DOSSIER

AFGHANISTAN

Socio-Economic Survey 2026

Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum

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Date of update

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Contents

1 Executive summary

Last modification 2026-06-19 06:47

Ipsos conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Afghanistan on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 15 January and 10 February, 2026.
The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Kabul, 200 residents of Mazar-e-Sharif, and 200 residents of Herat. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

2 Main results

Last modification 2026-06-19 06:47

Sense of security

- 58% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 35% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 3% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 4% do not feel safe at all.
- 64% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 58% of Kabul respondents, and 52% of Herat respondents. 40% of Herat respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 39% of Kabul respondents, and 27% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 5% of Herat respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 3% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, and 1% of Kabul respondents. 6% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 3% of Herat respondents and 2% of Kabul residents.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 18% manage to afford the housing costs, while 12% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 58% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 12% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- Among Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, 19% each manage to afford the housing costs, while the same is true for 15% of Herat respondents. Among Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat respondents, 13% each can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 11% of Kabul residents. 60% of Kabul respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 59% of Herat and 54% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 14%, followed by Herat respondents with 13%, and Kabul respondents with 10%.

Access to electricity

- 15% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 19% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 60% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 6% never have electricity available.
- 28% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 9% of Herat and 8% of Kabul respondents. 21% of Kabul respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat respondents with each 18%. Among Kabul and Herat residents, 68% each sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 45%. 9% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents never have electricity available, while the same is true for 5% of Herat and 3% of Kabul respondents

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

- 12% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 30% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 51% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 7% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Kabul with 15%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif with 13%, and Herat with 8%. 37% of Kabul respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat respondents with each 26%. 59% of Herat residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 53% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, and 42% of Kabul respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Mazar-e-Sharif residents with 8%, followed by Herat residents with 7%, and Kabul residents with 6%.

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

- 13% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 20% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 49% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 18% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 15% of Kabul residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 14% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, and 10% of Herat residents. 23% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Kabul respondents with 19%, and Herat respondents with 17%. Among Kabul and Herat respondents, 52% each hardly managing

to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 44% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents. Among Herat respondents 21% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 19% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, and 14% of Kabul respondents.

Access to clean drinking water

- 52% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 20% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 20% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 8% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Mazar-e-Sharif residents with 55%, followed by Herat residents with 52%, and Kabul residents with 51%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Herat respondents with 23%, followed by Kabul respondents with 21%, and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 17%. 20% of Kabul respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 19% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, and 18% of Herat respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 9%, followed by Kabul respondents with 8%, and Herat respondents with 7%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 22% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have all necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 35% of the respondents just about have all necessary hygiene products, while 31% hardly have all necessary hygiene products. 12% do not have all necessary hygiene products.
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Kabul respondents with 28%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 23%, and Herat respondents with 16%. 37% of Kabul respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 36% of Herat respondents, and 31% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 36% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Kabul respondents with 29%, and Herat respondents with 28%. 20% of Herat respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, while the same is true for 10% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, and 6% of Kabul respondents.

Access to medical services

- 38% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 32% have access but they are not able to afford them. 30% do not have any access to vaccinations.
- 38% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 50% have access but cannot afford them. 12% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 32% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 45% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 23% have no access to primary medical care.
- 27% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 48% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 25% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.
- 10% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 59% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.
- 21% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 40% have access but cannot afford it. 39% have no access.

School attendance

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 26% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 41% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 31% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 2% did not answer.
- City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Kabul with 31%, followed by Herat with 23%, and Mazar-e-Sharif with 22%. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Herat with 44%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif with 42%, and Kabul with 38%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 33%, followed by Herat respondents with 31%, and Kabul respondents with 30%. 3% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents did not answer, while this is true for 2% of Herat and 1% of Kabul respondents.

Contribution to household income

- 2% of the respondents (n = 232) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 7% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 8% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 83% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

- City comparison reveals that 3% of Kabul and 1% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. Among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, 9% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, followed by Herat respondents with 8%, and Kabul respondents with 5%. 15% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while this is true for 9% among Herat and 1% among Kabul respondents. 91% of Kabul respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 83% of Herat and 75% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents.

3 Trends

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

Housing

No significant difference can be seen regarding affording housing costs between the years 2025 and 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to afford housing costs	19	18
Can just about afford housing costs	15	12
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	58	58
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	8	12

No significant difference can be seen regarding access to electricity between the years 2025 and 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have electricity available	15	15
Mostly have electricity available	20	19
Sometimes have electricity available	56	60
Never have electricity available	9	6

Food and water access

17% could manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family in 2025, while the proportion has decreased to 12% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	17	12
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	31	30
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	47	51
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	5	7

46% always had access to clean drinking water in 2025, while the proportion has increased to 52% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access to clean drinking water	46	52
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	24	20
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	24	20
Never have access to clean drinking water	6	8

Basic consumer goods

While in 2025, 13% could not manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has increased to 18% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	15	13
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	22	20
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	50	49
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	13	18

Necessary hygiene products

No significant difference can be seen regarding access to necessary hygiene products between the years 2025 and 2026.

	2025	2026
Have all necessary hygiene products	25	22
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	35	35
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	30	31
Don’t have the necessary hygiene products	10	12

Health services

Vaccinations

While in 2025, 68% always had access and could afford vaccinations, the proportion has decreased to 38% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	68	38
Have access, but cannot afford	17	32
Have no access	14	30

Medication and drugs

While in 2025, 46% had access to medication and drugs and could afford it, the proportion has decreased to 38%.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	46	38
Have access, but cannot afford	45	50
Have no access	9	12

Primary medical care (family doctor)

While in 2025, 37% had access but could not afford primary medical care, the proportion has increased to 45% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	35	32
Have access, but cannot afford	37	45
Have no access	28	23

Medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)

While in 2025, 33% had access to a medical specialist and could afford it, the proportion has decreased to 27% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	33	27
Have access, but cannot afford	44	48
Have no access	23	25

Advanced treatment (e.g. surgery, cancer treatment)

No significant difference can be seen regarding access to advanced treatment (e.g. surgery, cancer treatment) between the years 2025 and 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	12	10
Have access, but cannot afford	28	30
Have no access	60	59

Medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories)

While in 2025, 35% had access to medical diagnostics but could not afford it, the proportion has increased to 40% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	25	21
Have access, but cannot afford	35	40
Have no access	40	39

4 Methodology

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Ipsos conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Afghanistan on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 15 January and 10 February, 2026. The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Kabul, 200 residents of Mazar-e-Sharif, and 200 residents of Herat. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

The sampling approach employed in this study followed a randomized strategy designed to ensure a balanced and representative sample across the target urban centers of Kabul, Herat, and Mazar-e-Sharif. The overall sampling frame consisted of more than 60,000 active telephone numbers. For the present survey wave, a randomized sub-sample of 7,670 contacts was drawn from this master database. The use of a newly randomized sub-sample for each wave supports effective rotation within the database and minimizes the probability of repeatedly contacting the same respondents, thereby enhancing sample diversity and reducing respondent fatigue.

Data collection was conducted through a structured dialing strategy based on the randomized extract of 7,670 numbers. Fieldwork was concluded after 3,152 dial attempts, at which point the target number of completed interviews had been achieved. To maximize contact and response rates, up to three call attempts were made per number. The sampling frame was constructed to reflect the distribution of major Afghan telecommunications providers, including AWCC, Etisalat, MTN, Roshan, and Salam (Afghan Telecom), thereby ensuring broad demographic and geographic coverage. Soft quotas for gender and age were implemented and continuously monitored.

The questionnaire was programmed. Interviews were conducted in either Dari or Pashto, depending on respondent preference, to facilitate comprehension and inclusivity. Interviewers entered responses directly into the live survey system. A comprehensive quality assurance protocol was implemented, exceeding the initially proposed standards. Supervisors conducted live monitoring through parallel listening and systematically reviewed call recordings. Following data collection, all datasets underwent rigorous cleaning and validation procedures prior to final submission, ensuring a high level of accuracy and reliability in accordance with ESOMAR standards.

5 Chapter summary

5.1 Sense of security

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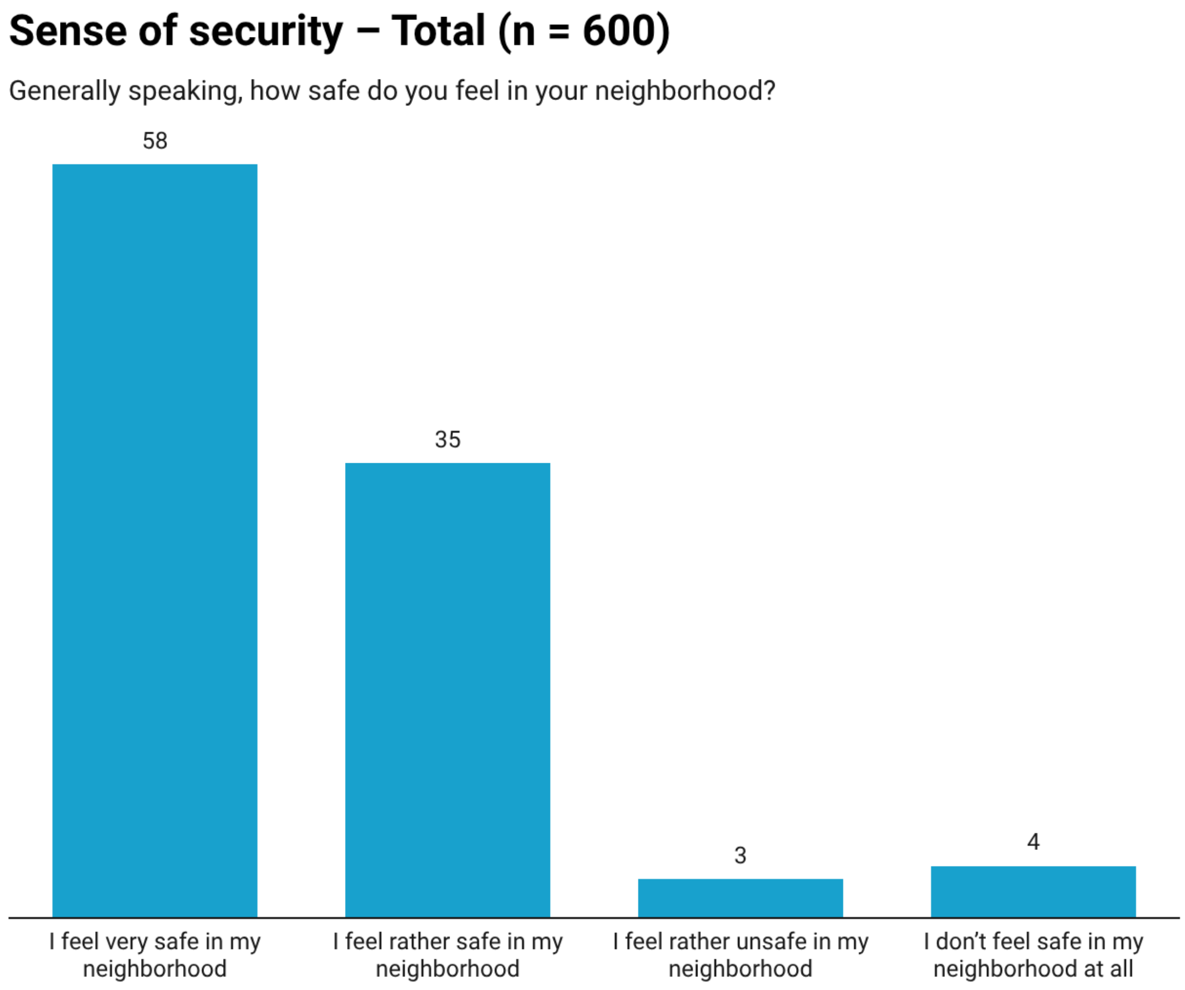
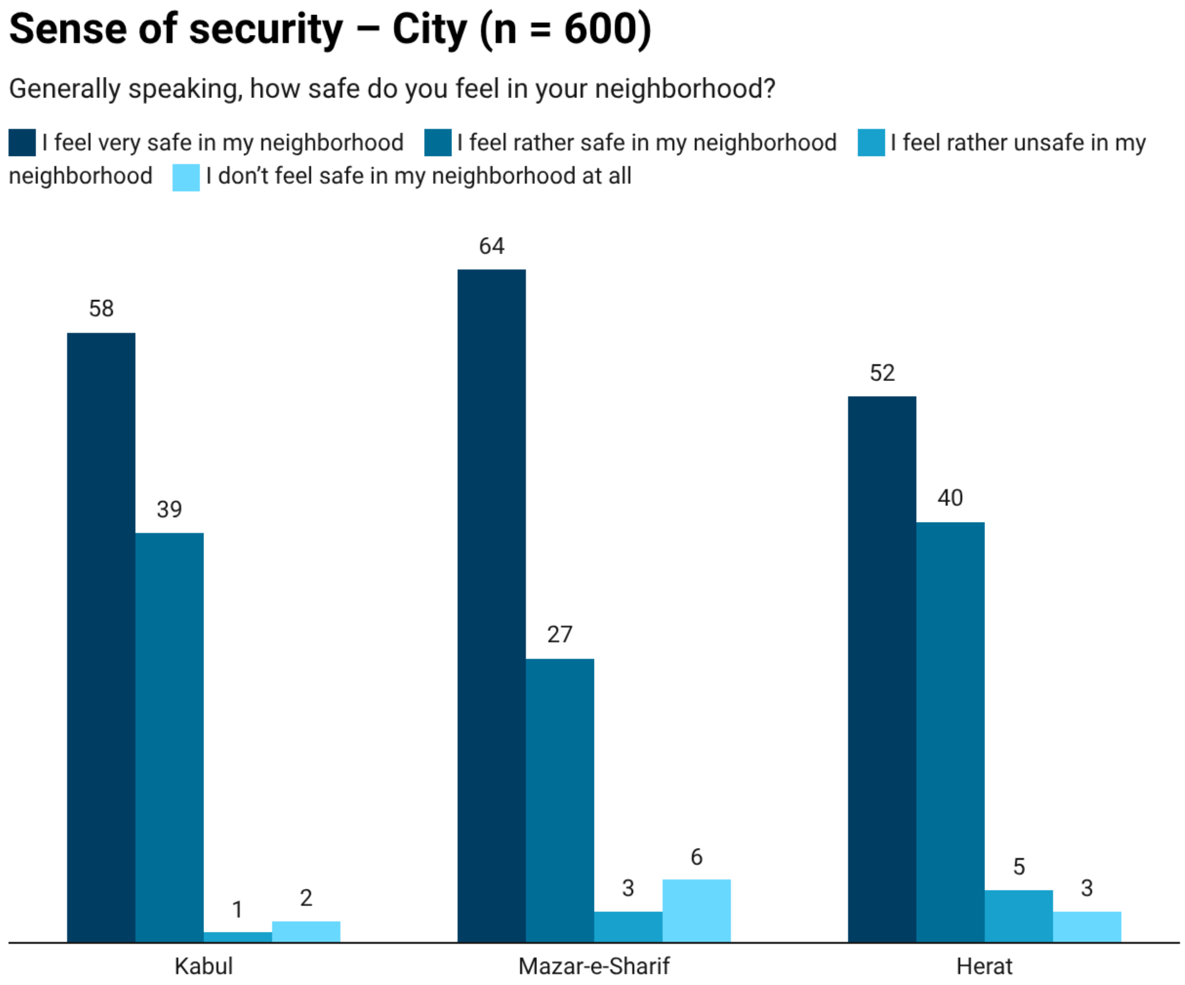
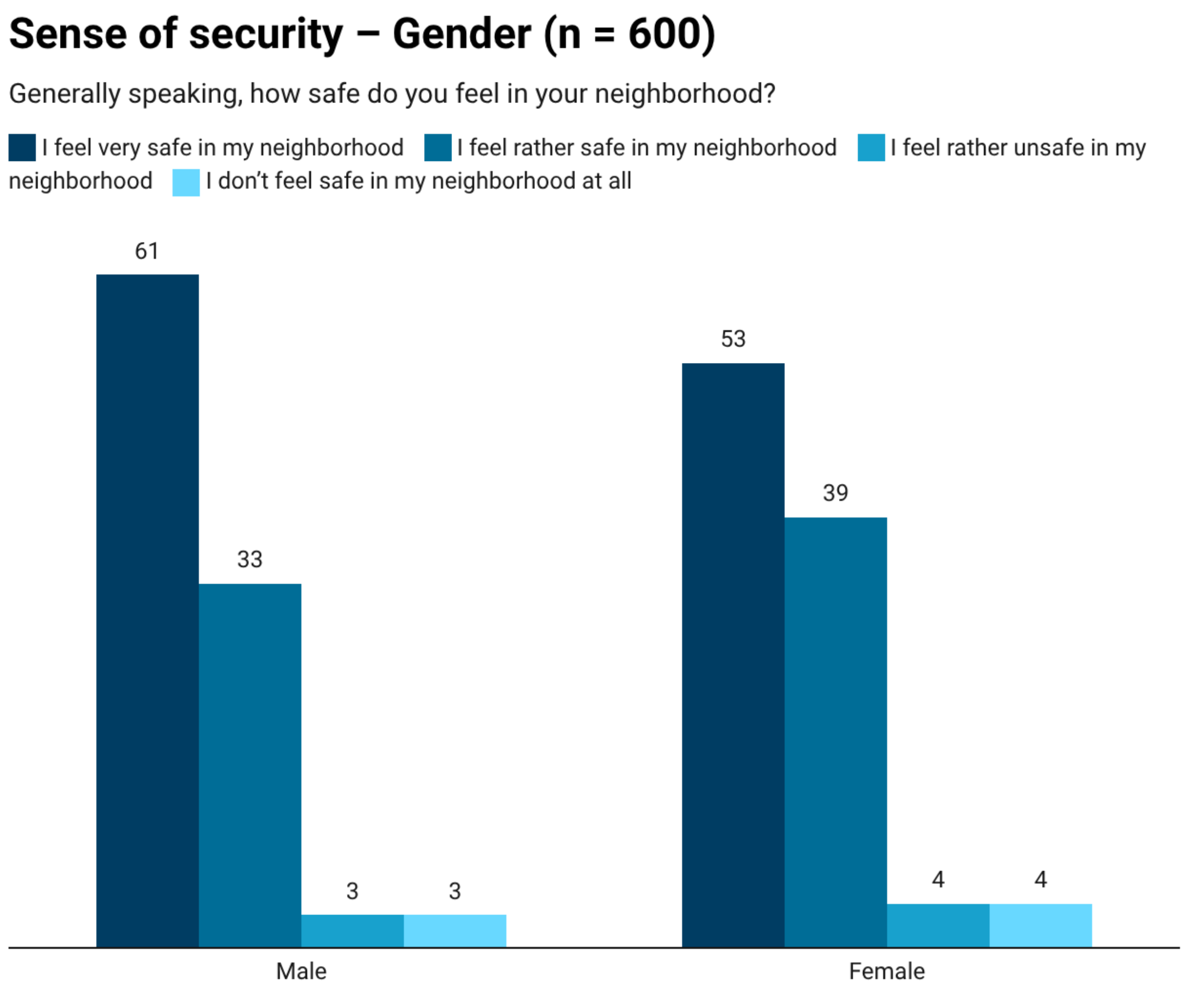
58% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 35% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 3% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 4% do not feel safe at all.



64% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 58% of Kabul respondents, and 52% of Herat respondents. 40% of Herat respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 39% of Kabul respondents, and 27% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 5% of Herat respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 3% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, and 1% of Kabul respondents. 6% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 3% of Herat respondents and 2% of Kabul residents.



61% of male respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 53% of female respondents. 39% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 33% of male respondents. 4% of female and 3% of male respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 4% of female and 3% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood.



5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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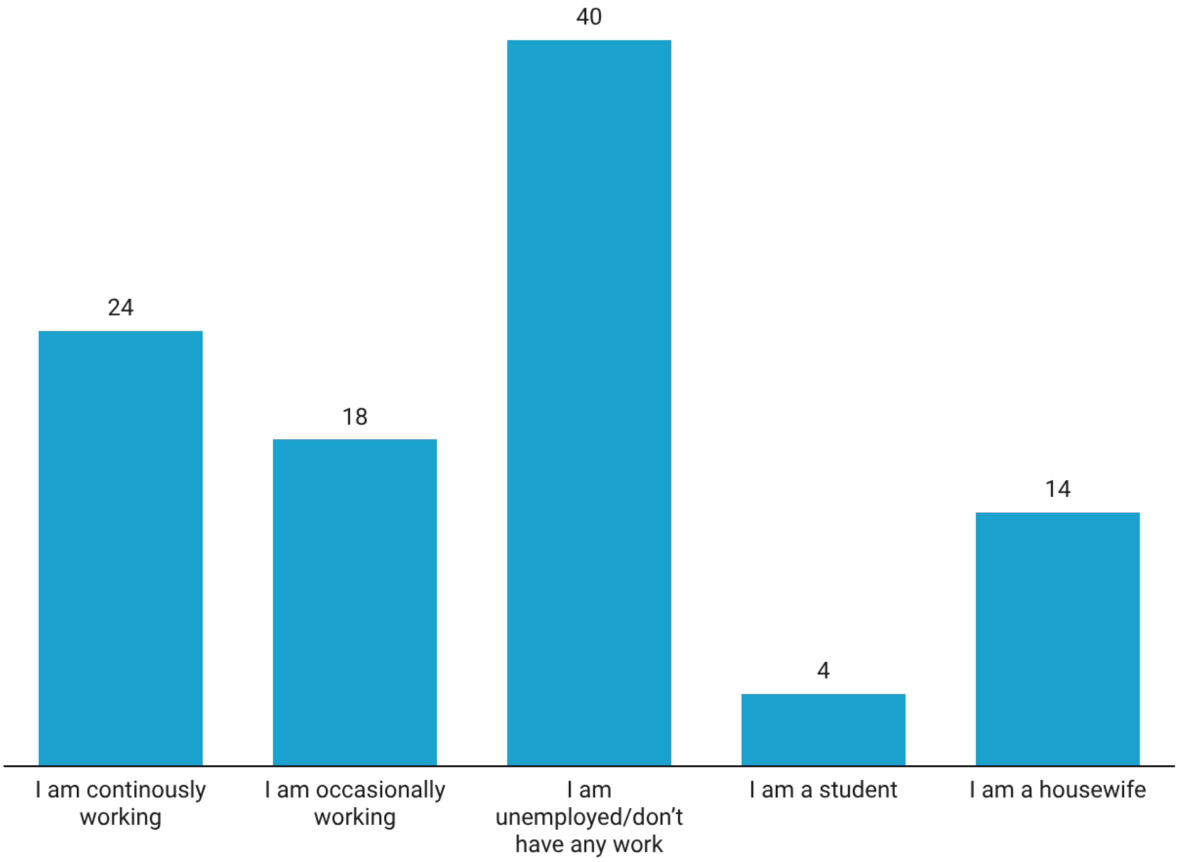
24% work continuously, while 18% have occasional jobs. 40% of the survey participants are unemployed/do not work currently. 4% are students, while 14% are housewives.

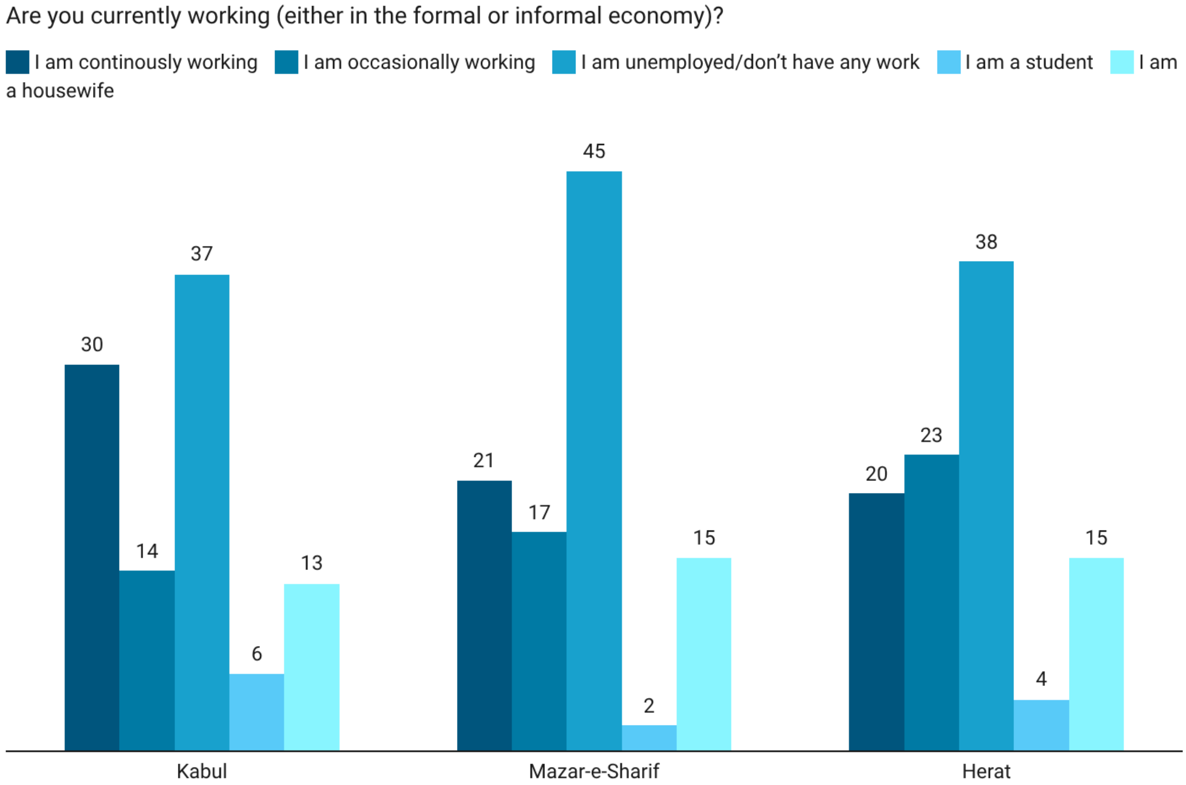
Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

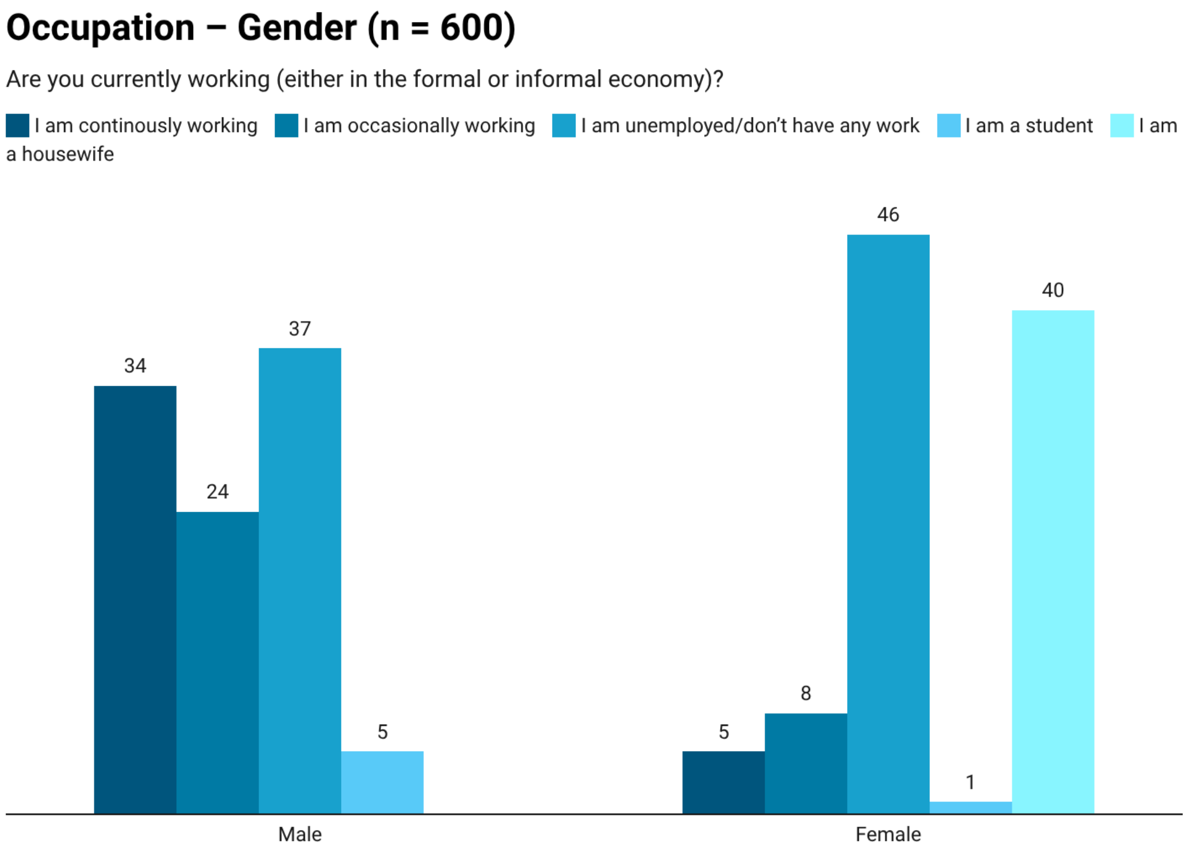


30% work continuously in Kabul, while this is true for 21% in Mazar-e-Sharif, and 20% in Herat. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Herat with 23%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif with 17% and Kabul with 14%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 45%, followed by Herat with 38%, and Kabul with 37%. Among Kabul respondents, 6% are students, while the same is true for 4% of Herat and 2% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents. Among Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat respondents, 15% each are housewives, while this is true for 13% of Kabul respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 600)



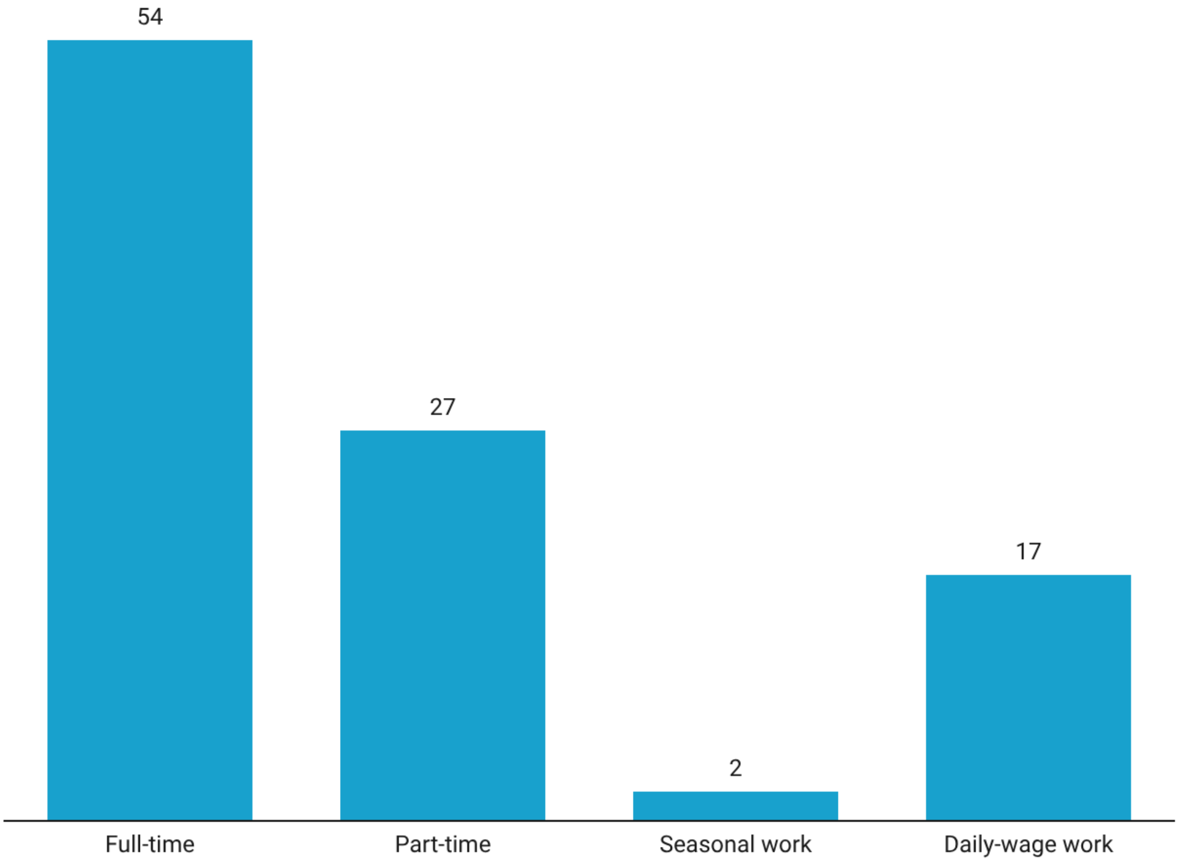
Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 34% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 5% of female respondents. 24% of male respondents and 8% of female respondents work occasionally. 37% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 46% of female respondents. 5% of male and 1% of female respondents are students, while 40% of female respondents are housewives.



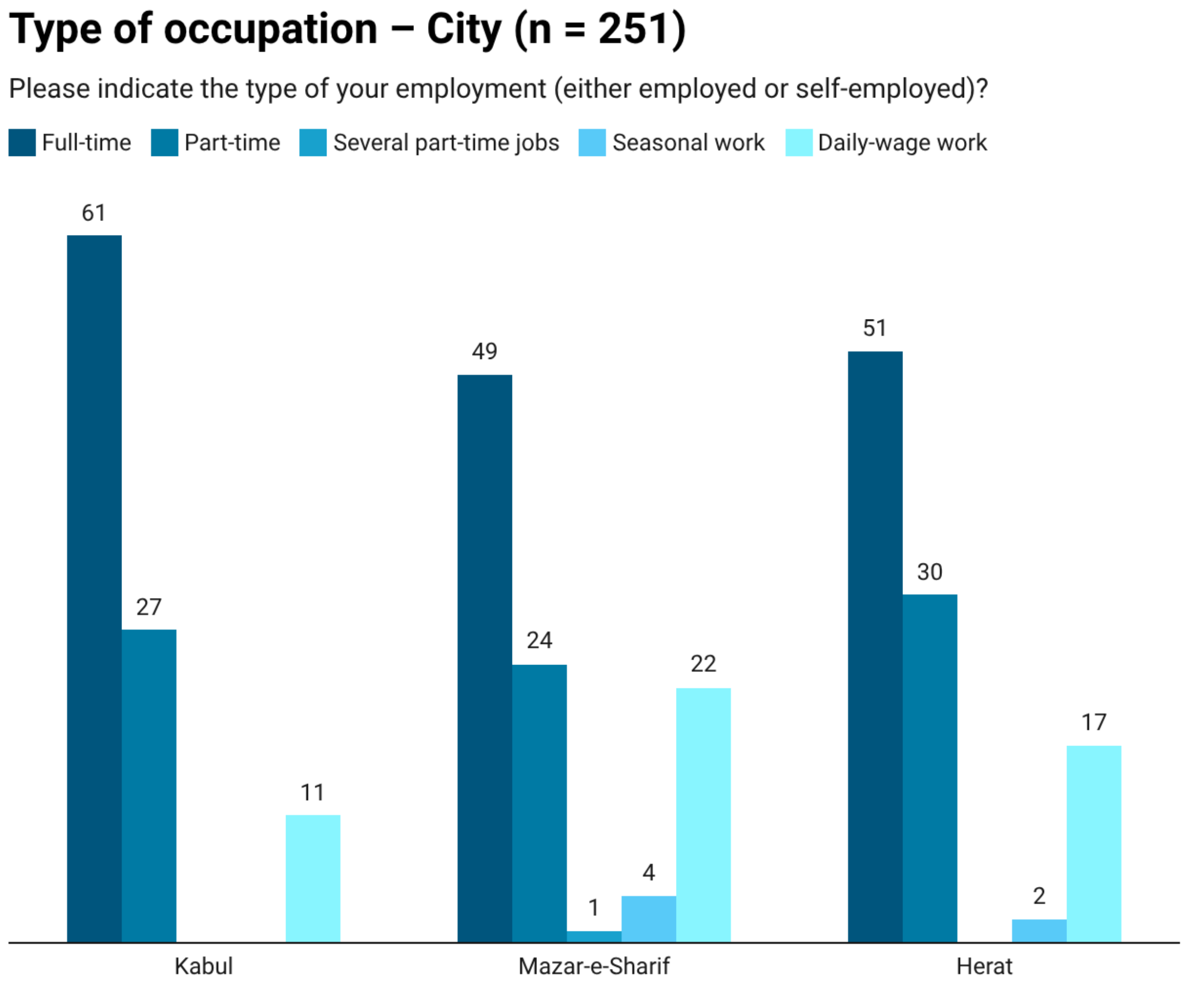
54% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 251) are full-time workers, while 27% are part-time workers. 2% work as seasonal workers. 17% work as daily wage workers.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 251)

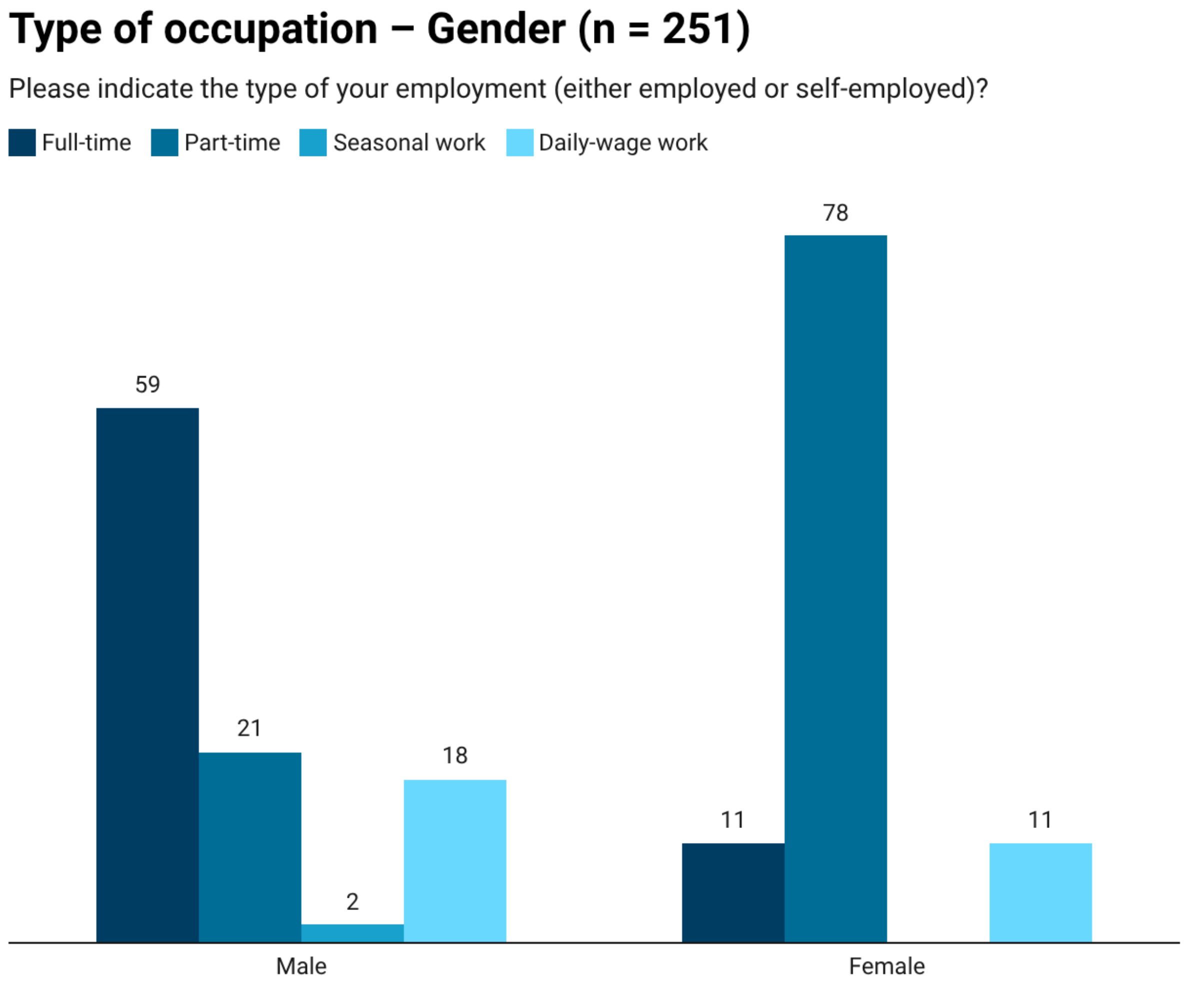
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?



The largest share of full-time workers (n = 251) can be found among Kabul respondents with 61%, followed by Herat respondents with 51%, and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 49%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 30% in Herat, 27% in Kabul and 24% in Mazar-e-Sharif. Among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, 1% have several part-time jobs. 4% among Mazar-e-Sharif and 2% among Herat respondents have seasonal jobs. 22% of Mazar-e-Sharif, 17% of Herat and 11% of Kabul respondents are daily-wage workers.



59% of male and 11% of female respondents work full-time, while 21% of male and 78% of female respondents work part-time. 2% of male respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men (18%) than among women (11%).



5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing costs

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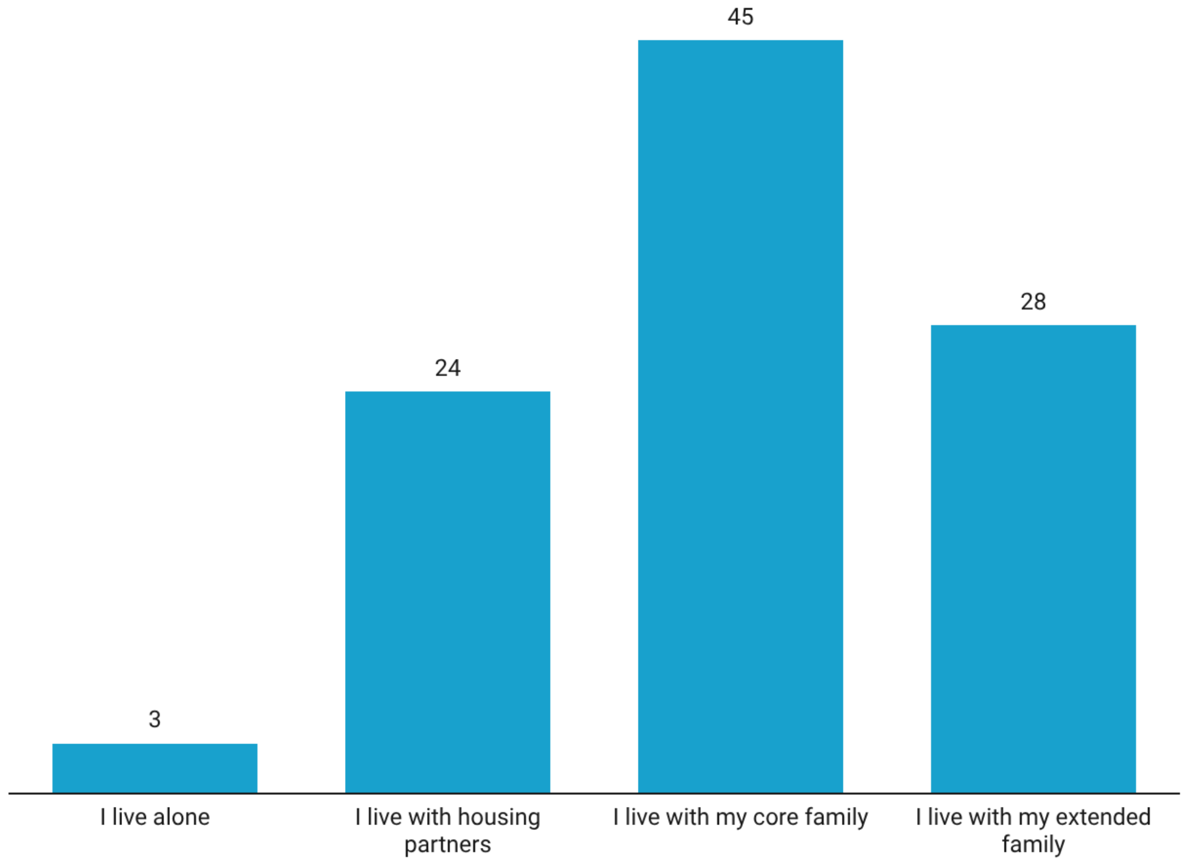
3% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 24% live with their housing partners. 45% live with their core family, while 28% live with their extended family.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)

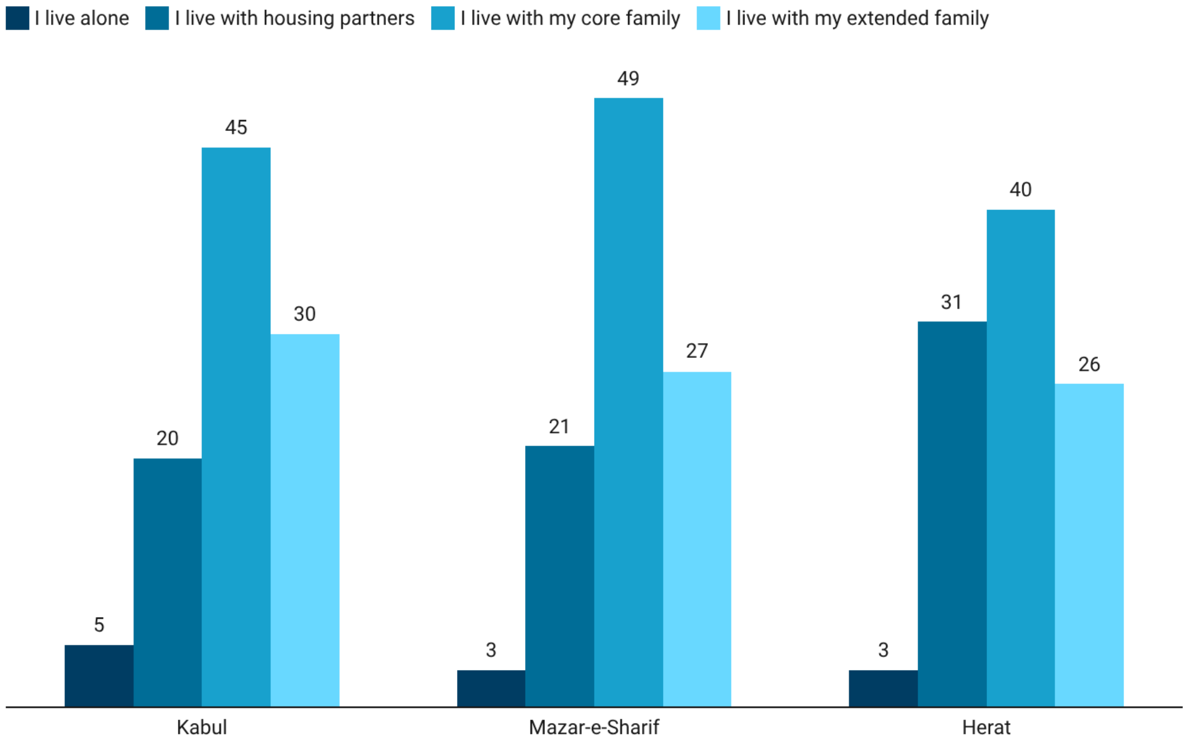
What is your current housing situation?



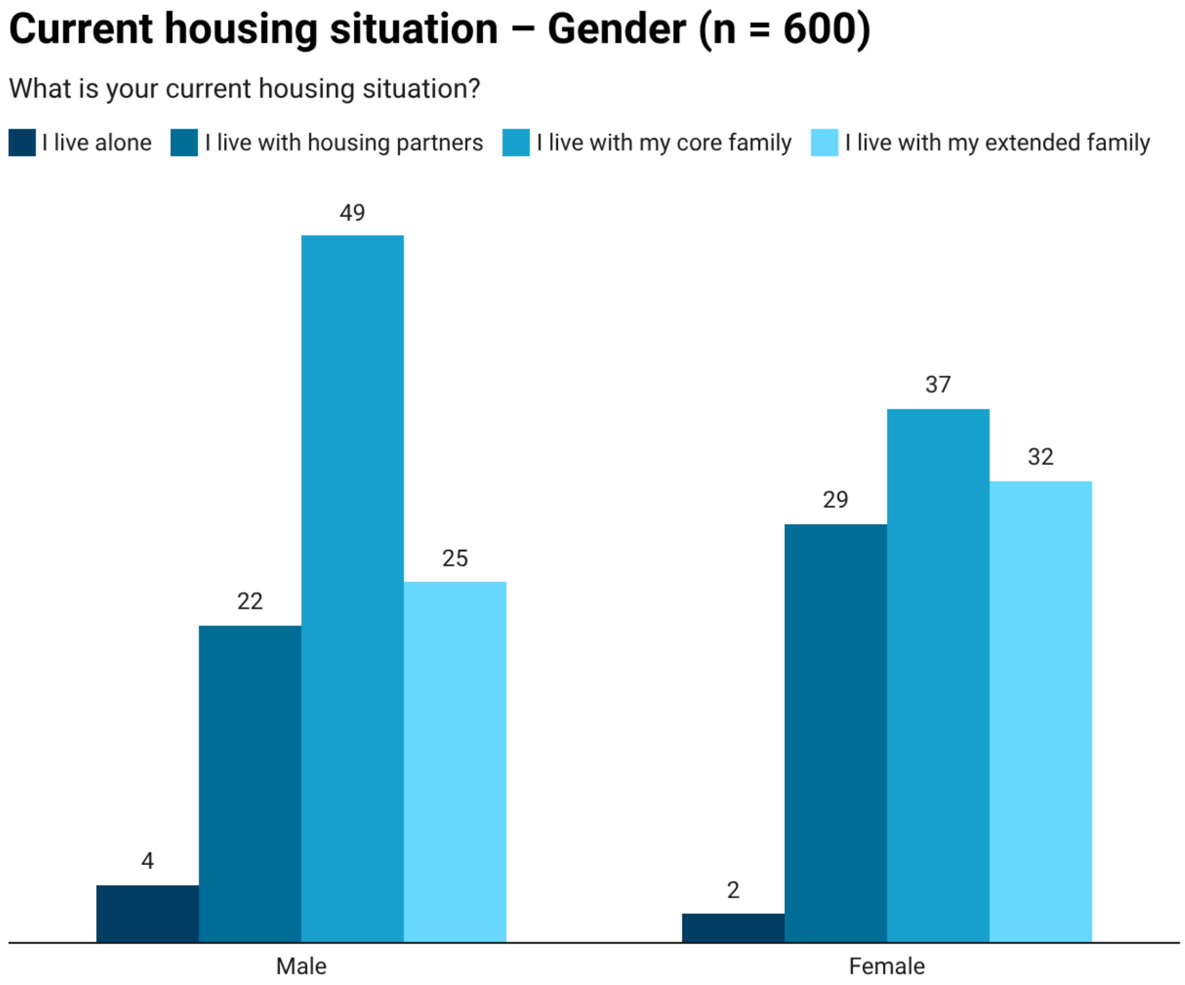
City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found among Kabul respondents with 5%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat respondents with each 3%. Among Herat respondents, 31% live with their housing partners, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 21%, and Kabul respondents with 20%. The highest proportion of those living with their core family can be found in Mazar-e-Sharif with 49%, followed by Kabul with 45%, and Herat with 40%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found among Kabul respondents with 30%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 27%, and Herat respondents with 26%.

Current housing situation – City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?



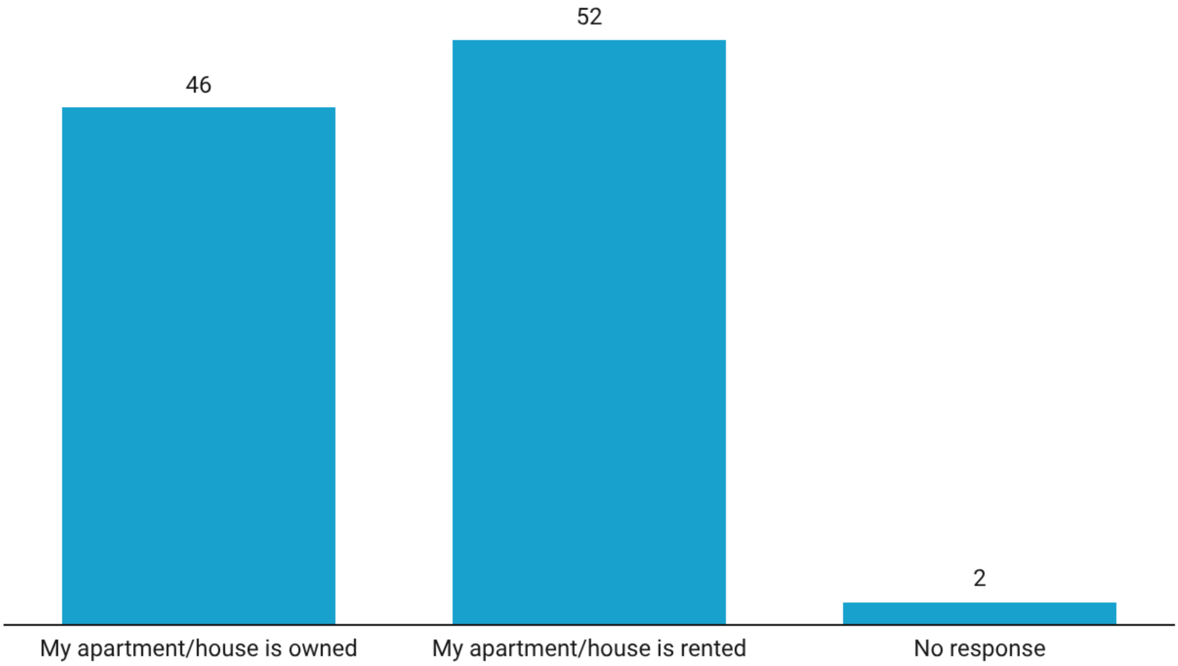
Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 4% of male respondents and 2% of female respondents live alone. 22% of male and 29% of female respondents live with their housing partners, while 49% of male and 37% of female respondents live with their core family. 25% of male and 32% of female respondents live with their extended family.



46% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 52% live in an apartment or house they rent. 2% did not answer.

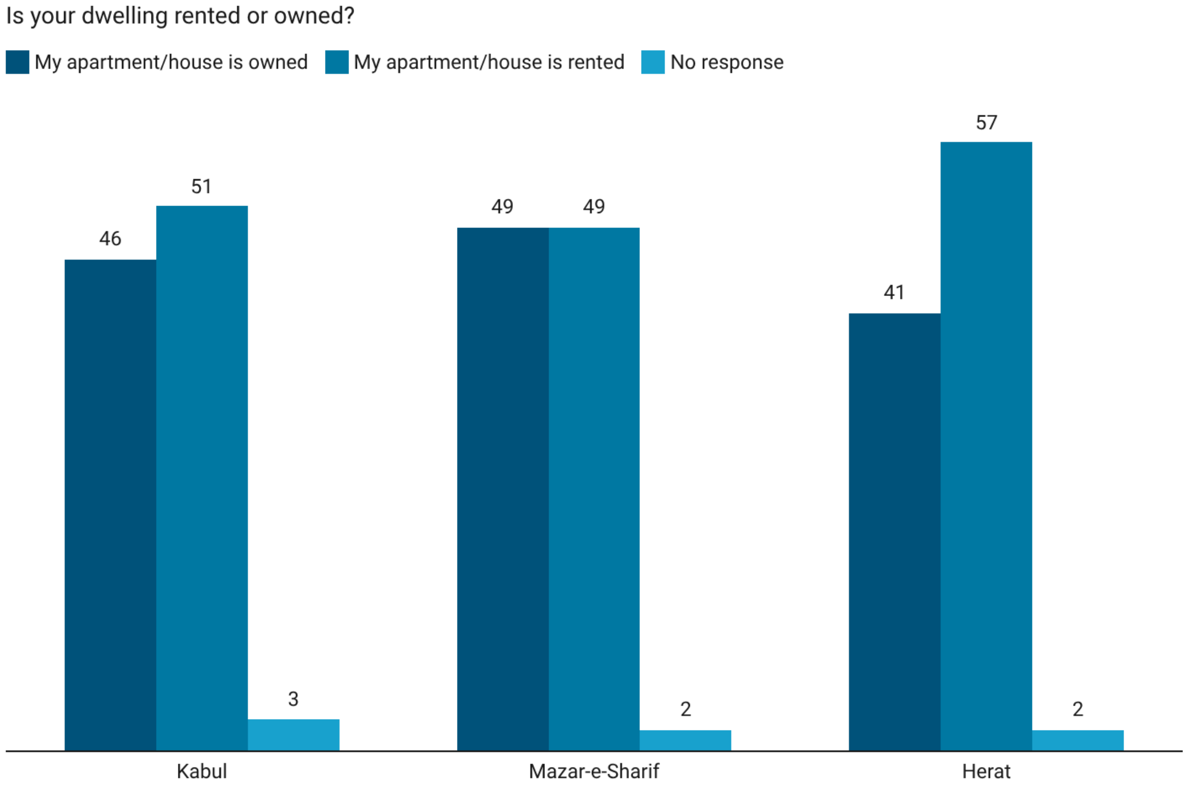
Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?



City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Mazar-e-Sharif with 49%, followed by Kabul with 46%, and Herat with 41%. Among Herat respondents, 57% live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Kabul respondents with 51%, and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 49%. 3% of Kabul respondents did not answer, while the same is true for Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with each 2%.

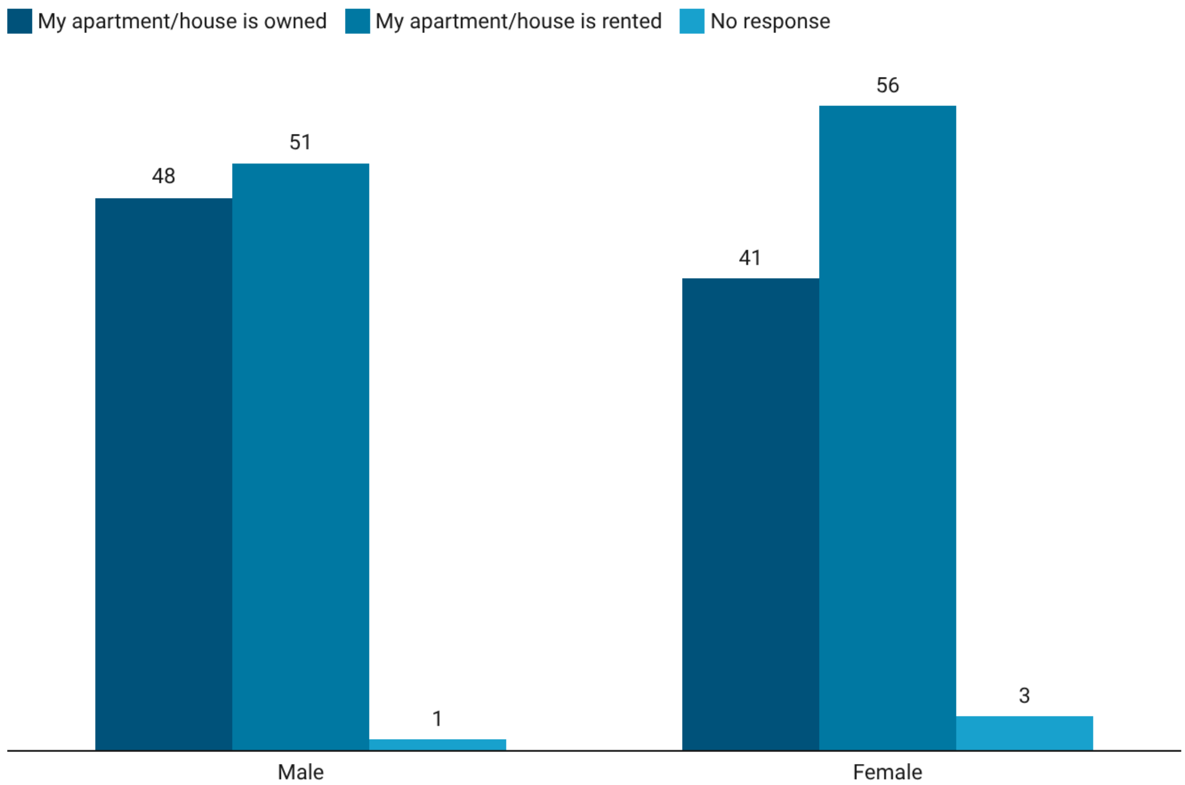
Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)



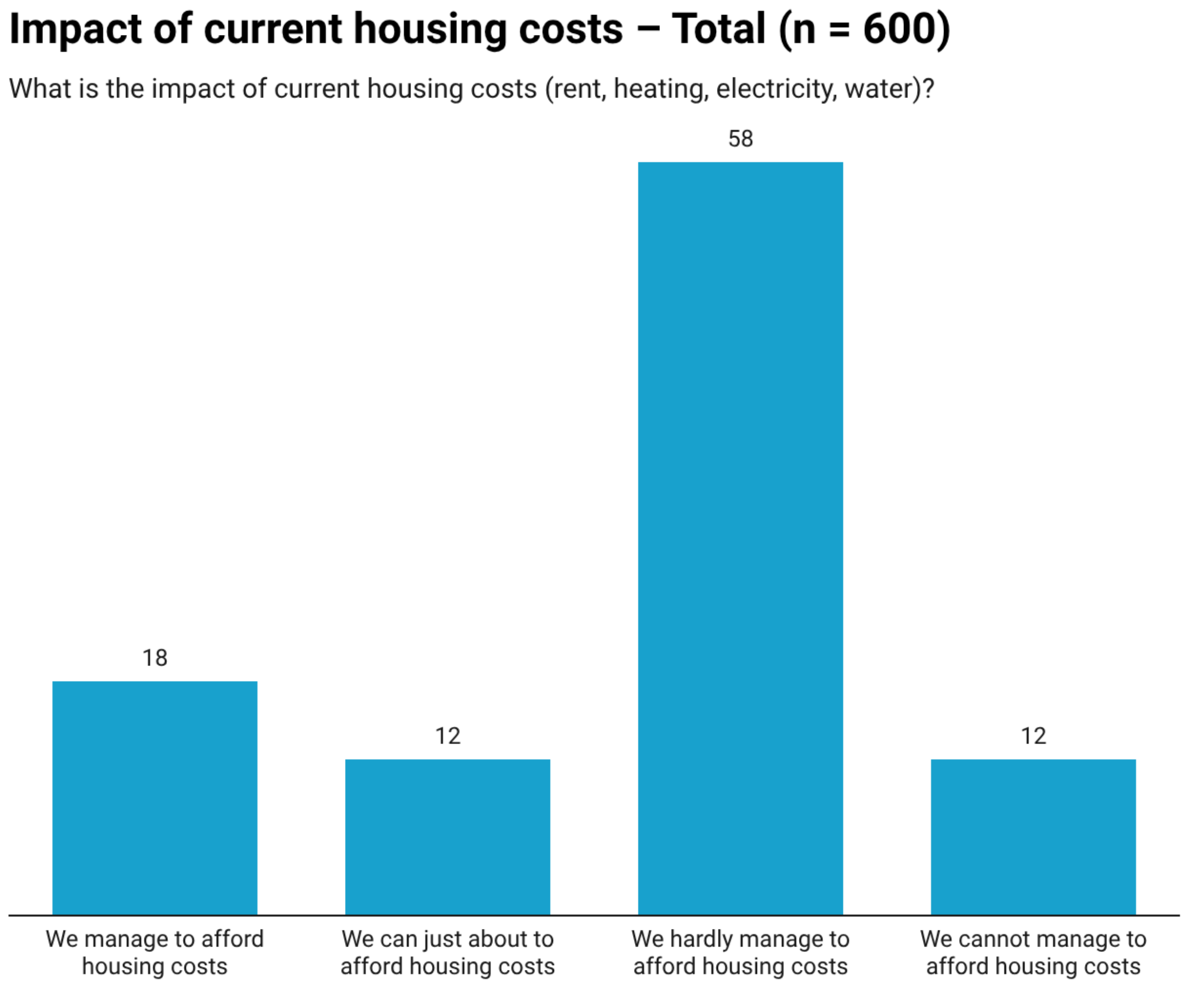
48% of male and 41% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 51% of male and 56% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. 1% of male and 3% of female respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?



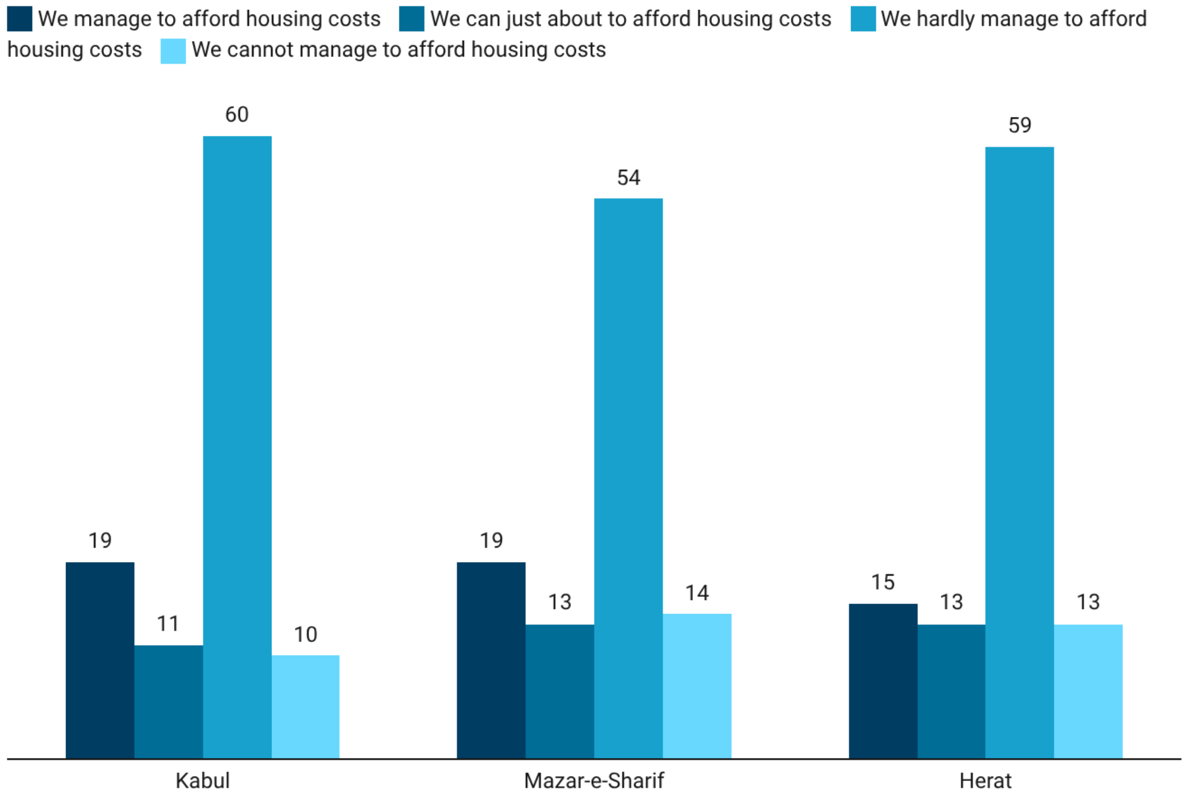
Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 18% manage to afford the housing costs, while 12% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 58% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 12% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.



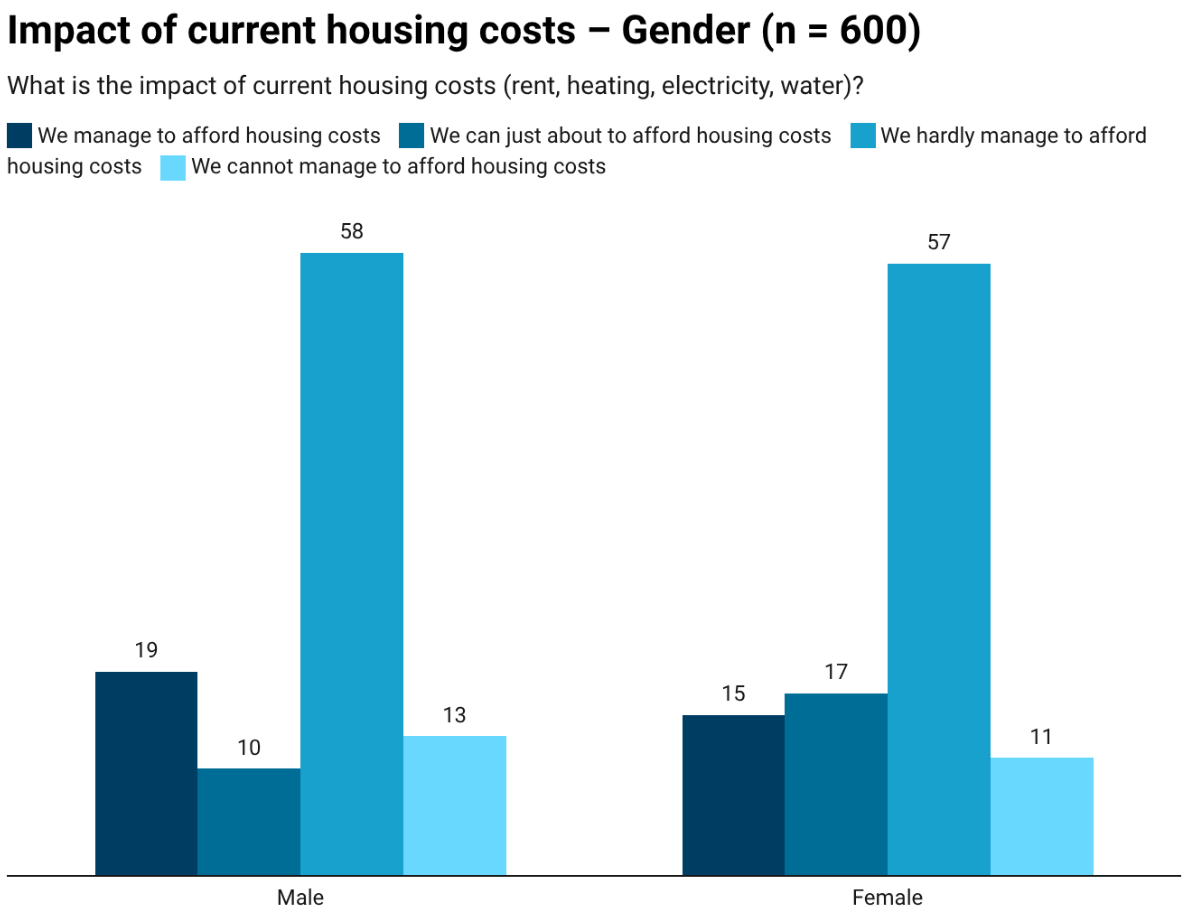
Among Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, 19% each manage to afford the housing costs, while the same is true for 15% of Herat respondents. Among Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat respondents, 13% each can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 11% of Kabul residents. 60% of Kabul respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 59% of Herat and 54% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 14%, followed by Herat respondents with 13%, and Kabul respondents with 10%.

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

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



19% of male respondents and 15% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 10% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 17% of female respondents. 58% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 57%. 13% of male and 11% of female respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.



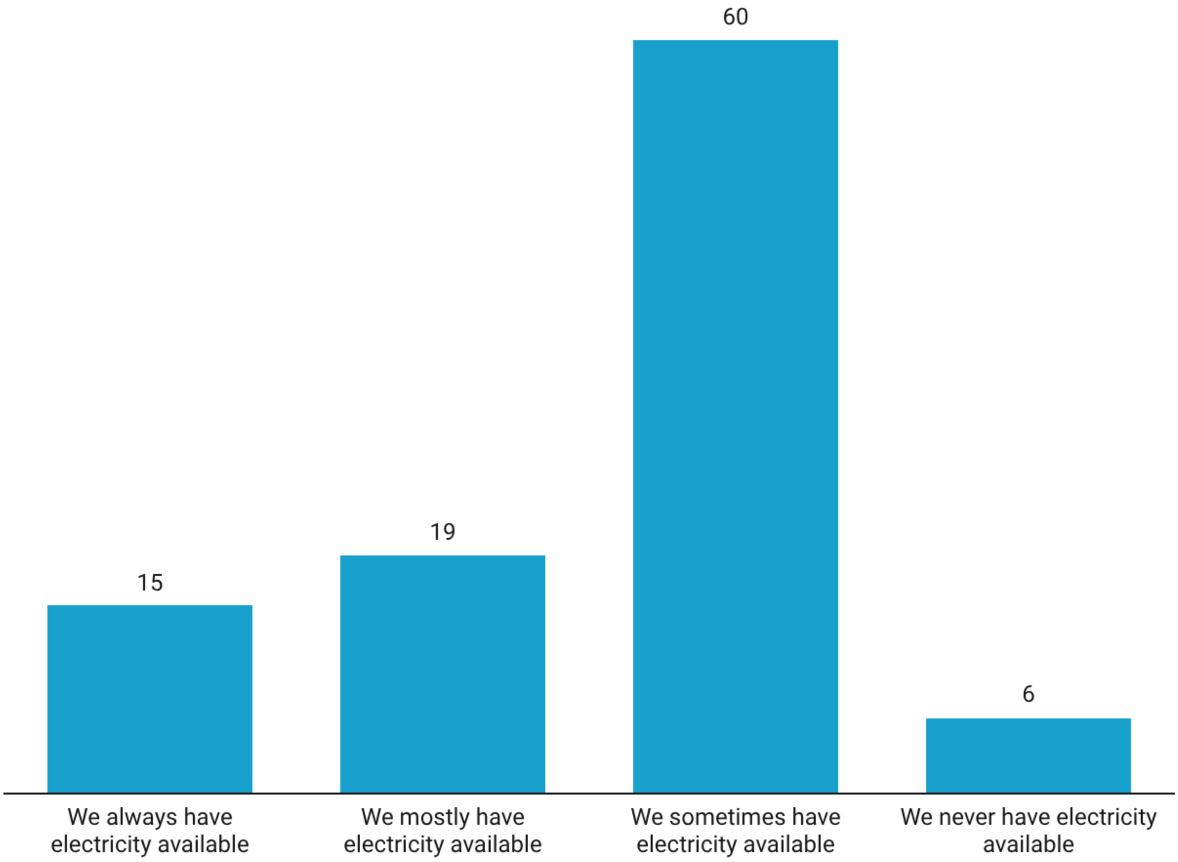
5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2026-06-19 06:48

15% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 19% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 60% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 6% never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

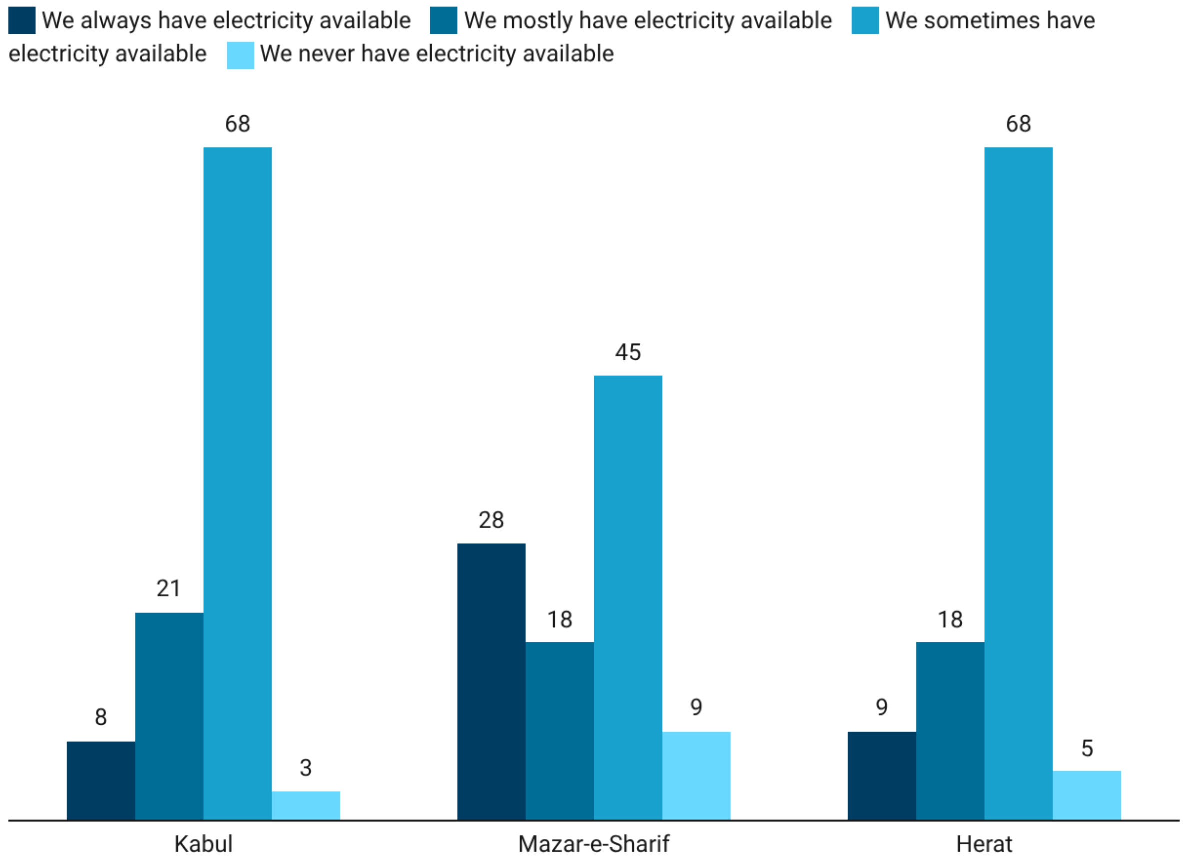
Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



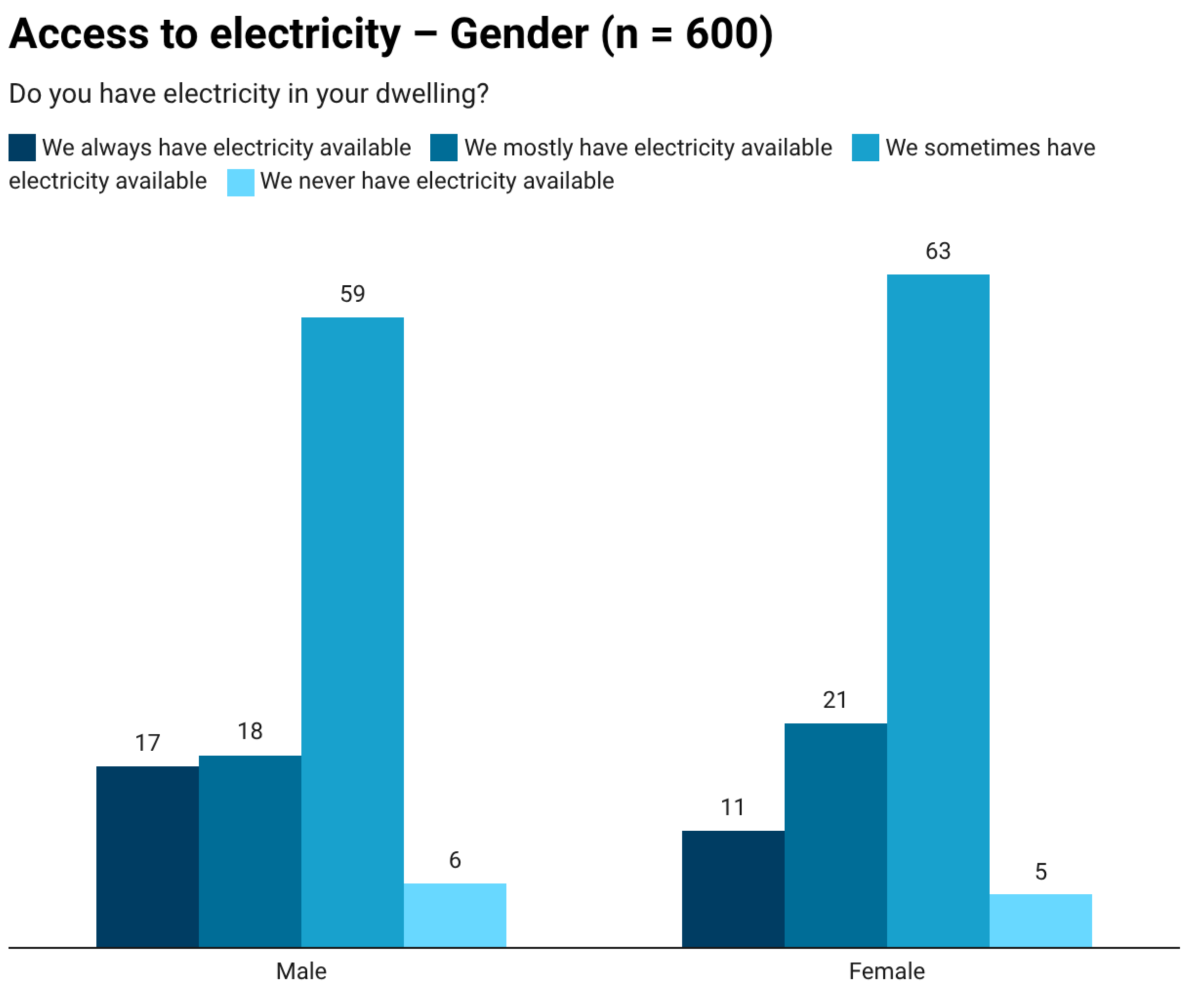
28% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 9% of Herat and 8% of Kabul respondents. 21% of Kabul respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat respondents with each 18%. Among Kabul and Herat residents, 68% each sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 45%. 9% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents never have electricity available, while the same is true for 5% of Herat and 3% of Kabul respondents.

Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



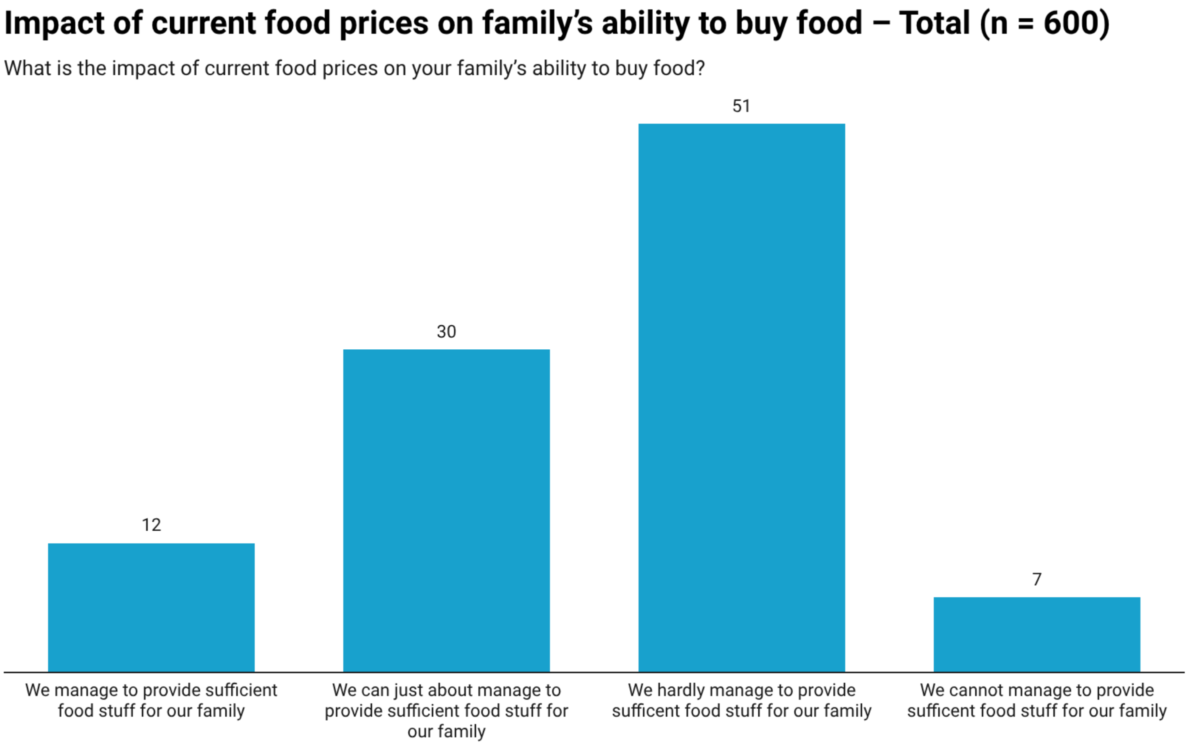
Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 17% of male and 11% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 18% of male and 21% of female participants mostly have access to electricity. 59% of male and 63% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 6% of male and 5% of female participants never have access to electricity.



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

Last modification 2026-06-19 06:48

12% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 30% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 51% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 7% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

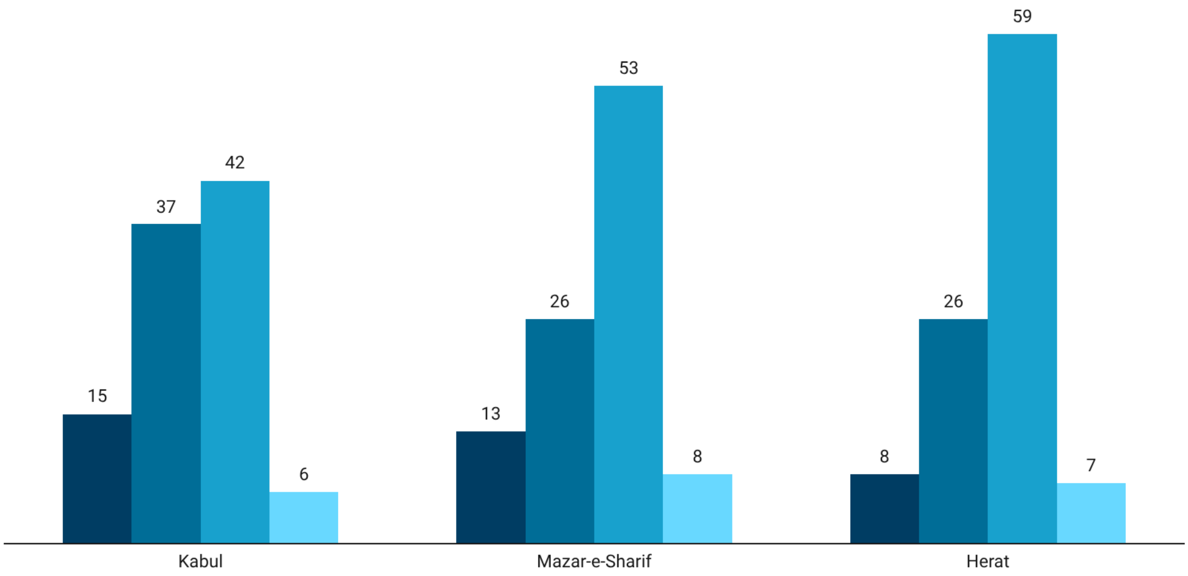


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Kabul with 15%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif with 13%, and Herat with 8%. 37% of Kabul respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat respondents with each 26%. 59% of Herat residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 53% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, and 42% of Kabul respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Mazar-e-Sharif residents with 8%, followed by Herat residents with 7%, and Kabul residents with 6%.

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

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

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

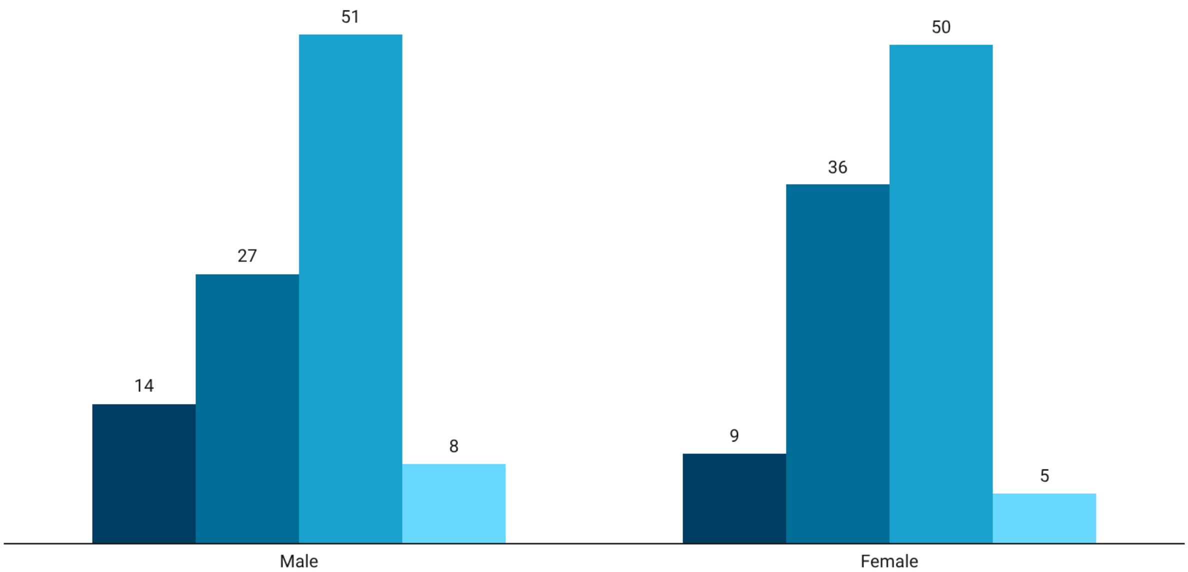


14% of male and 9% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 27% of male and 36% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 51% of male and 50% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 8% of male and 5% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

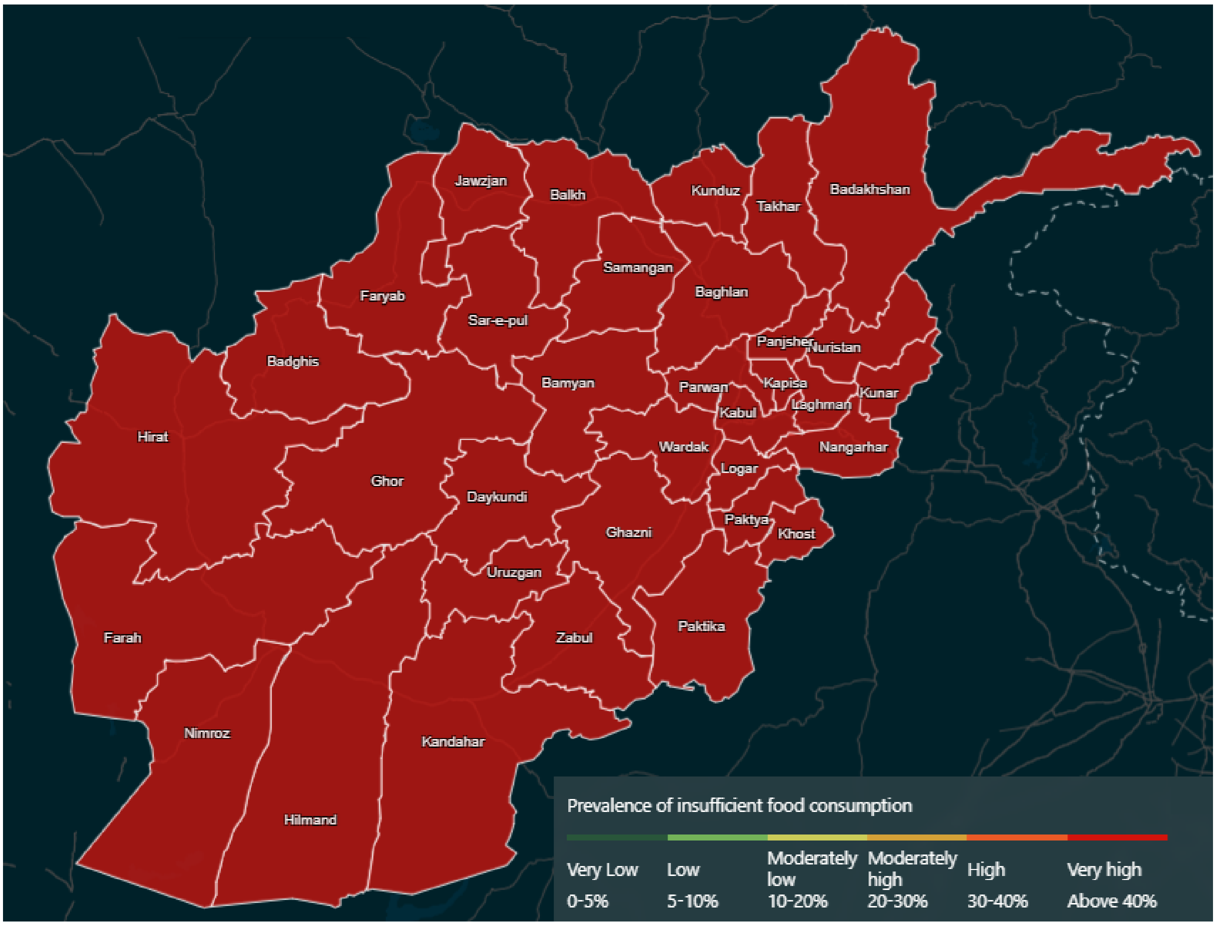
Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Gender (n = 600)

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

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



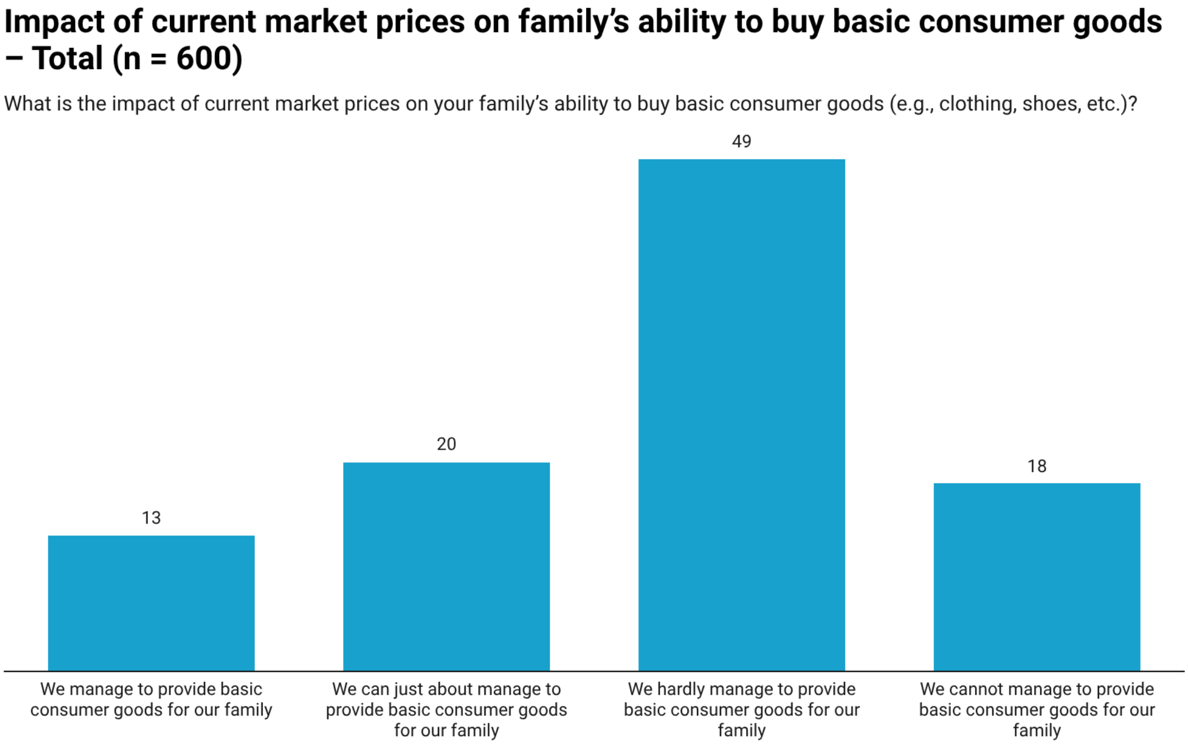
The results of this study are mostly supported by the findings of the HungerMap[1] on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Afghanistan. As shown in the figure, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Afghanistan: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required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



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

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

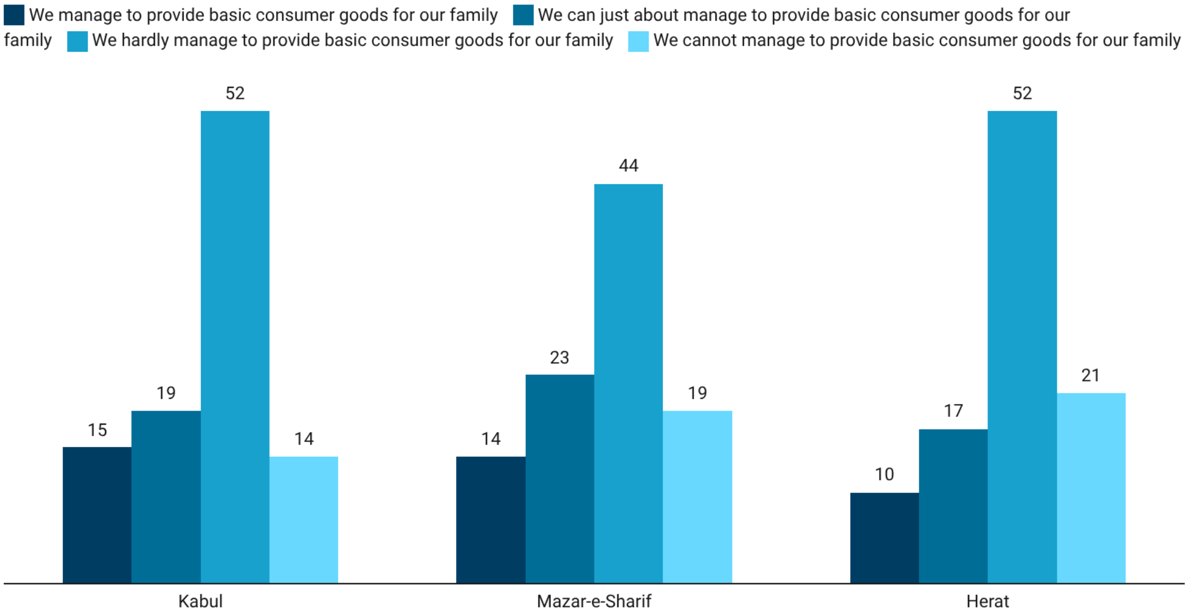
13% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 20% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 49% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 18% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.



15% of Kabul residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 14% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, and 10% of Herat residents. 23% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Kabul respondents with 19%, and Herat respondents with 17%. Among Kabul and Herat respondents, 52% each hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 44% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents. Among Herat respondents 21% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 19% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, and 14% of Kabul respondents.

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

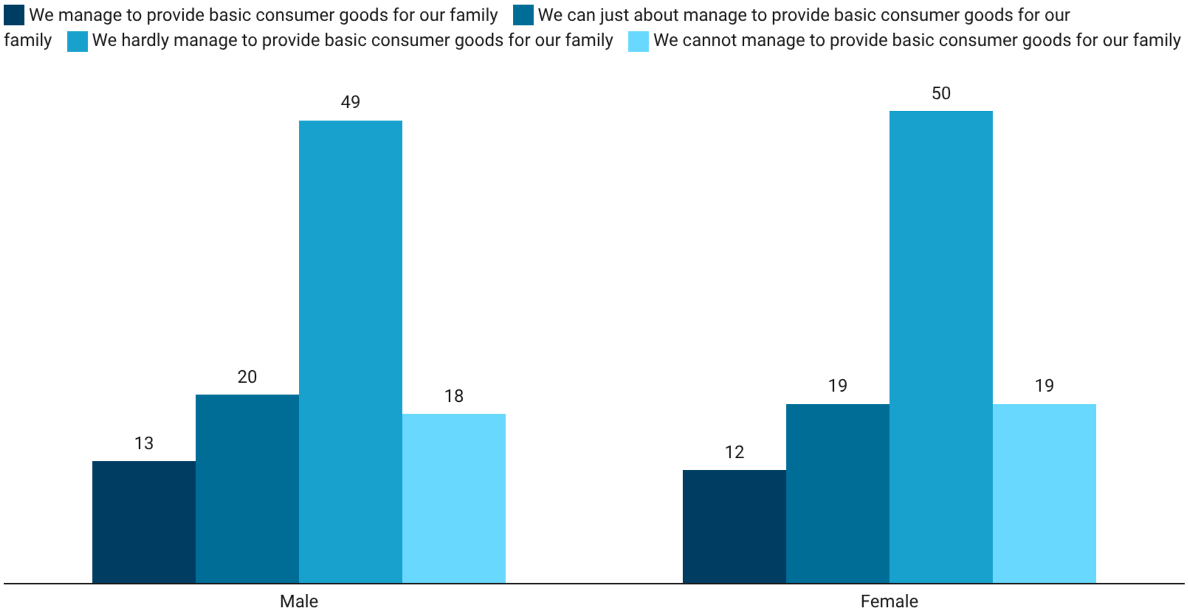
What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?



Gender comparison reveals that 13% of male and 12% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 20% of male and 19% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 49% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 50% of female respondents. 18% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 19% of female respondents.

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

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



5.7 Access to clean drinking water

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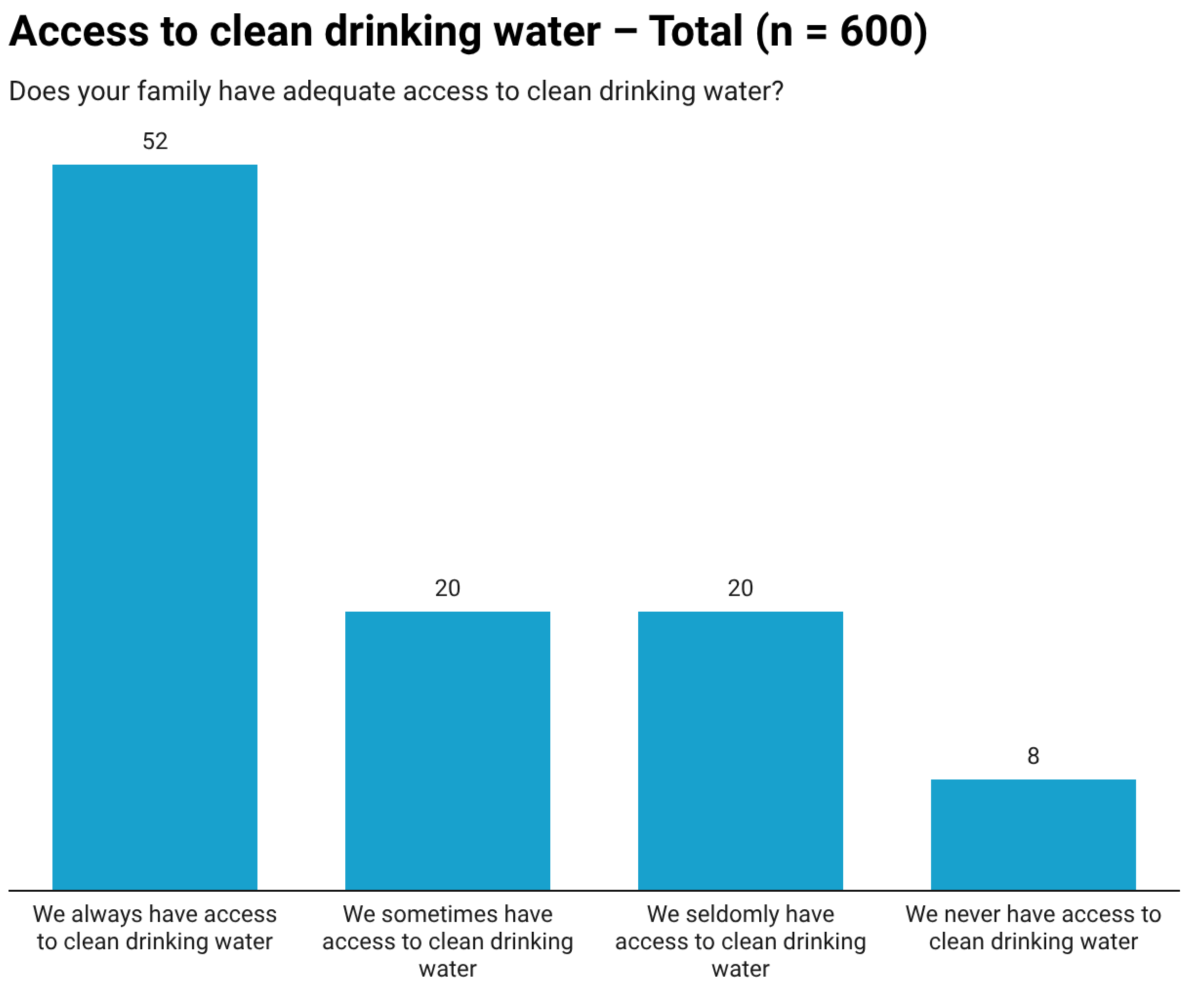
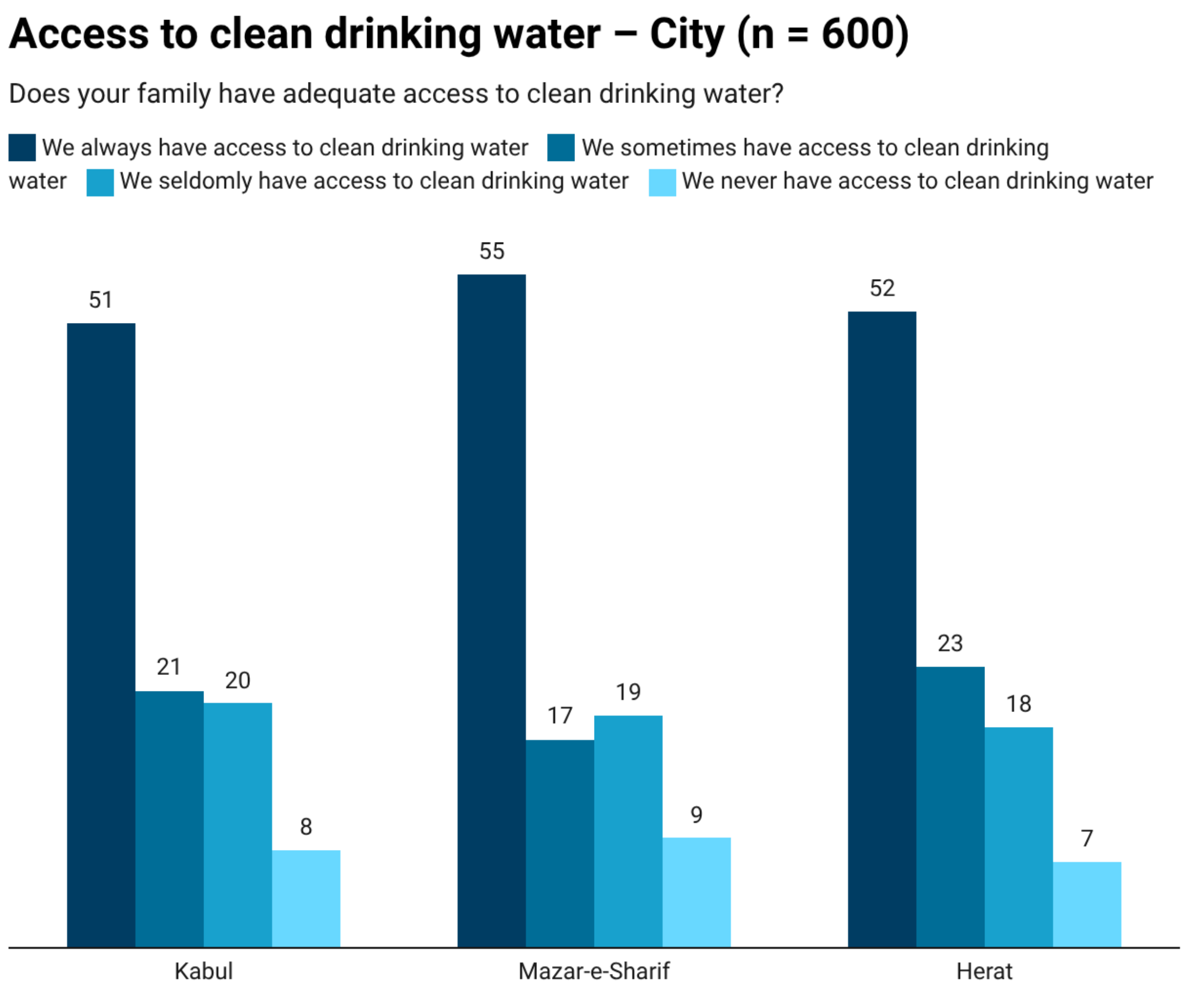
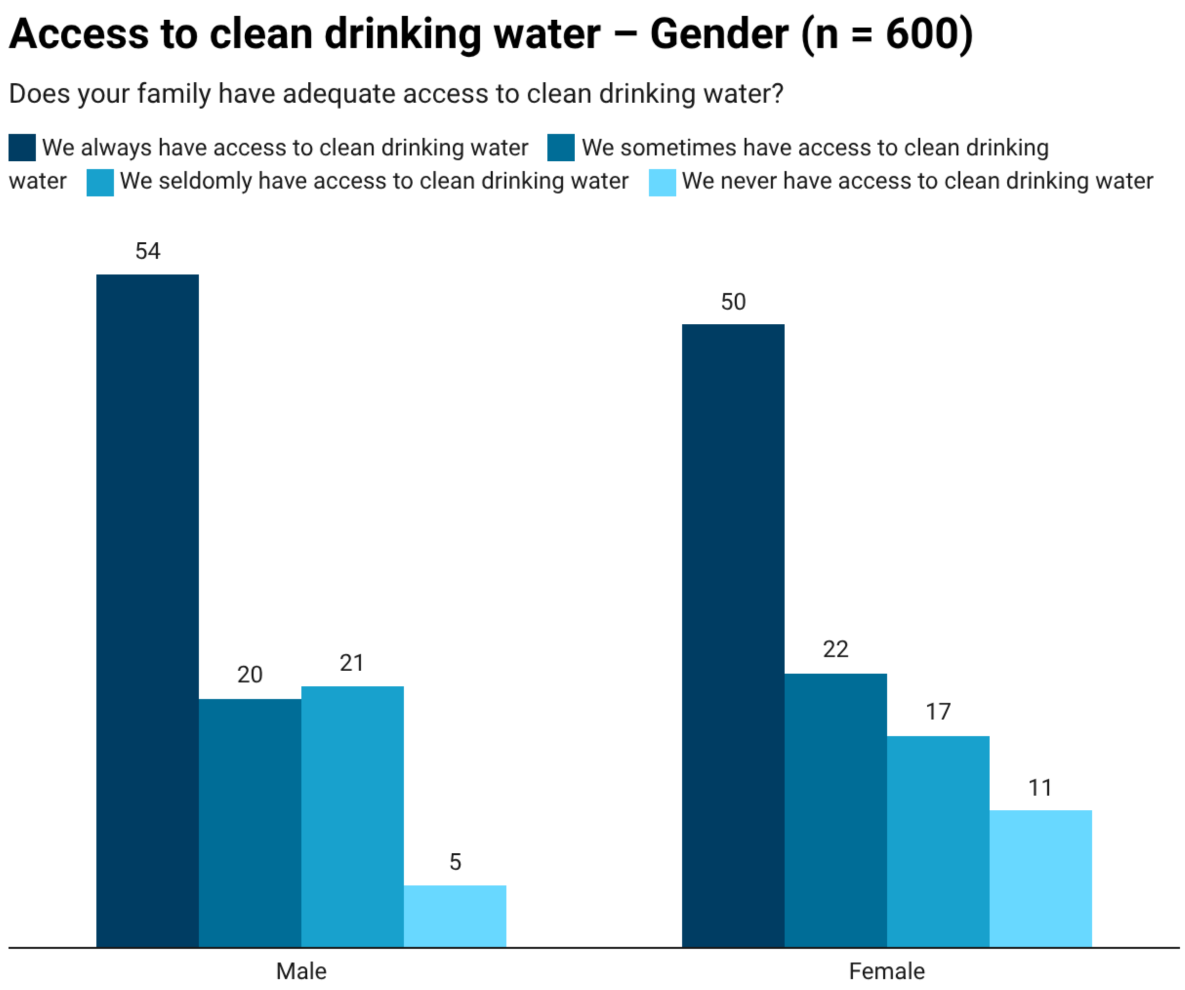
52% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 20% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 20% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 8% never have access to clean drinking water.



City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Mazar-e-Sharif residents with 55%, followed by Herat residents with 52%, and Kabul residents with 51%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Herat respondents with 23%, followed by Kabul respondents with 21%, and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 17%. 20% of Kabul respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 19% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, and 18% of Herat respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 9%, followed by Kabul respondents with 8%, and Herat respondents with 7%.



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 54% of male respondents and 50% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 20% among male and 22% among female survey participants. 21% of male and 17% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 5% of male and 11% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.



5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

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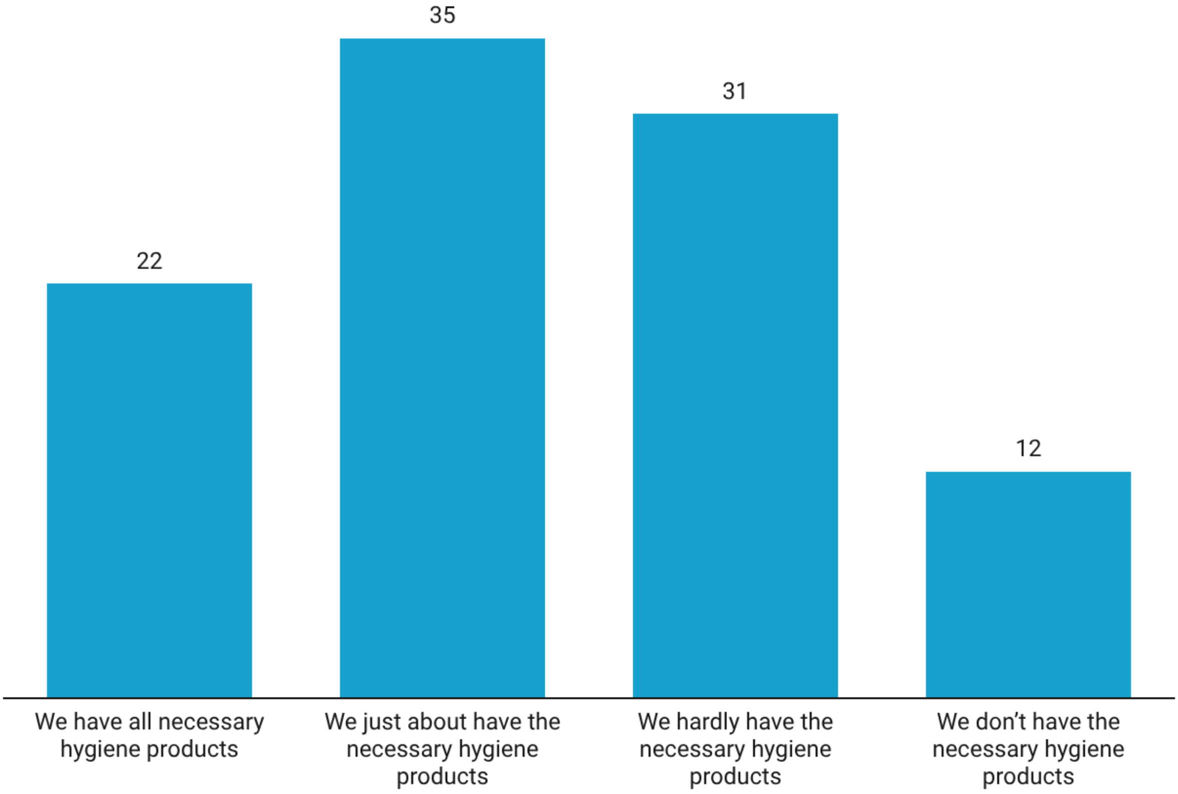
22% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have all necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 35% of the respondents just about have all necessary hygiene products, while 31% hardly have all necessary hygiene products. 12% do not have all necessary hygiene products.

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

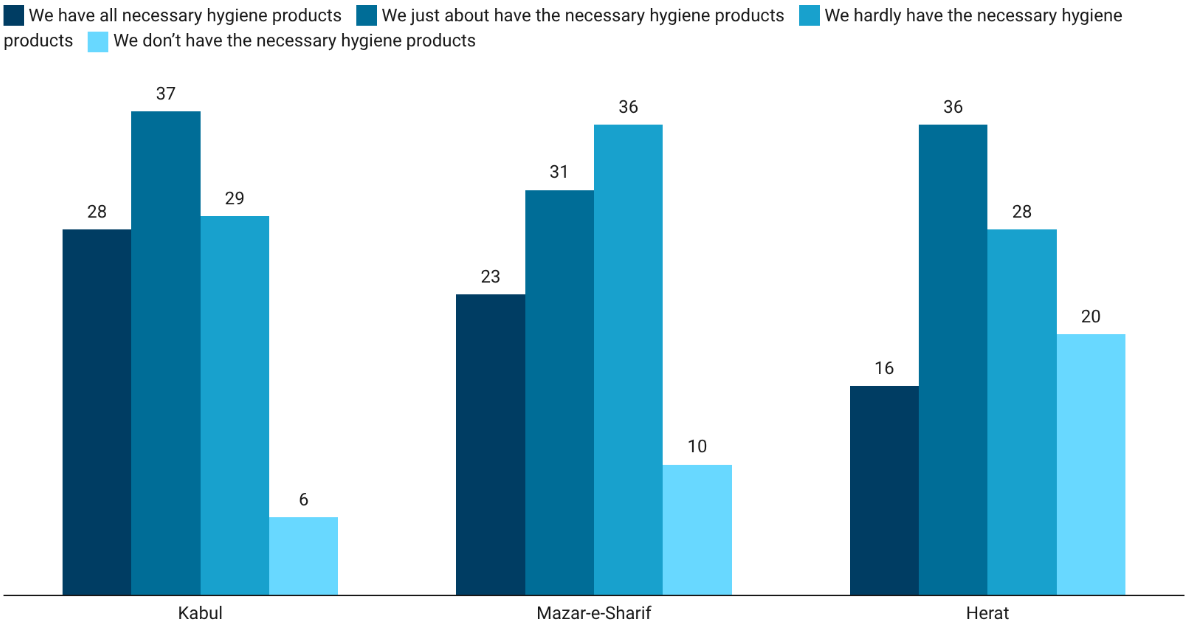
Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]



Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Kabul respondents with 28%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 23%, and Herat respondents with 16%. 37% of Kabul respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 36% of Herat respondents, and 31% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 36% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Kabul respondents with 29%, and Herat respondents with 28%. 20% of Herat respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, while the same is true for 10% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, and 6% of Kabul respondents.

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

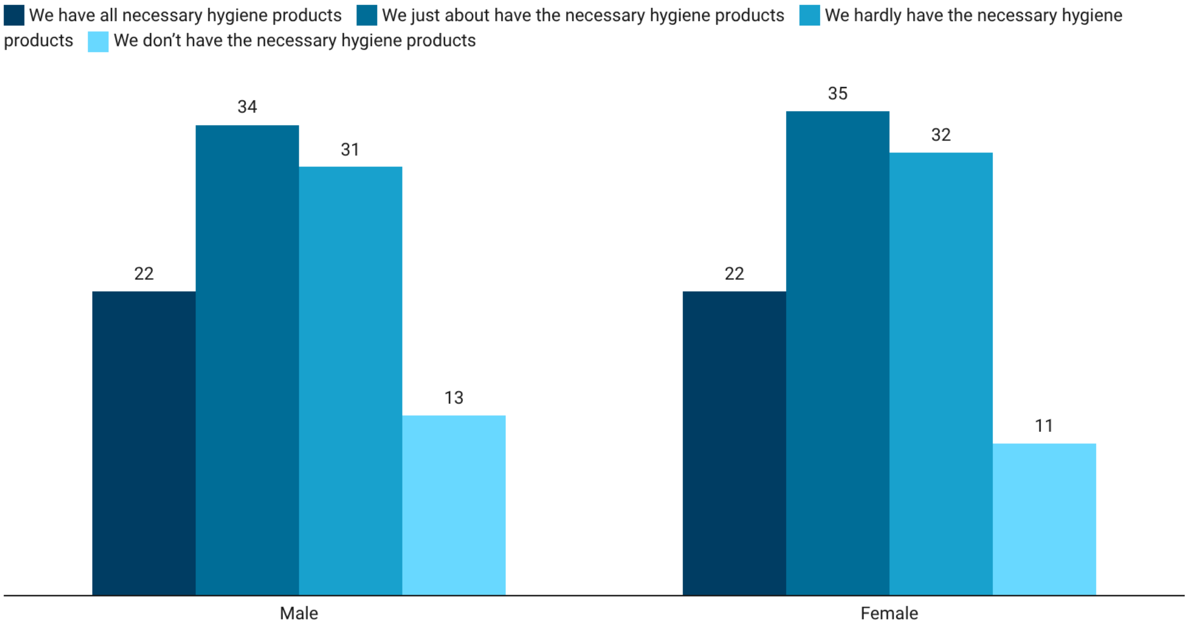
Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]



Among male and female respondents, 22% each have all necessary hygienic products, while 34% of male and 35% of female respondents just about have all necessary hygienic products. 31% of male and 32% of female respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products. 13% of male and 11% of female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

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

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



5.9 Access to medical services

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38% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 32% have access but they are not able to afford them. 30% do not have any access to vaccinations.

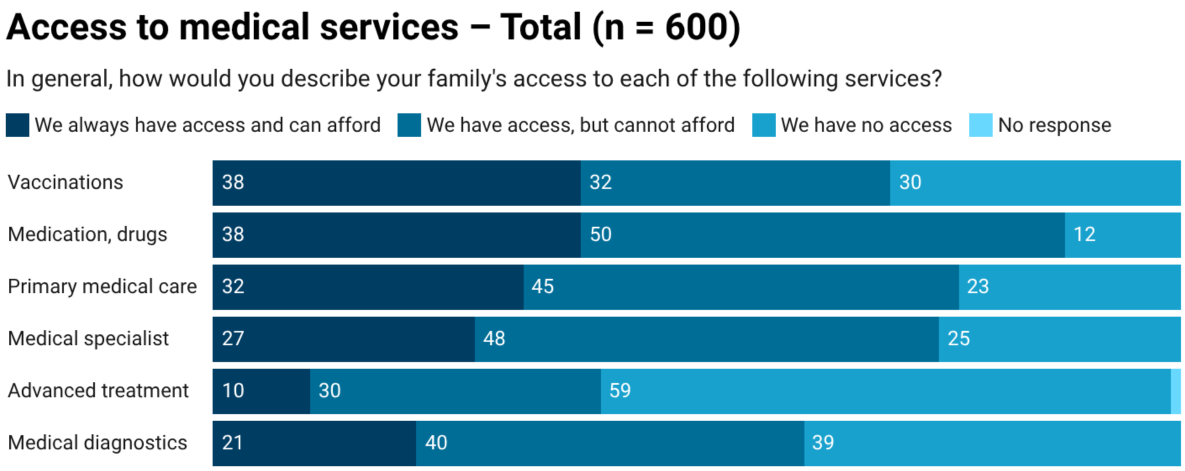
38% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 50% have access but cannot afford them. 12% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 32% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 45% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 23% have no access to primary medical care.

27% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 48% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 25% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

10% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 59% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

21% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 40% have access but cannot afford it. 39% have no access.



45% of Kabul residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 28% have access but cannot afford them. 27% do not have access to vaccinations.

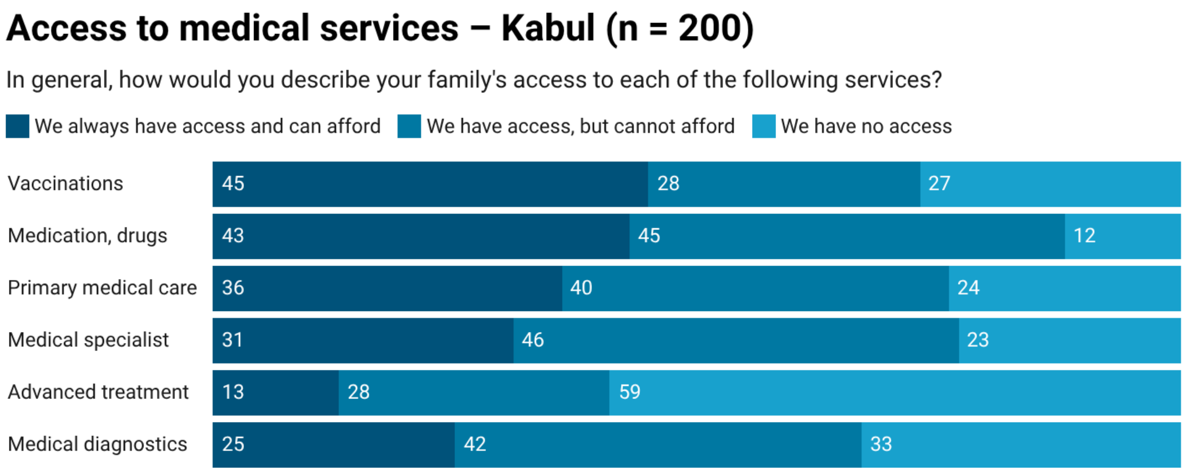
43% of Kabul respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 45% have access but is not able to afford it. 12% have no access at all.

36% of respondents in Kabul (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care/family doctor and can afford the visit, while 40% have access but cannot afford it. 24% do not have access to primary medical care.

31% of the Kabul sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 46% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 23% do not have access to a medical specialist.

13% of Kabul respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 28% have access but cannot afford it, while 59% have no access at all.

25% of Kabul respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 42% have access but cannot afford it. 33% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.



35% of Mazar-e-Sharif residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 33% have access but cannot afford them. 32% do not have access to vaccinations at all.

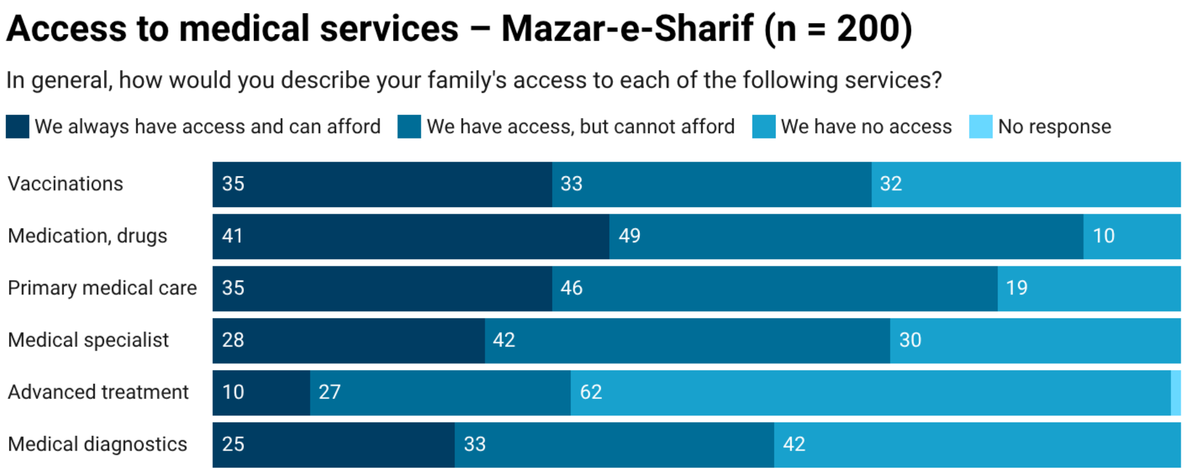
41% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 49% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 10% have no access to medication/drugs.

35% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 46% have access but cannot afford it. 19% do not have access to primary medical care.

28% of Mazar-e-Sharif sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 42% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 30% do not have access to a medical specialist.

10% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 27% have access but cannot afford it, while 62% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

25% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 42% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.



34% of Herat residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 35% have access but cannot afford them. 30% do not have access. 1% did not answer.

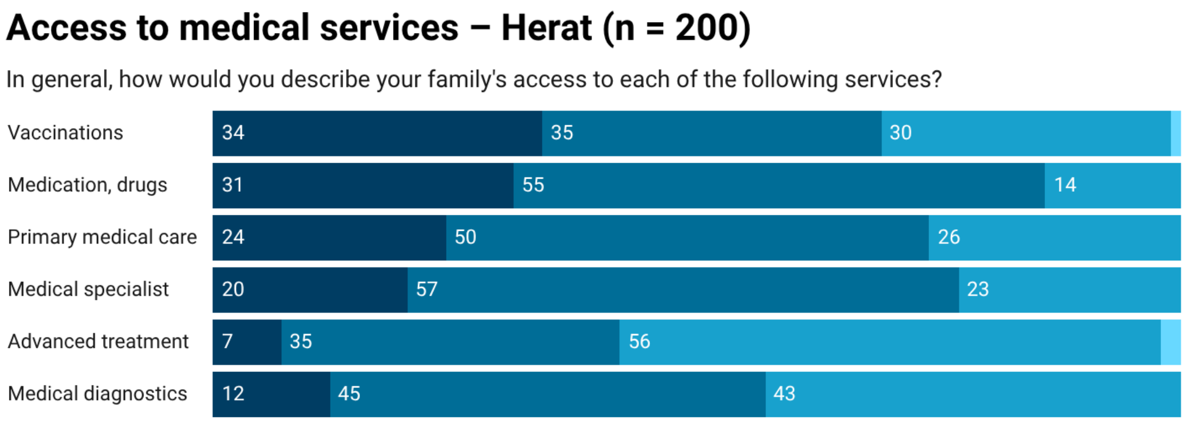
Among Herat residents (n = 200), 31% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 55% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 14% have no access to medication or drugs.

24% of Herat respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 50% have access but cannot afford it. 26% do not have access to primary medical care.

20% of Herat residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 57% have access but cannot afford it. 23% have no access to a medical specialist.

7% of Herat respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 35% have access but cannot afford it, while 56% do not have access at all. 2% did not answer.

12% of Herat respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 45% have access but cannot afford it. 43% have no access at all.



36% of male respondents (n = 390) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 36% have access but cannot afford them. 27% have no access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

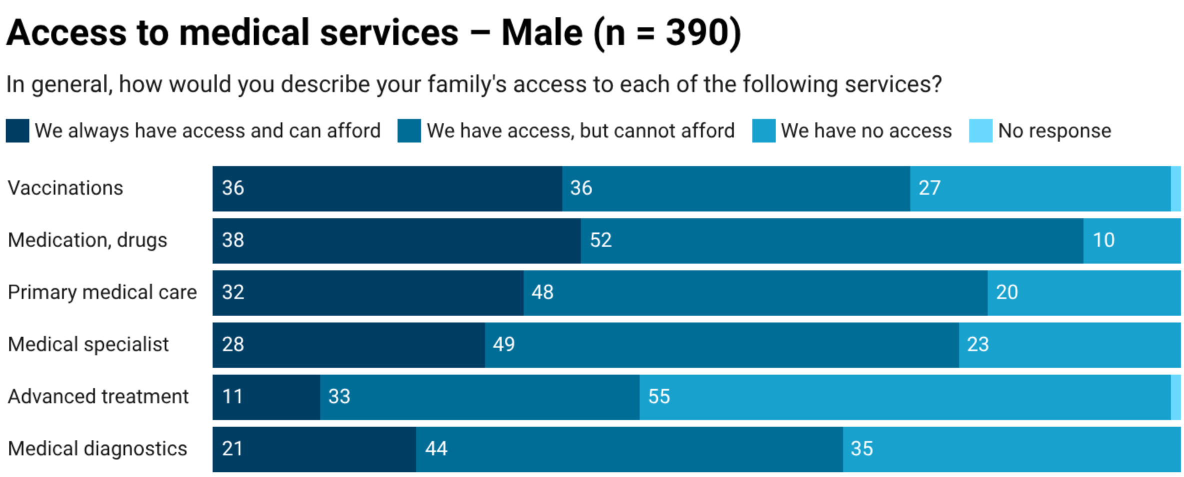
Among male respondents (n = 390), 38% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 52% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access at all.

32% of male respondents (n = 390) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 48% have access but cannot afford it. 20% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

28% of all male participants (n = 390) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 49% have access but cannot afford the visit. 23% do not have access to a medical specialist.

11% of male respondents (n = 390) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 33% have access but cannot afford them, while 55% have no access. 1% did not answer.

21% of male respondents (n = 390) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 44% have access but cannot afford it. 35% have no access to medical diagnostics.



41% of female respondents (n = 210) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 25% have access but cannot afford them. 34% never have access to vaccinations.

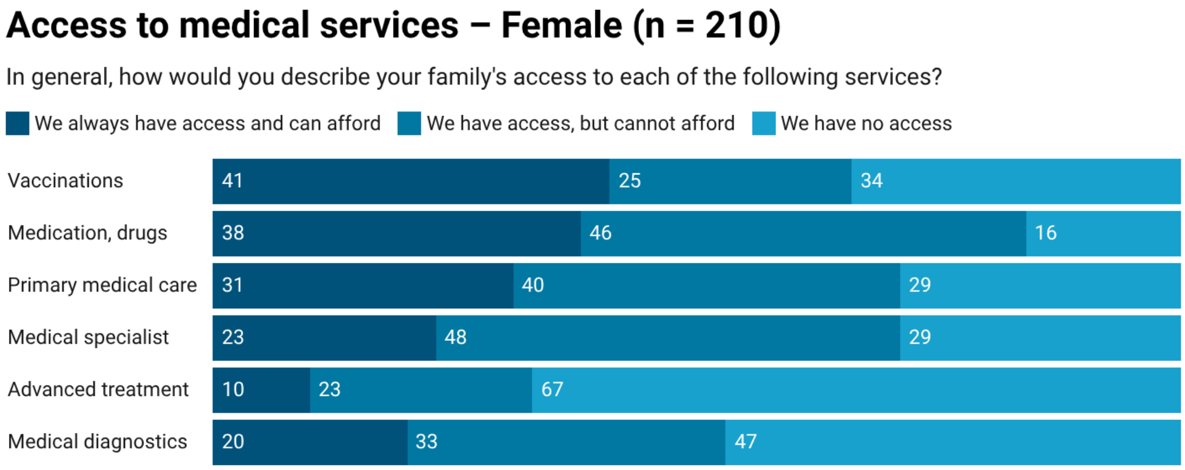
38% of all female survey participants (n = 210) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 46% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 16% have no access to medication or drugs.

31% of female respondents (n = 210) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 40% have access but cannot afford it. 29% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

23% of female respondents (n = 210) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 48% have access but cannot afford it. 29% do not have access to a medical specialist.

10% of female respondents (n = 210) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 23% have access but cannot afford it, while 67% have no access.

20% of female respondents (n = 210) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 47% have no access to medical diagnostics.

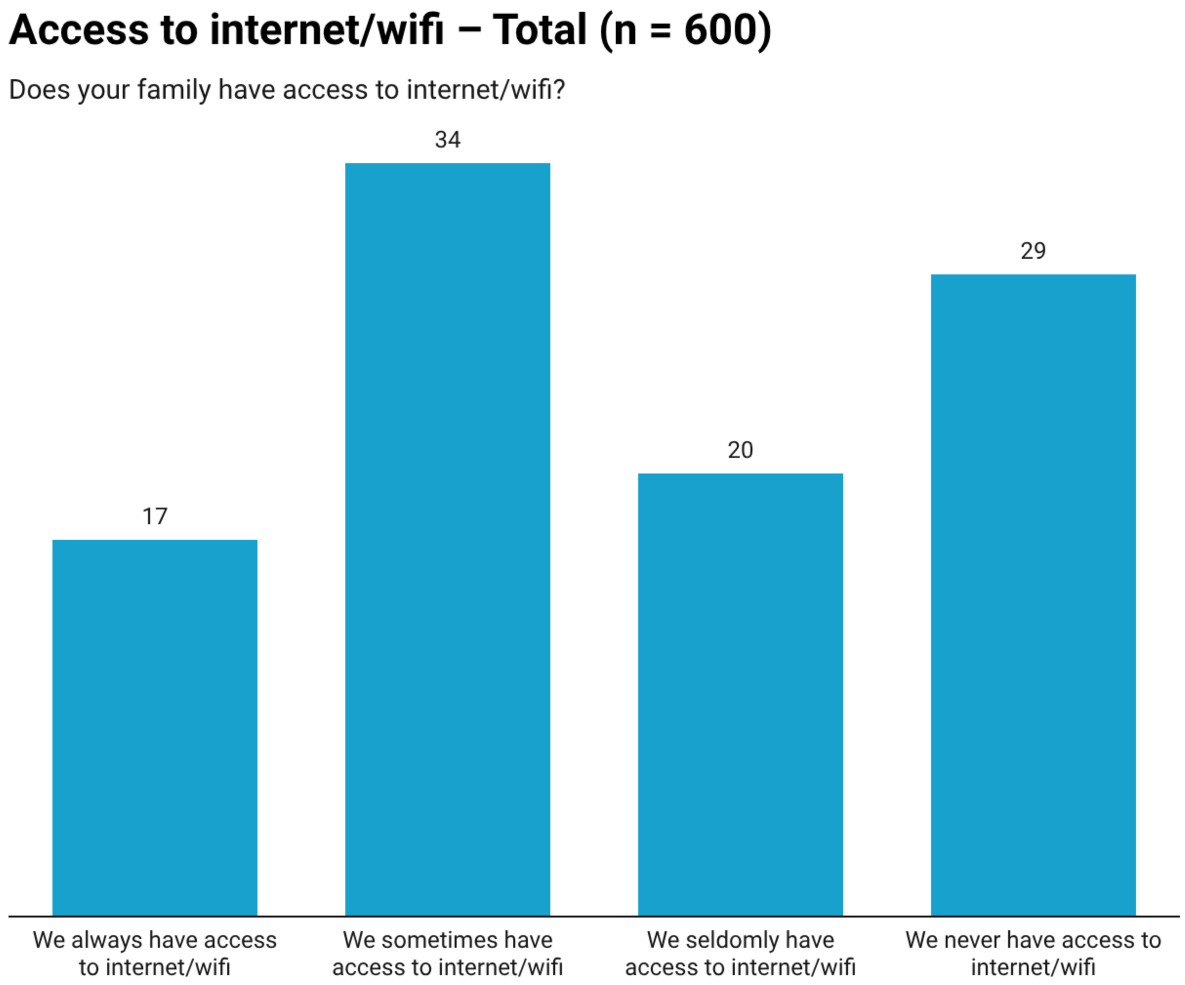


5.10 Access to internet/wifi

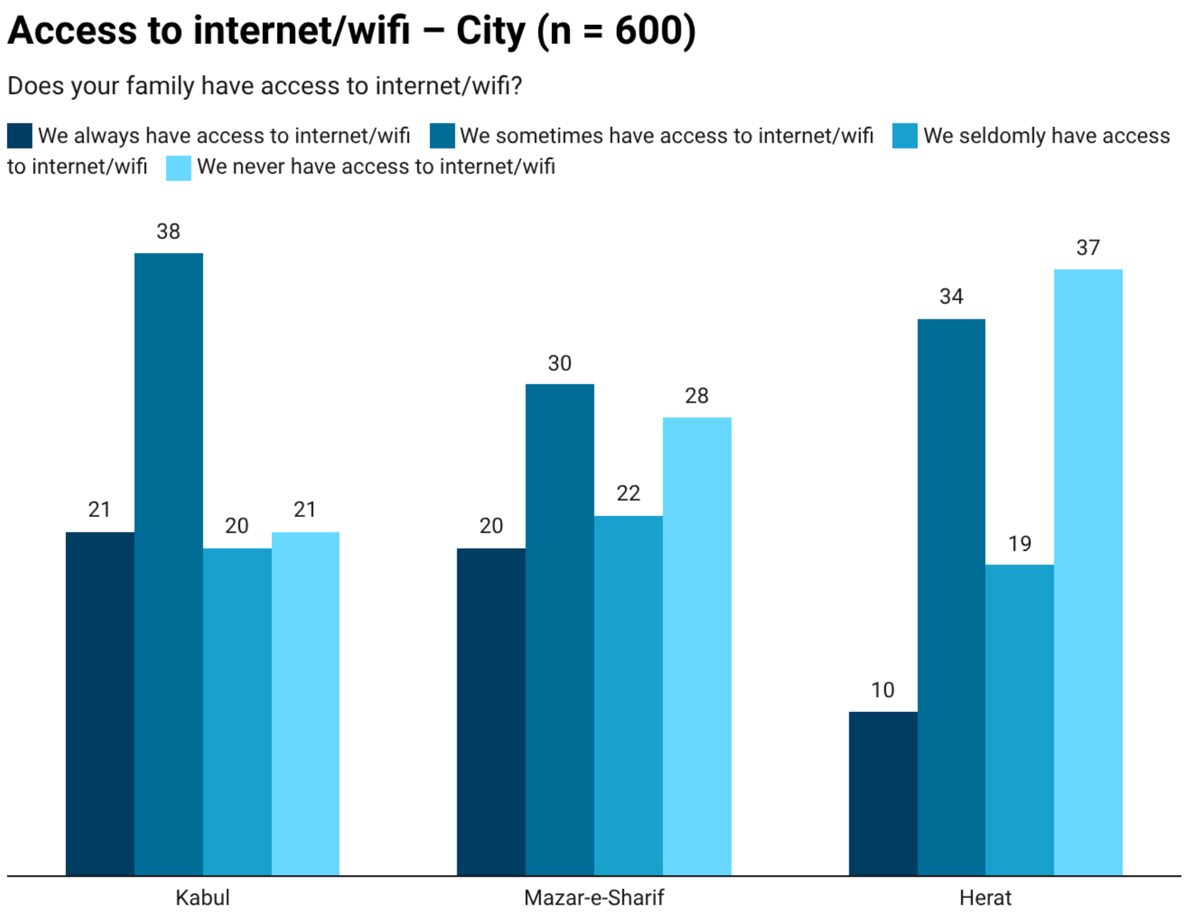
Last modification 2026-06-19 06:49

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

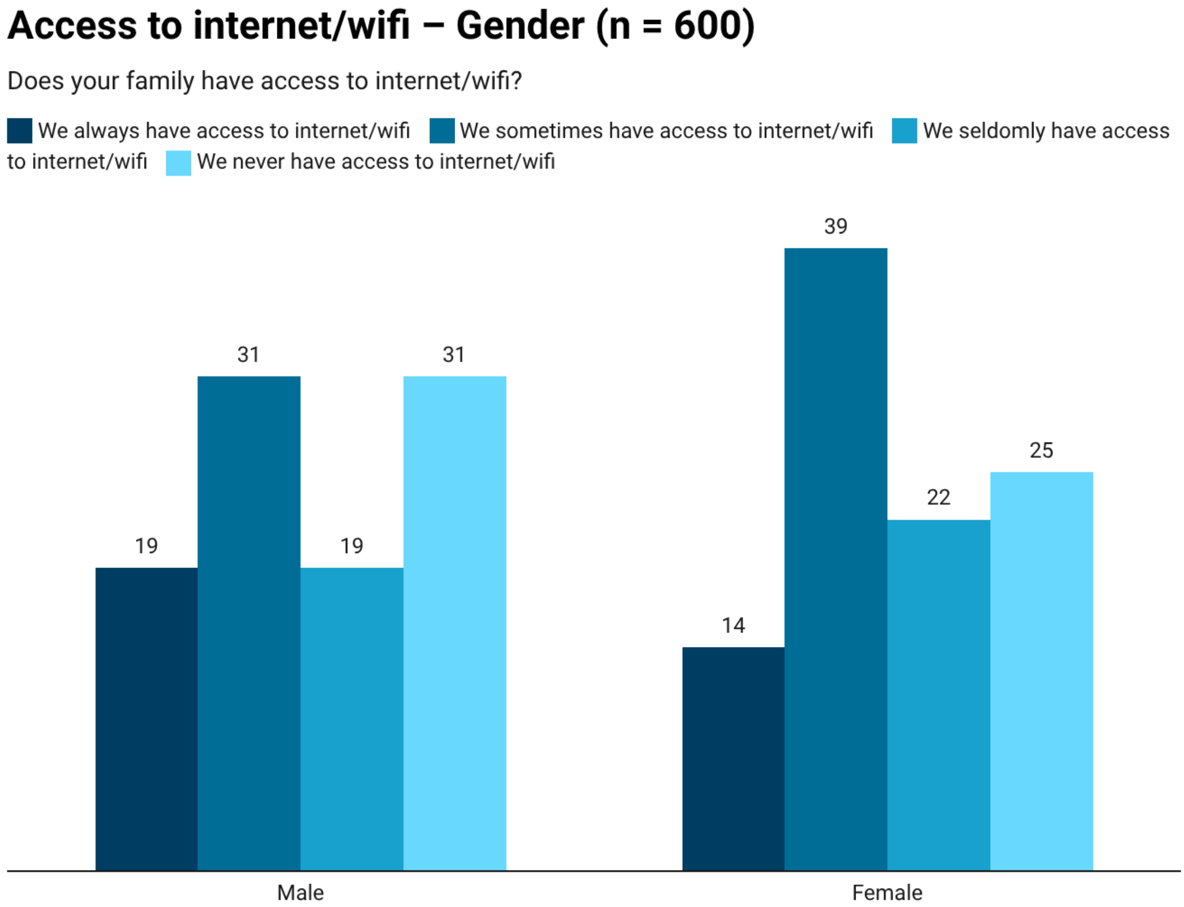
17% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 34% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 20% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 29% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.



The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Kabul with 21%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif with 20%, and Herat with 10%. 38% of Kabul respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 34% of Herat and 30% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Mazar-e-Sharif residents with 22%, followed by Kabul residents with 20%, and Herat respondents with 19%. 37% of Herat residents never have access to internet/wifi is, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif residents with 28%, and Kabul residents with 21%.



19% of male and 14% of female respondents always have access to internet/wifi, while 31% of male and 39% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 19% of male and 22% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. 31% of male and 25% of female respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

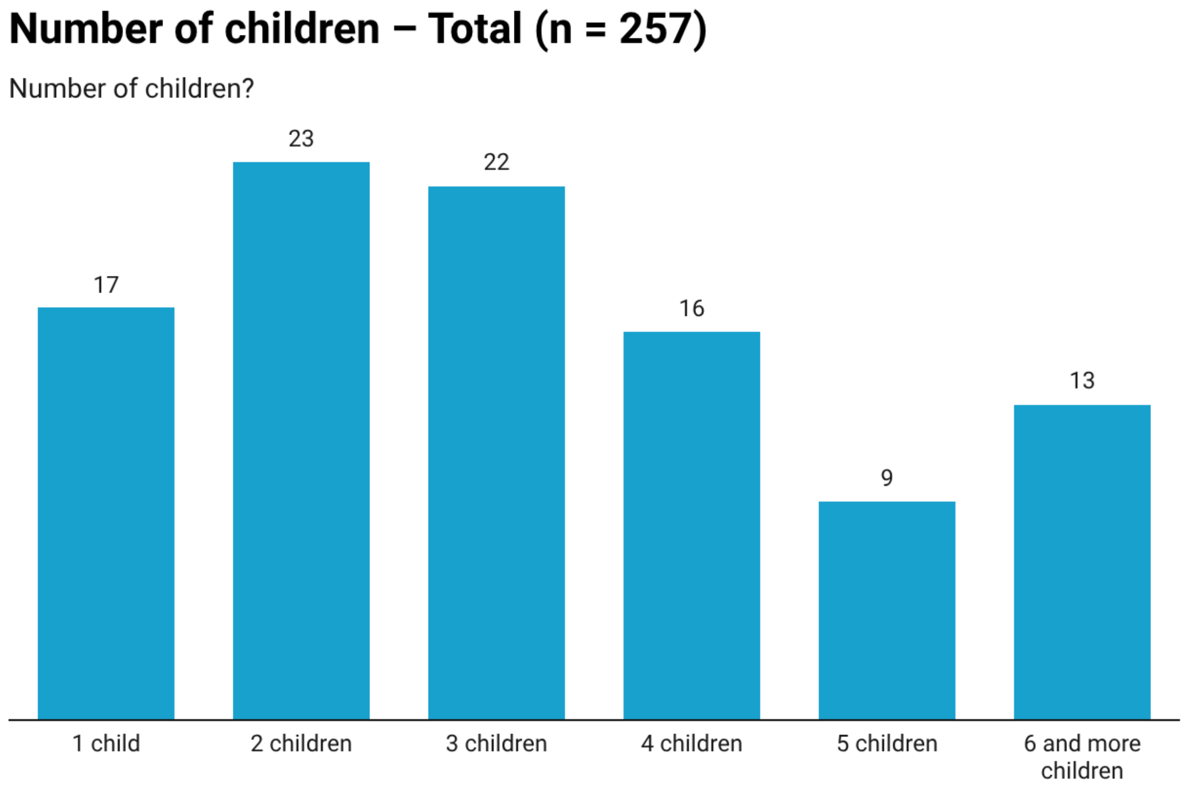


5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

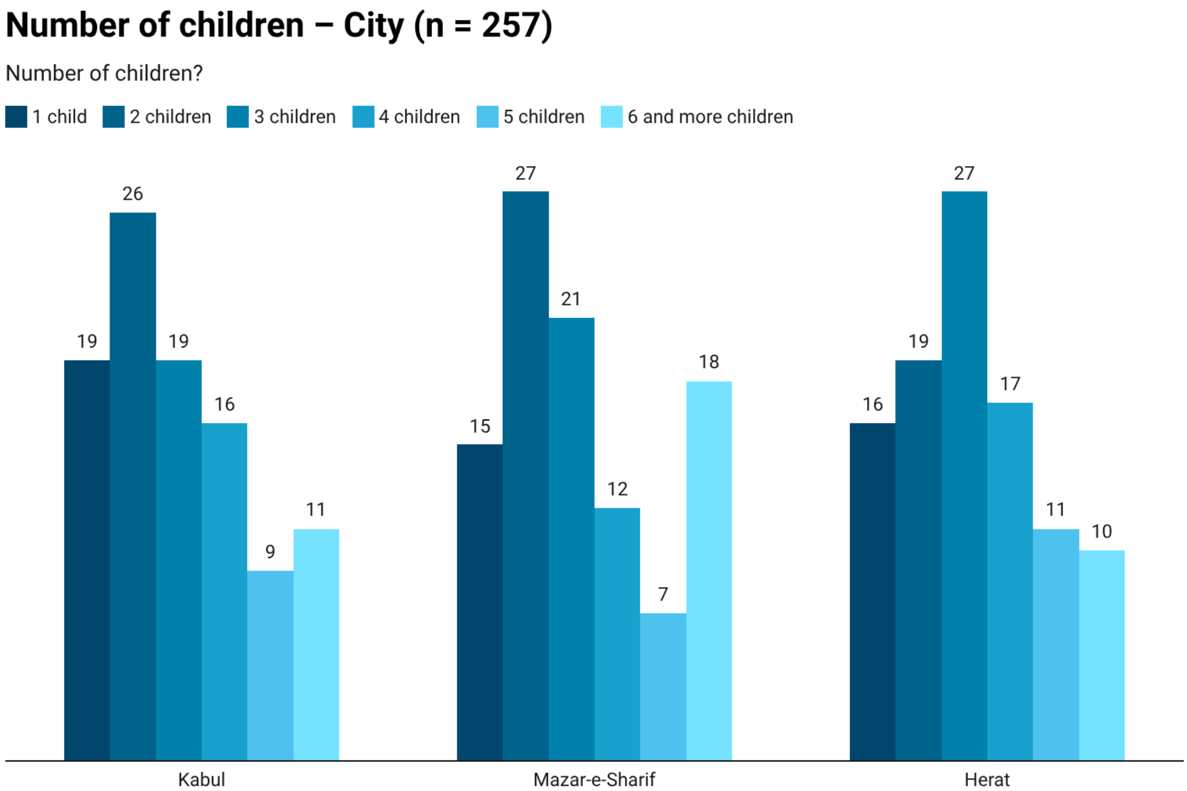
Last modification 2026-06-19 06:49

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 279). In total, of those (n = 321) stating not being single, 20% stated to not have children.

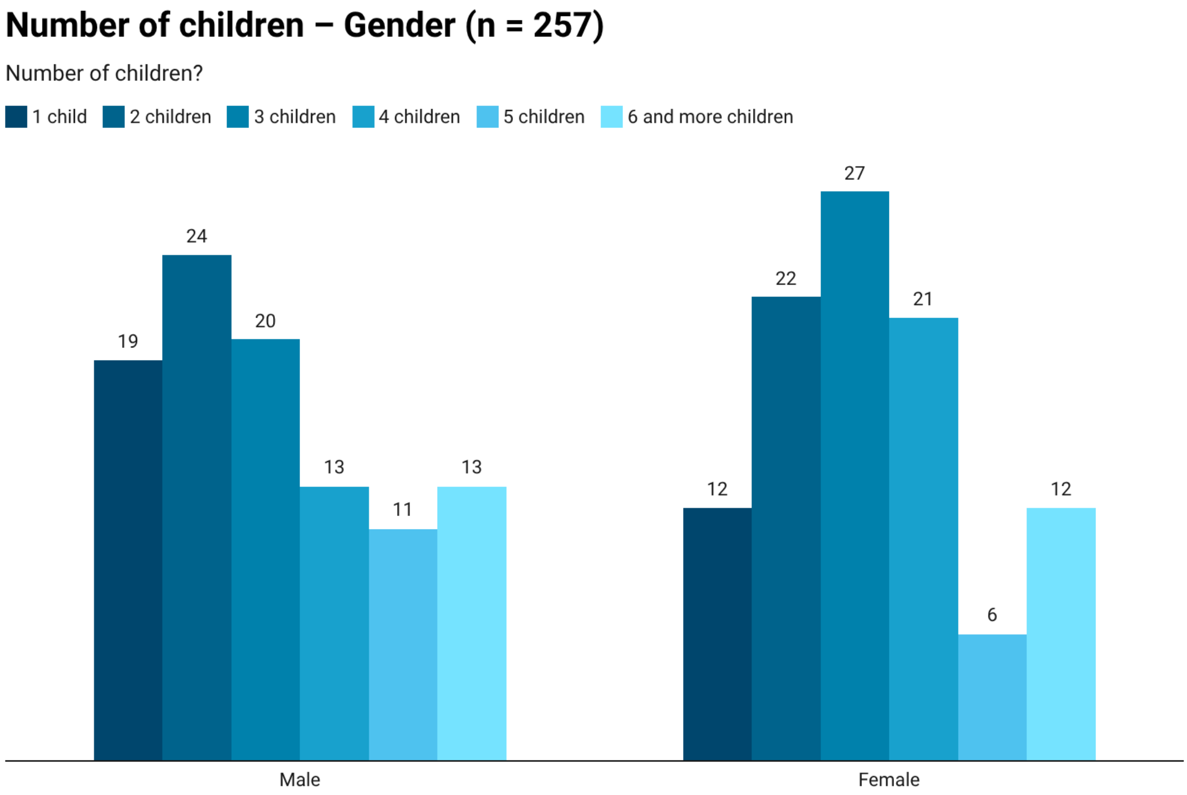
17% have one child, while 23% have two children (n = 257). 22% have three children, while 16% have four children. 9% have 5 children, while 13% have six or more children.



19% of Kabul respondents have only one child, while this is true for 16% of Herat and 15% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 27% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents have two children, followed by Kabul respondents with 26%, and Herat respondents with 19%. The highest proportion of those having three children is among Herat respondents with 27%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 21%, and Kabul respondents with 19%. 17% of Herat have four children, while the same is true for 16% of Kabul respondents, and 12% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents. 11% of Herat respondents have five children, followed by Kabul respondents with 9%, and Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 7%. 18% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents have six or more children, while the same is true for 11% of Kabul respondents, and 10% of Herat respondents.



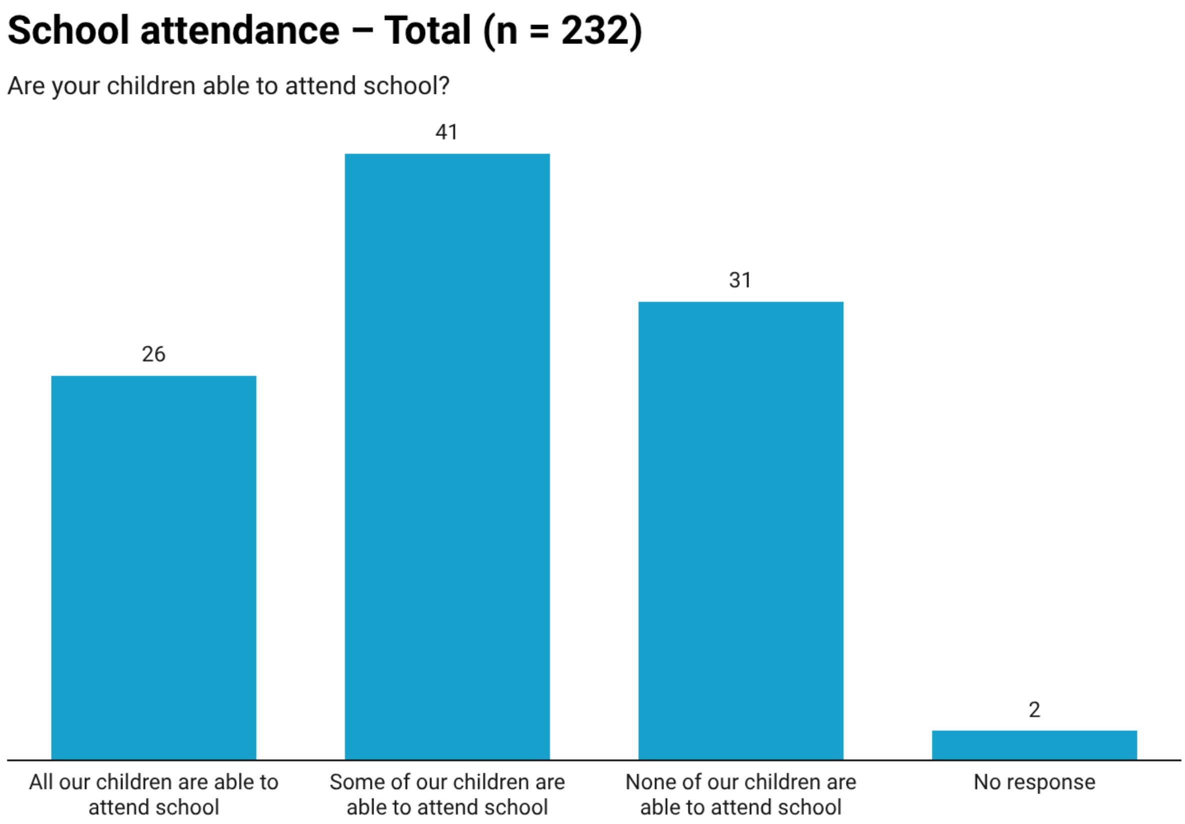
19% of male and 12% female respondents have one child, while 24% of male and 22% of female respondents have two children. 20% of male respondents have three children, while this is true for 27% of female respondents. 13% of male and 21% of female respondents have four children, while 11% of male and 6% of female respondents have five children. 13% of male and 12% of female respondents have six or more children.



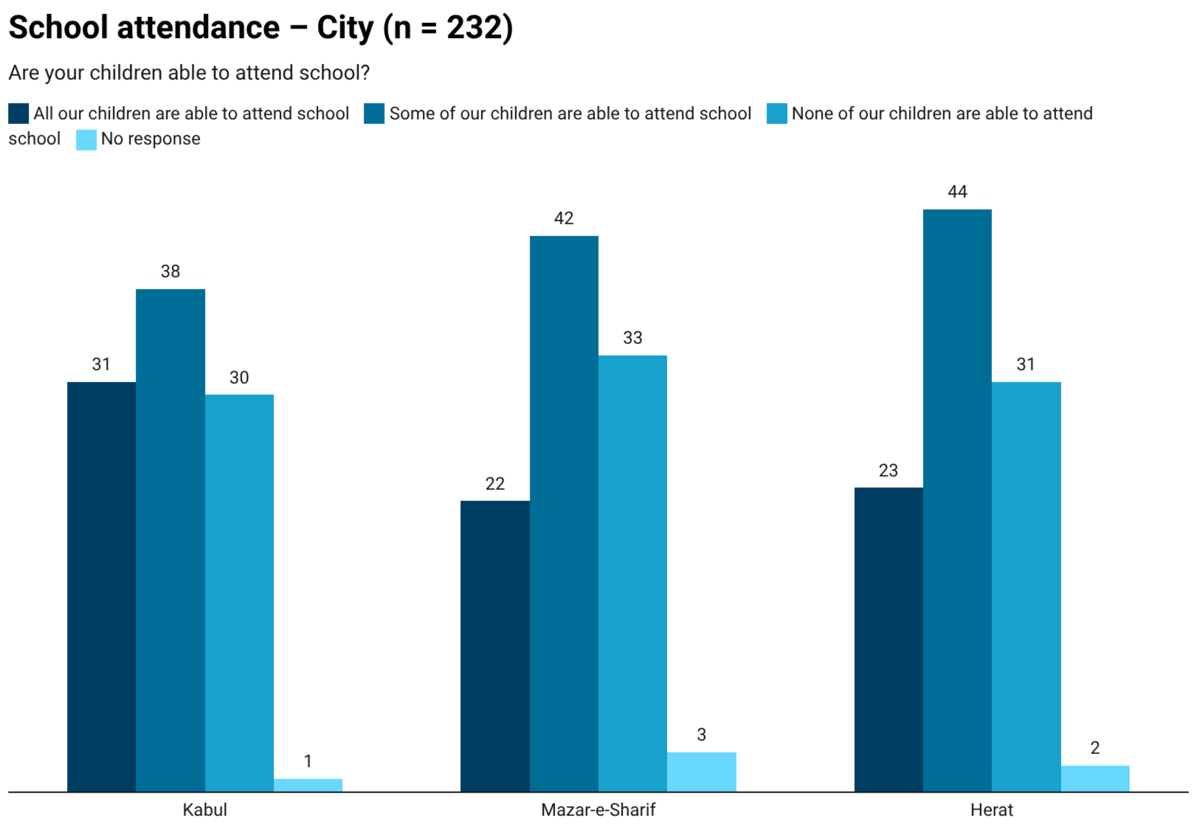
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 90% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 232.

Among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, 92% have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for Kabul and Herat respondents with each 90%. 89% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 94% among female respondents.

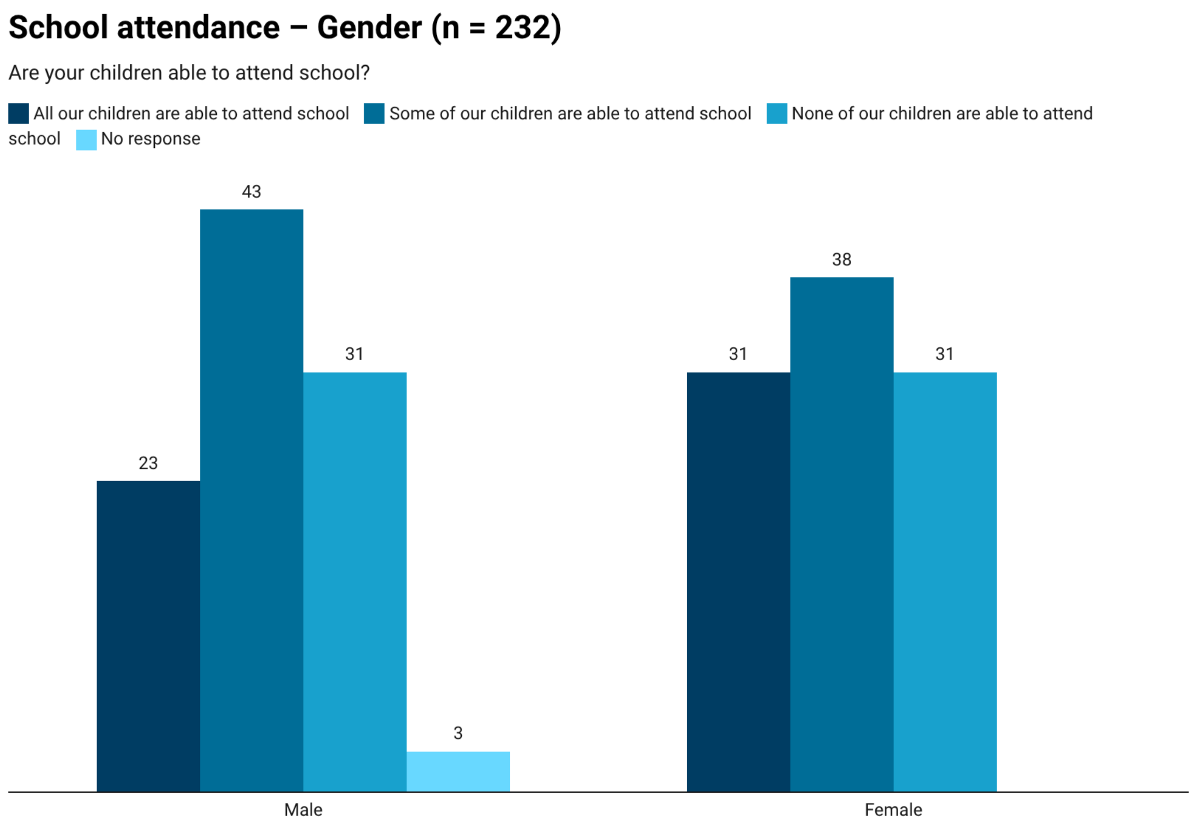
Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 26% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 41% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 31% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 2% did not answer.



City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Kabul with 31%, followed by Herat with 23%, and Mazar-e-Sharif with 22%. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Herat with 44%, followed by Mazar-e-Sharif with 42%, and Kabul with 38%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents with 33%, followed by Herat respondents with 31%, and Kabul respondents with 30%. 3% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents did not answer, while this is true for 2% of Herat and 1% of Kabul respondents.



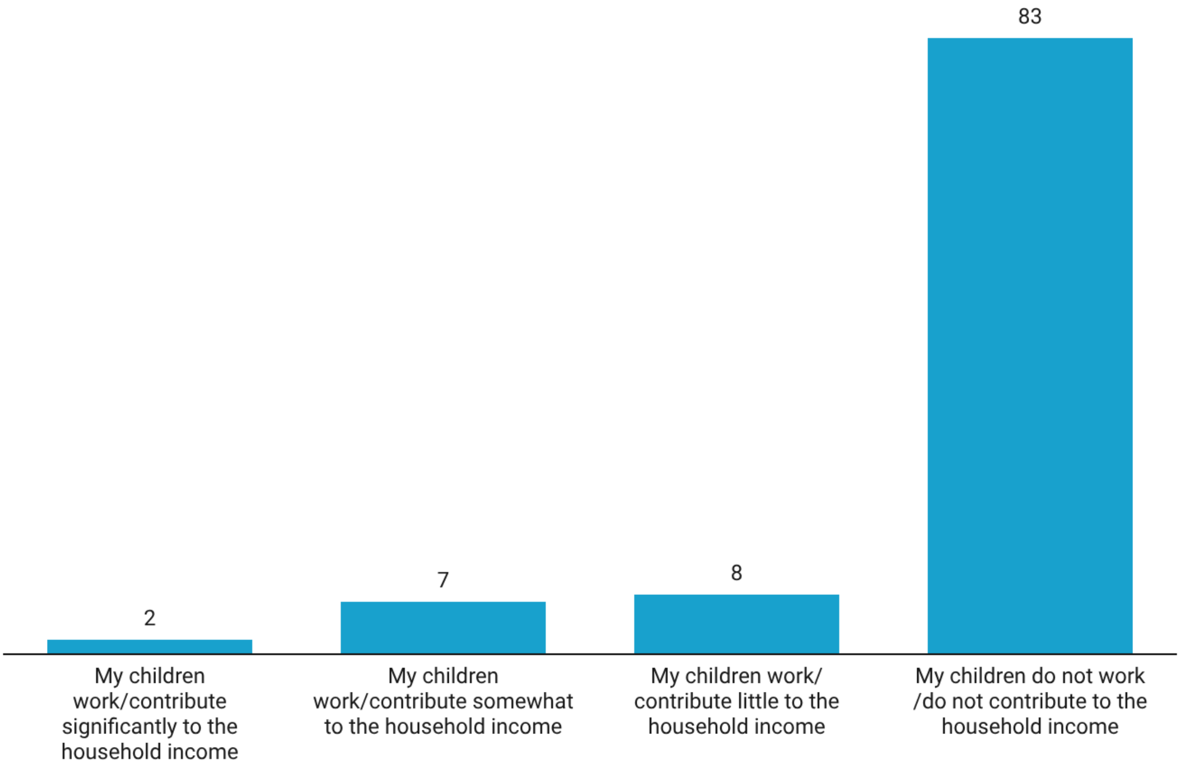
Gender comparison shows that 23% of male and 31% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 43% of male and 38% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school (n = 232). Among male and female respondents, 31% each admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 3% of male respondents did not answer.



2% of the respondents (n = 232) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 7% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 8% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 83% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 232)

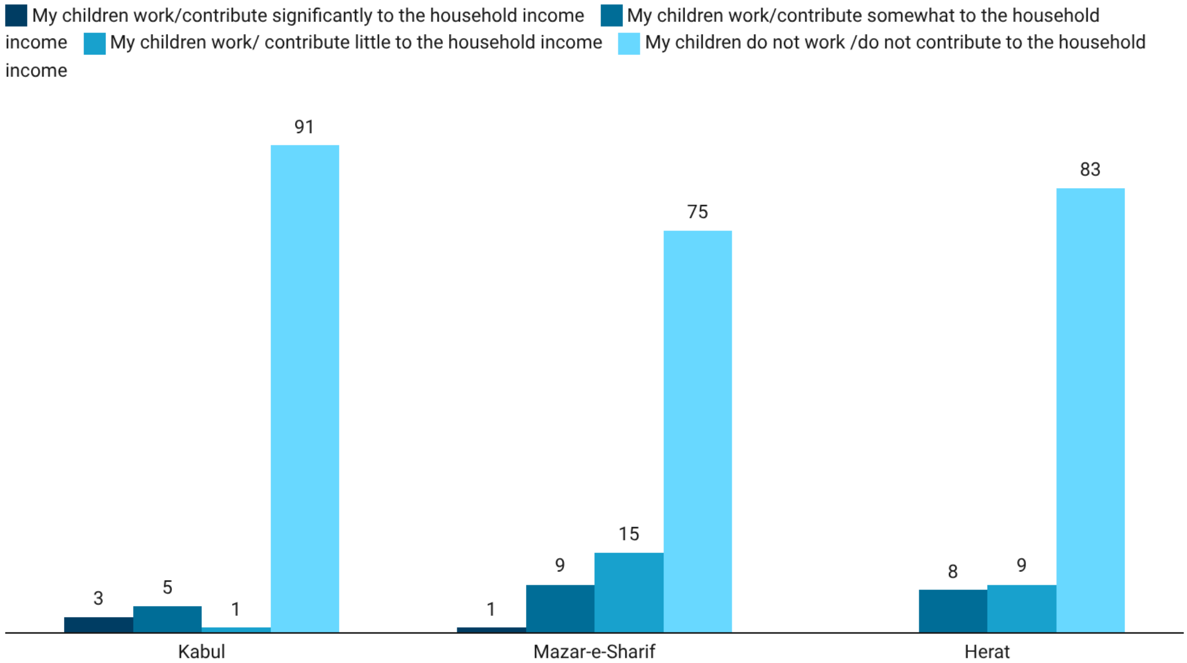
Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



City comparison reveals that 3% of Kabul and 1% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. Among Mazar-e-Sharif respondents, 9% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, followed by Herat respondents with 8%, and Kabul respondents with 5%. 15% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while this is true for 9% among Herat and 1% among Kabul respondents. 91% of Kabul respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 83% of Herat and 75% of Mazar-e-Sharif respondents.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 232)

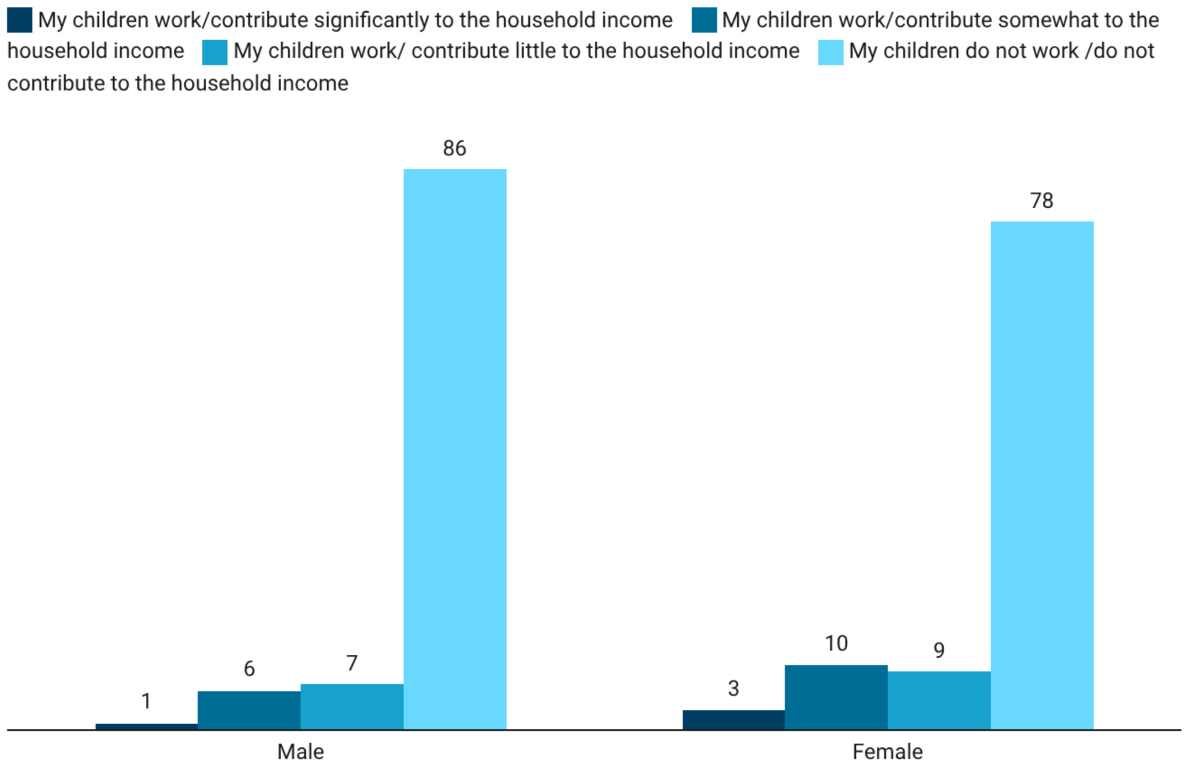
Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



Gender comparison shows that 1% of male and 3% of female respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 6% of male and 10% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 7% of male and 9% of female respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 86% of male and 78% of female respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 232)

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



6 Demographics

Last modification 2026-06-19 06:49

Ipsos conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Afghanistan on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 15 January and 10 February, 2026.

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

6.1 Location

Last modification 2026-06-19 06:49

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Kabul	200	33.3
Mazar-e-Sharif	200	33.3

Herat	200	33.3
Total	600	100

6.2 Gender and age

Last modification 2026-06-19 06:49

Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	390	65
Female	210	35
Total	600	100

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
16-19	195	32
20-24	165	28
25-29	135	23
30-35	105	17
Total	600	100

6.3 Highest level of education

Last modification 2026-06-19 06:49

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Illiterate	92	15
Elementary school	35	6
Primary school	45	7
Secondary school	119	20
Vocational/technical training	84	14
College/university	219	37
No response	6	1
Total	600	100

6.4 Marital status

Last modification 2026-06-19 06:49

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Single	279	46
Married	316	53
Cohabitation	1	0
Widower/widow	4	1
Total	600	100

6.5 Children

Last modification 2026-06-19 06:49

Number of children (n = 257)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	43	17
2	60	23
3	57	22
4	40	16
5	24	9
6 or more	33	13
Total	257	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 257)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	232	90
No	25	10
Total	257	100

Children (up to age 15) able to attend school (n = 232)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
All our children are able to attend school	59	26
Some of our children are able to attend school	96	41
None of our children are able to attend school	72	31
No response	5	2

Total	232	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 232)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	3	2
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	17	7
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	19	8
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	193	83
Total	232	100

7 Appendix: Questionnaire

Last modification 2026-06-19 06:49

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Kabul

Mazar-e-Sharif

Herat

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (do not read)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (do not read)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (do not read)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

Islamic School/Madrasa

No response (do not read)

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (do not read)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (do not read)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (do not read)

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response (do not read)

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

No response (do not read)

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

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response (do not read)

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response (do not read)

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

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response (do not read)

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

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (do not read)

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (do not read)

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response (do not read)

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (do not read)

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don't have the necessary hygiene products

No response (do not read)

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

	We always have access and can afford	**We have access, but cannot afford**	**We have no access**	**No response (do not read)**
Vaccinations				
Medication, drugs				
Primary medical care (family doctor)				
Medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)				

Advanced treatment (e.g. surgery, cancer treatment)				
Medical dia-gnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories)				

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (do not read)

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