

**D3 Methods Report**

**Country: Afghanistan**

**Field Dates: August 27- September 7, 2014**

**Research Provider: ACSOR**

**D3 Project Manager: Leslie Dishman**

**Prepared by: Leslie Dishman**

**Study: ANQAR Quantitative Survey, Wave 25**

**Sample Size: 11,194**

**Number of Interviewers: 852**

**Date of Assessment: September 11, 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. Wave 25 included a quantitative survey, focus groups and in-depth interviews. This report reviews the methodology of the quantitative survey only. The methodology of the focus groups and in-depth interviews are discussed in the ANQAR W25 Qualitative Methods Report.

Fieldwork for Wave 25 was conducted by ACSOR for NATO/ISAF in Afghanistan. A national sample of 11,194 Afghan citizens was surveyed face-to-face across all 34 provinces between August 27 and September 7, 2014. Respondents were 18 years and older, 58% were men and 42% were female. The survey respondents included both urban (19%) and rural (81%) 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 August 27 and September 7, 2014. The field team consisted of 852 trained interviews and supervisors under the management of D3 Systems and ACSOR.
2. ANQAR Wave 25 includes a sample of 11,194 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 ensure that the minimum sample size per province was higher than 110 interviews.
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.
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 30 sampling points, with male respondents only.
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 30 management questions, 18 demographics questions, and 101 substantive questions. Topics included security, government services, reconciliation, and elections.
8. The mean interview length was 35 minutes with a range of 20 to 59 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 25 survey, a total of 310 cases were removed from the data set; 16 cases were removed for having 90% similarity between the substantive responses in interviews conducted by a single interviewer, 289 cases were removed for being over 95% similar in substantive responses to another interview, 1 case was removed due to over 40% non-response, and 4 cases were removed due to misprinted pages in the questionnaire.
10. The data are also screened for keypunching errors. ACSOR randomly selected 10% 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 25 survey was .33%. The error rate was very low overall and we have confidence in the fidelity of the keypunched data.
11. The Wave 25 survey has a margin of sampling error of ± 0.93 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level. The overall design effect is 3.12.
12. The response, cooperation, and refusal rates were calculated on the total sample of 13,692. The response rate 3 is 85.19%, the cooperation rate 1 is 94.55%, the refusal rate 2 is 3.64%, and the contact rate 2 is 90.10%.

## 1.2 Project Schedule

Table 1 lists the schedule of major project milestones.

Table 1: Project timeline

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project Phases | Start Date | End Date | Comments |
| **Translation** | **Aug 21, 2014** | **Aug 24, 2014** | **-** |
| **Briefings** | **Aug 27, 2014** | **Aug 27, 2014** | **-** |
| **Fieldwork** | **Aug 27, 2014** | **Sept 7, 2014** | **-** |
| **Quality Control** | **Aug 27, 2014** | **Sept 7, 2014** | **-** |
| **Data Processing** | **Sept 8, 2014** | **Sept 14, 2014** | **ACSOR office closed September 9 for a national holiday.** |

# 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+.

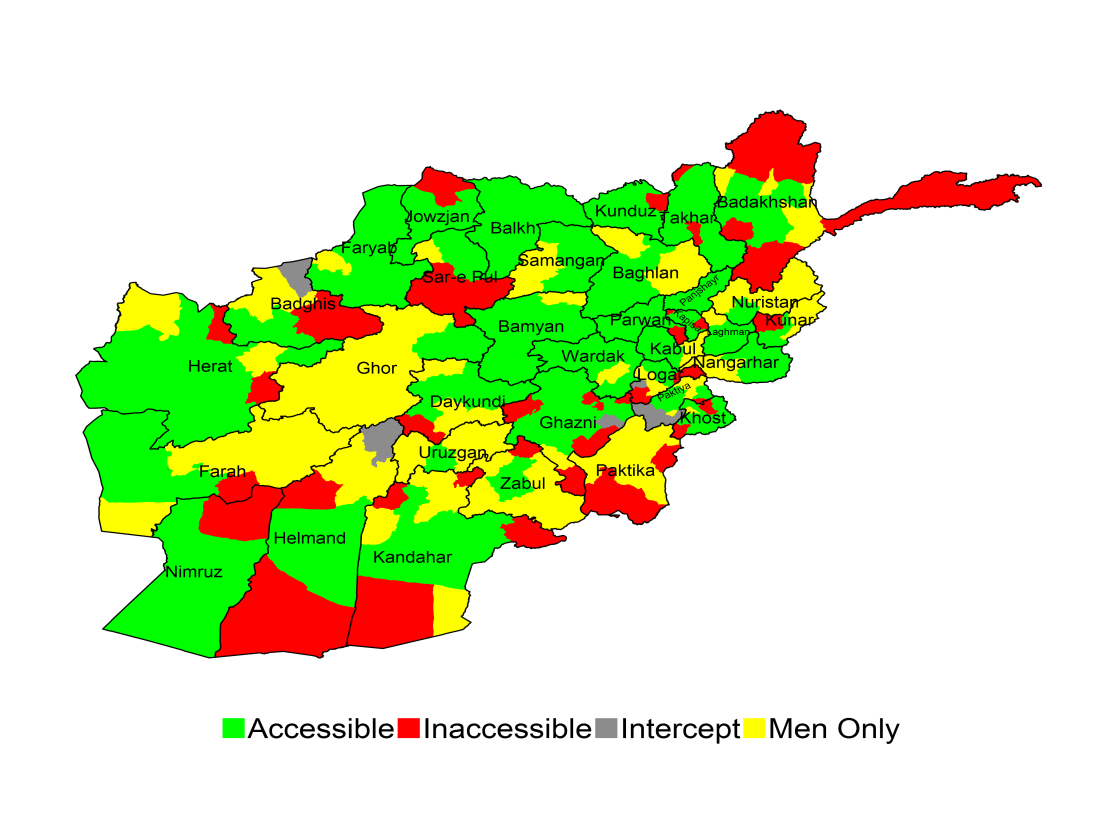
1. Step 1: A base sample was first stratified proportionately to population estimates by **province and urban/rural status**. This included 1665 initial cluster allocations (i.e., sampling points) of 8 interviews each. In field, villages were considered rural while towns, cities and metros were considered urban.
   1. Booster interviews (184 in total) were added to small provinces to ensure that the minimum sample size per province was higher than 110 interviews.
2. Step 2 – **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.
  3. For six randomly selected districts that were not accessible for interviewing via random walk (Andar, Baraki Barak, Baghran, Dzadran, Ghormach, and Zurmat), intercept interviews were conducted with residents of those districts who were traveling in neighboring districts. Intercept interviews were conducted in 30 sampling points with male respondents only.

The following figure illustrates the accessibility assessment during the month of August, 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 primary sampling units in Afghanistan's 34 provinces, 76 were inaccessible for security and transportation reasons at the time of field work. For female interviewers, 19.6% of the population was inaccessible due to security and 5.2% was inaccessible due to weather or transportation. This resulted in 24.73% of the population being inaccessible for random probability sampling for female interviewers. For male interviewers 9% was inaccessible due to security and 2.4% was inaccessible for weather or transportation. This resulted in 11.3% 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. 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 | 15.08% | 14.38% | 16.43% |
| Kapisa | 1.66% | 1.59% | 1.32% |
| Parwan | 2.49% | 2.18% | 2.60% |
| Wardak | 2.24% | 2.59% | 2.33% |
| Logar | 1.47% | 1.40% | 1.23% |
| Ghazni | 4.62% | 4.68% | 4.24% |
| Paktia | 2.07% | 2.41% | 2.13% |
| Paktika | 1.64% | 1.61% | 1.62% |
| Khost | 2.16% | 2.10% | 1.86% |
| Nangarhar | 5.65% | 5.27% | 6.10% |
| Laghman | 1.68% | 1.60% | 1.80% |
| Kunar | 1.69% | 1.67% | 1.31% |
| Nuristan | 0.56% | 0.83% | 0.62% |
| Badakhshan | 3.57% | 3.46% | 2.67% |
| Takhar | 3.68% | 3.56% | 3.70% |
| Baghlan | 3.40% | 3.14% | 3.54% |
| Kunduz | 3.75% | 3.97% | 3.75% |
| Balkh | 4.88% | 4.63% | 5.29% |
| Samangan | 1.46% | 1.39% | 1.53% |
| Juzjan | 2.02% | 1.97% | 1.74% |
| Sar-i-Pul | 2.10% | 1.81% | 1.75% |
| Faryab | 3.74% | 3.26% | 3.79% |
| Badghis | 1.86% | 2.33% | 1.71% |
| Herat | 6.98% | 6.79% | 7.34% |
| Farah | 1.90% | 1.74% | 1.82% |
| Nimroz | 0.62% | 0.85% | 0.54% |
| Helmand | 3.47% | 3.89% | 3.53% |
| Kandahar | 4.51% | 5.36% | 4.51% |
| Zabul | 1.14% | 1.72% | 1.11% |
| Uruzghan | 1.32% | 1.30% | 1.44% |
| Ghor | 2.60% | 2.45% | 2.69% |
| Bamyan | 1.68% | 1.62% | 1.72% |
| Panjshir | 0.58% | 0.86% | 0.64% |
| Dehkundi | 1.73% | 1.61% | 1.60% |
| 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, Q12 and Q34a. 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, Q12, Q34a

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 | 4658 | 41.61% | 0.83% | 3.21 | 1.64% |
| Wrong Direction | 4105 | 36.67% | 0.82% | 3.23 | 1.60% |
| Same Place, Not Going Anywhere | 2294 | 20.49% | 0.56% | 2.15 | 1.10% |
| Refused (vol.) | 3 | 0.03% | 0.02% | 1.12 | 0.03% |
| Don't Know (vol.) | 135 | 1.20% | 0.13% | 1.58 | 0.25% |
| **Weighted Mean** |  |  | **0.76%** | **2.98** | **1.50%** |
| **Total** | **11195** | **100.00%** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Q2: How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the current quality of your life?** | | | | | |
|  | Frequency | Proportion | Complex SE | Design Effect | Complex MOE |
| Not Satisfied At All | 905 | 8.08% | 0.39% | 2.27 | 0.76% |
| Somewhat Dissatisfied | 2513 | 22.45% | 0.63% | 2.54 | 1.23% |
| Somewhat Satisfied | 5429 | 48.50% | 0.74% | 2.43 | 1.44% |
| Very Satisfied | 2332 | 20.83% | 0.73% | 3.61 | 1.43% |
| Don't Know (vol.) | 15 | 0.14% | 0.03% | 0.98 | 0.07% |
| **Weighted Mean** |  |  | **0.68%** | **2.68** | **1.34%** |
| **Total** | **11194** | **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 | 3431 | 30.65% | 0.78% | 3.22 | 1.53% |
| Stay The Same | 3161 | 28.23% | 0.67% | 2.45 | 1.30% |
| Improve | 4310 | 38.51% | 0.86% | 3.52 | 1.69% |
| Refused (vol.) | 8 | 0.07% | 0.04% | 2.12 | 0.07% |
| Don't Know (vol.) | 284 | 2.54% | 0.25% | 2.90 | 0.50% |
| **Weighted Mean** |  |  | **0.77%** | **3.11** | **1.50%** |
| **Total** | **11194** | **100.00%** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Q12: Did you vote in the Presidential election held in April?** | | | | | |
|  | Frequency | Proportion | Complex SE | Design Effect | Complex MOE |
| Yes | 7997 | 71.44% | 0.80% | 3.54 | 1.57% |
| No | 3179 | 28.40% | 0.80% | 3.54 | 1.57% |
| Refused (vol.) | 2 | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.84 | 0.02% |
| Don't Know (vol.) | 17 | 0.15% | 0.04% | 1.11 | 0.08% |
| **Weighted Mean** |  |  | **0.80%** | **3.53** | **1.57%** |
| **Total** | **11195** | **100.00%** |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Q34a: How well does the District Governor do his/her job?... Overall** | | | | | |
|  | Frequency | Proportion | Complex SE | Design Effect | Complex MOE |
| Very Poorly | 670 | 5.98% | 0.40% | 3.12 | 0.78% |
| A Little Poorly | 1734 | 15.49% | 0.57% | 2.74 | 1.11% |
| Neither Well Nor Poorly | 3183 | 28.44% | 0.74% | 3.00 | 1.45% |
| A Little Well | 4234 | 37.82% | 0.87% | 3.58 | 1.70% |
| Very Well | 1289 | 11.51% | 0.60% | 3.97 | 1.18% |
| Refused (vol.) | 3 | 0.02% | 0.02% | 1.45 | 0.04% |
| Don't Know (vol.) | 81 | 0.72% | 0.15% | 3.74 | 0.30% |
| **Weighted Mean** |  |  | **0.72%** | **3.30** | **1.41%** |
| **Total** | **11194** | **100.00%** |  |  |  |

A survey wide design effect and margin of error is calculated as the average design effect across these five variables which is 3.12

Assuming simple random sample with n=11194, p=.5, at the 95% CI level, a conservative estimate of the margin of error for the survey is 0.93%.

Accounting for the complex design through the design effect estimate of 3.12, p=.5 at the 95% CI level, the complex margin of error (MOE) is 1.6%.

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 v2 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: 98.0%
* Second contact: 1.8%
* Third contact: .3%

## 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 Surveys 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, cases of unknown eligibility, refusals, and cases of ineligible interviews. Table 3 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 | 11504\* |
| **Partial Interviews** | | |  |
| 10 | 1.200 | During interview, selected respondent refused (General) | 38 |
| 11 | 1.200 | During interview, selected respondent was not feeling informed to answer the questions | 29 |
| 12 | 1.200 | During interview, selected respondent got angry because of a question | 7 |
| 13 | 1.200 | During interview, selected respondent preferred head of household be interviewed | 15 |
| 14 | 1.2 | During interview, selected respondent was in a hurry/no time | 21 |
|  |  | **Total Partials** | 110 |
| **Unknown Eligibility** | | |  |
| 20 | 3.130 | No answer at door | 263 |
| 21 | 3.200 | No adults (18+) after three visits | 306 |
| 22 | 3.170 | Unable to access building or house | 83 |
| 23 | 3.210 | Outright refusal at the door | 331 |
|  |  | **Total Unknown Household** | 983 |
| **Non-contacts** |  |  |  |
| 24 | 2.210 | Selected respondent never available for interview | 137 |
| 25 | 2.250 | Selected respondent long-term absence for the fieldwork period | 231 |
|  |  | **Total Non-contacts** | 368 |
| **Others** |  |  |  |
| 26 | 2.300 | Selected respondent not allowed to participate in the survey | 46 |
| 35 | 2.310 | Selected respondent deceased | 5 |
| 36 | 2.320 | Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete the interview | 9 |
| 37 | 2.332 | Selected respondent unable to complete interview in languages available | 1 |
|  |  | **Total Others** | 61 |
| **Refusals** |  |  |  |
| 30 | 2.11 | Selected respondent refuses (General) | 185 |
| 31 | 2.11 | Selected respondent not feeling informed to answer the questions | 80 |
| 32 | 2.11 | Selected respondent got angry because of the subject matter | 12 |
| 33 | 2.11 | Selected respondent prefers head of household to be interviewed | 100 |
| 34 | 2.11 | Selected respondent in a hurry/no time | 115 |
|  |  | **Total Refusals** | 492 |
| **Not Eligible** | | |  |
| 40 | 4.7 | Does not meet screening criteria/not eligible for interview | 30 |
| 41 | 4.500 | Non-residential (business)/abandoned home | 144 |
|  |  | **Total Not Eligible** | 174 |
| **Total** |  | **Total Sampled Households** | 13692 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **DISPOSITION RATES** |  |  |  |
| **RATE** |  | **FORMULA/CALCULATION** | **PERCENT** |
| Value for e | | estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible | 0.986 |
| Response Rate 3 | | I / (I+P)+(R+NC+O)+e(UH+UO) | 85.19% |
| Cooperation Rate 1 | | I / (I+P+R) | 94.55% |
| Refusal Rate 2 | | R / (I+P)+(R+NC+O)+e(UH+UO) | 3.64% |
| Contact Rate 2 | | (I+P+R+O) / (I)+(R+NC+O)+e(UH+UO) | 90.10% |

*\* 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.

**August 27, 2014**

**Baghlan**

Three people were killed and four others wounded during a gun battle in the Nahrain district of northern Baghlan province, an official said on Wednesday. Gunmen loyal to illegal commander Mohammad Ali mounted an attack on police in Shahr-i-Naw area, police spokesman Javed Basharat said. He said two attackers and a civilian were killed, while another assailant and three policemen were wounded in firefight that lasted an hour. Officials were sent to the area to assess the situation.

**August 28, 2014**

**Kunduz**

Security forces cleared militants from all villages in the Khanabad district of northwestern Kunduz province over the past 24 hours, killing 21 militants, police said on Thursday. Rebel hideouts were destroyed during the offensive involving Afghan security forces and members of an anti-Taliban militia, police chief Maj. Gen. Ghulam Mustafa Mohseni said. He said five villages in Chahardara district were also cleared of militants and bodies of the 21 rebels remained on the battlefield in Khanabad. A day earlier, security officials said seven militants had killed members of a public uprising group backed by Afghan security forces in Khanabad. Nearly a dozen villages had been cleared in Aqtash area of Khanabad district by the uprising group and security forces, Mohseni said. Security forces and civilians suffered no casualties. The Taliban have so far said nothing about the operation. Residents displaced by the violence urged security forces to maintain security in areas purged from rebels. Lal Mohammad, a resident of Aqtash village, said his and dozens of other families who escaped violence had returned to their homes. He added about 800 people had been displaced to the Khanabad’s center and Kunduz City as result of the violence spanning three weeks. Mohammad asked security officials to take effective measures at ensuring security of locals. Local security officials said the number of security posts would be increased in cleared areas to prevent the Taliban from staging a comeback.

**Ghor**

Thirty-six armed rebels and nine policemen have been killed in a clash in western Ghor province, an official said on Thursday. Governor Syed Anwar Rahmati said another 30 policemen had been made hostage by militants in the Sangan area of Pasaband district. He conceded the fall of Sangan locality to the Taliban as a result of Wednesday’s fierce clash. Efforts are underway to release the police and recapture the area. “On their own, the limited local force cannot combat 3,000 fighters and 6,000 illegal gunmen,” the governor argued, seeking reinforcements. He said a total of 2,500 personnel could not provide security for nine districts of the province, urging senior authorities to increase their strength. The governor alleged the current wave of militant-linked violence in Pasaband was led by Taliban’s shadow governor Maulvi Abdul Khaliq. A Taliban spokesman, Qari Yousaf Ahmadi, confirmed a gun battle was on going in the area. He said they would later release details of the fighting.

**August 30, 2014**

**Nangarhar**

Nearly a dozen people, including five heavily armed insurgents who stormed the spy service headquarters in this eastern city of Jalalabad early on Saturday morning, were killed during a five-hour standoff. Another 59 people, mostly local residents and security officials, were injured after one of the six attackers rammed his explosives-laden vehicle into the National Directorate of Security’s (NDS) headquarters in the capital of eastern Nangarhar province around 5am. The massive bombing allowed the remaining five attackers to enter the compound. They battled Afghan security forces until they were all killed around 10am. Police spokesman Hasrat Hussain Mashriqiwal said the suicide car bombing was followed by a fierce gun battle between the attackers and security personnel. A number of NDS officials and civilians suffered casualties in the attack, he said, but gave no exact figures. Ahmad Zia Abdulzai, the governor’s spokesman, said that two NDS officials were killed and 22 others, including NDS officials, were injured in the attack. But a doctor at the civil hospital in Jalalabad said they had received six dead bodies and 59 injured people at the hospital. Of the injured, 33 with severe injuries were admitted and the rest discharged after treatment, he said. Most of the injuries were caused by flying glasses as the blast shattered windows and collapsed ceilings of several buildings and shops nearby. Witnesses said the blast was so powerful that it jerked Jalalabad city and was heard in adjacent districts. Badruddin, a resident of Behsud district, which is located around the city, said they heard a big bang after the morning prayers. Claiming credit for the latest in a series of coordinated attacks, a Taliban spokesman, Zabihullah Mujahid, said the fighters attacked the NDS office, killing several officials.

**Farah**

Unidentified gunmen shot dead 10 laborers and injured five others in the Pusht-i-Koh district of western Farah province on Saturday, an official said. The victims were on motorbikes when they came under attack in Pul-i-Pushta area around 7:00am, the district chief, Abdul Rahim Haidari, said. The workers were on their way to Sheikh Abu Naser Farahi port near the border with Iran, where daily laborers gather every morning looking for clients to hire their services. The slain men belonged to Rabat village of Pusht-i-Koh, said Haideri, adding the injured had been shifted to the provincial civil hospital. With no Taliban spokesman immediately available for comment, the official suspected insurgents behind the gruesome attack.

**August 31, 2014**

**Logar**

Two civilians and three Afghan Local Police (ALP) officials have been killed in an explosion in the central Logar province, an official said Sunday. The explosion occurred late Saturday near the ALP commander house in Pul-i-Alam, the provincial capital, police chief, Brig. Gen. Abdul Hakim Ishaqzai, said. Malim Habibullah, a resident of the locality, said the blast victims were waiting for ALP commander Mullah in his guest house when the blast took place. Militants have not yet commented on the incident.

**Ghor**

Six militants, including Taliban-designated district chief and two pro-government locals have been killed in the Tiwara and Shahrak districts of western Ghor province, an official said Sunday. Jamhur, the Taliban shadowy governor, and another rebel were killed during clashes with police in Tiwara district. Governor Sayyed Anwar Rahmati said. Four other rebels were gunned down in a police ambush in Shahrak district. Separately, two pro-government armed men were killed during a clash in Dolina district. Abdul Qadir, a resident of Dolina district said the pro-government armed men had supported the government to banish militants from the area. But Taliban spokesman Qari Mohammad Yousuf Ahmadi claimed killing five Afghan Local Police (ALP) and injuring two others. Four Taliban were also wounded in the clashes, he added.

**September 1, 2014**

**Baghlan**

Three fighters, including a leading commander of Hizb-i-Islami Afghanistan (HIA), have been killed and four others wounded in a clash with police in northern Baghlan province, an official said Monday. Led by Gulbadin Hikmatyar, HIA commander Zalmai had been killed in the overnight clash in the central Baghlan district, Javed Basharat, the police spokesman, said. He said HIA fighters had been involved in insurgent activities in the province. However, HIA has not commented on the incident.

**September 2, 2014**

**Nangarhar**

A suicide car bomber struck a police vehicle in the Ghanikhel district of eastern Nangarhar province on Tuesday, killing two policemen, an official said. A third policeman and a civilian were injured when the attacker rammed his explosives-laden car into the police pick up vehicle at around 9am, the governor’s spokesman said. Ahmad Zia Abdulzai reported that police had received a tip-off about the presence of a suicide bomber in the area. As a police contingent was dispatched to locate the bomber, the attacker detonated his explosives soon after he saw the police approaching him. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack, with the group’s spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid saying that six local policemen had been killed and ten others wounded. Dr. Gul Rahman, director of Ghanikhel Civil Hospital, said that three dead bodies and two wounded persons had been brought to the hospital. Haji Asil, a resident of the locality, said the suicide bomber blew up his explosives near the police patrol. Two civilians were also wounded in the blast, he said.

**September 3, 2014**

**Helmand**

As many as 81 insurgents were eliminated and their 35 hideouts destroyed during a clearing operation in southern Helmand province, an official said on Wednesday. At least seven security personnel were killed in clashes with insurgents during the offensive focused on Garamsir and Khanshin districts, border police chief Brig. Gen. Sultan Mahmood Mahmood said. He said a large number of militant hideouts were destroyed and huge amounts of weapons, ammunitions and motorcycles seized during the week-long offensive. Omar Omari, administrative chief of Garamsir district, said the operation involving Afghan National Army (ANA), police and border police personnel had just concluded in the town. He confirmed two border policemen, one Afghan Local Police (ALP) and four ANA officials were killed during direct engagements with the rebels. Nabi Jan, a resident of Khanashin district, said heavy fighting had been taking place between insurgents and security forces in their area over the past few days. He said the security situation had considerably improved in the wake of the operation. He said there were no reports about civilians casualties in the operation. But a Taliban spokesman Qari Yusuf Ahmadi claimed 29 security personnel had been killed during the engagements in Khanashin and Garamsir districts. He said four insurgents had also died.

**September 4, 2014**

**Farah**

Bullet-riddled bodies of a district council chief and a school headmaster were found two days after they had been kidnapped by armed insurgents in western Farah province, officials said on Thursday. The Juwayn district council chief, Ghulam Haider, and his friend, the Pir Kand school headmaster, Sher Ahmad, were kidnapped at gun point two days ago when they were travelling in a car to their homes from Farah City, the district police chief said. Noorullah said the two were kidnapped from the Kora Gozi area by the Taliban on the directives of their shadow district chief, Abdul Wahid Garg. The dead bodies of the two men were found dumped in the Bakwa district on Wednesday evening. The corpses were then transferred to Nimroz province and will be brought back to the district today, he said. A colleague of Ghulam Haider, Mohammad Juma Riffat, said that a woman and an elderly person were also sitting in the car with Haider and Sher Ahmad when the Taliban attacked them. However, the gunmen did not kidnap the woman and the elderly man, he said.

# 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 4.

Table 5: DEsCRIPTION OF FIELD TEAM

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Female | Male | Total |
| **Number of female/male interviewers** | **358** | **494** | **852** |
| **Number of interviewers previously used in D3 project** | **342** | **475** | **817** |
| **Number of interviewers new to a D3 project** | **16** | **19** | **35** |

## 4.2 Training

The central training for provincial supervisors was held in Kabul on August 27, 2014 and was led by ACSOR project managers Rohullah Sahibzada and Nazir Ekhlass. Thirty-four ACSOR supervisors attended the training.

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=1,727) were subject to some form of back-check. The back-checks consisted of:

* Direct observation during the interview (241 interviews, 2.2%)
* A return visit to the residence where an interview took place by the supervisor (1,486 interviews, 13.3%)

## 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.

The Hunter results for Wave 25 are as follows:

1. Equality test- 16 cases were removed for having 90% similarity between the substantive responses in interviews conducted by a single interviewer.
2. Duplicate test- 289 cases were deleted for being over 95% similar in substantive responses to another interview.
3. Non response test- one case was removed due to over 40% non-response.

Four cases were removed due to misprinted questionnaires. In total, 310 interviews were removed from the final data set.

## 4.5 Quality Control – Double Entry

For the Wave 25 survey, ACSOR randomly selected 1,112 questionnaires of the total 11,504 for double entry (10%). 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 .33%, which is comparably low and acceptable for quality control standards.

# V. QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was drafted from client specifications consisting of 30 management questions, 18 demographics questions, and 101 substantive questions. The mean interview length was 35 minutes with a range of 20 to 59 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 25 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 25

| **Province** | **SP#** | **Projected** | **Replaced With** | **Reason for Replacement** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Kabul | 183 | Baig Toot | Khaldari Bala | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 184 | Mohbat | Mai | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 185 | Seya Raig | Bagh Dil Ara | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 186 | Yaqub Ali | Qala Faizullah | No village with this name was found |
| 190 | Shor Dara | Surkh Bolandi | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 193 | Kakaran | Alar | No village with this name was found |
| 195 | Qala Khandari | Shina | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 198 | Qala Sar Abyan | Butkhak | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 199 | Aka Khail | Now Abad Lab Darya | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 201 | Qala Meran | Qala Mullah Nadir | No village with this name was found |
| 202 | Dawood Shah Kalay | Qala Afzal Khan | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 204 | Mullah Mohammad | Tangi Tara Khail | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 212 | Doweri | Qouchi | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 214 | Shoman | Baidak | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 22. Faryab | 235 | Yangi Shah Ghasi Bala | Sayadyllah Qoul Jaldak | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 238 | Khowja Zayed Khan | Now Abad Uzbekya | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 240 | Sar Chashma Chagtoo Haji Abdul Rahim | Arzlak | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 242 | Qeshlaq Shahbaz Khan Dasht Zafaran | Sar Asiyab | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 262 | Murcha Ghal Qeshlaq Faiz Mohammad Khan | Shabakhto | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 20. Jowzjan | 280 | Qadogh Shahid | Kalta Shakh Bala | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 286 | Markaz Wolluswaly | Qaria Shelek Kocha | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 290 | Khowja Bolan Afghaniya | Taghan Aregh Afghania | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 293 | Qaqaran | Qasim Sai Shani Khail | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 21. Sar-e Pul | 296 | Angot Uzbikia | Mahajeren Kocha | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 297 | Mawa Dar | Beland Ghor Kohna | No village with this name was found |
| 307 | Haji Nahim Shairam | Kohana Bazar Wardaki | No village with this name was found |
| 311 | Majar Ya Khulmy | Angot Uzbikia | No village with this name was found |
| 312 | Shamsuddin | Afredi | No village with this name was found |
| 316 | Awoqaf | Guzar Qasab | No village with this name was found |
| 318 | Kabot Ab Kham Gard | Kamarak | No village with this name was found |
| 324 | Ghor Che | Tatar | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 18. Balkh | 349 | Aq Kamar Chaqnaq | Bargah Turkmana | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 350 | Nowarid Bai Taimor | Emam Sahib | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 374 | Sar Jan Kamas | Sarang Ulya | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 377 | Katori Nowarid | Guzar Baba Goo | No village with this name was found |
| 382 | Arlat Qad Kamar | Qor Baqa Khana | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 383 | Kohna Qeshlaq | Khanqa | No village with this name was found |
| 386 | Baran Gor | Haji Nazar | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 387 | Naqelin Nowarid | Bagh Shor | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 390 | Qara Ghajla Watani | Qaria Islam | No village with this name was found |
| 392 | Qara Ghajla Naqelin | Qaria Chahi | No village with this name was found |
| 16. Baghlan | 406 | Now Abad Karim Bai | Mulaya | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 409 | Akhound Zada | Baloch Ha | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 412 | Mohammad Hassan | Janda Khail | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 413 | Arbab Ghafar | Arbab Yahya | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 414 | Haji Jalil | Hot Khail | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 415 | Bagh Qazi | Chahar Bagh | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 416 | Chailana | Chaqmaq Shaikh | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 418 | Dahana Khowja Safa | Dehan Khwaja Zaid | No village with this name was found |
| 420 | Kohnna Qeshlaq | Qaria Bakhlak | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 426 | Anjer Bala | Azizan Baba | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 427 | Baikh | Baklab Madrasa | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 428 | Shor Ab | Chehel Dokhtaran | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 430 | Ghonaki | Qara Cha | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 434 | Astarcha | Qala Mabain | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 437 | Milata | Bazar Bano | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 17. Kunduz | 459 | Khar Karan | Dorni | No village with this name was found |
| 464 | Naw Abad Kamar-Tash | Arbab Ramazan | No village with this name was found |
| 469 | Majar Masjed Rais Azam Khan | Hawa Shenasi | No village with this name was found |
| 472 | Khowja Ahmad Tashgozar | Gul Tepa | No village with this name was found |
| 474 | Kalbad | Aftab Laq | No village with this name was found |
| 476 | Afghania | Dehqan Qeshlaq | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 481 | Arbab Mangali Larkhabi | Zar Kharid | No village with this name was found |
| 491 | Shor Dara Soyeka | Khwaja Palak | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 492 | Wali Jan Char Toot | Mahfeli | No village with this name was found |
| 15. Takhar | 512 | Taj Gozar | Bagh Zakhira | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 513 | Dahi Bashi Awoleya | Laghmani Ha | No village with this name was found |
| 515 | Pataw Sai | Konjuk | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 517 | Chakak | Bandil | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 524 | Abzan | Lala Maidan Hakim | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 525 | Sarghar Jaded | Gograi | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 526 | Langar Eashan | Archa Qouroq Bala | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 528 | Qoudukh Hazar | Dasht Ab-I-Payen | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 529 | Assil Qourgh | Hazar Bagh | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 14. Badakhshan | 549 | Ghori Sang | Khanqa | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 550 | Zard Alik | Khwaja Afghan | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 551 | Wajenj Ha | Khair Abad Masjed Emam Bukhari | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 552 | Dahi Chashma | Khair Abad | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 553 | Dahan Dara Ghaydan | Naw Abad Farman Qali | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 554 | Khar Kan | Do Aabgi | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 555 | Dashtak | Sar Shahr | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 559 | Now Abad Charnaghz Dar | Oghor Dara | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 561 | Pas Jaar | Dara Jani | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 562 | Morchak | Shahr Wahdat | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 565 | Seni Mayet | Naw Abad | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 567 | Ghoz Morgh | Keshan Dara | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 568 | Dara Qambari | Hassan Bigi | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 569 | Poul Hairan | Yawarzan | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 572 | Shah Khoja | Jar Shah Baba | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 582 | Kohna Qeshlaq | Arqa Qeshlaq | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 583 | Ragh Dasht | Azak | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 585 | Safidara | Katak Bala | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 587 | Khorasan | Gardan Raig | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 19. Samangan | 604 | Sang Sorakh | Karta Mamorin | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 606 | Takati Bala | Fosh Asyab | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 607 | Char Su Baloch | Shakak | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 610 | Zemdad | Dilbabi Bala | No village with this name was found |
| 614 | Ahangaran | Zer Chaki | No village with this name was found |
| 617 | Charmaghz Sarai Balai Hulya | Chahar Chashma | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 32. Bamyan | 622 | Pashang | Deh Eman | No village with this name was found |
| 629 | Dahan Sai | Khoshkak | No village with this name was found |
| 632 | Ispi Dark | Tajikan | No village with this name was found |
| 635 | Doaw Shah Qadam | Hawz Shah | No village with this name was found |
| 636 | Dozdan Chashma | Baghondak Chashma | No village with this name was found |
| 4. Wardak | 648 | Chak Khor Hulya | Char Dewal | No village with this name was found |
| 650 | Dor Khan Khail | Sokhta Qoul | No village with this name was found |
| 653 | Qala Sayyid Mir | Khoshkak Kerman | No village with this name was found |
| 655 | Kadi Mangali | Char Dewar | No village with this name was found |
| 657 | Akhond Khail | Chahar Band | No village with this name was found |
| 658 | Al Masyd | Qala Gero | No village with this name was found |
| 659 | Awchak | Sara Waldom | No village with this name was found |
| 660 | Barkh Jowi | Safid Dewar | No village with this name was found |
| 661 | Baldar Ghankak | Gardan Hesar | No village with this name was found |
| 664 | Jow Qoul | Se Qala | No village with this name was found |
| 671 | Khowja Kotagi | Nawe Shar | No village with this name was found |
| 672 | Khowja Gan | Mangali | No village with this name was found |
| 6. Ghazni | 714 | Qala Anad | Now Abad | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 729 | Gabro | Agho Jan | No village with this name was found |
| 8. Paktika | 757 | Pahlawan | Jamal Kalai | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 5. Logar | 778 | Hesarak | Qala Wazir | No village with this name was found |
| 3. Parwan | 786 | Khowja | Bazar Khader | No village with this name was found |
| 789 | Char Dara | Kaftar Khana | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 793 | Jai Noma | Sinjed Dara | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 807 | Zakhail Ab Bala | Ranga | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 811 | Seyel Kundi | Qader Khail | No village with this name was found |
| 814 | Dahi Balaye Darazgaro Walangosha | Tangi Bala | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 816 | Shairak | Ushtor Shahr | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 7. Paktiya | 846 | Bara | Barakat Khail | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 10. Nangarhar | 923 | Gazag | Mirzayan | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 951 | Sallay Gul | Sera Qala | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 952 | Patri | Ghor Abad | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 11. Laghman | 961 | Bad Peash Bar Kala | Qala Daman | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 963 | Shah Gulyan | Qala Sofi | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 966 | Zangor Zarak | Mansoor Kalai | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 970 | Shorot | Kota Khail | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 978 | Shamkat | Gar Gar | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 12. Kunar | 1009 | Zarkanda | Lachi Gee | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1011 | Morah | Shangar Shah | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1014 | Dam Dara | Pashad | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1015 | Gala | Tango | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1029 | Chemyari | Guli Geeram | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 13. Nuristan | 1032 | Shalshowa | Korez | No village with this name was found |
| 33. Panjshayr | 1048 | Bad Kham | Bostan | No village with this name was found |
| 1049 | Kharman Sang | Zamam Bagh | No transportation way for vehicles |
| 1050 | Damkar | Chobak | It was in Baghlan Province |
| 1051 | Qoul Asyab | Matah Payen | It was in Baghlan Province |
| 1052 | Dahan Bajga | Zani | It was in Baghlan Province |
| 1053 | Maghzarang | Hawz Seb | It was in Baghlan Province |
| 1054 | Negen Khan Sorma Qash | Malbatak | This village is in Noorestan Province |
| 29. Zabul | 1141 | Pater Khel | Pataw | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1142 | Jamal Kariz | Fatu Zay | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 34. Daykundi | 1179 | Badgul | Ro Seya | No village with this name was found |
| 24. Herat | 1215 | Qala Mukhtar | Ghalwar | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1229 | Zaiyer Jowi | Meash Mast Halaf Haji Neyaz | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1230 | Karaiz Abdul Wahab | Shorabak | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1231 | Kallarak | Karrukh | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1233 | Karaiz Mohammad Rahim | Hamam Masjid Chobi | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1247 | Qala Safidark Abdul Hakim | Rabat Bazo Khan | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1250 | Asadi | Shad Mana | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1254 | Mir Abad Hulya | Gulo Ashtor Rabat Taj Mir Khan | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1259 | Qala Tajmir | Tolga Ya Now Ger | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1261 | Ab Daraz | Karaiz Pesand | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1265 | Shenga | Joyan | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1271 | Gulogar | Karaiz Sufi | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1281 | Haq Bail Shah Qaboul Sufla | Ab Charmi | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 23. Badghis | 1302 | Jowz Agha | Takht Qadis | No village with this name was found |
| 25. Farah | 1352 | Chakarta | Qala Behsod | No village with this name was found |
| 1357 | Zalekh Hulya | Larti | No village with this name was found |
| 1359 | Qanat Mullah Noor Mohammad | Kariz Akbar Shah | No village with this name was found |
| 1361 | Markaz Wolluswaly | Tahmir | No village with this name was found |
| 1365 | Mohammad Abad | Lafkan | No village with this name was found |
| 1368 | Karaiz Hedayatullah | Kariz Haji Sorkha | No village with this name was found |
| 1369 | Karaiz Naghak | Kariz Roghani | No village with this name was found |
| 1372 | Nakhak | Qala Music | No village with this name was found |
| 27. Helmand | 1395 | Choghak | Poza | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1397 | Char Dih | Bazar Sangin | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1398 | Shor Ab | Kushta Mulla Zaye | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1399 | Karaiz Khushk Aba | Lashkarak | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1407 | Ashtur War | Bazar Kajaki | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1435 | Baraig Jowi | Alaqa Dari Kajaki | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1436 | Mamon Zae | Kajaki Ulya | The village is under control of Taliban |
| 1437 | Wala Khor | Kamp Kajaki | The village is under control of Taliban |

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. Six districts (Andar, Baraki Barak, Baghran, Dzadran, Ghormach, 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)