

**D3 Methods Report**

**Country: Afghanistan**

**Field Dates: November 27 to December 5, 2014**

**Research Provider: ACSOR**

**D3 Project Manager: Leslie Dishman**

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**Study: ANQAR Quantitative Survey, Wave 26**

**Sample Size: 12,961**

**Number of Interviewers: 901**

**Date of Assessment: December 22, 2014**

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# I. INTRODUCTION

The Afghanistan Nationwide Quarterly Research (ANQAR) survey was designed to gain a broader understanding of the attitudes, behaviors, and issues that are important to the people of Afghanistan. This report reviews the methodology of the Wave 26 survey conducted in the winter of 2014.

Fieldwork for Wave 26 was conducted by ACSOR for NATO/ISAF in Afghanistan. A national sample of 12,961 Afghan citizens was surveyed face-to-face across all 34 provinces between November 27 and December 5, 2014. Respondents were 18 years and older, 58% were men and 42% were female. The survey respondents included both urban (17%) and rural (83%) households. Unless otherwise noted, all figures in this report represent unweighted results.

## 1.1 Executive Summary

The sample design, field implementation, quality control, questionnaire design, and overall field experience are summarized in this methodology report, some highlights are presented below.

1. Fieldwork was conducted between November 27 and December 5, 2014. The field team consisted of 901 trained interviews and supervisors under the management of D3 Systems and ACSOR.
2. ANQAR Wave 26 includes a sample of 12,961 men and women 18 years of age and older in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan.
3. The sample was stratified by province and urban/rural status using population data released by the Central Statistics Office (2010-2011 estimates) of Afghanistan. Additional booster sampling points were distributed to smaller provinces to ensure that the minimum sample size per province was at least 110 interviews. Booster sampling points were also distributed in Helmand as it was a focus province for the client.
4. Replacement draws within the same district originally selected were provided to the field team prior to the launch of fieldwork. In the case when the replacements were exhausted, settlement/nahia level replacements were done in field by supervisors where neighboring accessible settlements were chosen as replacements whenever possible. A full list of Wave 26 replacements can be found in Appendix A.
5. Intercept interviews were conducted where security prevented random selection. These interviews were conducted with residents of inaccessible districts who were traveling in neighboring districts. Intercept interviews were conducted in 40 sampling points, with male respondents only. A full list of the intercept interviews can be found in Appendix B.
6. The sample was 58% male and 42% female. The survey was designed to include 50% female and 50% male respondents, but due to violence, transportation conditions, and local norms female interviewers could not travel to some selected districts. Sampling points that were planned for interviews with women and could not be covered by female interviewers were replaced with male interviews in the same village.
7. The questionnaire consisted of 31 management questions, 18 demographics questions, and 98 substantive questions. Topics included security, government services, reconciliation, and elections.
8. The mean interview length was 34 minutes with a range of 20 to 55 minutes.
9. Various quality control procedures were employed throughout the project. During field, interviewers were observed by supervisors. Field supervisors also conducted back-checks of interviews. During the data processing phase, a proprietary program, Hunter, was used to search for patterns or anomalies in the data that may indicate an interview was not properly conducted by an interviewer. For the Wave 26 survey, a total of 151 cases were removed from the data set; 147 cases were removed for being over 95% similar in substantive responses to another interview, and four cases were not included in the final data due to misprinted pages in the questionnaire.
10. The data are also screened for keypunching errors. ACSOR randomly selected 15% of the survey’s questionnaires for double entry. The double punched questionnaires were compared to the originally punched questionnaires. Discrepancies between the two were rectified and the final data files were based strictly on a review of the original questionnaires. The overall error rate for the Wave 26 survey was .13%. The error rate was very low overall and we have confidence in the fidelity of the keypunched data.
11. The Wave 26 survey has a margin of sampling error of ± 0.86 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level. The overall design effect is 2.54.
12. The response, cooperation, and refusal rates were calculated on the total sample of 15,609. The response rate 3 is 84.96%, the cooperation rate 1 is 94.49%, the refusal rate 2 is 3.63%, and the contact rate 2 is 89.91%.

## 1.2 Project Schedule

Table 1 lists the schedule of major project milestones.

Table 1: Project timeline

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Project Phases | Start Date | End Date |
| **Translation** | **November 13, 2014** | **November 20, 2014** |
| **Briefings** | **November 26, 2014** | **November 26, 2014** |
| **Fieldwork** | **November 27, 2014** | **December 05, 2014** |
| **Quality Control** | **November 27, 2014** | **December 05, 2014** |
| **Data Processing** | **December 09, 2014** | **December 16, 2014** |

# II. SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample was drawn using a stratified multi-stage cluster design. ACSOR used the 2010-2011[[1]](#footnote-1) updated figures provided by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Afghan government. ACSOR chooses to use this because, similar to the 2006 update, much of the 2010-2011 update is based on data drawn from the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and Development relying on results from the National Reconstruction Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) based on a detailed cataloging of households to help inform the updates in a systematic, replicable way. While the proportions by provinces have changed in mostly a uniform, formulaic manner, the additional use of NRVA data adds to the detail of the estimates.

## 2.1 Sampling Methodology

The target population for this survey was a nation-wide poll of Afghans age 18+.

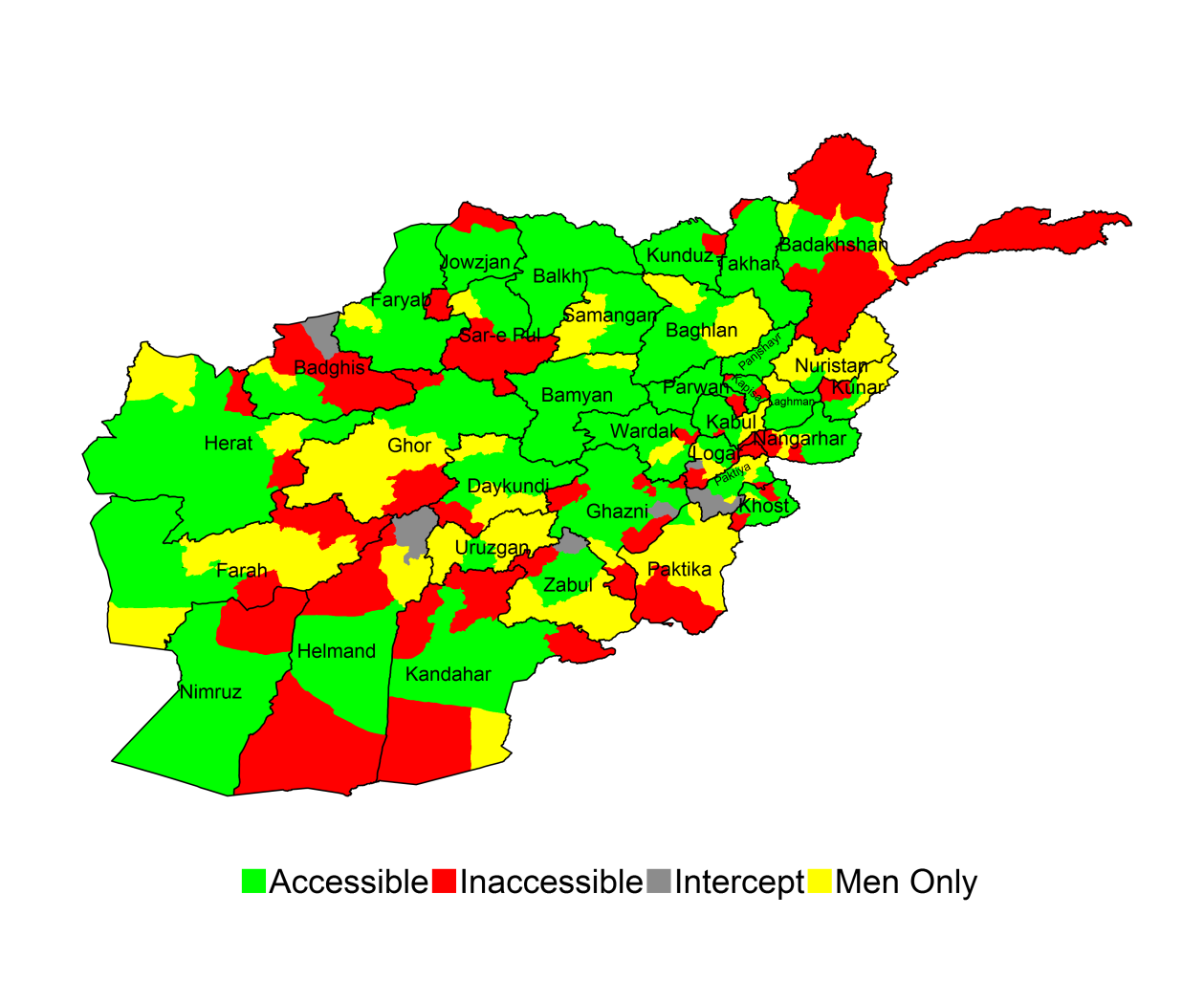
1. Step 1: Primary sampling units (PSU) were allocated across all of Afghanistan’s 34 provinces using proportional stratification. Urban/rural status and province serve as the strata. In field, villages were considered rural while towns, cities and metros were considered urban. Settlements or neighborhoods within randomly selected districts were chosen by simple random sampling.
   1. Booster interviews (n=248) were added to small provinces to ensure that the minimum sample size per province was at least 110 interviews. Helmand province was a focus district in Wave 26 and was also boosted (n=64). Wave 26 had a total 312 booster interviews.
2. Step 2: Two hundred seventy **Districts** were selected via *probability proportional to size* (PPS) *systematic sampling*. Districts serve as the primary sampling unit (PSU).

In situations where the selected district was inaccessible due to security, transportation, weather, or other reasons, another district within the province was randomly selected:

* 1. Sampled districts that were deemed inaccessible were replaced. This was accomplished by removing the inaccessible district selected from the sampling frame and rerunning a PPS sample of just those needed replacements. This process was repeated until the final sample did not contain any completely inaccessible PSUs.
  2. Sampled districts that were deemed inaccessible to women were replaced by male sampling points. This occurred in 129 of the 819 female sampling points.
  3. For seven randomly selected districts that were not accessible for interviewing via random walk (Andar, Baraki Barak, Baghran, Dzadran, Ghormach, Khak-e Afghan, and Zurmat), intercept interviews were conducted with residents of those districts who were traveling in neighboring districts. Intercept interviews were conducted in 40 sampling points with male respondents only.

The following figure illustrates the accessibility assessment during the month of November, when field work launched. Red districts are completely inaccessible, yellow are accessible to males only, green are completely accessible (to both male and female interviewers), and gray are intercept interviews.

Figure 1: AFGHANISTAN ACCESSIBILITY With Intercept Interviews



Of the 420[[2]](#footnote-2) potential districts in Afghanistan's 34 provinces, 81 were inaccessible for security and transportation reasons at the time of field work. For female interviewers, 19.8% of the population was inaccessible due to security and 4.7% was inaccessible due to weather or transportation. This resulted in 24.51% of the population being inaccessible for random probability sampling for female interviewers. For male interviewers 8.5% was inaccessible due to security and 3.1% was inaccessible for weather or transportation. This resulted in 11.6% of the population being inaccessible for random probability sampling for male interviewers. [[3]](#footnote-3)

1. Step 3: Selected PSU that were completely accessible were divided into two sampling points of 8: one female and one male. This was done to allow for gender matched interviewing due to cultural constraints and to also obtain a greater geographical coverage within district, and therefore overall.

The **settlements,** within districts, were selected by simple random sampling for each of the two points. Within urban strata, we used neighborhoods (called “nahias” from cities and metros) and towns while in rural strata we used villages. As population data for settlement sizes does not exist, a simple random selection amongst all known settlements was used to select locations. The settlement/nahia served as the secondary sampling unit (SSU).

* 1. Transportation constraints due to bad weather, and instability and frequent fighting in some provinces can cause a sampling point to be adjusted or replaced to keep interviewers out of areas that may be unsafe.
  2. Replicate draws were provided to the field team prior to the launch of fieldwork. In the case when the replacements were exhausted, settlement/nahia level replacements were done in field by supervisors where neighboring accessible settlements were chosen as replacements whenever possible.
  3. At the settlement level, 73 of the 1638 sampling points were randomly replaced within the same districts because of transportation difficulties, 52 for security reasons, 26 because they could not be located, three because the village was selected for another survey at the same time, and two because the elder did not allow interviews in the village. A complete listing of replaced sampling points can be found in Appendix A.

1. Step 4: Field managers then used maps generated from several sources to select starting points within each SSU.
   1. In rural areas, we used a system that requires interviewers to start in one of five randomly selected locations (Northern, Southern, Eastern, or Western edges of the rural settlement and Center).
   2. In urban areas, because it is more difficult to differentiate neighborhood borders, a random location (Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western or Center) was provided to the interviewer, and they started from an identifiable landmark in the vicinity (ex: school, Mosque, etc.)
2. Step 5 - A **random walk method** with a fixed sampling interval was performed from the starting point. For example, selecting every third house on the right in rural areas and every fifth house on the right in urban areas.
3. Step 6: After selecting a household, interviewers were instructed to utilize a **Kish grid** for randomizing the target respondent[[4]](#footnote-4) within the household. Members of the household were listed with their names and their age in descending order and then the respondent was selected according the rules of the Kish grid.

Table 2: Provincial population percentage, unweighted and weighted percentage

| **District** | **CSO Percentage in Population (Total)** | **Percentage in Unweighted Sample (Total)** | **Percentage in Weighted Sample (wgt)[[5]](#footnote-5)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kabul | 15.1% | 14.8% | 16.8% |
| Kapisa | 1.7% | 1.6% | 1.3% |
| Parwan | 2.5% | 2.4% | 2.7% |
| Wardak | 2.2% | 2.2% | 2.3% |
| Logar | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.3% |
| Ghazni | 4.6% | 4.6% | 4.4% |
| Paktia | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.2% |
| Paktika | 1.6% | 2.3% | 1.7% |
| Khost | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.0% |
| Nangarhar | 5.7% | 5.5% | 5.6% |
| Laghman | 1.7% | 1.6% | 1.8% |
| Kunar | 1.7% | 1.7% | 1.4% |
| Nuristan | 0.6% | 0.9% | 0.6% |
| Badakhshan | 3.6% | 3.5% | 2.5% |
| Takhar | 3.7% | 3.6% | 3.9% |
| Baghlan | 3.4% | 3.3% | 3.7% |
| Kunduz | 3.8% | 3.6% | 3.8% |
| Balkh | 4.9% | 4.8% | 5.4% |
| Samangan | 1.5% | 1.4% | 1.6% |
| Juzjan | 2.0% | 2.0% | 1.8% |
| Sar-i-Pul | 2.1% | 1.9% | 1.8% |
| Faryab | 3.7% | 3.5% | 3.9% |
| Badghis | 1.9% | 1.9% | 1.3% |
| Herat | 7.0% | 6.8% | 7.5% |
| Farah | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.8% |
| Nimroz | 0.6% | 0.8% | 0.6% |
| Helmand | 3.5% | 3.9% | 3.4% |
| Kandahar | 4.5% | 4.4% | 4.3% |
| Zabul | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.0% |
| Uruzgan | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| Ghor | 2.6% | 2.5% | 2.4% |
| Bamyan | 1.7% | 1.7% | 1.8% |
| Panjshir | 0.6% | 0.9% | 0.6% |
| Daikundi | 1.7% | 1.7% | 1.8% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% |

## 

## 2.2 Weighting

The dataset was weighted (“wgt”) by simple inverse cell weighting according to the population of sampled districts as stated by the Central Statistics Office. This weight ensures that all districts are represented proportionally to their size in the final sample. This weight is representative of those districts that were sampled only, and not of the population of Afghanistan.

## 2.3 Margin of Sampling Error and Design Effect:

Given that the methodology for this survey is assumed to be a full probability-based sample, weighted data can be used to estimate variance for each statistic. These, in turn, can be used to estimate a design effect for the survey to estimate the complex margin of sampling error. Design effect estimates provided in this section account for both the complex sample design as well as the weights.

* The design was stratified by urbanity and province and then clustered by district and settlement.
* The design effect is estimated for five variables Q1, Q2, Q3, Q27a and Q28a. In the following tables, we provide design effect estimates for each response category of the key variable through the *survey* package in R.
* In an effort to provide a survey-wide design effect, a “weighted mean” design effect is calculated as average across each response category of the variable when weighted by frequency of response which is then in turn averaged across all five variables.

Table 3: Design Effect Estimation Using Q1, Q2, Q3, Q27a, Q28a

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **q1: Generally speaking, do you believe the Government of Afghanistan is going in the right direction, the wrong direction, or is in the same place, not going anywhere?** | | | | | |
|  | Frequency | Proportion | Complex SE | Design Effect | Complex MOE |
| Right Direction | 6576 | 50.74% | 0.72% | 2.67 | 1.41% |
| Wrong Direction | 3759 | 29.00% | 0.63% | 2.50 | 1.24% |
| Same Place, Not Going Anywhere | 2507 | 19.35% | 0.49% | 2.03 | 0.97% |
| Refused (vol.) | 2 | 0.02% | 0.01% | 1.03 | 0.02% |
| Don't Know (vol.) | 116 | 0.90% | 0.10% | 1.42 | 0.19% |
| **Weighted Mean** |  |  | **0.64%** | **2.49** | **1.26%** |
| **Total** | **12960** | **100.00%** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **q2: How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the current quality of your life? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?** | | | | | |
|  | Frequency | Proportion | Complex SE | Design Effect | Complex MOE |
| Not Satisfied At All | 724 | 5.59% | 0.27% | 1.78 | 0.53% |
| Somewhat Dissatisfied | 2447 | 18.88% | 0.51% | 2.16 | 0.99% |
| Somewhat Satisfied | 6749 | 52.07% | 0.64% | 2.10 | 1.25% |
| Very Satisfied | 3002 | 23.16% | 0.58% | 2.44 | 1.13% |
| Don't Know (vol.) | 38 | 0.29% | 0.06% | 1.51 | 0.11% |
| **Weighted Mean** |  |  | **0.58%** | **2.17** | **1.13%** |
| **Total** | **12960** | **100.00%** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **q3: Please tell me, in the future, do you think the conditions of your life will improve, worsen or stay the same?** | | | | | |
|  | Frequency | Proportion | Complex SE | Design Effect | Complex MOE |
| Worsen | 2946 | 22.73% | 0.56% | 2.28 | 1.09% |
| Stay The Same | 3369 | 26.00% | 0.58% | 2.24 | 1.13% |
| Improve | 6270 | 48.38% | 0.71% | 2.59 | 1.38% |
| Refused (vol.) | 5 | 0.04% | 0.02% | 1.01 | 0.03% |
| Don't Know (vol.) | 371 | 2.86% | 0.23% | 2.36 | 0.44% |
| **Weighted Mean** |  |  | **0.62%** | **2.42** | **1.22%** |
| **Total** | **12961** | **100.00%** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **q27a: How well does the Government of Afghanistan do its job? Is it doing its job very well, a little well, neither well nor poorly, a little poorly or very poorly?... Overall** | | | | | |
|  | Frequency | Proportion | Complex SE | Design Effect | Complex MOE |
| Very Poorly | 635 | 4.90% | 0.29% | 2.33 | 0.57% |
| A Little Poorly | 1625 | 12.54% | 0.46% | 2.45 | 0.89% |
| Neither Well Nor Poorly | 3471 | 26.78% | 0.68% | 3.06 | 1.33% |
| A Little Well | 5407 | 41.72% | 0.74% | 2.93 | 1.45% |
| Very Well | 1759 | 13.57% | 0.57% | 3.55 | 1.11% |
| Don't Know (vol.) | 64 | 0.49% | 0.09% | 2.34 | 0.18% |
| **Weighted Mean** |  |  | **0.64%** | **2.95** | **1.25%** |
| **Total** | **12961** | **100.00%** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **q28a: Please tell me if you are confident or not confident in the following institutions. Are you Very Confident, Somewhat Confident, Not Confident, or Not at all Confident in [INSERT ITEM]? ... Government of Afghanistan** | | | | | |
|  | Frequency | Proportion | Complex SE | Design Effect | Complex MOE |
| Very Confident | 3543 | 27.33% | 0.72% | 3.36 | 1.41% |
| Somewhat Confident | 6442 | 49.70% | 0.69% | 2.47 | 1.35% |
| Not Confident | 2309 | 17.82% | 0.52% | 2.35 | 1.01% |
| Not At All Confident | 625 | 4.82% | 0.28% | 2.20 | 0.55% |
| Refused | 1 | 0.01% | 0.01% | 1.03 | 0.02% |
| Don't Know | 41 | 0.32% | 0.05% | 0.98 | 0.10% |
| **Weighted Mean** |  |  | **0.64%** | **2.67** | **1.26%** |
| **Total** | **12961** | **100.00%** |  |  |  |

A survey wide design effect and margin of error is calculated as the average design effect across these five variables. The survey wide design effect is 2.54.

Assuming simple random sample with n=12,961, p=.5, at the 95% CI level, a conservative estimate of the margin of error for the survey is 0.86%.

Accounting for the complex design through the design effect estimate of 2.54, p=.5 at the 95% CI level, the complex margin of error (CMOE) is 1.23%.

Design effect estimates were also calculated at the provincial and district level. Those calculations can be located in the documents titled ANQAR Provincial Level Design Effect v1 and ANQAR District Level Design Effect v2.

# III. FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

The following section reviews the contact procedures, the sample disposition and field outcomes.

## 3.1 Contact Procedures

After selecting a household, interviewers were instructed to utilize a Kish grid for randomizing the target respondent within the household. Members of the household were listed with their names and age in descending order. The Kish grid provides a random selection criteria based on which visit the household represents in his or her random walk and the number of inhabitants living in the household.

Under no circumstances were interviewers allowed to substitute an alternate member of a household for the selected respondent. If the respondent refused to participate or was not available after three call-backs, the interviewer then moved on to the next household according to the random walk.

Typically interviewers were required to make two call-backs before replacing the household. These call-backs are made at different times of the same day or on different days of the field period, in order to provide a broader schedule in which to engage the respondent. Due to security-related concerns, the field force has had difficulty meeting the requirement of two call-backs prior to substitution in many rural areas.

In this survey, while interviewers were able to complete some call-backs, the majority of the interviews were completed on the first attempt:

* First contact: 98.8%
* Second contact: 1.0%
* Third contact: .2%

## 3.2 Sample Disposition

This section describes the sample disposition which is another diagnostic tool to understand the validity of the sample. Final disposition codes, call outcome rates, and response rates contribute to an understanding of the presence of potential survey error.[[6]](#footnote-6)

This section contains:

* A detailed and comprehensive set of survey dispositions recoded into the seven major types of American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) survey case dispositions.
* The formulas for calculating response rates, cooperation rates, and contact rates.

##### RATE CALCULATIONS

##### The American Association of Public Opinion Researchers (AAPOR) publishes four different types of rate calculations used in AAPOR reporting (response rates, contact rates, cooperation rates, and refusal rates). D3 and ACSOR use AAPOR’s Response Rate 3, Cooperation Rate 1, Refusal Rate 2, and Contact Rate 2 as their standards. Intercept interviews are treated the same as standard interviews for the purposes of calculating response rates.

##### Acronyms used in the formulas are below: I = Complete Interview P = Partial Interview R = Refusal and break-off NC = Non-contact O = Other UH = Unknown if household/occupied household unit UO = Unknown, other e = Estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible

##### *Response Rate 3= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

##### *(I + P) + (R + NC + O) + e (UH + UO)*

##### *Cooperation Rate 1= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

##### *(I + P) + R*

##### *Refusal Rate 2= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

##### *(I + P) + (R + NC + O) + e (UH + UO)*

##### *Contact Rate 2= (I + P) + R + O*

##### *(I + P) + R + O + NC + e (UH + UO)*

##### FINAL DISPOSITION CODES

The survey cases are divided into seven main types of AAPOR disposition groups: completed interviews, partial interviews, unknown eligibility, non-contacts, refusals, cases of ineligible interviews, and ‘other’ dispositions that do not fall into the previous six categories. Table 4 provides the final disposition classifications.

Table 4: Detailed field disposition results

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SURVEY MANAGEMENT SECTION** | | | |  |
| **ACSOR Code** | **AAPOR Code** | | **Description** |  |
| **Completed Interviews** | | | |  |
| 1 | 1.0/1.10 | Interview was successfully completed | | 13112 |
| **Partial Interviews** | | | |  |
| 10 | 1.200 | During interview, selected respondent refused (General) | | 56 |
| 11 | 1.200 | During interview, selected respondent was not feeling informed to answer the questions | | 32 |
| 12 | 1.200 | During interview, selected respondent got angry because of a question | | 6 |
| 13 | 1.200 | During interview, selected respondent preferred head of household be interviewed | | 10 |
| 14 | 1.2 | During interview, selected respondent was in a hurry/no time | | 35 |
|  |  | **Total Partials** | | 139 |
| **Unknown Eligibility** | | | |  |
| 20 | 3.130 | No answer at door | | 329 |
| 21 | 3.200 | No adults (18+) after three visits | | 348 |
| 22 | 3.170 | Unable to access building or house | | 79 |
| 23 | 3.210 | Outright refusal at the door | | 417 |
|  |  | **Total Unknown Household** | | 1173 |
| **Non-contacts** |  |  | |  |
| 24 | 2.210 | Selected respondent never available for interview | | 150 |
| 25 | 2.250 | Selected respondent long-term absence for the fieldwork period | | 247 |
|  |  | **Total Non-contacts** | | 397 |
| **Others** |  |  | |  |
| 26 | 2.300 | Selected respondent not allowed to participate in the survey | | 53 |
| 35 | 2.310 | Selected respondent deceased | | 3 |
| 36 | 2.320 | Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete the interview | | 8 |
| 37 | 2.332 | Selected respondent unable to complete interview in languages available | | 2 |
|  |  | **Total Others** | | 66 |
| **Refusals** |  |  | |  |
| 30 | 2.11 | Selected respondent refuses (General) | | 196 |
| 31 | 2.11 | Selected respondent not feeling informed to answer the questions | | 78 |
| 32 | 2.11 | Selected respondent got angry because of the subject matter | | 26 |
| 33 | 2.11 | Selected respondent prefers head of household to be interviewed | | 118 |
| 34 | 2.11 | Selected respondent in a hurry/no time | | 142 |
|  |  | **Total Refusals** | | 560 |
| **Not Eligible** | | | |  |
| 40 | 4.7 | Does not meet screening criteria/not eligible for interview | | 19 |
| 41 | 4.500 | Non-residential (business)/abandoned home | | 143 |
|  |  | **Total Not Eligible** | | 162 |
| **Total** |  | **Total Sampled Households** | | 15609 |
|  |  |  | |  |
| **DISPOSITION RATES** |  |  | |  |
| **RATE** |  | **FORMULA/CALCULATION** | | **PERCENT** |
| Value for e | | estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible | | 0.989 |
| Response Rate 3 | | I / (I+P)+(R+NC+O)+e(UH+UO) | | 84.96% |
| Cooperation Rate 1 | | I / (I+P+R) | | 94.49% |
| Refusal Rate 2 | | R / (I+P)+(R+NC+O)+e(UH+UO) | | 3.63% |
| Contact Rate 2 | | (I+P+R+O) / (I)+(R+NC+O)+e(UH+UO) | | 89.91% |

*\* Response rates for intercept interviews are included in the above calculations.*

## 3.3 Field Outcomes

It is protocol for supervisors to note political, social, or other newsworthy events that occurred during the field period that may have affected the survey. The reports from field are listed below by date and location of the event.

**November 27, 2014**

**Kabul**

A suicide bomber targeted a convoy of British Embassy cars east of Kabul City on Thursday, killing at least one British diplomat and four Afghan civilians and injuring more than 37 others. Kabul police spokesman Hashmat Stanikzai said at least one British diplomat was killed in the large explosion that damaged a convoy of foreign embassy cars on the Kabul-Jalalabad road. Four Afghan civilians were killed and 33 others were injured, including at least four children, in the blast near Pul-i-Charkhi area in the 9th district police zone. Public Health Ministry spokesman Kanishka Bektash Turkistani said the wounded included five children.

**Faryab**

Police said on Thursday two policemen and a civilian had been found dead after their abduction in the Pashtunkot district of northeastern Faryab province.

Faryab police Chief Col. Mohammad Naeem Andarabi told Pajhwok Afghan News the two policemen had been kidnapped by insurgents from Ghormach district about a month back and their dead bodies were found on Thursday. He said the policemen had been strangled to death by twisting a rope around their necks. Col. Mohammad Naeem Andarabi said an investigation into the incident had been opened and efforts were being made to arrest the killers. Andarabi said police had found another body of an old man named Abdul Rassoul in Pashtunkot. The deceased, a local businessman, was returning from Mazar-i-Sharif when he was kidnapped and killed by unknown armed men.

**November 28, 2014**

**Kandahar**

At least 15 militants, including a notorious commander, have been killed during a clash in the Shah Walikot district of southern Kandahar province, an official said on Saturday. Samim Khpalwak, the governor’s spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News the insurgents suffered heavy casualties after they stormed several police posts in the district late Friday. He said a militant commander was among those killed in retaliatory attacks from Afghan national and local police forces. One local policeman was also killed in the gun battle. According to a statement from the 205th Atal Military Corps, at least 11 rebels were killed and two others wounded during an operation in Kundula area of Shah Walikot.

**November 29, 2014**

**Kabul**

At least five people, including three assailants, were killed after a group of militants stormed a foreign guesthouse in the Kart-i-Seh locality of Kabul on Saturday, police said.

The attackers stormed the building at 4:00 pm in front of the Mustaghni High School, triggering a clash with security forces that lasted two hours and a half. Kabul police spokesman Hashmat Stanikzai told Pajhwok Afghan News that three gunmen targeted the guesthouse of a foreign NGO in the neighborhood. Security forces arrived at the site soon after one of the attackers detonated his explosives, enabling the two others to enter the compound, he said.

**Helmand**

An intense firefight continued between Afghan security forces and militants in southern Helmand province on Friday, leaving five Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers and 26 Taliban dead. The gun battle was sparked by an insurgent attack on a military base that formerly housed British troops in the restive province. On Friday, local officials said a confrontation was still ongoing close to the military base. Six ANA soldiers were injured in the exchange of fire. Omar Zwak, the Helmand governor’s spokesman, said six assailants had been killed and three ANA soldiers were wounded in the gun battle. He confirmed a generator had been burnt but the fighting was about to end. The militants, he said, had stormed the facility from two sides. The battle took place when a suicide bomber detonated his explosives before three of his associates tried to force their way into the base.

**Helmand**

Five Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers and 12 militants have been killed in an ongoing gun battle between security forces and insurgents in the Sangin district of southern Helmand province, the commander of the 215th Maiwand military corps said on Saturday.

Gen. Hayatullah Aqtash said the clash that erupted last night was still underway. An ANA source told Pajhwok Afghan News tens of Taliban launched group attacks on check posts. A dozen soldiers have died so far in the firefight and that the clash was still underway close to Majid Chowk.

Haji Ali Shah Khan, a tribal elder of the locality, confirmed the gun fight took place at around 12:00am last night, which was still ongoing. Civilians suffered no casualties, he added.

**November 30, 2014**

**Ghazni**

An Afghan National Army (ANA) soldier who was kidnapped by militants managed to gun down six of his abductors before being killed in retaliatory fire in southern Ghazni province, officials said on Sunday.

Nazifullah Sultani, the 203rd Thunder Military Corps spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News that the incident took place late on Saturday in Khawzai locality of Andar district.

The soldier was forced from a vehicle by militants on his way to Kabul from Kandahar. When the Taliban took him to a mosque near Khawzai area, the soldier overpowered a militant, snatched his gun and shot six abductors. In retaliatory fire, another insurgent killed the soldier. Taliban later burned the soldier’s body. Muhammad Qasim Desiwal, the district chief, said the soldier was about to escape on a motorbike when he was shot dead.

The militant group involved in the kidnapping was led by Mullah Idrees and had been involved in anti-state activities in the area for years, he said. But the group is yet to comment on the incident.

**December 01, 2014**

**Kandahar**

Militants on Monday shot dead three policemen and wounded a fourth in the Spin Boldak district of southern Kandahar province, the governor’s spokesman said.

Samim Khpalwak told Pajhwok Afghan News that police commander Saad Malook was the apparent target of the rebels but he escaped unhurt while his three body guards were killed and a fourth injured. In retaliatory fire from police, he said, one attacker was killed.

The Taliban claimed credit for the attack with the group’s spokesman Qari Yusuf Ahmadi saying Saad Malook was among the dead. Five other policemen suffered injuries in the shooting, he claimed.

**December 02, 2014**

**Helmand**

Eight soldiers and more than 20 militants have been killed in fighting at the Shorab military base in southern Helmand province, an Afghan National Army (ANA) commander said on Tuesday.

Sparked by a group attack on the base, the five-day fighting came to an end with the torching of six ANA vehicles and several portions of the base, 215th Maiwand Corps Commander Maj. Gen. Syed Malook told Pajhwok Afghan News.

He claimed most of the well-armed assailants were Pakistanis, all of whom were killed in clashes with security personnel. Some of the attackers failed to enter the facility, as four of their associates perished in the initial firefight.

At least 16 attackers, wearing suicide vests, managed to reach different parts of the military center before being killed in retaliatory fire, he said.  Six of the militants blew themselves up during the engagement, which left eight soldiers dead and 15 others wounded.

# IV. QUALITY CONTROL

This section provides a description of quality control. This includes additional data processing checks and hard checks taken to ensure the quality of the report. This survey had a high level of quality control and oversight which contributes to the overall validity of the data collected.

## 4.1 Field Team

A description of the field team composition such as the number of interviewers by gender, the number of interviewers that have worked on previous D3 projects and those that are new interviewers to a D3 project are described in Table 5.

Table 5: DEsCRIPTION OF FIELD TEAM

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Female | Male | Total |
| **Number of female/male interviewers** | **390** | **511** | **901** |
| **Number of interviewers previously used in D3 project** | **377** | **484** | **861** |
| **Number of interviewers new to a D3 project** | **13** | **27** | **40** |

## 4.2 Training

The central training for provincial supervisors was held in Kabul on November 26, 2014 and was led by ACSOR project manager Haroon Tahiry. Twenty-six ACSOR supervisors attended the training in Kabul. Eight supervisors (Paktika, Khost, Badakhshan, Sar-i-Pul, Faryab, Ghor, Bamyan, and Daikundi) were unable to attend the training in Kabul, and were trained over the phone.

Topics covered during the training include:

* Proper household and respondent selection.
* Review of the questionnaire content.
* Proper recording of questions.
* Appropriate interviewing techniques.
* Proper usage of the contact sheets.

The training was conducted successfully and no issues were reported.

## 4.3 Quality Control Methods – Field Level

Thirty-five supervisors observed interviewer’s work during field. Approximately 15% of the interviews (n=2,012) were subject to some form of back-check. The back-checks consisted of:

* Direct observation during the interview (224 interviews, 1.7%)
* A return visit to the residence where an interview took place by the supervisor (1,788 interviews, 13.8%)

## 4.4 Quality Control- Coding and Data Entry Procedures

When the questionnaires have returned to the ACSOR central office in Kabul they are sorted and open-end questions are coded by a team of coders familiar with international standards for creating typologies for codes.

The questionnaires are then sent for data entry. ACSOR key-punches all questionnaires on-site to protect the data and closely control the quality of the data entry process. During this process, the keypunching team utilizes logic checks and verifies any errors inadvertently committed by interviewers.

Following the data cleaning process and logic checks of the dataset, ACSOR uses a proprietary program called Hunter that searches for additional patterns and duplicates that may indicate that an interview was not properly conducted by an interviewer.

The Hunter program includes three tests:

1. Equality test – compares interviews for similarities, grouped by interviewer, within sampling point, province, or any other variable. Typically, interviews with an interviewer average of 90% or higher are flagged for further investigation.
2. Non response test – determines the percentage of “Don’t Knows” for each interviewer’s cases. Typically, if an interviews with 40% or higher Don’t Know responses are flagged for further investigation.
3. Duplicates test – compares cases across all interviewers and respondents to check for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Typically, any cases that have a similarity of 95% or higher are flagged for further investigation.

Any interview that does not pass Hunter is pulled out for additional screening. If the interview does not pass screening, it is removed from the final database before delivery.

For Wave 26, the Hunter program flagged 147 cases for deletion for being over 95% similar in substantive responses to another interview (duplicates test).

Four cases were not included due to misprinted questionnaires. In total, 151 interviews were removed from the final data set.

## 4.5 Quality Control – Double Entry

For the Wave 26 survey, ACSOR randomly selected 1,968 questionnaires of the total 13,108 for double entry (15%). These questionnaires were then given to an independent team for entry. Data results from this independent entry were then compared to the primary data set. Discrepancies and errors were identified by data coders. All discrepancies were compared to the fielded questionnaires. The data in the finalized dataset were based on the responses provided in the original questionnaires. The results of double entry showed an overall error rate of .13%, which is comparably low and acceptable for quality control standards.

# V. QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was drafted from client specifications consisting of 31 management questions, 18 demographics questions, and 98 substantive questions. The mean interview length was 34 minutes with a range of 20 to 55 minutes. Topics addressed in the questionnaire include:

• Security

• Afghan National Security Forces

• NATO/ISAF

• Reconciliation/Reintegration

• Government performance

• Access to services

• Economic conditions

• Dispute resolution

• Perception of countries and organizations

• Elections

# VI. OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE STUDIES

The fieldwork for ANQAR Wave 26 proceeded successfully. Neither supervisors nor interviewers raised concerns about the content of the questionnaire. ACSOR anticipates no difficulties in repeating the study for future waves.

# VII. APPENDIX

### Appendix A

LIST OF REPLACED SAMPLING POINTS FOR ANQAR WAVE 26

| **Province** | **SP#** | **Projected Village** | **Replacement Village** | **Reason for Replacement** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Kabul | 93 | Barak e Shahr e Naw | Shahr Ara | Selected for another survey at the same time |
| 202 | Jag Dale | Qala Agha | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 205 | Atam Khail | Farashah Chandal Bayee | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 208 | Hayat Khail | Surkh Bolandi | No village with this name was found |
| 211 | Dara Gely | Deh Yaqub | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 212 | Qala Pahlawan | Qara Qoul | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 213 | Qala Saman | Logari | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 214 | Geya Khail | Kakar | No village with this name was found |
| 218 | Qala Khandari | Qala Mohsen | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 220 | Mano | Abdulrahim Zaye | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 221 | Gat | Sar China | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 223 | Kutub Khail | Kochyano Kalai | No village with this name was found |
| 224 | Dahi Sabz Khas | Paimanar | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 227 | Kharote | Qala Akhund | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 228 | Desqe Payen | Baba Qashqar | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 230 | Shabi Khor | Khair Abad | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 231 | Sahib Zada | Reyeshkhor | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 233 | Qoul Kharboza | Bagh Safa | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 236 | Baidak | Gul Dara Qala Khowaja | No village with this name was found |
| 239 | Sar Khan Khail | Dahi Rot Qala Musaly | No village with this name was found |
| 240 | Talo Khail | Koz Malang | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 241 | Chawki | Taghar Hulya | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 22. Faryab | 274 | Tela | Farhad | No village with this name was found |
| 21. Sar-e Pul | 343 | Khaksar | Qaragho | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 345 | Markaz Kariz | Kocha Bala | Because of heavy snow |
| 346 | Murgh Ab | Now Abad | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 347 | Afghaniya Arab Bai | Zer Chenar | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 349 | Dahan Dara Angsht Shah | Kocha Qasab | No village with this name was found |
| 351 | Dara Band | Surkhak | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 352 | Jendi Jar | Chaman Asan Bik | No village with this name was found |
| 355 | Eashan Ha | Zangi | No village with this name was found |
| 357 | Aowlama | Naw Abad Shaikhan | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 358 | Larak | Qutan Mast | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 359 | Sharaf Bai | Shaikhan | No village with this name was found |
| 366 | Sayad Hul Ya | Qalacha | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 368 | Boyena Qara | Jar Qala | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 18. Balkh | 378 | Guzar Shams Tabrizi | Shajadia Ali Chopan | No village with this name was found |
| 381 | Guzar Langar Abad | Guzar Adalat | No village with this name was found |
| 400 | Nowarid Dandogi Bala | Now Abad Arab | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 404 | Haho Dara | Khowja Askandar Baloch | No village with this name was found |
| 405 | Baran Gor | Qaria Mohammad Rahim Shir Khil | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 406 | Qouflan Dara | Qala Safi Ha | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 407 | Tai Daqat | Qourbaqa Khana | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 408 | Jargha Aqcha | Haji Khail | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 411 | Turkmani Haye Hashim Abad | Islam | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 413 | Aranje | Tagha Naq Watani | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 414 | Dar Abad Uzbekya | Turkman Haye Char Bagh Sayidan | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 417 | Korcha Bala | Naqelin Shorabi | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 418 | Saryakroya Haji Safar | Loghman | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 419 | Haji Mullah Juma Gara Hulya | Kamsani Imam Sahib | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 17. Kunduz | 518 | Baba Jan | Jalga Uzbek Ha | No village with this name was found |
| 519 | Qara Qeshlaq | Showra Khak Bala Now Abad | No village with this name was found |
| 528 | Toot-Mirza Andarabi | Khowja-Pesta | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 529 | Now Abad Musa-Zaye | Takhta Kopres | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 530 | Parcha-Dasht | Char-Sari-Ishanha | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 533 | Doktar Qasim | Sar Band Asqelan | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 553 | Aftab Laq Jamalludin | Muslim Abad | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 556 | Qataghan Qarah See Afghania | Shaghal Qeshlaq | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 15. Takhar | 567 | Mainara | Now Abad | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 568 | Damullah | Qashqar Khan | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 572 | Poul Qaq | Ahan Dara | No village with this name was found |
| 573 | Boland Awa | Chular | No village with this name was found |
| 574 | Andarabi | Chob Bar | No village with this name was found |
| 578 | Massan Garan | Charki Dooz | No village with this name was found |
| 579 | Qadoq Bala | Dasht Ab-I-Payen | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 580 | Saram Baz Bala | Nowabad Toot | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 581 | Hafeezan | Qazal Qala | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 582 | Toot | Moughol Wardak | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 584 | Qadoq Rahmat | Shahr Kuhna | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 585 | Doorman | Eshanan | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 586 | Guzar Chashka | Tala Jaat Qazal Qala | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 589 | Tagha Qaltak | Zoor Boron Payen | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 591 | Qatar Baid | Asil Panjeri | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 592 | Nagar Mourda | Ali Qatan Sarbazar | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 593 | Borak | Panjary Ashk Chai | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 594 | Lalmy Qarghado Wardi | Wolgar Gorgak | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 596 | Ghani Darah | Warnakhowa Chashma | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 598 | Astou | Shangan Payan | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 600 | Sangan | Khuram-Ab-Bala | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 602 | Yashko | Khan Aqah | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 603 | Qouroqsai | Gazestan | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 604 | Dah Naishaib | Sar Sarak | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 607 | Beash Kapa | Kaftar Ali | No village with this name was found |
| 608 | Khal Yazi Payen | Alam Jaar Jangal | No village with this name was found |
| 609 | Yaka Toot | Shahr Kuhna | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 616 | Shosh Darah Moulawy Ahamd Jan | Shak Darah | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 617 | Moghul Qeshlaq Qouchin Gozar | Katak Jar | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 14. Badakhshan | 623 | Dara Gandom | Farghajani Sar Jar | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 625 | Maliwey Dara | Now Abad Taghachak | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 626 | Argetal | Paimalsi | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 627 | Khoja Ashtal | Dashtak | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 629 | Dara Mahmod | Shahr Sahadat | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 631 | Peashawak | Khair Abad | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 632 | Bagh Sufi | Eshan Ha | No village with this name was found |
| 633 | Bagh Balen | Dahan Darah Kohna | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 637 | Kara Payen | Bar Lass | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 645 | Azeyo | Bosht | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 660 | Hassarak | Khak Sari | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 667 | Dara Bala | Qarya Bostan | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 671 | Dashtak | Now Abad Koh Daraz | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 672 | Andaj | Sultan Khowja | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 674 | Badood | Qala Mirza Shah | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 675 | Amya Dara | Now Abad Poul Asheqan Tand Kyan | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 19. Samangan | 679 | Sar Chashma | Gazi Haji Mullah Qurban | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 32. Bamyan | 700 | Eyag | Ohba Gak | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 703 | Warasgen | Dahan Bastook | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 709 | Ghor Ghorak | Ab Qoul Sufla | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 720 | Dewana Balaq | Dahan Now | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 6. Ghazni | 778 | No Karok | Peash Ghar | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 797 | Shaliz | Ali Lala Sahib | Selected for another survey at the same time |
| 3. Parwan | 907 | Serka Cha | Pasheyan | Elder did not allow interviews in the village |
| 913 | Haji Nazar Mohammad | Family Hai Maidan Hawaee | Elder did not allow interviews in the village |
| 917 | Mir Khan Khail | Char Bagh Farah Gard | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 918 | Maiyan Dahi | Bakham | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 919 | Choni | Qalatak Bala | No village with this name was found |
| 920 | Shairullah Khail | Mohammad Khan Khail | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 924 | Rahmat Khan Khail | Harif Khail | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 928 | Dahi Balaye Darazgaro Walangosha | Khak Sango | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 930 | Qala Kochak | Kheyata | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 10. Nangarhar | 1070 | Kambo | Chena | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1072 | Mandar Khail | Lotgapur Payen | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1073 | Suliman Khail | Koza Godara | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 11. Laghman | 1105 | Lokhi | Sakora | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 1106 | Qala Mansoor | Sardar Shoiab | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 1109 | Sar Kando Baba | Sapo Khail | No village with this name was found |
| 1112 | Gundak | Band Daronta | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1115 | Garay | Dak Kalay | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1123 | Gula Khail | Islam Abad | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 2. Kapisa | 1129 | Weshar | Khowja Ghaws | No village with this name was found |
| 1133 | Bala Dahi | Badakhshi | Selected for another survey at the same time |
| 12. Kunar | 1161 | Garmela | Bar Haraze | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1173 | War Ghari | Donaye | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1176 | Osee | Asmar | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1178 | Dar Badam | Dacheno Kalay | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 29. Zabul | 1290 | Kharaba | Angori | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 24. Herat | 1397 | Sangestan | Gho Kaj | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1406 | Durushtak | Kalata Nazar Sufla | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1407 | Aspazha | Shor Khan | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1408 | Jeaz Ghara | Aziz Abad Sufla | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1446 | Per Turk | Markaz Wolluswaly Yousuf Khan | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1456 | Shah Ghulam | Kham Sultan Zaiye | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1457 | Kham Benosh | Kho Kapal | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 23. Badghis | 1463 | Aylaq Hai Nakhcheristan | Qarya Dahi Berenj | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 25. Farah | 1537 | Qala Bahadur | Raigi Payen | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 1538 | Tajerak | Qala Muzek | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1539 | Kamarak | Nalak Seya Jangal | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1541 | Karwan Gah | Ghaws | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1542 | Gadar Gazak | Qeshlaq Malham | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1544 | Bar Zoo | Momen Abad | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 1547 | Khor | Ghazni | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1551 | Karaiz Altas | Dezak Sufla | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 1556 | Qala Koh | Deewar Surkh | No village with this name was found |
| 27. Helmand | 1586 | Khumari | Malger | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1621 | Zahfaran | Kishta Mulazai | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1624 | Zar Daige | Sar Ghar Gay | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 1629 | Jabir Abad | Maden Zai | The village is under control of Taliban |

### Appendix B

LIST OF Intercept Interviews FOR ANQAR WAVE 26

| **Sampling Point #[[7]](#footnote-7)** | **Province** | **District** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 784 | Ghazni | Andar |
| 785 | Ghazni | Andar |
| 786 | Ghazni | Andar |
| 787 | Ghazni | Andar |
| 788 | Ghazni | Andar |
| 789 | Ghazni | Andar |
| 790 | Ghazni | Andar |
| 791 | Ghazni | Andar |
| 823 | Ghazni | Andar |
| 880 | Logar | Baraki Barak |
| 881 | Logar | Baraki Barak |
| 882 | Logar | Baraki Barak |
| 883 | Logar | Baraki Barak |
| 896 | Logar | Baraki Barak |
| 940 | Paktia | Zurmat |
| 941 | Paktia | Zurmat |
| 942 | Paktia | Zurmat |
| 943 | Paktia | Zurmat |
| 944 | Paktia | Zurmat |
| 945 | Paktia | Zurmat |
| 962 | Paktia | Dzadran |
| 963 | Paktia | Dzadran |
| 964 | Paktia | Dzadran |
| 965 | Paktia | Dzadran |
| 1286 | Zabul | Khak-e Afghan |
| 1292 | Zabul | Khak-e Afghan |
| 1293 | Zabul | Khak-e Afghan |
| 1477 | Badghis | Ghormach |
| 1479 | Badghis | Ghormach |
| 1484 | Badghis | Ghormach |
| 1485 | Badghis | Ghormach |
| 1486 | Badghis | Ghormach |
| 1487 | Badghis | Ghormach |
| 1601 | Helmand | Baghran |
| 1602 | Helmand | Baghran |
| 1603 | Helmand | Baghran |
| 1604 | Helmand | Baghran |
| 1605 | Helmand | Baghran |
| 1606 | Helmand | Baghran |
| 1631 | Helmand | Baghran |

1. There is no official census of Afghanistan. The Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Afghan government has attempted to provide updates since 2003, but their base is influenced by figures from the 1979 census. The CSO has received support from the UN, the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and Development, and the World Food Programme to issue updates. ACSOR completed its review of 2010-2011 updates from the CSO and feels they are acceptable as replacements for the 2006 estimates. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. There are 405 districts in Afghanistan; however Kabul City is composed of 16 nahias leading to 420 primary sampling units used in the survey’s sampling frame. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Seven districts (Andar, Baraki Barak, Baghran, Dzadran, Ghormach, Khak-e Afghan, and Zurmat) were made accessible due to intercept interviews. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Interviewers are not allowed to substitute an alternate member of a household for the respondent selected by the Kish grid. If the respondent refused to participate or was not available after callbacks, then the interviewer must move on to the next household according to the random route. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. ‘wgt’ variable in the data set. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. According to the American Association of Public Opinion Research, “by knowing the disposition of every element drawn in a survey sample, researchers can assess whether their sample might contain nonresponse error and the potential reasons for that error” (AAPOR 2011, 7). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Intercept interview is M5 in data set [↑](#footnote-ref-7)