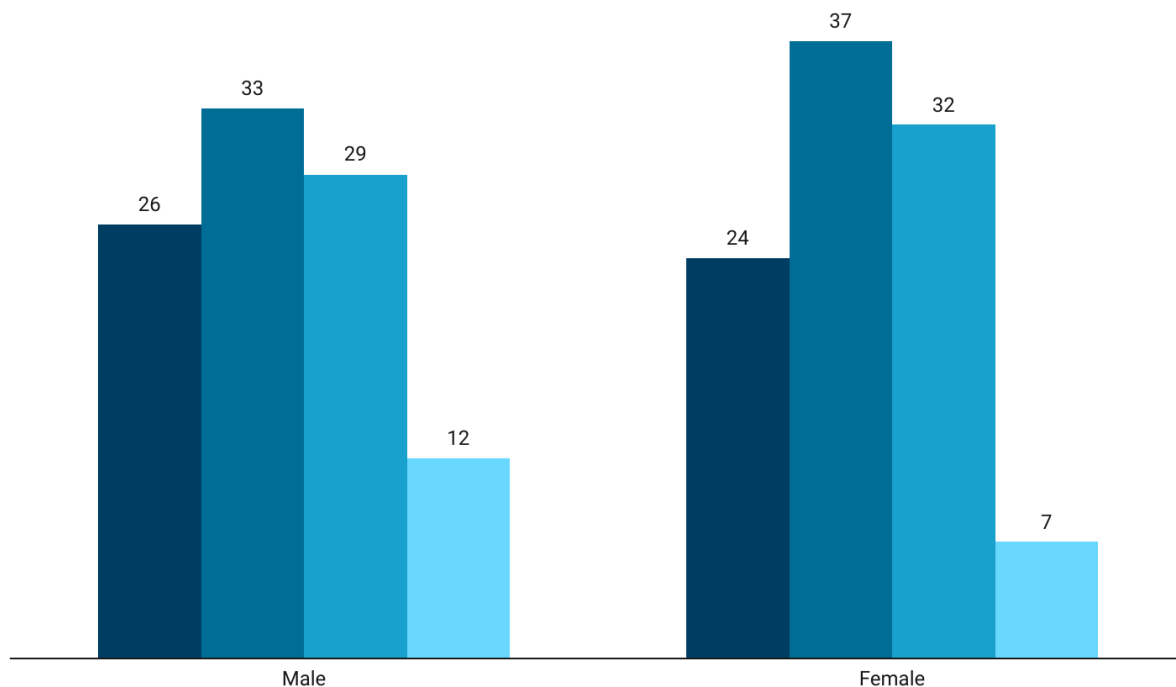


26% of male and 24% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 33% of male and 37% of female respondents just about have all necessary hygienic products. 29% of male and 32% of female respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products. 12% of male and 7% of female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

## Access to the necessary hygiene products – Gender (n = 600)

Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

■ We have all necessary hygiene products ■ We just about have the necessary hygiene products ■ We hardly have the necessary hygiene products ■ We don't have the necessary hygiene products



### 5.9 Access to medical services

Last modification 2025-10-24 13:08

68% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 17% have access but they are not able to afford them. 14% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

46% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 45% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 35% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 37% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 28% have no access to primary medical care.

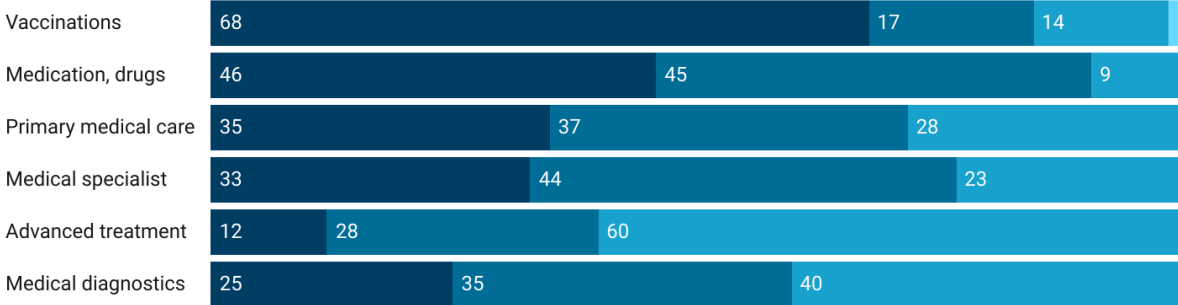
33% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 44% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 23% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

12% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 28% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 60% have no access at all.

25% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 40% have no access.

**Access to medical services – Total (n = 600)**

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



68% of Kabul residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 16% have access but cannot afford them. 15% do not have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

47% of Kabul respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 43% have access but is not able to afford it. 10% have no access at all.

35% of respondents in Kabul (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 34% have access but cannot afford it. 31% do not have access to primary medical care.

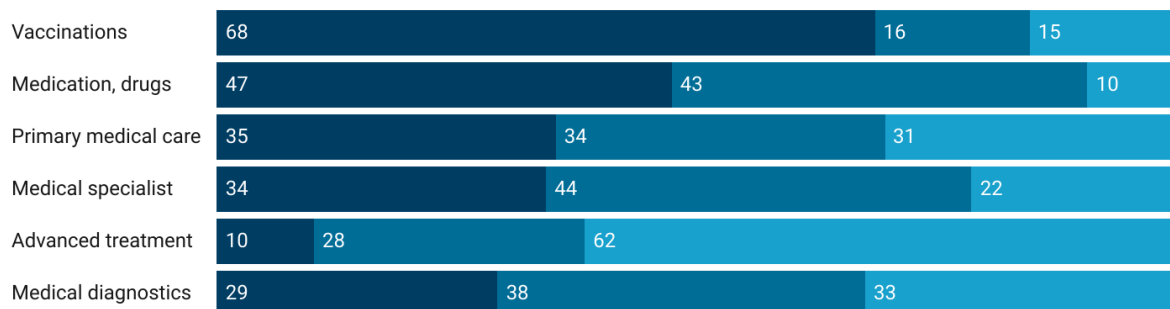
34% of the Kabul sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 44% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 22% do not have access to a medical specialist.

10% of Kabul respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 28% have access but cannot afford it, while 62% have no access at all.

29% of Kabul respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 38% have access but cannot afford it. 33% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

## Access to medical services – Kabul (n = 200)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



67% of Herat residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 20% have access but cannot afford them. 13% do not have access.

Among Herat residents (n = 200), 38% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 50% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 12% have no access to medication or drugs.

30% of Herat respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 43% have access but cannot afford it. 27% do not have access to primary medical care.

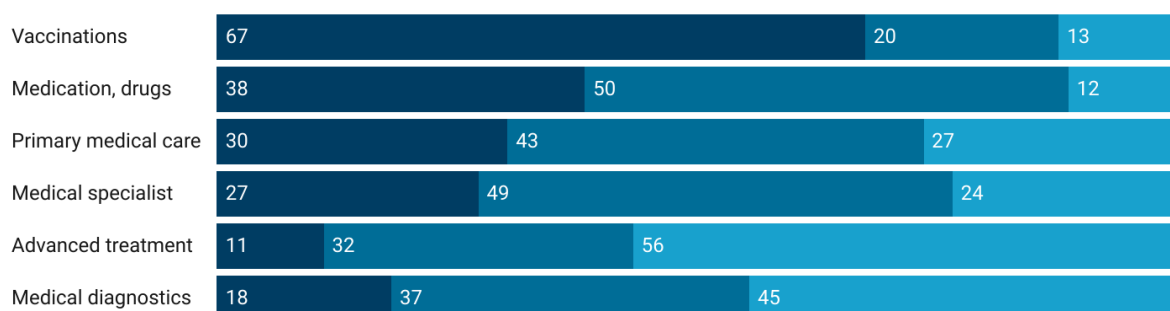
27% of Herat residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 49% have access but cannot afford it. 24% have no access to a medical specialist.

11% of Herat respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 32% have access but cannot afford it, while 56% do not have access at all. 1% did not answer.

18% of Herat respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 45% have no access at all.

## Access to medical services – Herat (n = 200)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



71% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 14% have access but cannot afford them. 13% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 2% did not answer.

53% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 42% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 5% have no access to medication/drugs.

40% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 27% do not have access to primary medical care.

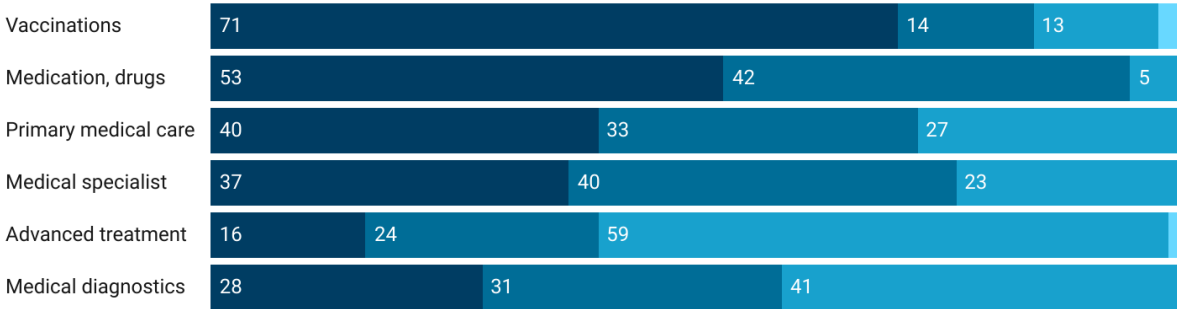
37% of Mazar-e-Sharif sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 40% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 23% do not have access to a medical specialist.

16% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 24% have access but cannot afford it, while 59% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

28% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 41% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

**Access to medical services – Mazar-e-Sharif (n = 200)**

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



66% of male respondents (n = 390) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 18% have access but cannot afford them. 15% have no access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 390), 42% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 48% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access at all.

34% of male respondents (n = 390) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 39% have access but cannot afford it. 27% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

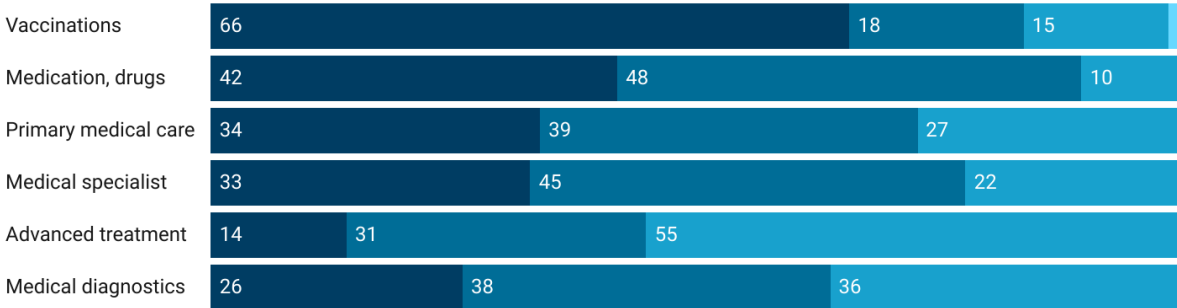
33% of all male participants (n = 390) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 45% have access but cannot afford the visit. 22% do not have access to a medical specialist.

14% of male respondents (n = 390) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 31% have access but cannot afford them, while 55% have no access.

26% of male respondents (n = 390) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 38% have access but cannot afford it. 36% have no access to medical diagnostics.

**Access to medical services – Male (n = 390)**

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



73% of female respondents (n = 210) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 15% have access but cannot afford them. 11% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

52% of all female survey participants (n = 210) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 41% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 7% have no access to medication or drugs.

36% of female respondents (n = 210) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 34% have access but cannot afford it. 30% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

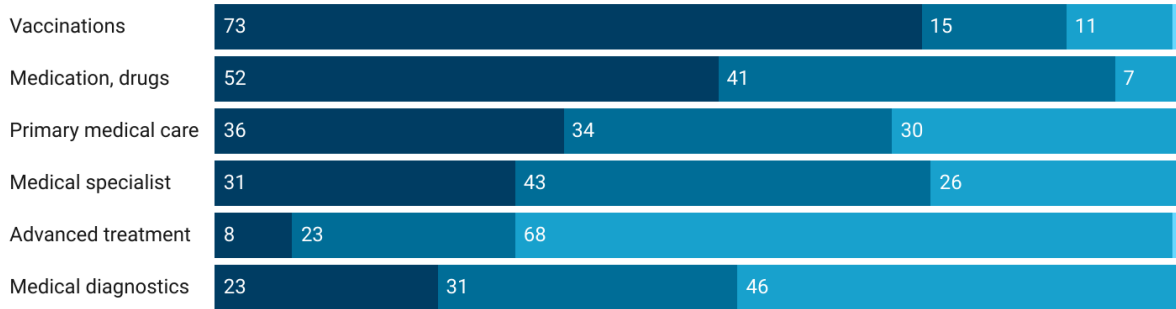
31% of female respondents (n = 210) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 43% have access but cannot afford it. 26% do not have access to a medical specialist.

8% of female respondents (n = 210) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 23% have access but cannot afford it, while 68% have no access. 1% did not answer.

23% of female respondents (n = 210) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 46% have no access to medical diagnostics.

## Access to medical services – Female (n = 210)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



### 5.10 Access to internet/wifi

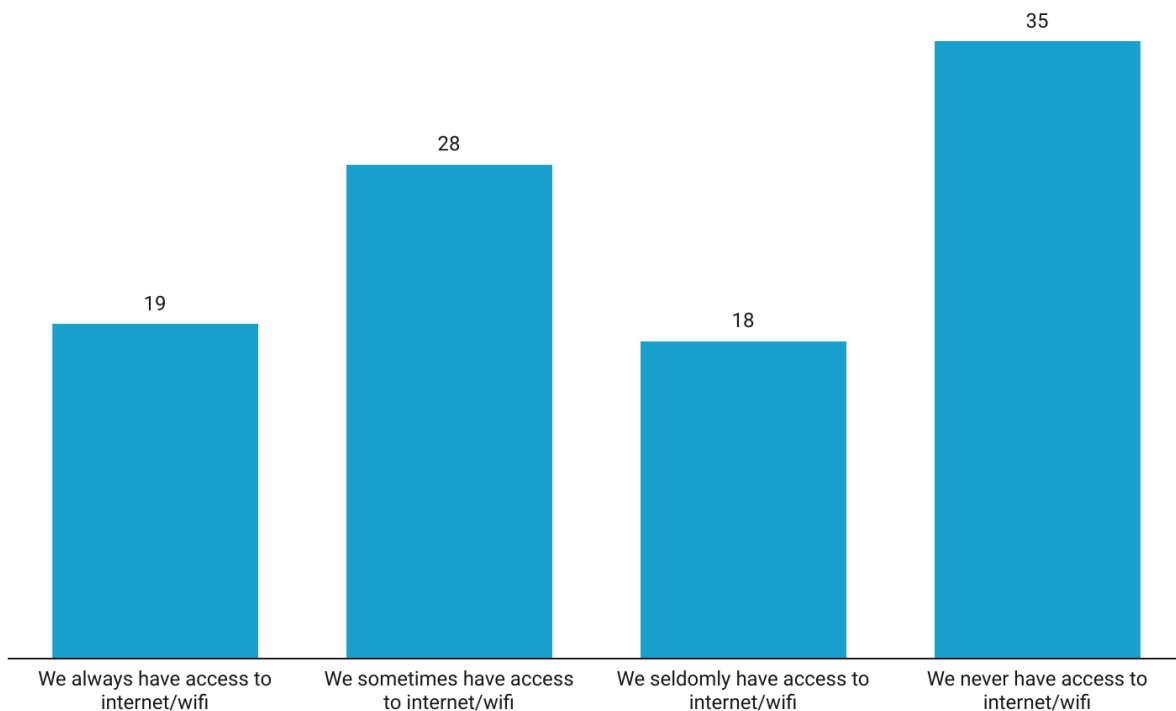
Last modification 2025-10-24 13:08

Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite all the progress in access to the internet, there are glaring differences depending on region, gender, highest level of education, and religion.

19% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 28% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 18% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 35% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

### Access to internet/wifi – Total (n = 600)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

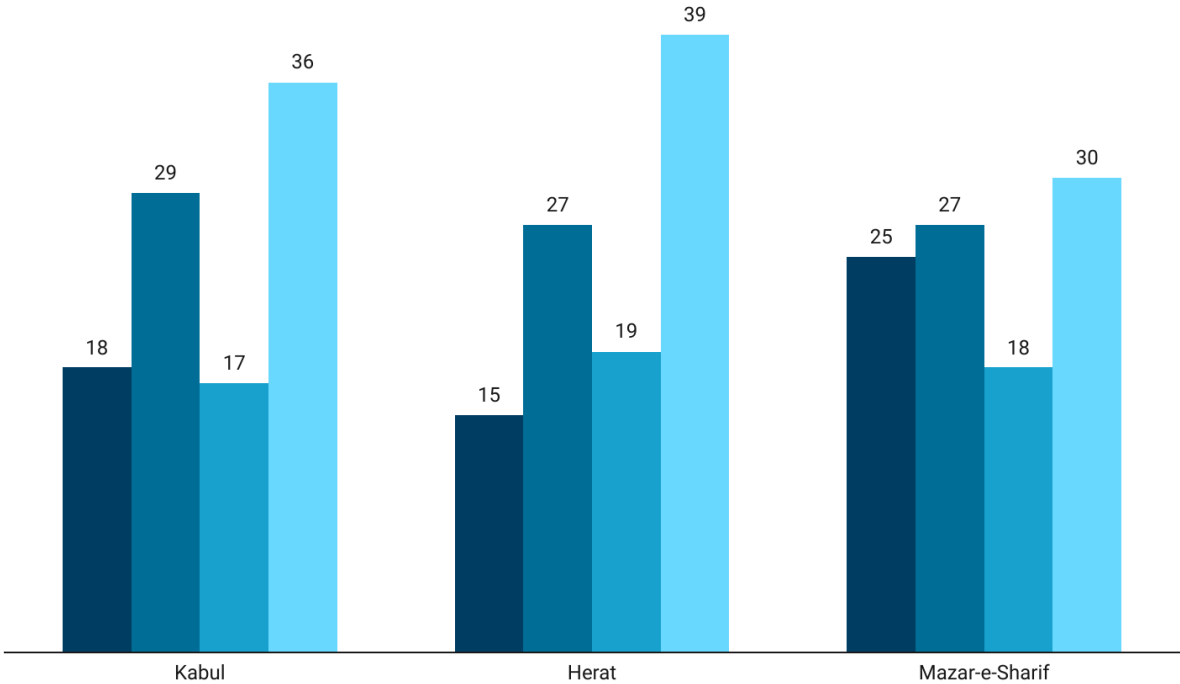


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Mazar-e-Sharif with 25%, followed by Kabul with 18%, and Herat with 15%. 29% of Kabul respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 27% of each Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Herat residents with 19%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif residents with 18%, and Kabul respondents with 17%. 39% of Herat residents never have access to internet/wifi is, followed by Kabul residents with 36%, and Mazar-e-Sharif residents with 30%.

**Access to internet/wifi – City (n = 600)**

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

■ We always have access to internet/wifi ■ We sometimes have access to internet/wifi ■ We seldomly have access to internet/wifi ■ We never have access to internet/wifi

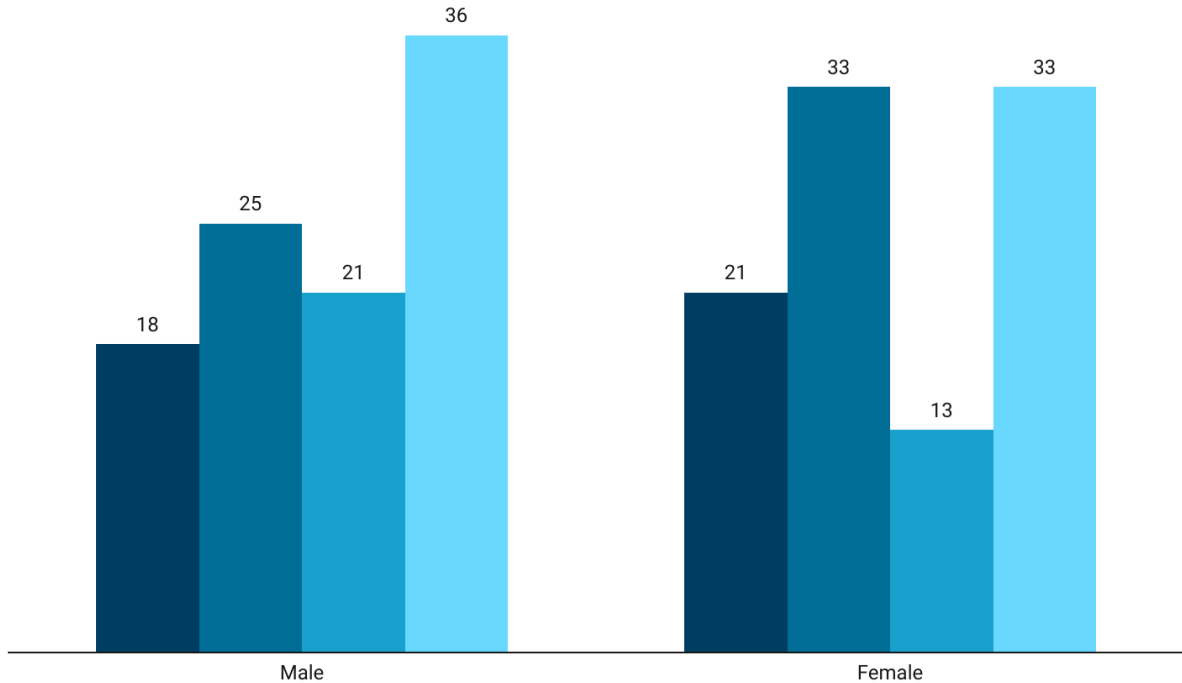


18% of male and 21% of female respondents always have access to internet/wifi, while 25% of male and 33% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 21% of male and 13% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. 36% of male and 33% of female respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

## Access to internet/wifi – Gender (n = 600)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

■ We always have access to internet/wifi ■ We sometimes have access to internet/wifi ■ We seldomly have access to internet/wifi ■ We never have access to internet/wifi



### 5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

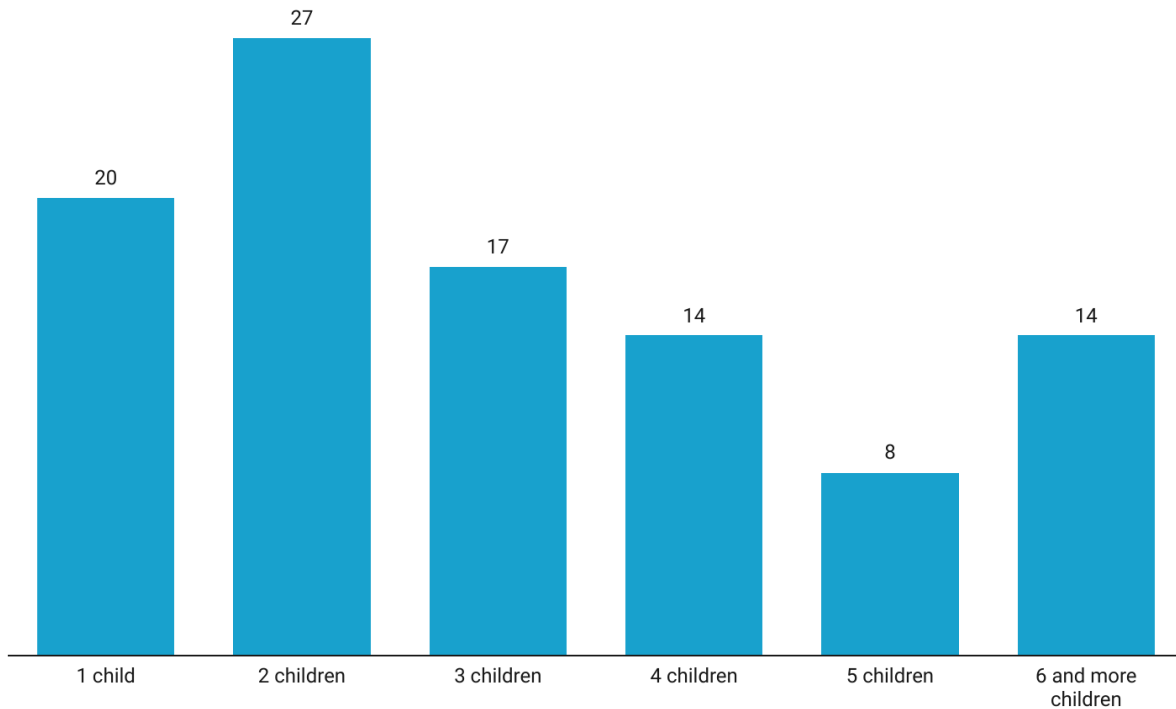
Last modification 2025-10-24 13:08

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 292). In total, of those (n = 308) stating not being single, 20% stated to not have children.

20% have one child, while 27% have two children (n = 248). 17% have three children, while 14% have four children. 8% have five children, while 14% have six or more children.

## Number of children – Total (n = 248)

Number of children?

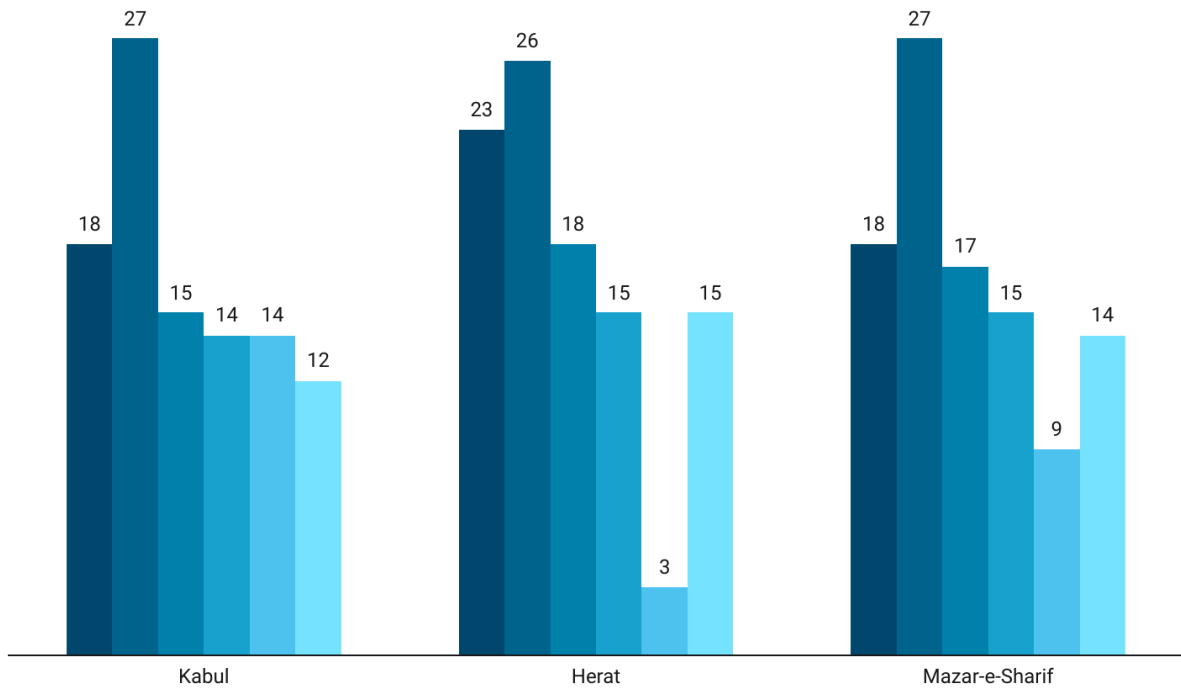


23% of Herat respondents have only one child, while this is true for 18% of each Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 27% of each Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents have two children, followed by 26% of Herat respondents. The highest proportion of those having three children is among Herat respondents with 18%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 17%, and Kabul respondents with 15%. 15% of each Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents have four children, while the same is true for 14% of Kabul respondents. 14% of Kabul respondents have five children, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 9%, and Herat respondents with 3%. 15% of Herat respondents have six or more children, while the same is true for 14% of Mazar-e-Sharif and 12% of Kabul respondents.

## Number of children – City (n = 248)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children

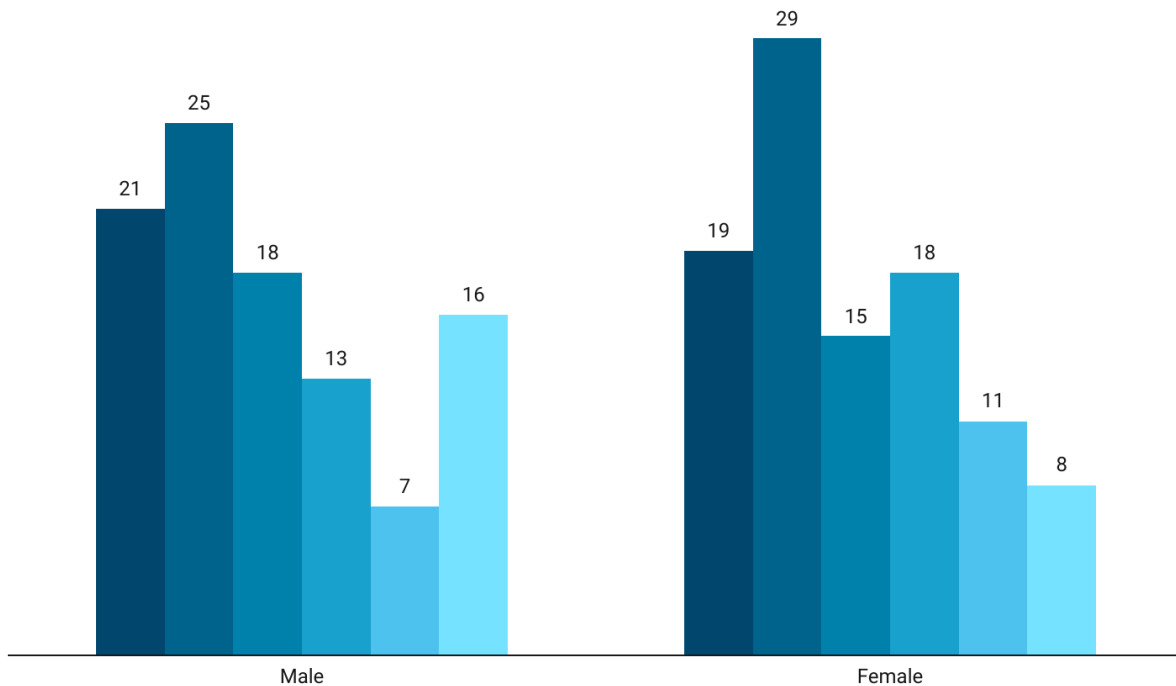


21% of male and 19% female respondents have one child, while 25% of male and 29% of female respondents have two children. 18% of male respondents have three children, while this is true for 15% of female respondents. 13% of male and 18% of female respondents have four children, while 7% of male and 11% of female respondents have five children. 16% of male and 8% of female respondents have six or more children.

## Number of children – Gender (n = 248)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children



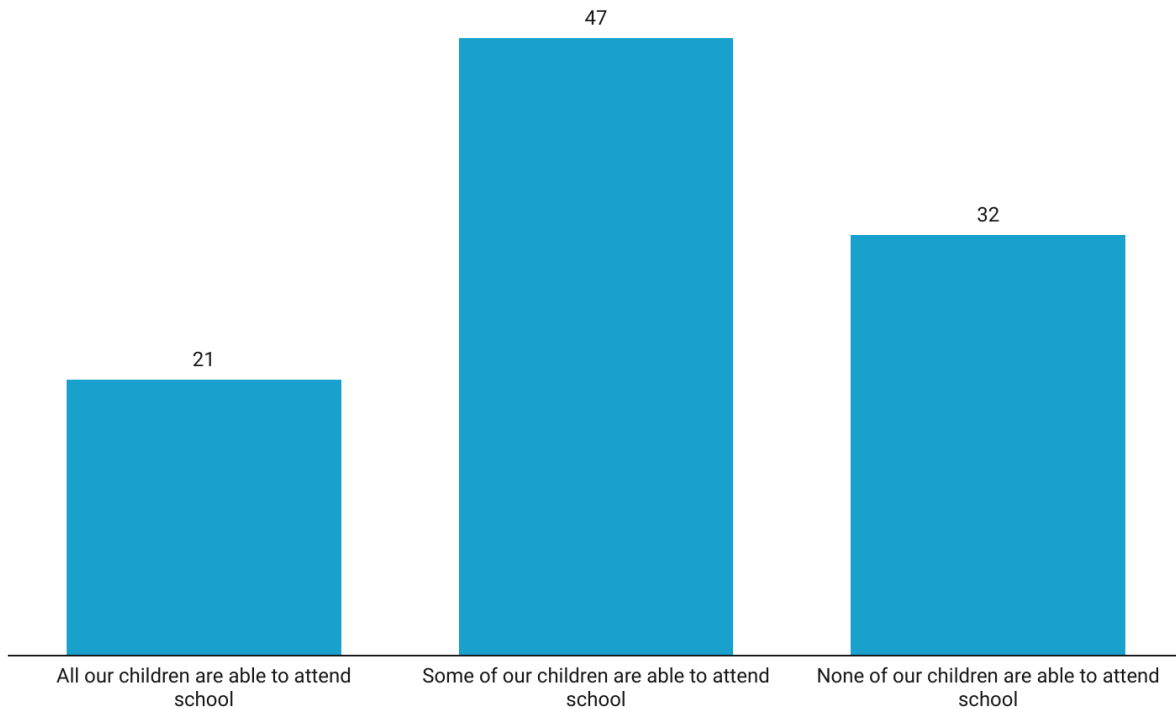
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 81% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 201.

In Kabul, 85% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 76% among Herat respondents, and 82% among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 82% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 80% among female respondents.

Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance (n = 201), 21% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 47% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 32% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

## School attendance – Total (n = 201)

Are your children able to attend school?

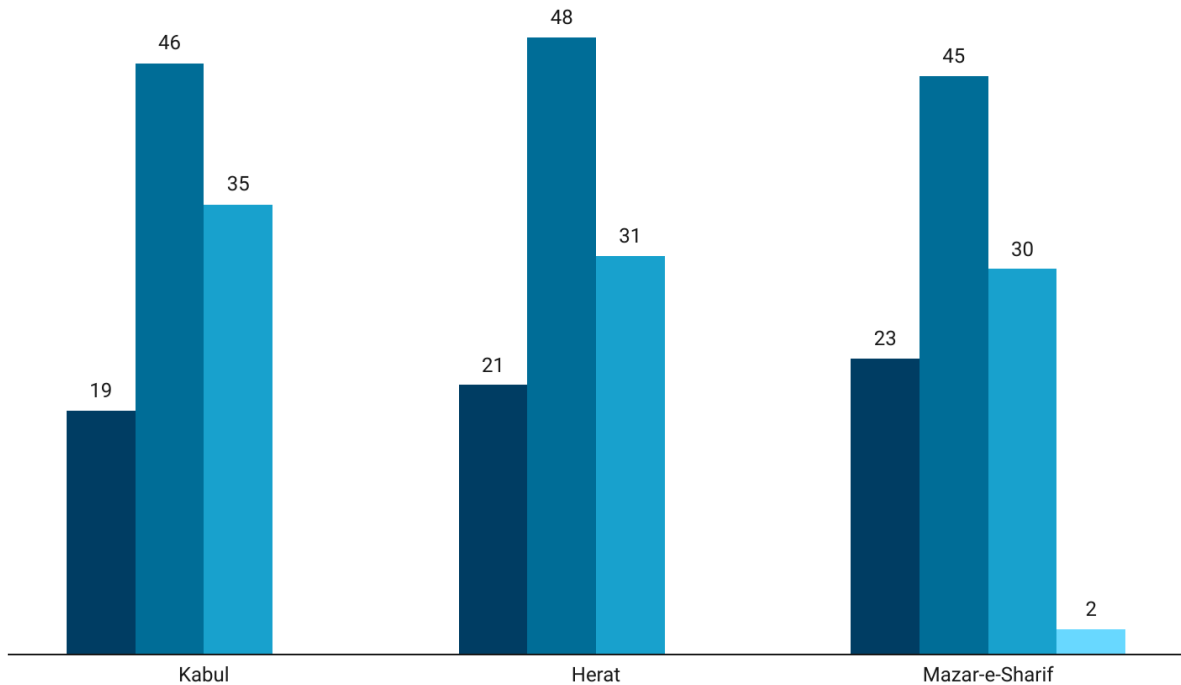


City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Mazar-e-Sharif with 23%, followed by 21% in Herat, and 19% in Kabul. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Herat with 48%, followed by Kabul with 46%, and Mazar-e-Sharif with 45%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Kabul respondents with 35%, followed by Herat respondents with 31%, and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 30%. 2% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents did not answer.

## School attendance – City (n = 201)

Are your children able to attend school?

■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school ■ No response

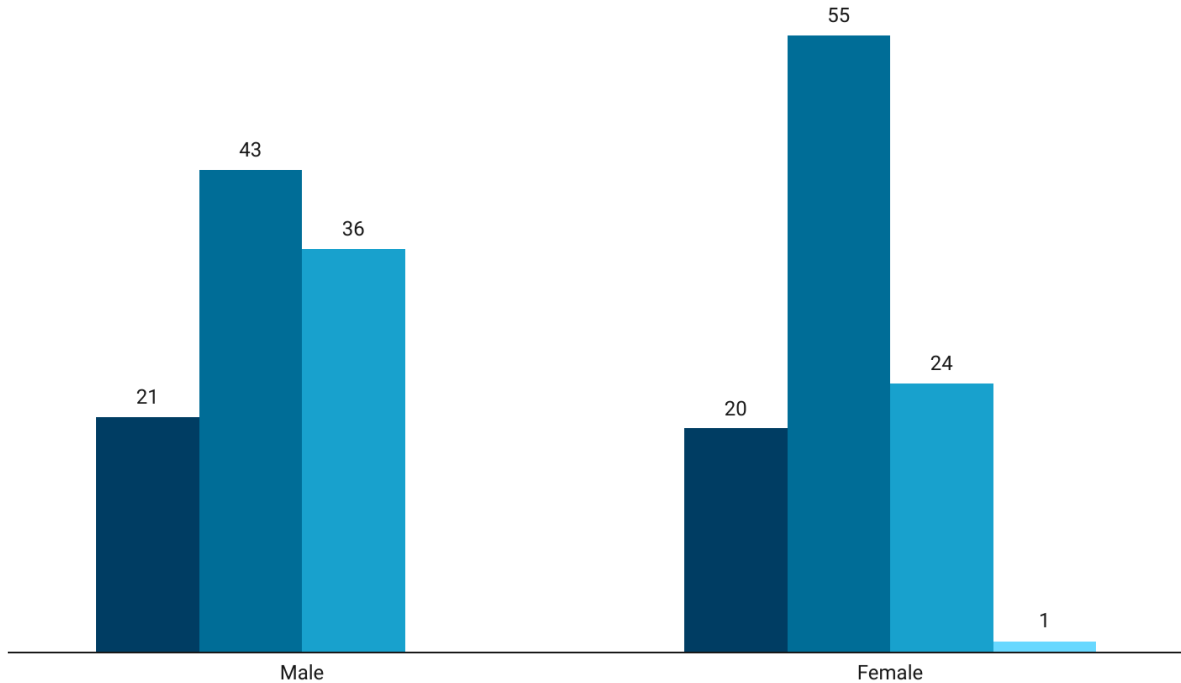


Gender comparison shows that 21% of male and 20% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 43% of male and 55% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school (n = 201). 36% of male and 24% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

## School attendance – Gender (n = 201)

Are your children able to attend school?

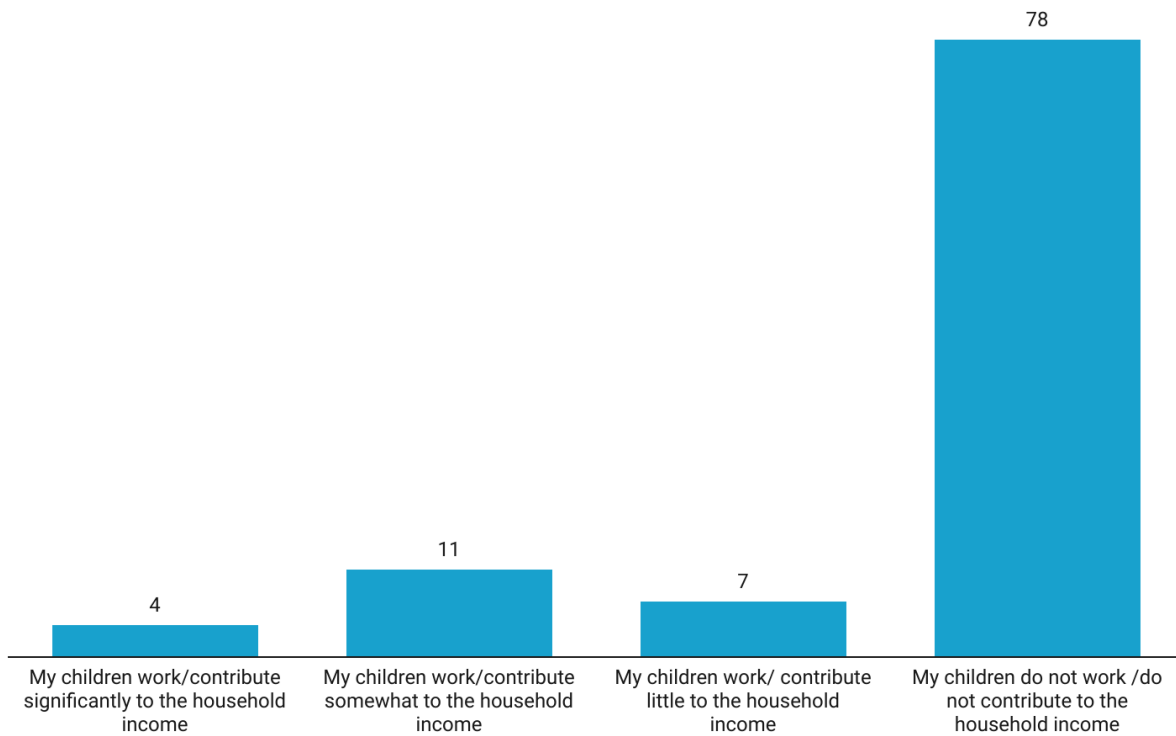
■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school ■ No response



4% of the respondents (n = 201) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 11% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 7% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 78% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

## Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 201)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

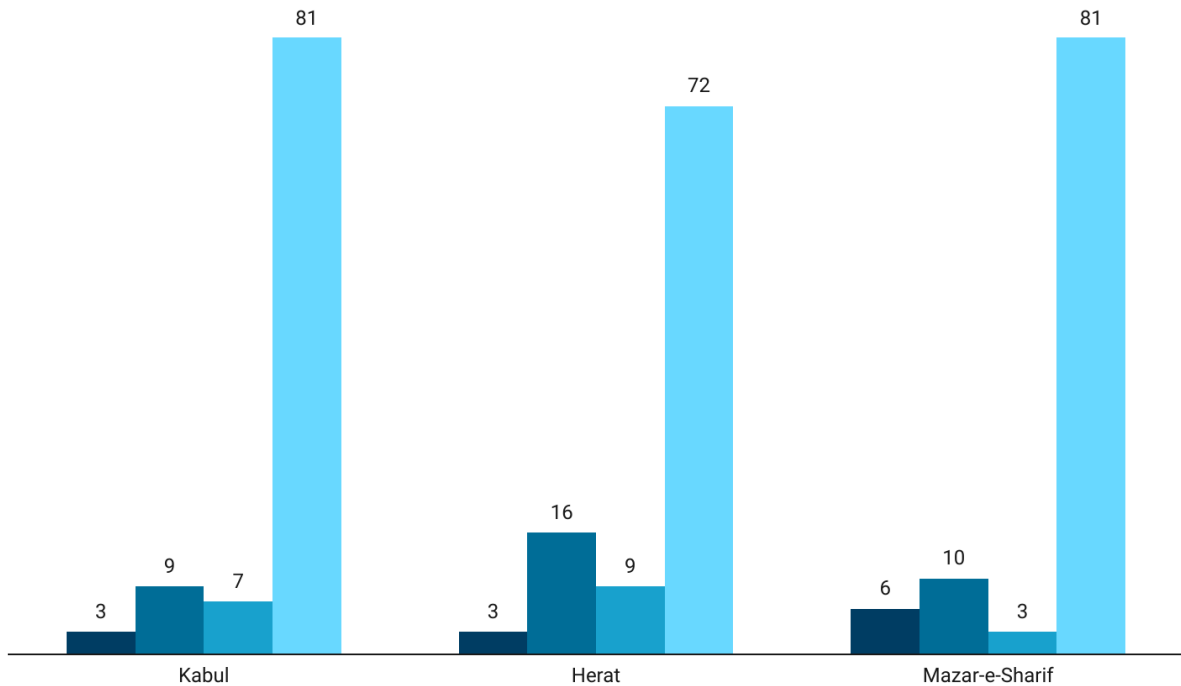


City comparison reveals that 6% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while this is true for 3% of each Kabul and Herat respondents. Among Herat respondents, 16% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 10%, and Kabul respondents with 9%. 9% of Herat respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while this is true for 7% among Kabul and 3% among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 81% of each Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 72% of Herat respondents.

## Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 201)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

■ My children work/contribute significantly to the household income  
 ■ My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income  
 ■ My children work/ contribute little to the household income  
 ■ My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income

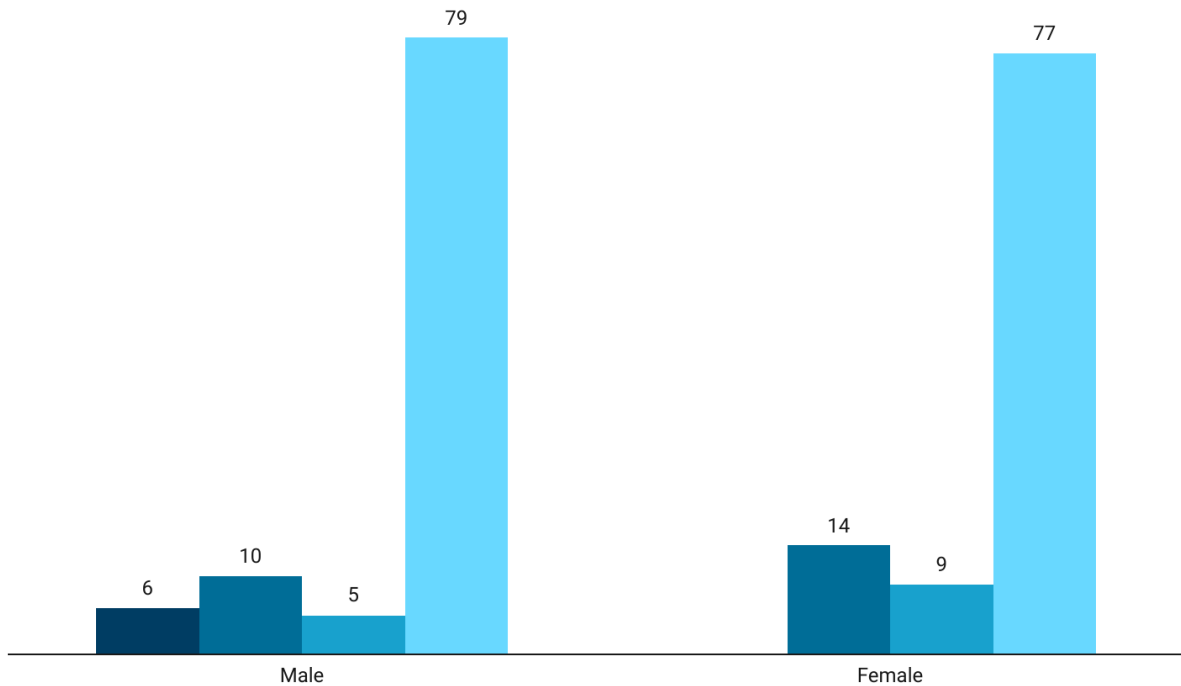


Gender comparison shows that 6% of female respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 10% of male and 14% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 5% of male and 9% of female respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 79% of male and 77% of female respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income.

## Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 201)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

■ My children work/contribute significantly to the household income
 ■ My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income
 ■ My children work/ contribute little to the household income
 ■ My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income



## 6 Demographics

Last modification 2025-10-24 13:08

Ipsos conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Afghanistan on behalf of the 'Staaten-dokumentation' the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 20 July and 31 July, 2025.

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Kabul, 200 residents of Herat, and 200 residents of Mazar-e-Sharif. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

### 6.1 Location

Last modification 2025-10-24 13:09

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<b>Kabul</b>	200	33,3
<b>Herat</b>	200	33,3
<b>Mazar-e-Sharif</b>	200	33,3

<b>Total</b>	600	100
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## 6.2 Gender and age

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Gender (n = 600)

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Male</b>	390	65
<b>Female</b>	210	35
<b>Total</b>	600	100

Age (n = 600)

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>16-19</b>	195	33
<b>20-24</b>	165	27
<b>25-29</b>	135	23
<b>30-35</b>	105	17
<b>Total</b>	600	100

## 6.3 Highest level of education

Last modification 2025-10-24 13:09

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Illiterate</b>	87	14
<b>Elementary school</b>	47	8
<b>Primary school</b>	88	15
<b>Secondary school</b>	215	36
<b>Vocational/technical training</b>	33	5
<b>College/university</b>	126	21
<b>No response</b>	4	1
<b>Total</b>	600	100

## 6.4 Marital status

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Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	292	49
Married	307	51
Widower/widow	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100</b>

## 6.5 Children

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Number of children (n = 248)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	50	20
2	66	27
3	41	17
4	36	14
5	21	8
6 or more	34	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>100</b>

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 248)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	201	81
No	47	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>100</b>

Children able to attend school (n = 201)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
All our children are able to attend school	42	21
Some of our children are able to attend school	94	47
None of our children are able to attend school	64	32
No response	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>100</b>

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 201)

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>My children work/contribute significantly to the household income</b>	8	4
<b>My children work/ contribute somewhat to the household income</b>	23	11
<b>My children work/ contribute little to the household income</b>	13	7
<b>My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income</b>	157	78
<b>Total</b>	201	100

## **7 Appendix: Questionnaire**

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### **A1 Gender**

Male

Female

### **A2 Governorate/City**

Kabul

Herat

Mazar-e-Sharif

### **A3 Age**

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (do not read)

**A4 Marital status**

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (do not read)

**A5 Number of children**

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (do not read)

**A6 Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?**

Yes

No

**A7 Highest level of education**

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

Islamic School/Madrassa

No response (do not read)

**Q1 To begin, I would like to ask you about the security situation in your neighborhood: Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?**

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (do not read)

**Q2 Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?**

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (do not read)

**Q3 Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)**

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (do not read)

**Q4 What is your current housing situation?**

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response (do not read)

**Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?**

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

No response (do not read)

**Q6 What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?**

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response (do not read)

**Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?**

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response (do not read)

**Q8 What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?**

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response (do not read)

**Q9 What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g. clothing, shoes, etc.)?**

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (do not read)

**Q10 Are your children able to attend school?**

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (do not read)

**Q11 Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?**

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income

No response (do not read)

**Q12 Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?**

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (do not read)

**Q13 Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself?  
[such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]**

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don't have the necessary hygiene products

No response (do not read)

**Q14 In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?**

	<b>We always have access and can afford</b>	<b>We have access, but cannot afford</b>	<b>We have no access</b>	<b>No response (do not read)</b>
<b>Vaccinations</b>				
<b>Medication, drugs</b>				
<b>Primary medical care</b> (family doctor)				
<b>Medical specialist</b> (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)				
<b>Advanced treatment</b> (surgery, cancer treatment)				

<b>Medical diagnostics</b> (radiologist, laboratories)				
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**Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?**

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (do not read)

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<https://www.ipsos.com/en-ae/contact>

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