

AFGHANISTAN

Provincial Briefs



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ministry of Economy



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP


Dec 2016

Foreword

To the citizens of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, it is a pleasure to present the third edition of the Provincial Briefs based on the three latest rounds of the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS)—formerly the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA)—2013-14, 2011-12 and 2007-08. The availability of reliable national and sub-national level statistics is key to monitoring Afghanistan’s progress toward its development objectives. The Provincial Briefs are part of a broader effort to develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the Ministry of Economy’s national and sub-national level projects and programs. As the government implements the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals and provincial budgeting, this report will provide useful guidance for defining targets, prioritizing planning and budgeting, contributing to more equal socio-economic development across Afghanistan’s provinces.

The Ministry of Economy of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and The World Bank wish to take this opportunity to express appreciation to the Central Statistics Organization and to the international community partners who contributed to the development of this report. In particular, we wish to thank the European Union (EU), UK Department for International Development (DfID) and the World Food Programme (WFP) for their technical and financial support to the ALCS.

We look forward to continuing future collaborative work with our distinguished partners.



Abdul Sattar Murad
Minister of Economy



Shubham Chaudhuri
World Bank Country Director for Afghanistan



Introduction

This third edition of the *Provincial Briefs* provides a comprehensive profile of the most recent progress on socio-economic outcomes in Afghanistan, both at the national and at the provincial level. This report arrives at a crucial point of Afghanistan's development, with an increasing number of Afghans falling into poverty as a result of the economic slowdown and increase in conflict. This report offers a rigorous evidence base for creating policy and informing Afghanistan's development agenda, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

The SDGs are part of a new United Nations agenda; a set of 17 goals to end poverty, decrease inequalities and slow climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind. Governments are expected to establish national frameworks to achieve the 17 goals, set targets for each, and must follow-up and review progress. Afghanistan is currently adopting relevant indicators and specific targets to achieve over the next 15 years. A concerted effort to address the goals, not only at the national but also at the sub-national level, is needed to achieve the SDGs. Monitoring of each province's performance is crucial to achieve the goals and the information on levels, as well as the progress of indicators in the *Provincial Briefs*, contribute to this monitoring effort.

The *Provincial Briefs* report builds on data from three consecutive rounds of the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS), formerly known as National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA), a nationally representative household survey conducted by the Central Statistics Organization. For all the indicators with comparable information in the three survey rounds, the report provides information on the evolution over the time period 2007-08, 2011-12, and 2013-14, as well as the spatial distribution of outcomes across Afghanistan's 34 provinces.

The indicators compiled in the *Provincial Briefs* span several dimensions of wellbeing, including poverty and inequality, food security, labor market outcomes, sectoral distribution of employment, education, gender, health and access to services and infrastructure. Building on the framework in the first edition of the report, we based selection and definition of the indicators are on their relevance within each of the welfare dimensions and on the existence of comparable data in all three survey years. With the exception of poverty and inequality, food security, and labor market outcomes, the report estimates indicators in 2007-08, 2011-12 and 2013-14, both at the national (*Afghanistan Profile*) and at the provincial level



Introduction

(*Provincial Profile*). Besides assessing the trends over time, the *Provincial Briefs* provide useful data for benchmarking each province's performance. For each indicator, the *Briefs* allow policymakers to compare each province's performance against the national average for 2013-14 (the vertical line in each graph marks the national average for that indicator in 2013-14), thereby highlighting “leading” versus “lagging” provinces compared to the national average. Moreover, for four key indicators, the report graphically benchmarks each province's performance. Each graph ranks provinces from the best performing (on top of the figure) to the worst performing (at the bottom of the figure) for the indicator under analysis using the latest 2013-14 ALCS data. For more technical readers, this edition of the *Provincial Briefs* also includes a *Technical Appendix* providing information on: i) the level of statistical precision of each of the estimates presented in the report; ii) the discussion of non-comparability across survey years of labor market modules and indicators; and iii) the methodology for the estimation of the 2013-14 poverty level in absence of consumption data. The *Glossary* section provides a short definition of each indicator and concludes the *Provincial Briefs* report.

The profile of Afghanistan which emerges from the *Provincial Briefs* demonstrates a diverse picture in development outcomes where progress coexists with persistent vulnerabilities and inequalities. The national profile reveals that Afghanistan has seen impressive improvements in human development outcomes—in areas such as education, health, and access to basic services. This overall progress, however, has not benefitted everyone equally. Widening gaps in access between Afghans living in different provinces highlight the need for policies that help equalize opportunities in lagging areas. Furthermore, the *Provincial Profile* shows diverging trends in development outcomes relevant to the achievement of SDGs across provinces. In this introduction, we will focus on two SDG indicators to demonstrate how provincial outcomes contribute to overall national development outcomes:

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

- By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all



Introduction

- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

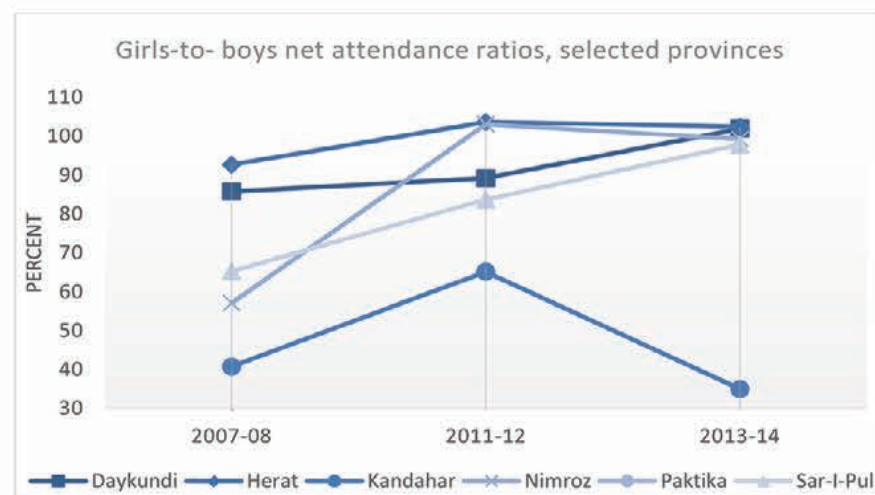
An important indicator to track progress towards achieving Goal 4 is the girls-to-boys net attendance in primary education ratio, which provides a metric of gender disparities at a very early age. Girls in primary school faced particularly stark challenges. We observed an increased girls-to-boys attendance rates in primary education between 2007-08 and 2011-12 but this rate fell between 2011-12 and 2013-14 and fewer girls than boys attended primary school. On average, for every three Afghan boys, only two Afghan girls attended primary school in 2013-14. Progress in eliminating gender disparities in primary education should also be evaluated at the provincial level. The *Provincial Briefs* shows each province's progress since 2007, allowing us to see the likelihood of reaching the target of eliminating gender disparities in primary school by 2030. Table 1, located at the end of the introduction, displays an estimated extrapolation of how many years it would take each province to eliminate gender disparities in primary education assuming the same pace of progress we observed from 2007-08 to 2013-14. Large variations across provinces in the pace of elimination of gender disparities. In two provinces, for example, gender disparities in primary education were already eliminated by 2013-14. In Daykundi and Herat more girls than boys attended

primary school; the girls-to-boys net attendance ratios in these provinces stood at 101.9 and 102.4 percent respectively. In addition, seven provinces would achieve equal gender access to primary school education in the next five years given their current rate of progress. Sar-e-Pul province, for example, achieved tremendous progress from 2007-08 to 2013-14 with an increase in the girls-to-boys primary attendance ratio from 65.3 percent in 2007-08 to 97.8 percent in 2013-14, an increase of over 30 percentage points in six years. At this rate of progress, Sar-e-Pul is on track to eliminate gender disparities in primary education within one year. Despite an almost equal chance for girls and boys to go to school in the province of Nimroz, the *Provincial Briefs* show a deterioration of girls-to-boys attendance ratios from 103.1 percent in 2011-12 to 99.3 percent in 2013-14. Moreover, in some provinces we observe a reversal of progress; in Kandahar, for example, the girls-to-boys attendance ratio improved from 40.7 percent in 2007-08 to 64.1 percent in 2011-12 but the ratio declined to 35 percent in 2013-14. This points to the need to monitor each province's progress carefully, even those that seem close to achieving development goals. In the majority of provinces (18 out of 34), the progress we saw from 2007-08 to 2013-14 would not be sufficient to eliminate gender disparities in primary schooling by 2030. In several of these provinces we observe large



Introduction

declines in girls-to-boys primary attendance ratios. In Paktika, for example, the girls-to-boys primary attendance ratio declined from 29.2 percent in 2007-08 to 9.4 percent in 2013-14, the lowest ratio in Afghanistan.



Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14.

Improvements of access to basic services—such as safe drinking water, electricity, and improved sanitation—are success stories in Afghanistan. The positive trend seen in the data of the previous period (2007-08 to 2011-12) increased between 2011-12 and 2013-14. In 2013-14, 65 percent of Afghans had access to safe drinking water, 89 percent had

access to electricity, and 39 percent had access to improved sanitation. Nonetheless, despite this clear progress, stark differences across provinces persist. Only about 15 percent of Afghans have access to safe drinking water in the three provinces with the lowest safe-water access rates, while 89 percent of Afghans have access to safe drinking water in the three provinces with the highest access rates. This inequitable access to safe drinking water may put the achievement of SDG 6, “By 2030 achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all¹” at risk.

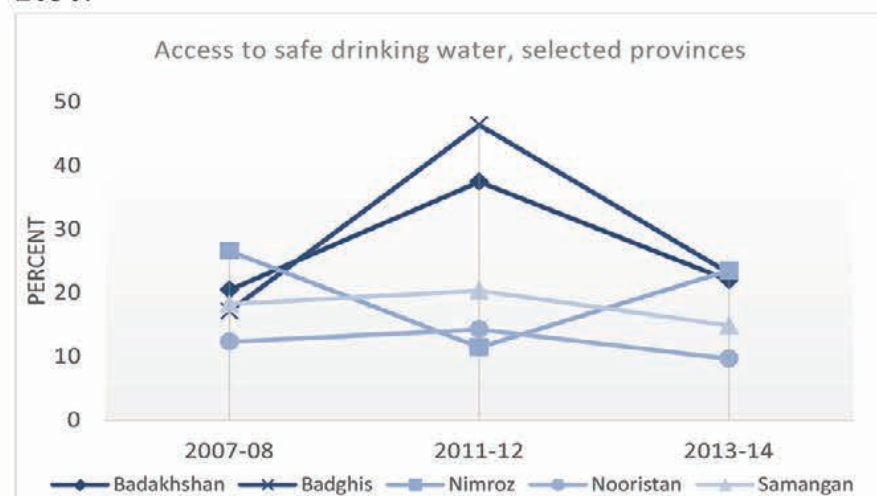
If the strong pace of improvement in access to safe drinking water from 2007-08 to 2013-14 remains constant until 2030, Afghanistan would achieve the indicator of universal access to safe drinking water within three years (by 2017). Looking at only national trends, however, conceals the important disparities in access rates across provinces. Considering the same annual rate of improvements as in the past, we observe that 5 out of the 34 provinces will not achieve universal access to safe drinking water by 2030. In the provinces of

¹ In this chapter, we will not assess affordability and we will only focus on universal access to safe drinking water, which we assume to mean 100 percent of the population is able to access safe sources of water for drinking.



Introduction

Badakhshan, Badghis, Nooristan and Samangan respectively only 22.0, 23.1, 9.6 and 14.7 percent of the population had access to safe drinking water in 2013-14. Despite improvements from 2007-08 to 2011-12, access from 2011-12 to 2013-14 declined, and these provinces would not achieve universal access by 2030. The province of Nimroz, on the other hand, showed steady progress from 2011-12 to 2013-14, achieving 23.5 percent access to safe drinking water, but the pace of progress is still too slow to achieve universal access by 2030.



Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14.

Afghanistan's country profile is the result of diverging provincial development trends. In line with results in the first two editions of the report, the *Provincial Profiles* reveal a strong difference in development performance across Afghanistan's 34 provinces across all dimensions of wellbeing. Despite progress in many aspects, large provincial disparities persist, potentially putting the achievement of SDGs in Afghanistan at risk.

Explaining determinants of differences in outcomes and trends across Afghanistan's provinces goes beyond the scope of this report, but the *Provincial Briefs* demonstrate the need to reduce provincial inequalities. This is challenging due to persistent conflict and declining government budgets. The availability of detailed statistics at the province level, however, provides the basis for policymakers to geographically target interventions to expand the supply of services such as education, health, drinking water, and sanitation to underserved areas.

Acknowledgements:

The completion of these *Provincial Briefs* are a joint effort between the Ministry of Economy of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the World Bank. Ismail Rahimi, Deputy Minister of Policy & Technical Affairs at the Ministry of



Introduction

Economy, has been leading the effort to prepare this report in collaboration with Seyar Ahmad Niaz, Director of Economic Policy. The *Briefs* are part of the World Bank's Programmatic Poverty Program for Afghanistan led by Silvia Redaelli, with a core team consisting of Christina Wieser and Walker Bradley from the Poverty and Equity Global Practice.

The team thanks for their support and guidance His Excellency, Abdul Sattar Murad, Minister of Economy; Shubham Chaudhuri, World Bank Country Director; and Stephen N. Ndegwa, World Bank Country Manager for Afghanistan. The team also acknowledges that this report would not have been possible without the professionalism and dedication of staff from the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) in Afghanistan—and funding from the EU, WFP and DfID—to collect the ALCS data.

Disclaimer:

All rights reserved. The findings, interpretation, and conclusions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank or the governments they represent. Copying and/or formatting portions or all of this work without prior permission may be in violation of

applicable law. The World Bank encourages dissemination of its work and will normally grant permission promptly. Any queries in this regard should be addressed to the Office of the Publisher, World Bank, 1818 H. Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, e-mail: pubrights@worldbank.org.



Introduction

Table 1: Achievement of selected indicators of SDGs by 2030, by province

PROVINCE	PROJECTIONS ^(A) : ELIMINATE GENDER DISPARITIES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION	PROJECTIONS ^(A) : ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER
	# years to achieve SDG with same pace as 2007-08 to 2013-14	# years to achieve SDG with same pace as 2007-08 to 2013-14
BADAKHSHAN	Not achieved by 2030	Not achieved by 2030
BADGHIS	Not achieved by 2030	Not achieved by 2030
BAGHLAN	Not achieved by 2030	4
BALKH	Not achieved by 2030	8
BAMYAN	2	9
DAYKUNDI	Already achieved	7
FARAH	7	3
FARYAB	Not achieved by 2030	5
GHAZNI	7	2
GHOR	Not achieved by 2030	10
HELMAND	Not achieved by 2030	1
HERAT	Already achieved	2
JAWZJAN	10	5
KABUL	6	1
KANDAHAR	Not achieved by 2030	3
KAPISA	4	6
KHOST	12	6
KUNARHA	Not achieved by 2030	10
KUNDUZ	Not achieved by 2030	1
LAGHMAN	Not achieved by 2030	5
LOGAR	Not achieved by 2030	1



Introduction

NANGARHAR	Not achieved by 2030	1
NIMROZ	1	Not achieved by 2030
NOORISTAN	3	Not achieved by 2030
PAKTIKA	Not achieved by 2030	3
PAKTYA	5	3
PANJSHER	4	7
PARWAN	8	4
SAMANGAN	Not achieved by 2030	Not achieved by 2030
SAR-E-PUL	1	8
TAKHAR	Not achieved by 2030	2
UROZGAN	Not achieved by 2030	15
WARDAK	Not achieved by 2030	6
ZABUL	7	2
NATIONAL	Not achieved by 2030	3

NOTE: (A) PROJECTIONS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THERE WILL BE A CONSTANT PACE OF IMPROVEMENT FROM 2007-08 TO 2013-14 PERFORMANCES.

NUMBER OF YEARS REFERS TO NUMBER OF YEARS FROM 2014 ONWARD. FOR EXAMPLE, IF NUMBER OF YEARS IS 9, TARGET WILL BE ACHIEVED IN 2023.

SOURCE: AUTHORS CALCULATIONS BASED ON NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, AND ALCS 2013-14.





Afghanistan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 644
Population in 2013/14 (millions) 26.0

Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14
Rural population (%)	77.6	76.5	75.9
Female population (%)	48.9	48.8	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	84.1	84.9	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	36.3	35.8	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	7.9	8.4	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	78.3	76.4	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2295	2410	-
Gini index (%)	29.7	31.6	-

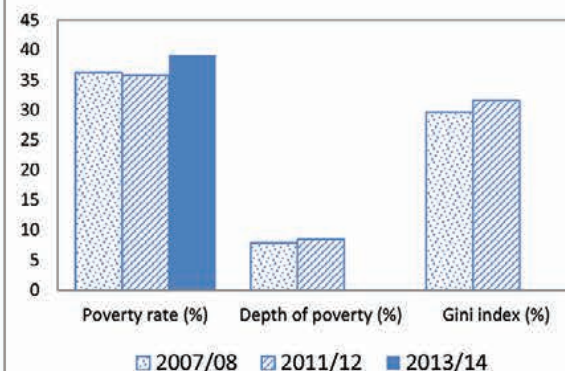
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	29.3	34.7	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	6.0	10.4	-
Protein deficiency (%)	18.5	25.3	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	20.9	19.9	-

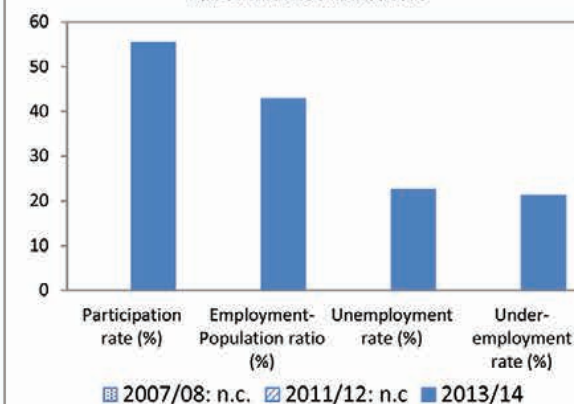
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	55.4
Employment-population rate (%)	-	-	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	39.7

Poverty and Inequality



Labor Market Indicators





Afghanistan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 644
Population in 2013/14 (millions) 26.0

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	7.7

Education

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	27.6	32.6	35.4
Average years of schooling—age18+	2.0	2.6	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	50.2	55.8	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	26.1	35.0	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	5.3	8.6

Gender ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	13.9	18.1	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	67.2	73.3	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	40.7	54.3	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	29.0

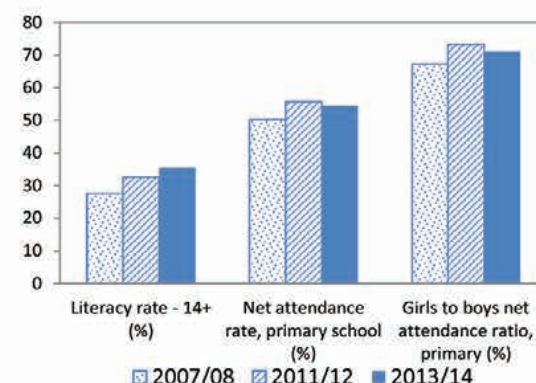
Health

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	30.4	51.3	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	21.9	40.6	46.4

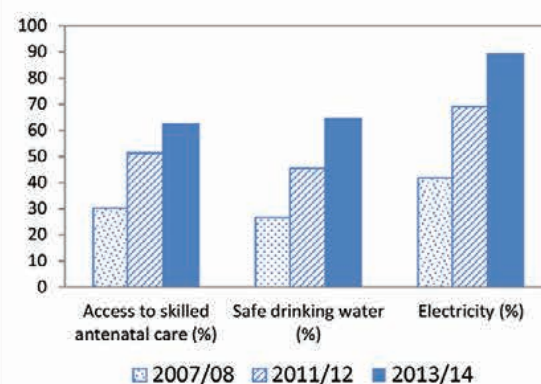
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14
Safe drinking water (%)	26.6	45.5	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	39.0
Electricity (%)	41.6	69.1	89.5

Education and Gender



Health and Access to Services



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14





Badakhshan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 44
Population in 2013/14 (millions) 0.9

Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	96.2	96.1	96.1	75.9
Female population (%)	49.0	49.1	49.0	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	86.3	82.6	80.3	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	59.7	62.7	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	22.8	14.7	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	61.8	76.6	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,523	1,693	-	-
Gini index (%)	34.0	24.8	-	-

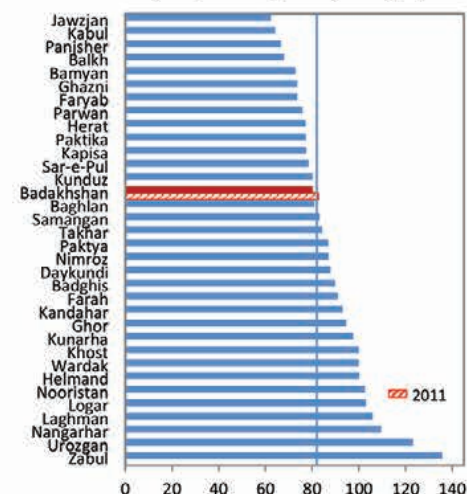
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	67.4	81.7	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	41.2	40.8	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	59.1	78.7	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	20.7	18.4	-	-

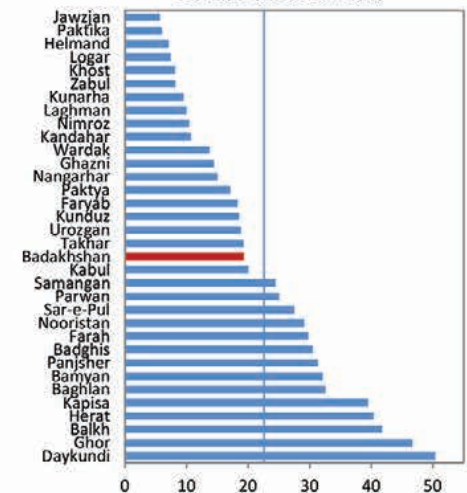
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	49.0	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	39.5	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	19.3	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	38.8	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	46.3	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Badakhshan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	44
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.9

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	43.6	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	3.6	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	21.4	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	14.0	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	9.9	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	30.8	37.4	40.2	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	2.0	2.6	3.2	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	75.1	68.8	71.7	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	41.5	53.5	48.3	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	4.3	10.5	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	17.8	27.0	30.8	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	92.5	93.6	90.9	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	76.5	84.7	78.0	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	16.2	29.0

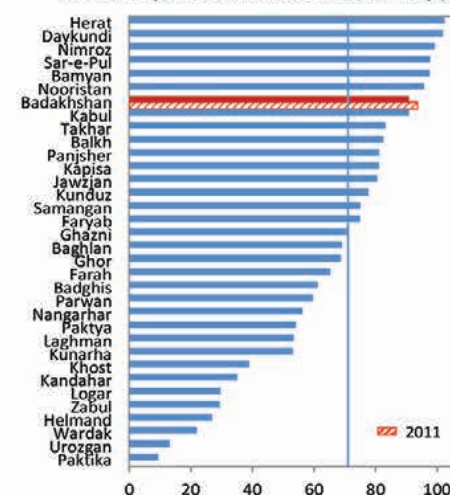
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	0.0	14.6	18.8	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	0.8	4.3	13.5	46.4

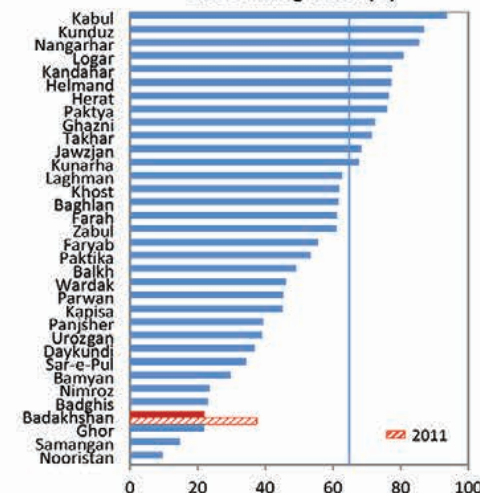
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	20.5	37.5	22.0	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	46.0	39.0
Electricity (%)	36.9	57.2	48.7	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Badghis at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	20
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.5

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	97.1	97.1	97.0	75.9
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	66.9	81.8	89.7	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	40.0	38.6	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	7.7	9.1	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	80.8	76.4	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,608	1,749	-	-
Gini index (%)	16.4	23.0	-	-

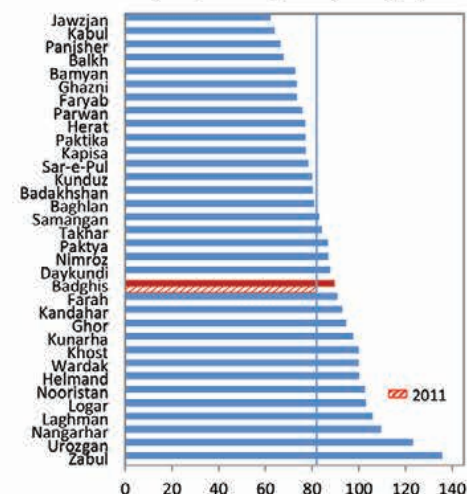
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	42.5	73.0	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	3.6	23.1	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	17.8	54.6	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	25.8	36.0	-	-

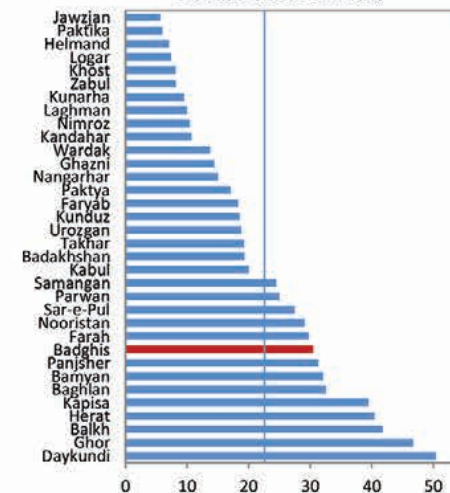
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	65.8	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	45.8	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	30.5	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	46.4	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	22.8	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Badghis at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	20
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.5

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	53.4	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	9.9	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	13.0	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	15.1	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	6.8	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	11.1	18.0	19.5	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	30.2	51.6	40.0	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	3.9	16.1	17.8	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	1.0	0.0	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	4.6	6.0	3.8	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	69.2	79.7	61.1	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	58.5	42.4	66.3	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	42.6	29.0

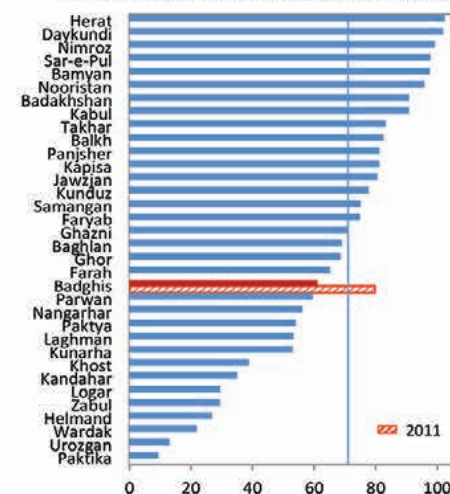
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	0.0	14.6	34.4	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	0.8	4.3	8.9	46.4

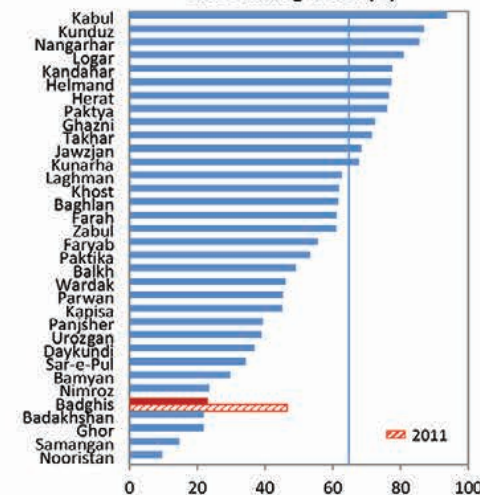
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	17.1	46.4	23.1	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	18.1	39.0
Electricity (%)	4.2	37.2	96.5	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Baghlan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	18
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.9

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	80.5	80.1	79.9	75.9
Female population (%)	48.8	48.7	48.7	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	82.3	82.8	80.8	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	17.3	29.8	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	3.2	5.9	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	81.7	80.0	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,496	2,223	-	-
Gini index (%)	25.4	22.6	-	-

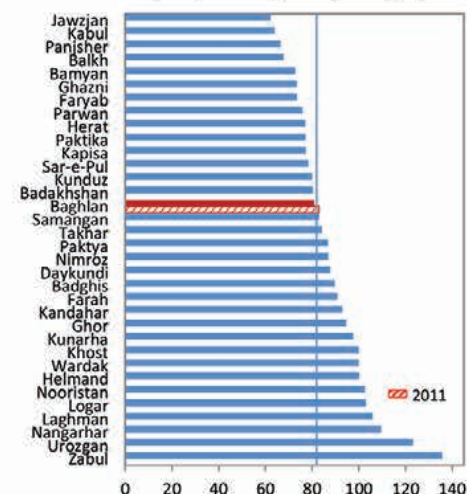
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	10.9	17.7	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	1.7	1.6	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	7.4	17.2	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	24.6	33.3	-	-

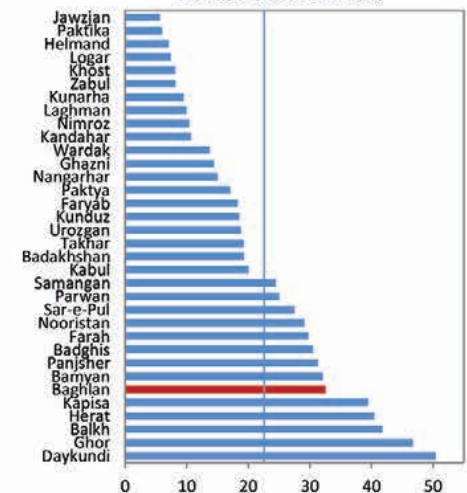
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	39.9	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	26.9	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	32.6	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	23.1	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	43.5	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Baghlan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	18
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.9

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	28.5	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	3.7	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	15.8	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	28.2	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	16.1	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	27.0	31.6	34.6	35.4
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	65.6	61.6	52.1	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	26.8	39.7	41.7	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	3.6	6.8	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	12.9	14.4	15.1	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	83.4	80.4	69.1	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	32.6	45.5	45.2	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	7.6	29.0

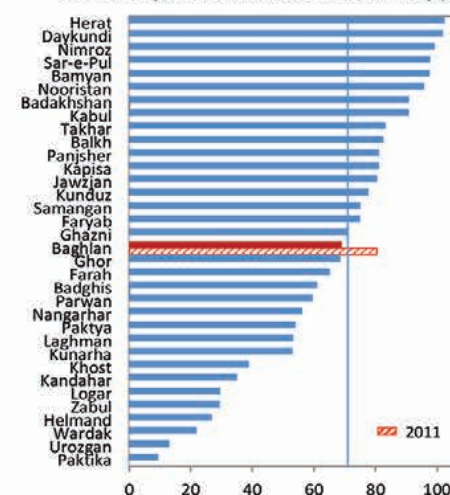
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	33.8	62.8	70.5	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	18.9	36.8	46.6	46.4

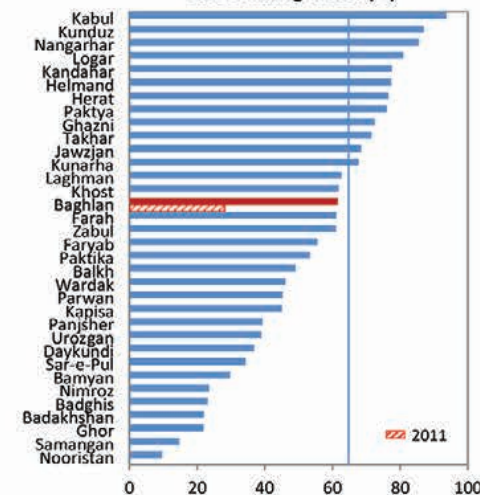
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	24.1	28.0	61.6	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	18.1	39.0
Electricity (%)	37.4	65.1	90.1	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Balkh at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	16
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.3

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	65.1	64.1	63.6	75.9
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.8	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	75.3	70.0	67.9	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	59.6	21.6	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	16.9	4.4	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	71.6	79.6	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,795	2,796	-	-
Gini index (%)	27.3	30.3	-	-

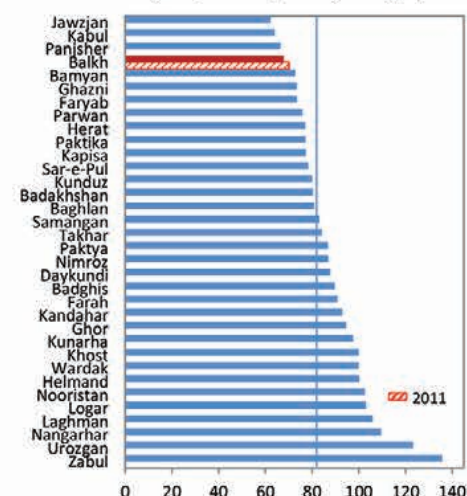
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	53.9	28.2	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	26.8	7.0	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	45.9	20.0	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	51.8	13.8	-	-

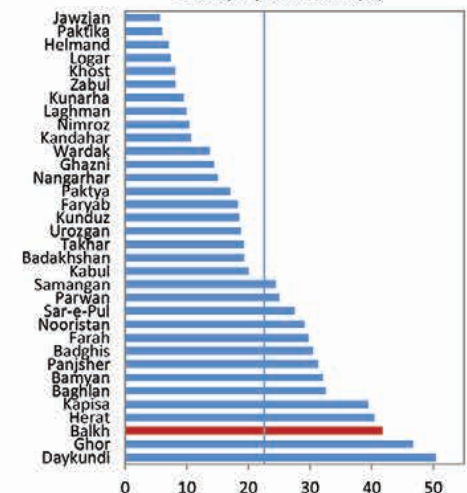
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	65.6	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	38.2	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	41.8	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	39.5	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	41.9	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Balkh at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	16
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.3

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	34.3	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	17.1	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	11.5	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	24.9	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	6.1	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	30.1	39.4	39.2	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	2.0	3.1	3.6	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	57.6	66.1	63.9	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	29.0	42.5	40.8	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	9.7	13.2	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	20.7	28.0	26.3	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	87.2	87.7	82.5	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	67.7	73.9	68.8	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	45.9	29.0

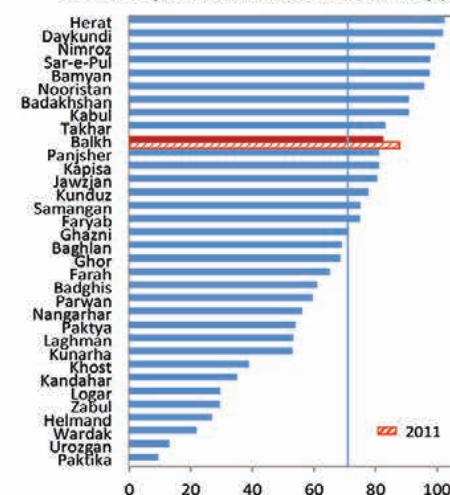
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	43.4	87.8	85.8	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	24.7	53.2	50.5	46.4

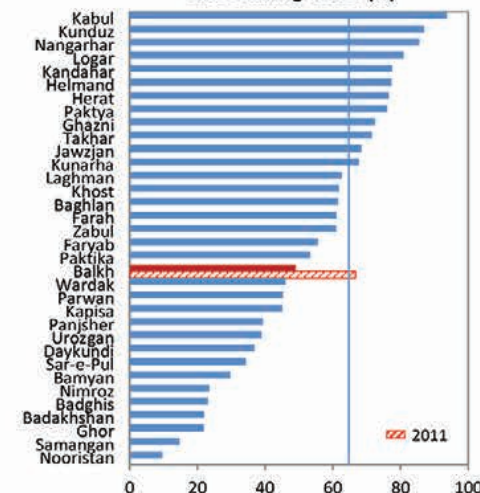
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	28.8	66.6	49.1	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	22.3	39.0
Electricity (%)	57.1	76.5	92.1	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Bamyan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	18
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	97.3	97.2	97.1	75.9
Female population (%)	49.3	49.3	49.3	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	85.4	75.1	72.9	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	53.1	40.5	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	13.0	10.1	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	75.6	75.2	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,654	1,707	-	-
Gini index (%)	27.7	26.4	-	-

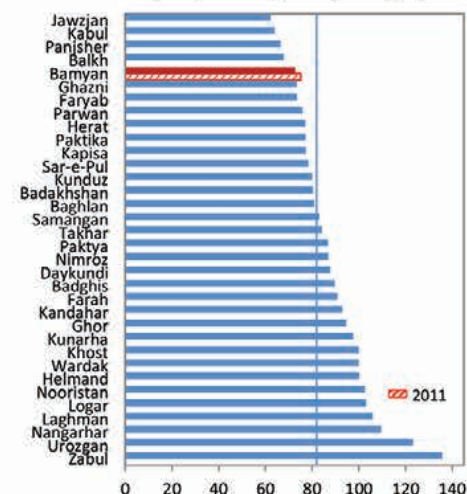
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	29.1	45.1	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	0.7	11.8	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	13.7	35.4	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	45.1	35.8	-	-

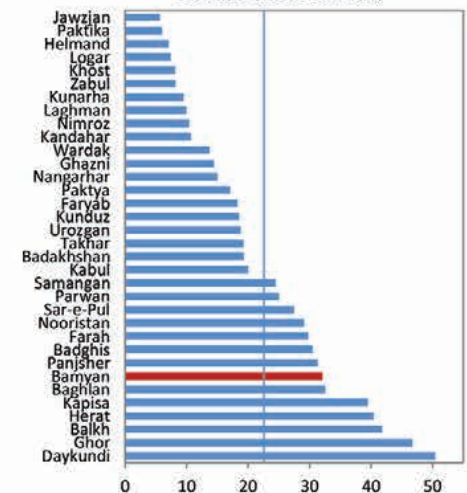
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	62.7	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	42.6	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	32.1	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	26.5	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	40.4	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Bamyan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	18
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	72.9	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	5.3	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	4.8	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	6.5	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	6.0	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	23.5	37.1	39.5	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.1	2.2	2.6	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	63.2	66.2	76.2	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	21.6	39.3	45.0	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	3.5	10.5	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	10.2	20.1	25.2	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	86.7	86.8	97.6	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	56.9	79.1	71.0	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	46.7	29.0

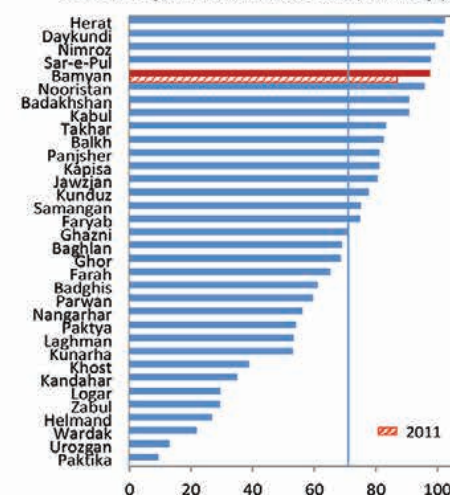
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	26.9	63.4	79.4	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	9.6	41.9	49.4	46.4

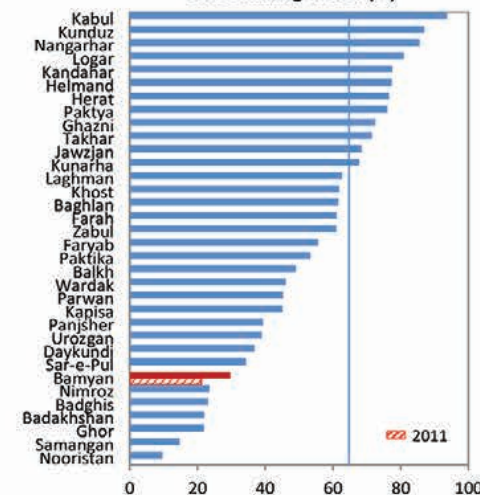
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	13.1	21.1	29.7	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	30.3	39.0
Electricity (%)	41.3	96.1	94.5	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Daykundi at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 17
Population in 2013/14 (millions) 0.4

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	99.2	99.2	100.0	75.9
Female population (%)	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	90.8	84.7	87.7	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	43.3	39.6	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	10.6	9.8	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	75.4	75.1	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,695	1,930	-	-
Gini index (%)	24.8	30.6	-	-

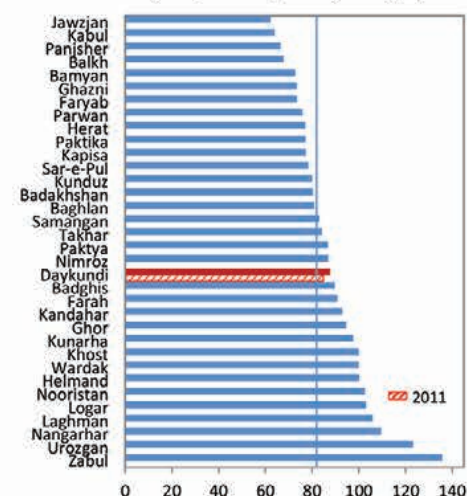
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	19.4	24.4	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	2.0	3.9	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	9.2	18.6	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	43.0	45.1	-	-

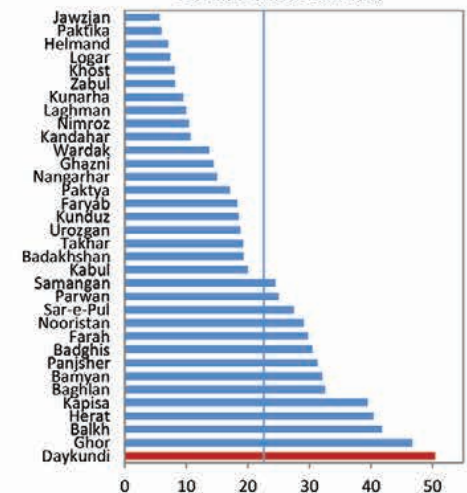
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	47.8	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	23.7	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	50.4	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	20.2	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	32.1	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Daykundi at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	17
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	55.1	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	4.4	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	15.6	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	14.9	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	6.0	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	22.0	35.0	31.2	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	0.8	1.4	1.4	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	71.4	73.6	63.7	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	20.5	40.7	45.6	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	2.5	8.4	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	13.6	20.8	20.3	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	85.8	89.2	101.9	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	61.7	70.6	72.1	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	21.5	29.0

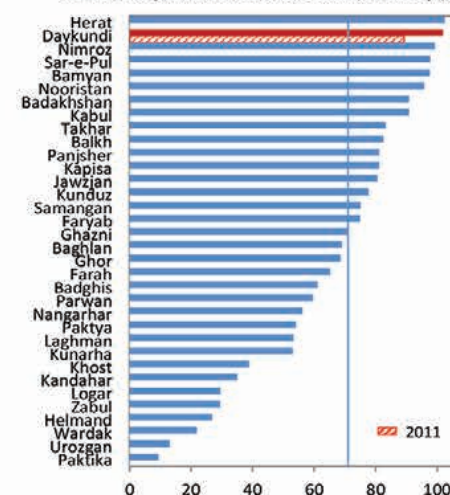
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	23.0	32.4	19.8	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	5.4	18.5	12.6	46.4

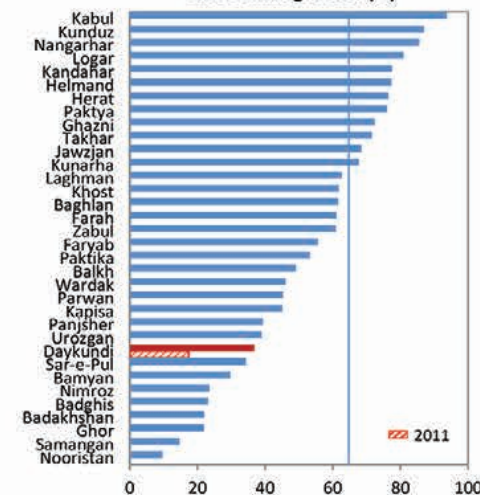
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	13.9	17.4	36.9	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	17.6	39.0
Electricity (%)	44.2	96.1	96.5	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Farah at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	49
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.5

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	93.0	92.8	92.7	75.9
Female population (%)	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	102.6	97.3	90.9	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	10.1	3.6	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	1.6	0.5	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	83.9	86.5	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,649	2,647	-	-
Gini index (%)	23.5	20.6	-	-

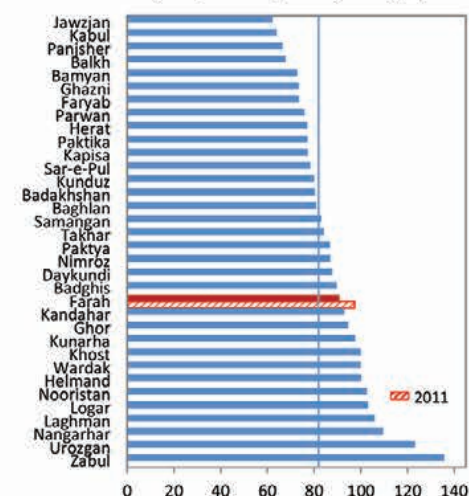
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	28.4	8.0	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	0.6	1.2	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	4.6	3.0	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	0.0	1.0	-	-

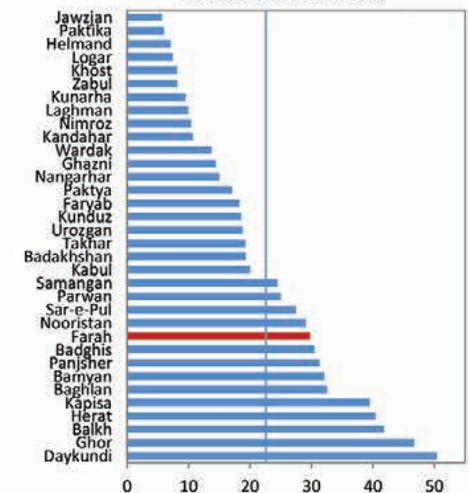
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	60.1	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	42.2	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	29.7	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	41.7	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	31.4	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Farah at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	49
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.5

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	65.2	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	4.7	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	10.1	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	13.0	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	4.6	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	17.5	21.9	27.6	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	37.0	49.8	37.3	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	15.4	26.6	20.7	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	1.4	2.7	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	6.5	12.2	13.1	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	45.1	63.2	65.2	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	36.7	71.2	64.9	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	37.0	29.0

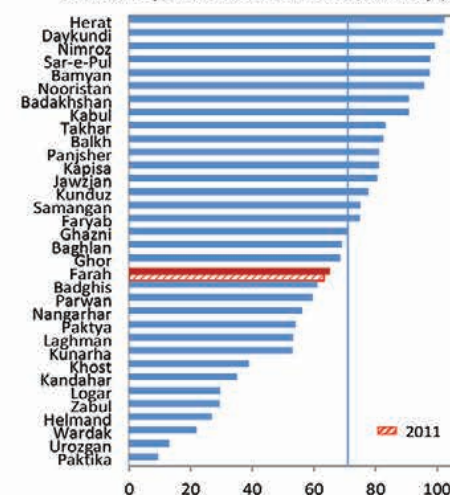
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	19.4	62.8	30.1	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	15.9	39.5	14.6	46.4

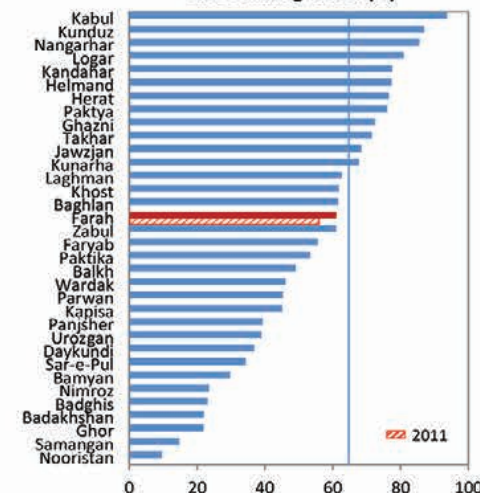
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	14.8	55.8	61.1	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	8.3	39.0
Electricity (%)	17.9	74.8	83.4	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Faryab at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	21
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.0

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	88.3	88.0	87.9	75.9
Female population (%)	49.0	49.0	49.0	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	79.0	72.8	73.6	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	29.6	16.9	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	5.7	2.6	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	80.9	84.8	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,328	2,532	-	-
Gini index (%)	27.7	21.6	-	-

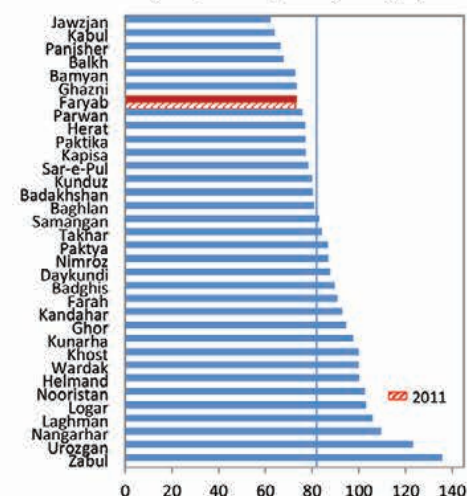
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	24.1	36.7	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	4.5	3.3	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	17.8	21.1	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	13.8	12.9	-	-

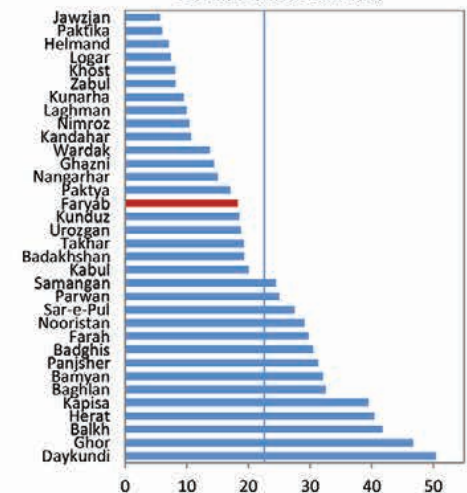
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	64.1	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	52.4	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	18.3	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	31.5	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	28.4	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Faryab at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	21
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.0

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	39.9	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	24.8	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	15.7	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	13.6	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	2.3	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	21.7	30.8	29.2	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.1	2.1	2.2	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	60.2	67.7	53.9	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	12.0	42.2	30.1	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	3.3	8.7	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	11.9	18.9	18.0	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	81.1	78.1	74.9	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	67.8	85.3	72.5	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	48.8	29.0

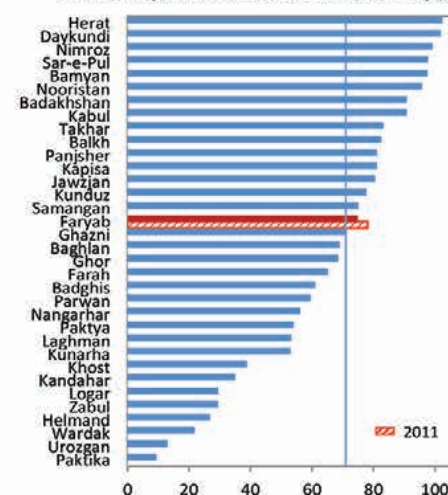
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	46.2	55.0	55.7	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	14.2	28.2	23.8	46.4

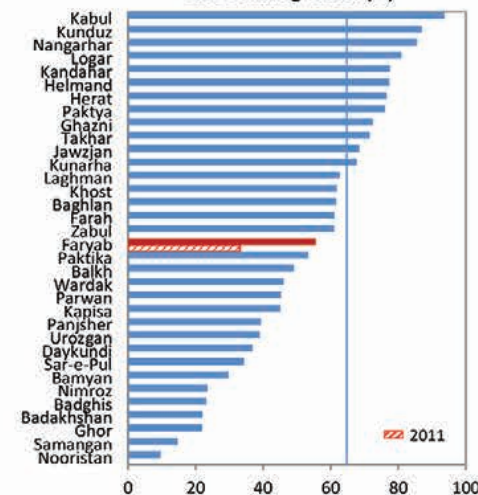
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	25.7	33.1	55.6	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	36.5	39.0
Electricity (%)	36.8	80.3	85.7	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Ghazni at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	22
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.2

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	95.3	95.2	95.1	75.9
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	78.3	94.4	73.5	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	19.7	45.8	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	2.8	14.3	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	85.9	68.8	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,261	2,262	-	-
Gini index (%)	21.0	34.6	-	-

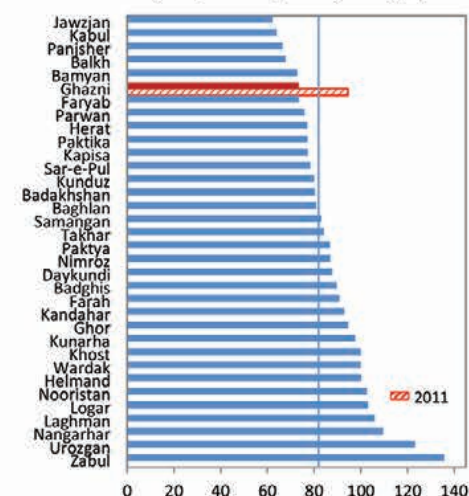
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	52.8	59.0	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	6.5	36.7	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	34.9	47.0	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	21.7	24.8	-	-

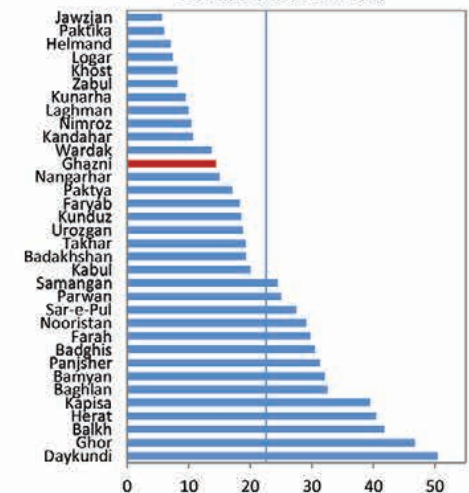
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	49.4	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	42.3	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	14.4	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	15.6	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	58.9	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Ghazni at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	22
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.2

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	53.6	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	3.2	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	13.6	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	21.1	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	2.6	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	34.6	42.8	49.6	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.9	3.9	3.5	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	57.5	57.4	73.8	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	36.4	46.5	60.7	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	10.0	10.6	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	12.2	23.4	25.2	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	51.9	55.6	70.9	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	27.3	59.0	63.5	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	21.0	29.0

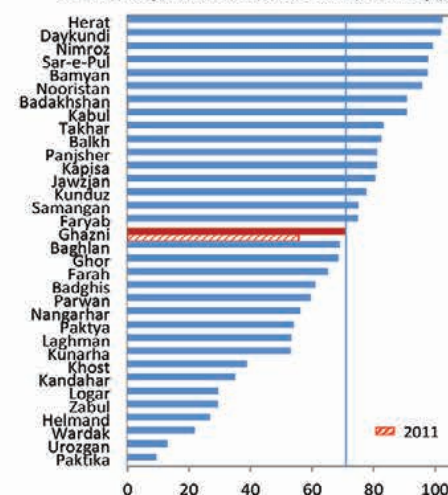
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	16.1	43.0	54.4	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	10.4	56.3	37.8	46.4

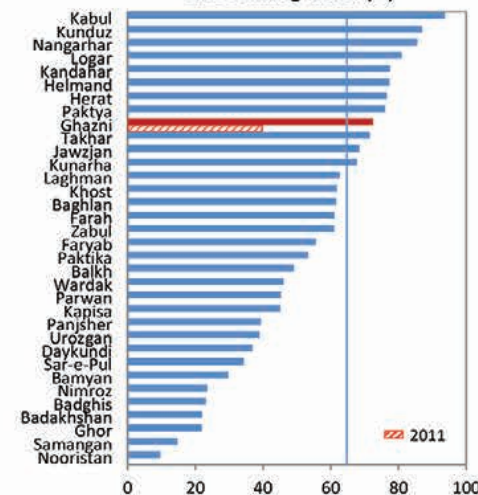
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	16.9	39.7	72.4	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	38.2	39.0
Electricity (%)	73.6	75.0	89.7	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Ghor at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	36
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.7

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	75.9
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	98.5	89.4	94.6	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	44.0	53.0	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	8.0	14.3	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	81.9	73.0	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,678	1,592	-	-
Gini index (%)	22.2	29.9	-	-

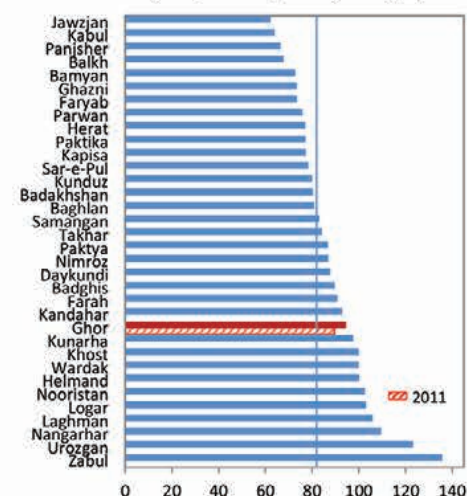
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	19.9	21.7	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	1.2	1.6	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	13.3	9.0	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	62.8	37.9	-	-

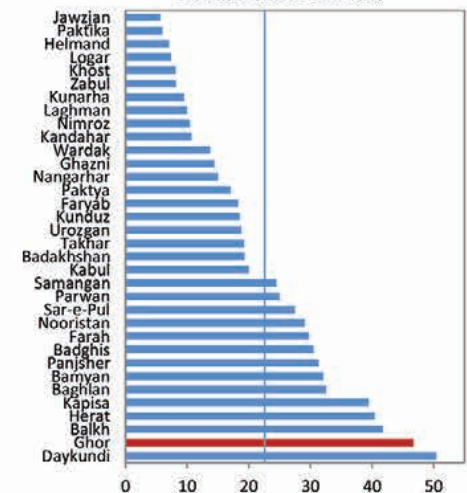
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	76.1	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	40.6	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	46.7	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	46.0	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	18.2	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Ghor at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	36
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.7

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	56.1	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	29.7	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	7.6	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	3.9	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	1.6	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	27.6	21.4	17.4	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	0.5	0.7	0.6	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	50.2	59.6	48.0	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	16.1	16.3	26.6	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	1.5	2.5	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	8.7	6.2	6.7	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	72.8	76.3	68.6	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	20.0	43.2	57.0	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	60.9	29.0

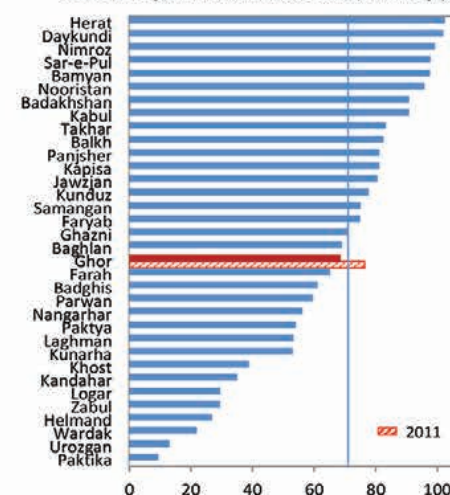
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	7.2	8.6	27.1	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	3.3	5.0	6.5	46.4

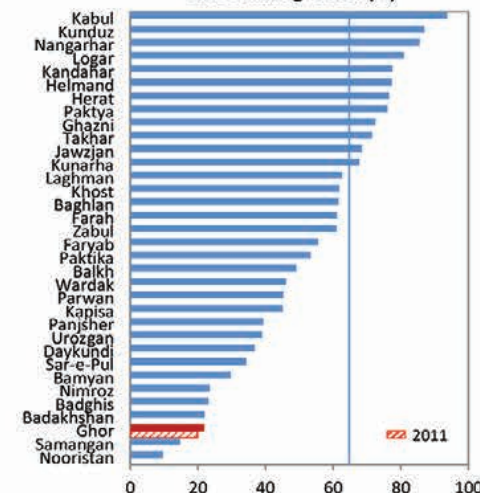
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	8.1	19.8	21.9	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	17.0	39.0
Electricity (%)	30.9	89.7	99.3	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Helmand at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	57
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.9

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	94.3	94.2	94.1	75.9
Female population (%)	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	102.6	90.3	100.2	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	-	-	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	-	-	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	-	-	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	-	-	-	-
Gini index (%)	-	-	-	-

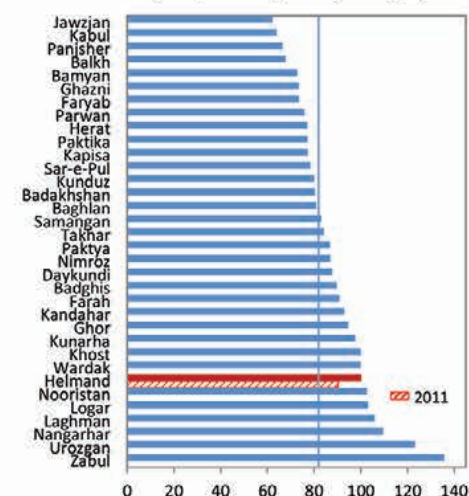
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	-	-	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	-	-	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	-	-	-	-

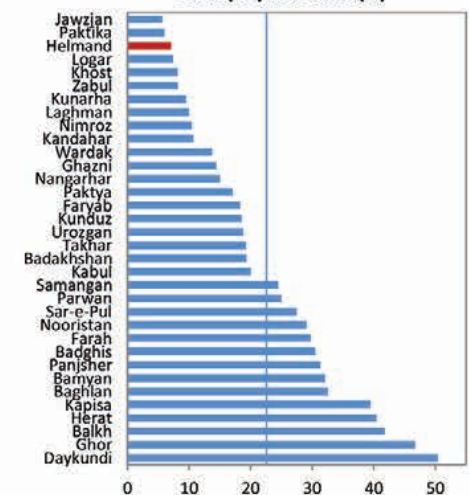
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	49.1	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	45.7	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	7.1	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	9.4	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	33.8	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Helmand at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	57
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.9

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	68.2	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	1.3	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	4.8	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	17.3	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	5.3	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	12.2	6.8	20.1	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	0.5	0.4	1.4	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	4.6	15.0	33.3	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	5.7	10.4	19.1	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	0.0	1.8	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	1.7	1.8	3.1	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	65.0	46.8	26.8	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	7.1	15.1	16.7	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	4.6	29.0

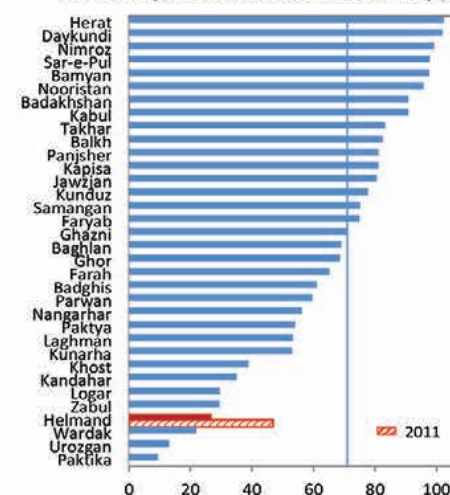
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	0.7	8.8	50.2	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	3.0	8.1	52.3	46.4

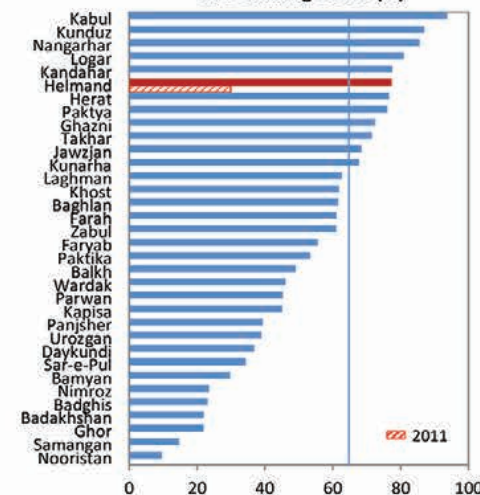
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	4.7	29.9	77.3	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	17.7	39.0
Electricity (%)	12.2	33.7	97.5	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Herat at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	55
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.8

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	73.6	72.2	71.7	75.9
Female population (%)	49.3	49.3	49.3	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	85.3	88.5	77.1	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	39.3	35.3	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	8.1	8.8	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	79.3	75.2	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,119	2,353	-	-
Gini index (%)	29.1	34.8	-	-

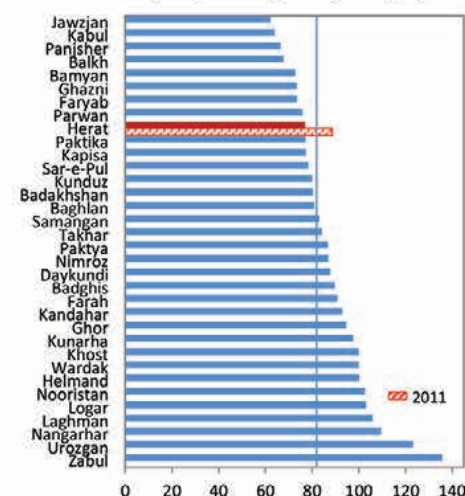
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	24.9	22.1	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	5.2	4.6	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	25.3	17.7	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	24.0	24.1	-	-

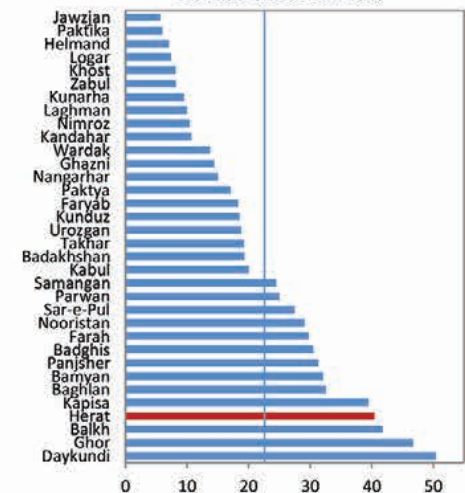
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	58.1	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	34.6	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	40.4	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	36.4	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	35.2	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Herat at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	55
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.8

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	36.3	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	7.0	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	21.4	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	26.5	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	3.5	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	27.9	25.3	31.6	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	56.4	58.3	53.3	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	19.7	22.9	29.7	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	5.0	7.2	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	19.9	20.5	26.0	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	92.7	103.6	102.4	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	73.8	97.9	87.5	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	29.1	29.0

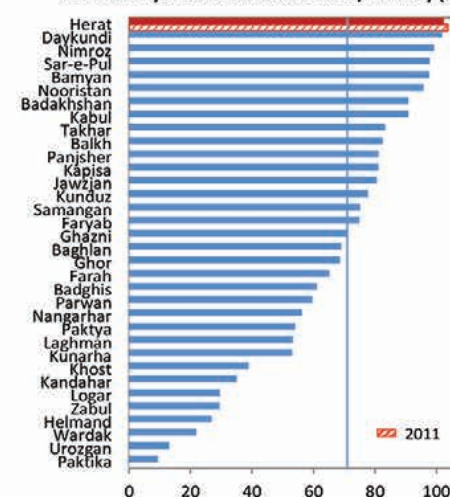
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	37.1	64.9	76.2	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	23.0	34.6	43.6	46.4

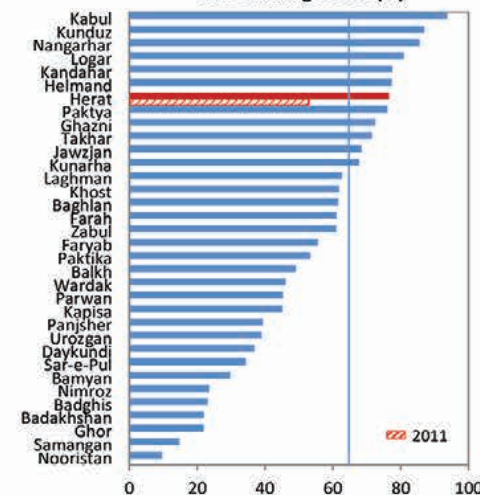
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	28.5	52.8	76.5	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	52.9	39.0
Electricity (%)	42.8	72.0	94.0	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Jawzjan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	11
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.5

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	79.3	78.9	78.7	75.9
Female population (%)	49.1	49.1	49.1	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	66.9	64.8	62.2	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	12.8	51.0	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	1.6	12.3	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	87.7	76.0	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,411	1,879	-	-
Gini index (%)	19.8	26.7	-	-

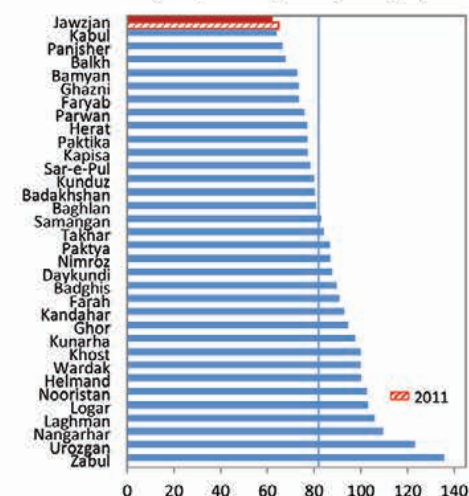
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	5.2	27.6	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	1.6	6.5	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	4.0	20.3	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	49.0	34.6	-	-

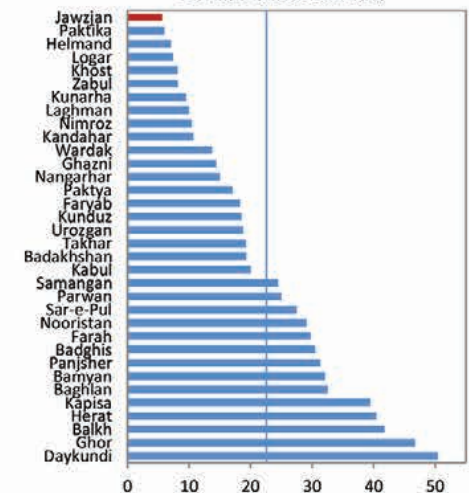
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	71.4	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	67.4	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	5.6	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	1.4	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	44.5	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Jawzjan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	11
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.5

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	10.3	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	34.5	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	29.1	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	15.8	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	6.5	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	19.3	26.0	36.7	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.1	1.9	2.7	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	50.9	63.9	58.2	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	22.4	35.1	47.2	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	3.1	7.9	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	11.4	16.0	21.6	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	70.5	76.5	80.6	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	47.6	60.1	63.7	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	51.0	29.0

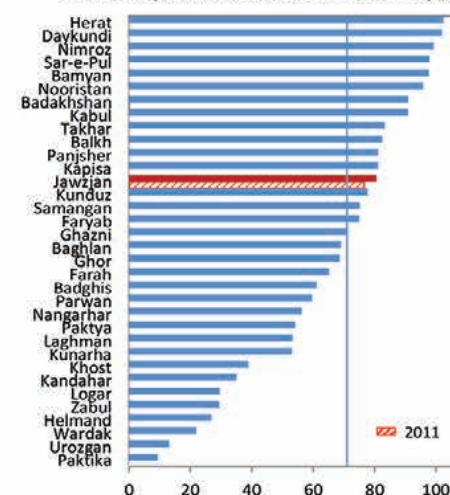
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	41.3	40.6	85.7	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	20.5	44.8	76.3	46.4

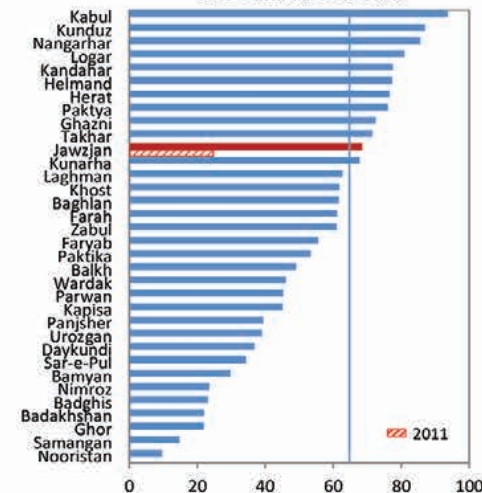
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	42.9	24.6	68.5	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	25.1	39.0
Electricity (%)	45.8	59.6	98.0	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Kabul at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	4
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	4.1

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	17.7	16.5	15.9	75.9
Female population (%)	48.4	48.3	48.3	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	64.2	62.3	64.0	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	23.1	24.4	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	4.2	4.7	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	81.9	80.7	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	3,770	3,911	-	-
Gini index (%)	27.0	27.4	-	-

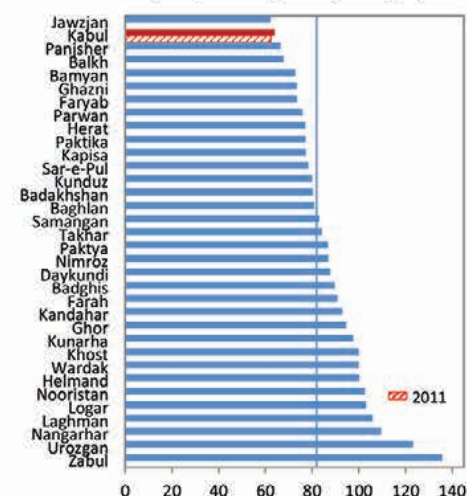
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	18.3	27.0	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	3.8	5.7	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	13.4	22.5	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	9.0	10.2	-	-

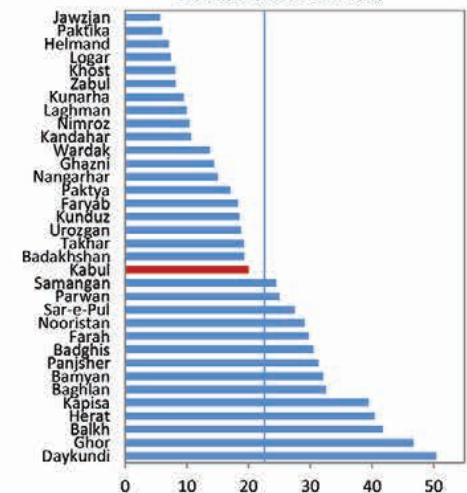
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	47.1	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	37.7	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	20.0	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	9.6	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	61.9	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Kabul at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	4
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	4.1

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	17.4	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	9.2	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	10.1	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	37.8	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	17.2	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	48.8	52.7	56.7	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	5.0	5.2	5.7	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	69.4	73.2	75.7	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	47.5	51.6	54.9	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	11.1	16.3	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	32.8	35.6	40.9	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	81.5	84.0	90.8	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	63.6	67.5	68.3	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	21.6	29.0

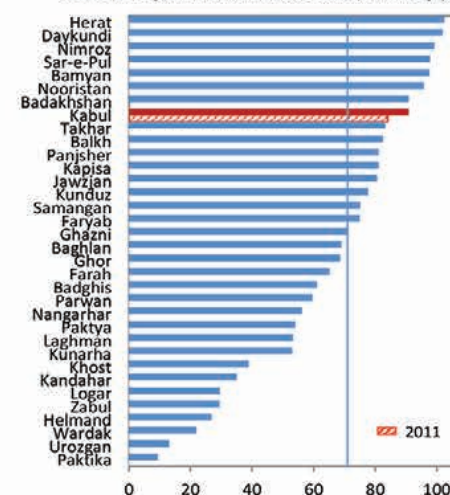
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	57.8	77.4	88.4	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	66.8	77.6	85.0	46.4

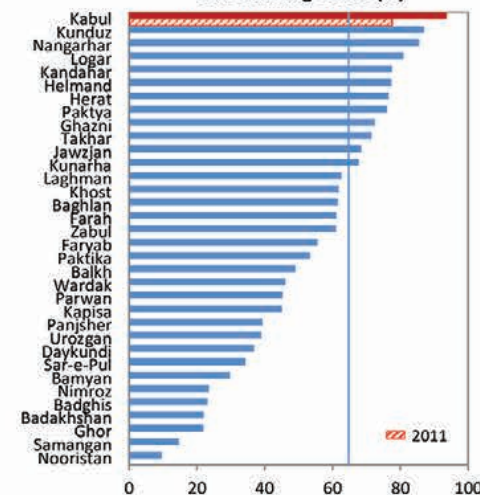
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	55.1	77.5	93.7	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	94.2	39.0
Electricity (%)	84.3	87.9	98.0	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Kandahar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	54
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.2

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	66.9	65.8	65.2	75.9
Female population (%)	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	109.9	113.6	92.9	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	21.1	13.0	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	3.4	1.6	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	83.9	87.5	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,886	2,276	-	-
Gini index (%)	21.8	21.6	-	-

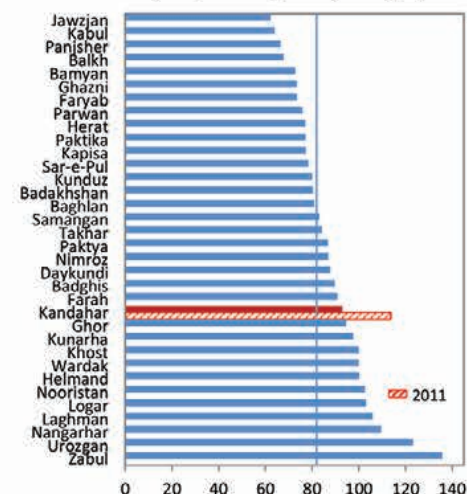
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	29.6	29.0	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	1.9	7.2	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	6.9	9.5	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	0.0	7.2	-	-

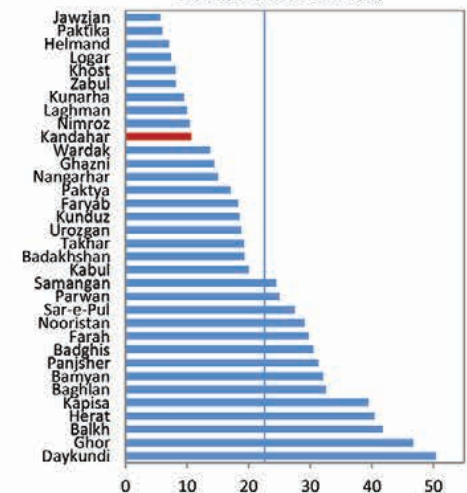
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	46.2	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	41.2	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	10.7	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	0.3	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	25.3	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Kandahar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	54
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.2

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	48.5	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	2.2	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	9.6	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	33.7	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	4.3	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	8.2	17.0	13.5	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	0.2	1.5	0.6	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	13.0	18.0	24.9	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	9.6	18.9	10.4	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	0.9	2.4	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	1.7	4.0	2.4	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	40.7	65.1	35.0	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	12.2	29.6	19.1	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	6.0	29.0

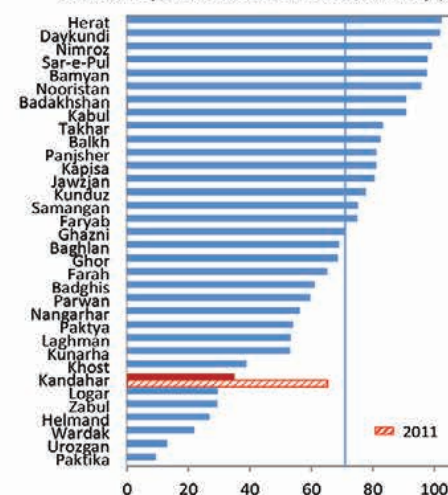
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	5.7	26.5	18.8	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	11.1	48.6	41.5	46.4

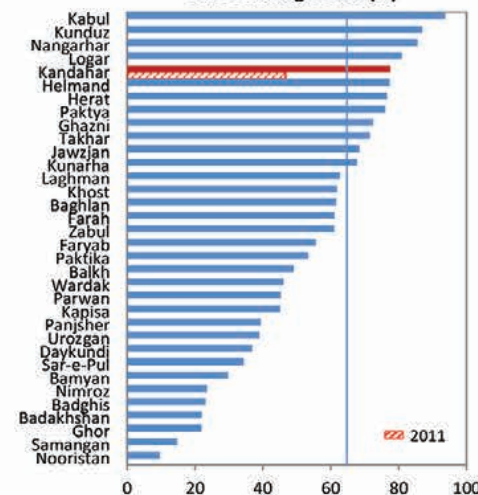
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	36.7	46.6	77.5	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	23.5	39.0
Electricity (%)	28.5	82.1	76.6	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Kapisa at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	2
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	99.7	99.7	99.6	75.9
Female population (%)	49.5	49.5	49.5	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	80.6	68.6	77.3	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	18.8	27.7	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	2.9	4.5	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	84.5	83.6	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,305	2,627	-	-
Gini index (%)	18.3	23.1	-	-

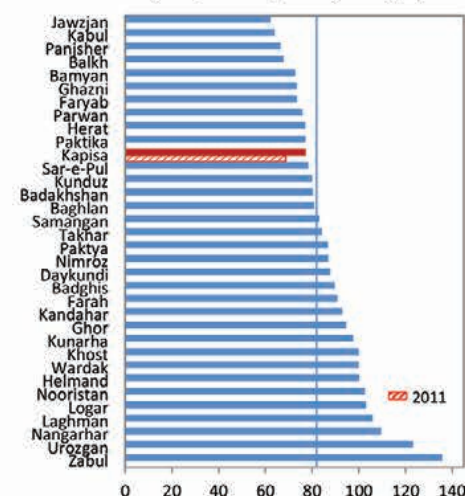
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	32.8	11.9	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	6.4	1.3	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	17.1	5.0	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	3.9	9.5	-	-

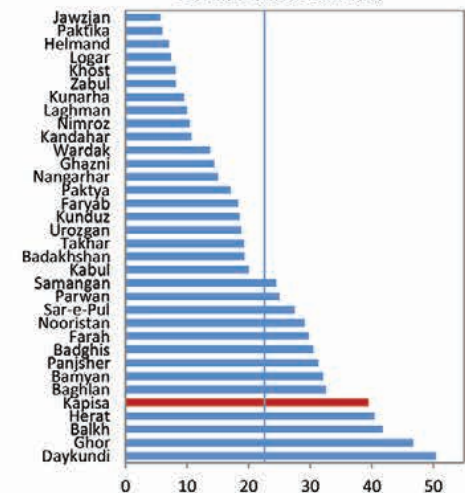
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	59.7	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	36.1	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	39.5	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	32.4	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	37.3	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Kapisa at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	2
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	43.8	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	1.9	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	11.8	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	15.9	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	17.8	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	34.3	44.5	40.5	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	2.5	3.7	3.7	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	56.0	75.9	73.1	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	36.4	59.1	49.5	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	8.5	12.1	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	15.3	23.6	24.1	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	58.0	83.4	81.1	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	50.9	53.2	57.6	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	47.9	29.0

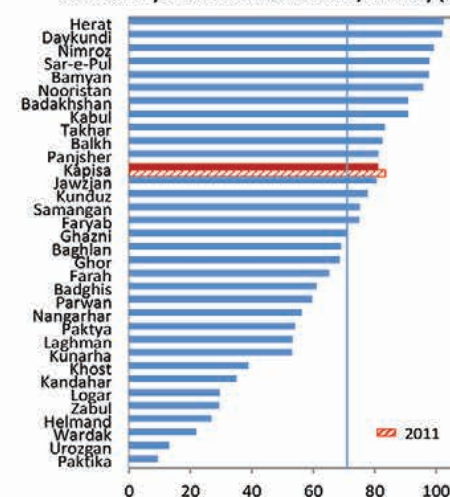
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	30.4	56.4	48.2	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	5.8	35.5	50.5	46.4

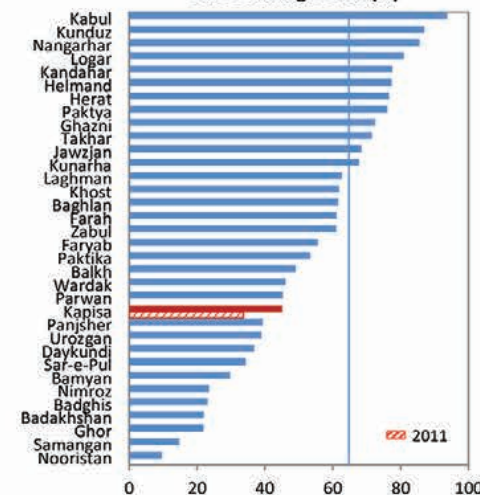
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	18.5	33.5	45.1	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	12.6	39.0
Electricity (%)	40.3	79.9	94.8	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Khost at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	4
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.6

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	98.1	98.0	98.0	75.9
Female population (%)	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	93.4	108.6	99.9	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	-	-	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	-	-	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	-	-	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	-	-	-	-
Gini index (%)	-	-	-	-

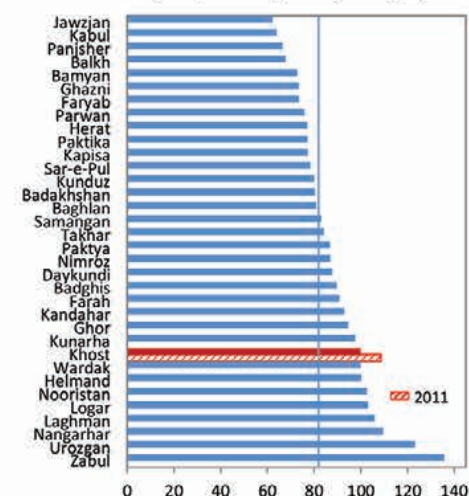
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	-	-	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	-	-	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	-	-	-	-

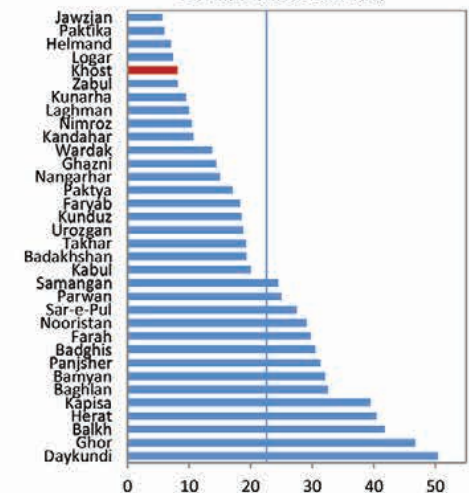
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	72.1	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	66.3	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	8.1	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	3.6	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	32.5	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Khost at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	4
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.6

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	55.8	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	1.9	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	16.1	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	16.3	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	6.9	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	17.4	16.5	27.2	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	40.9	47.9	50.9	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	18.6	20.2	27.2	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	0.3	2.5	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	1.6	2.8	3.6	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	23.8	63.8	38.8	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	3.3	10.6	13.9	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	54.8	29.0

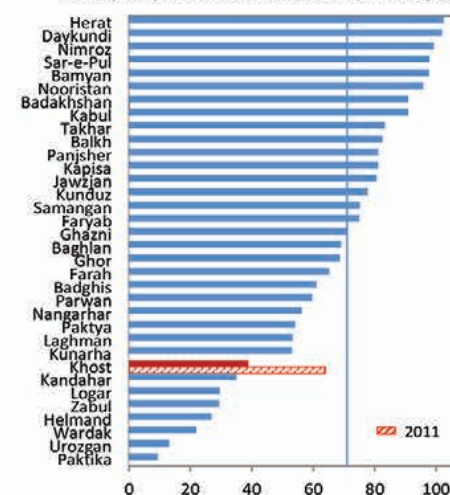
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	38.2	28.9	64.9	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	27.6	32.4	70.6	46.4

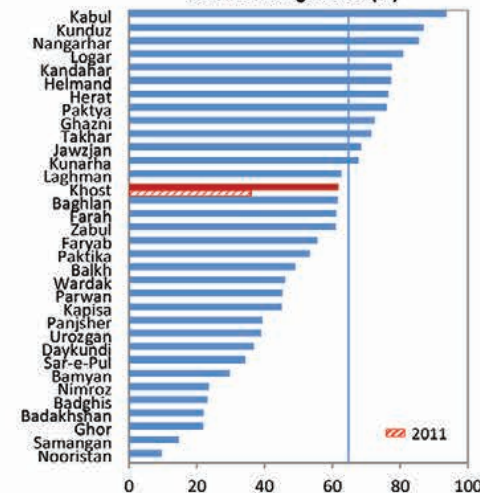
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	35.6	35.9	61.8	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	34.1	39.0
Electricity (%)	28.6	47.1	97.8	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Kunarha at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	5
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	97.1	97.0	96.9	75.9
Female population (%)	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	102.1	110.6	97.6	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	63.3	43.8	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	17.8	7.5	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	71.8	83.0	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,411	1,690	-	-
Gini index (%)	23.5	19.3	-	-

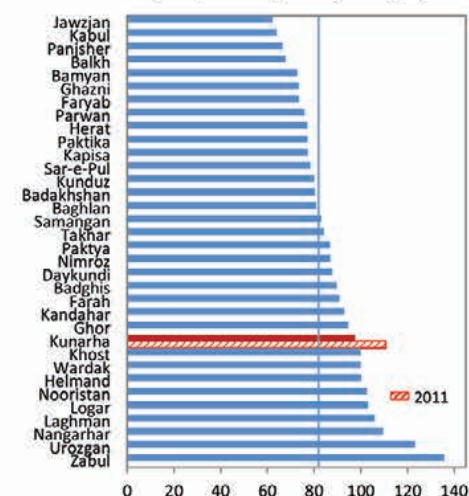
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	39.7	17.1	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	7.7	0.0	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	21.7	4.1	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	8.1	1.7	-	-

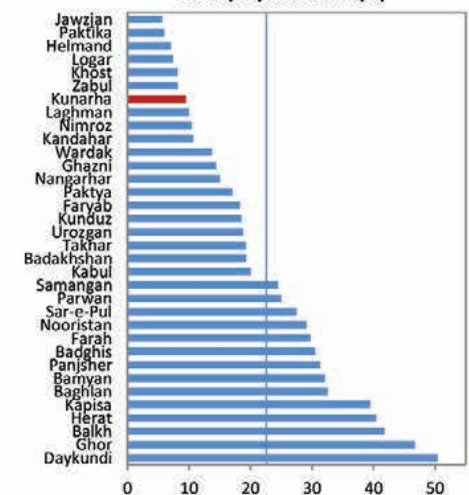
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	61.7	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	55.9	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	9.5	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	15.5	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	29.5	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Kunarha at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	5
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	61.3	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	1.1	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	14.7	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	13.4	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	5.8	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	21.4	23.3	33.1	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	48.9	43.5	58.1	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	16.2	21.4	34.3	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	2.7	5.9	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	4.6	5.4	12.2	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	60.7	61.5	53.0	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	10.5	16.9	18.8	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	53.0	29.0

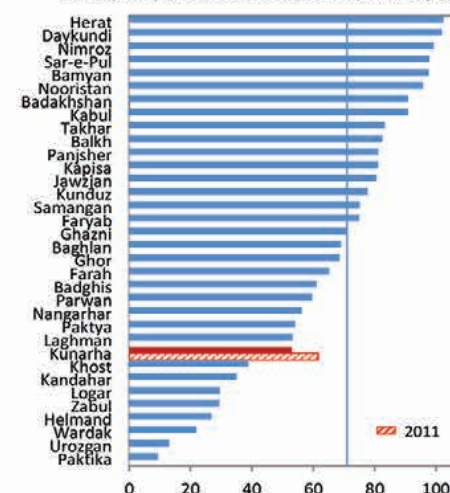
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	8.3	27.4	68.8	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	12.6	8.8	20.7	46.4

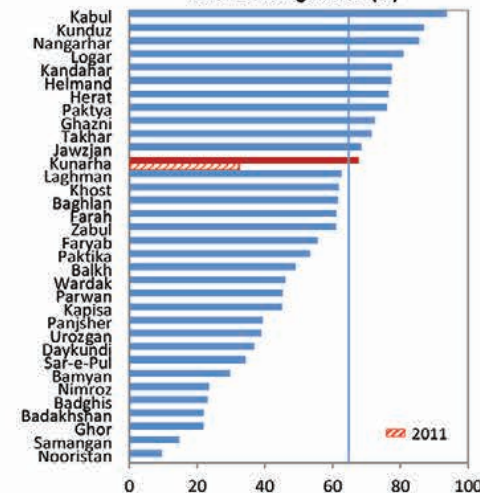
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	52.5	32.3	67.7	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	32.9	39.0
Electricity (%)	38.2	26.3	90.6	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Kunduz at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	8
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.0

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	76.1	75.4	74.9	75.9
Female population (%)	49.1	49.1	49.1	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	86.7	90.1	80.1	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	31.5	40.2	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	5.6	8.1	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	82.4	79.9	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,035	1,992	-	-
Gini index (%)	23.6	22.7	-	-

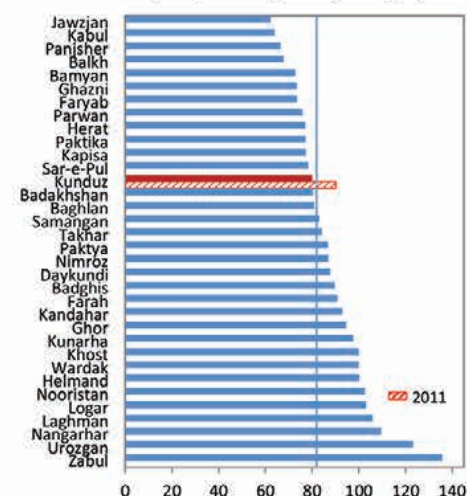
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	21.6	46.6	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	2.3	12.7	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	11.8	30.9	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	21.1	13.3	-	-

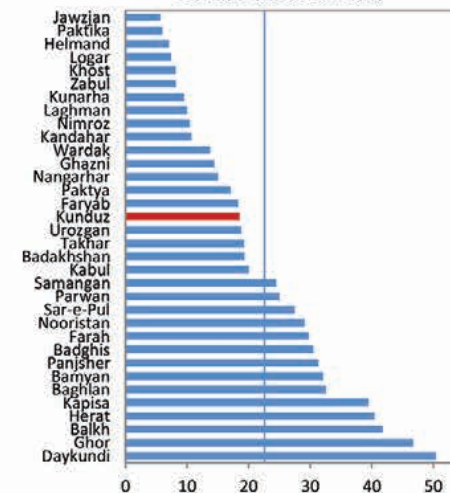
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	46.9	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	38.2	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	18.5	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	7.7	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	38.9	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Kunduz at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	8
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.0

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	43.8	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	7.8	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	16.3	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	22.3	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	4.9	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	22.3	17.6	29.1	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	53.7	36.6	49.8	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	20.9	21.1	33.0	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	1.9	8.3	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	11.6	8.0	16.5	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	76.9	59.1	77.7	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	41.2	34.2	61.2	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	11.8	29.0

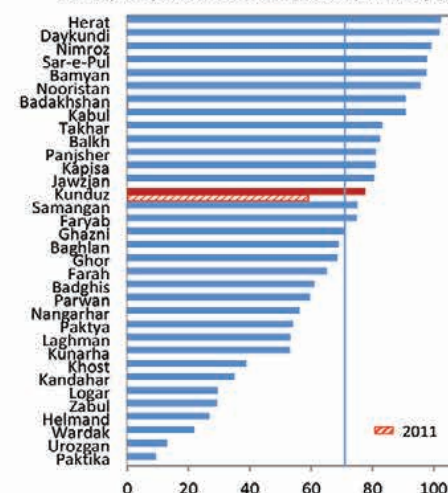
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	61.5	36.4	95.3	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	21.2	14.9	63.7	46.4

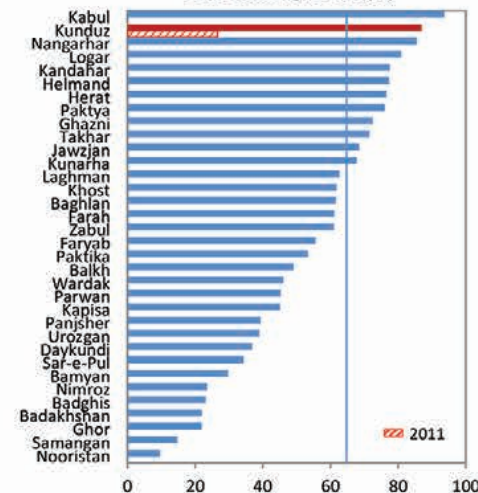
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	15.1	26.5	86.9	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	3.4	39.0
Electricity (%)	33.7	56.0	87.2	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Laghman at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	4
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	98.9	98.9	98.9	75.9
Female population (%)	48.8	48.8	48.7	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	92.2	105.3	106.0	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	63.2	63.8	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	16.5	17.1	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	73.9	73.2	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,376	1,508	-	-
Gini index (%)	21.4	28.0	-	-

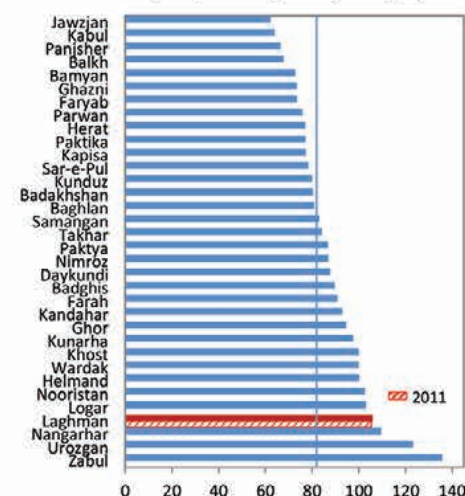
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	68.5	72.5	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	4.2	21.1	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	48.3	61.0	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	10.1	18.7	-	-

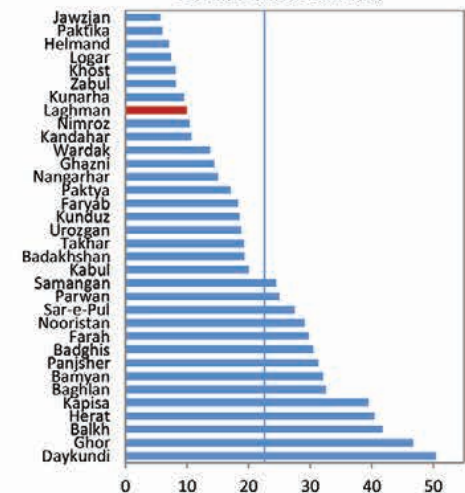
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	68.0	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	61.2	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	10.0	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	32.4	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	33.2	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Laghman at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	4
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	59.8	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	0.4	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	17.6	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	13.1	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	5.0	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	28.4	26.9	30.1	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	56.3	69.2	48.7	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	29.8	32.0	31.5	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	2.3	6.8	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	9.6	7.0	11.9	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	73.3	84.2	53.4	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	30.7	31.8	33.3	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	46.7	29.0

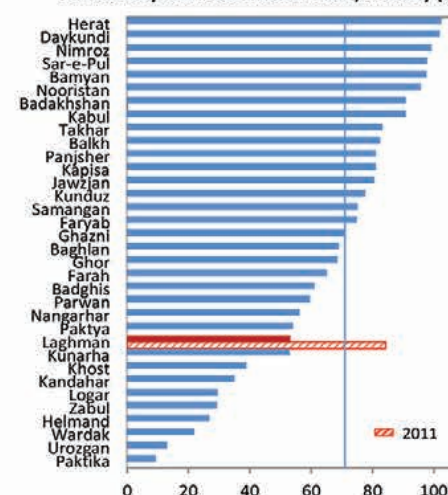
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	29.0	80.5	85.7	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	34.1	51.7	73.4	46.4

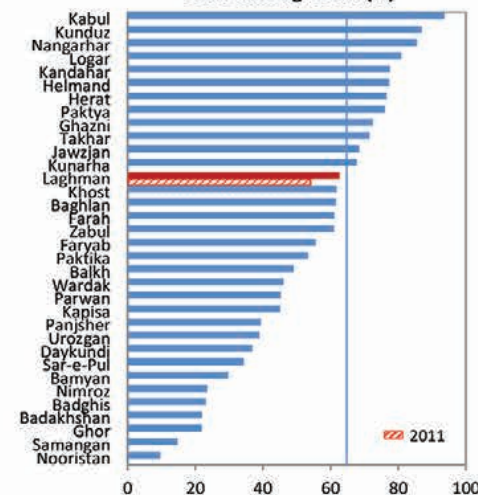
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	33.4	54.0	62.6	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	9.4	39.0
Electricity (%)	38.1	70.6	96.2	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Logar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	5
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	97.6	97.5	97.5	75.9
Female population (%)	49.1	49.1	49.1	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	88.2	112.7	103.1	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	67.0	28.0	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	12.6	4.6	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	81.2	83.5	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,563	2,630	-	-
Gini index (%)	13.4	23.6	-	-

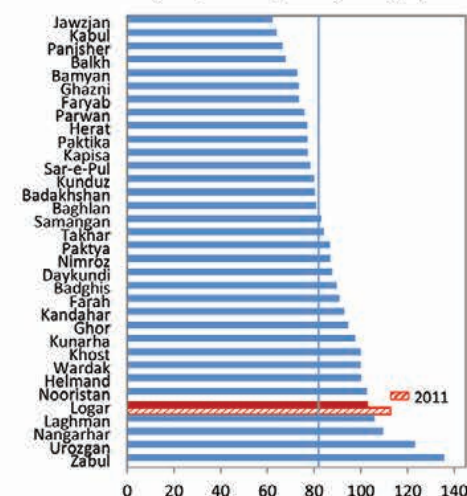
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	51.9	54.1	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	1.8	9.3	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	16.1	17.8	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	9.3	4.0	-	-

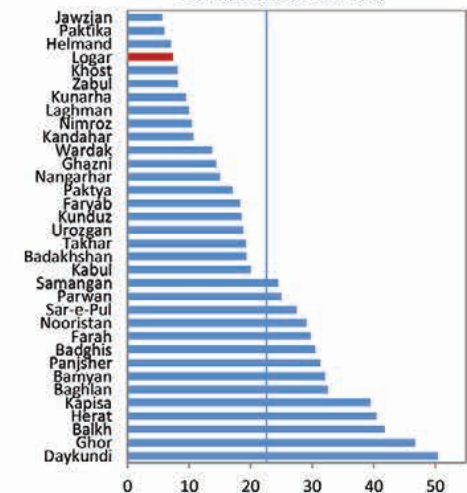
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	41.3	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	38.3	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	7.4	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	9.7	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	39.3	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Logar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	5
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	36.8	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	6.9	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	11.5	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	29.9	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	5.0	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	32.4	32.0	25.2	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	2.6	3.6	2.5	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	50.6	60.0	34.1	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	32.4	45.1	33.5	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	4.1	8.9	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	4.1	12.0	6.9	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	29.8	63.6	29.6	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	14.7	45.3	15.4	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	5.9	29.0

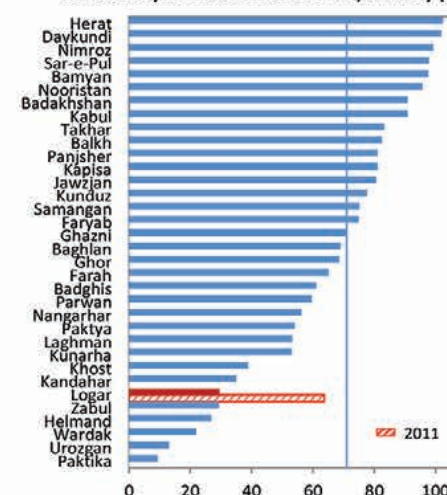
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	64.6	45.9	35.0	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	61.5	53.6	34.7	46.4

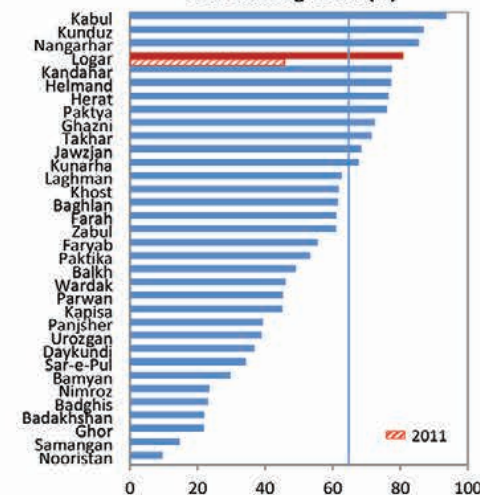
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	15.1	45.7	80.9	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	43.8	39.0
Electricity (%)	32.7	99.2	93.7	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Nangarhar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	8
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.5

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	86.1	85.5	85.1	75.9
Female population (%)	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	97.3	109.7	109.5	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	35.7	38.2	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	7.1	8.0	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	80.0	78.9	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,005	1,802	-	-
Gini index (%)	26.8	23.3	-	-

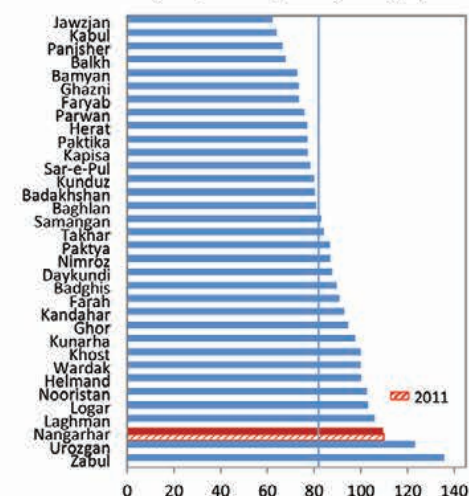
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	13.5	13.8	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	0.6	2.6	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	5.9	11.0	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	23.5	36.2	-	-

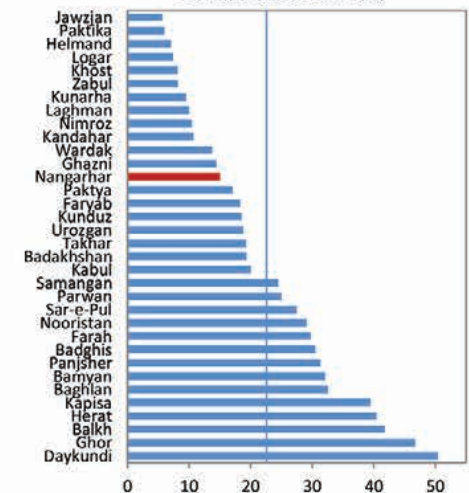
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	49.7	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	42.2	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	15.0	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	18.6	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	44.8	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Nangarhar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	8
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.5

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	39.2	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	2.9	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	27.5	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	17.5	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	9.2	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	24.9	29.0	33.8	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	53.3	57.4	49.6	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	20.9	29.4	33.4	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	1.9	3.7	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	8.5	10.5	10.4	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	67.1	64.5	56.2	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	28.8	26.6	38.1	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	11.6	29.0

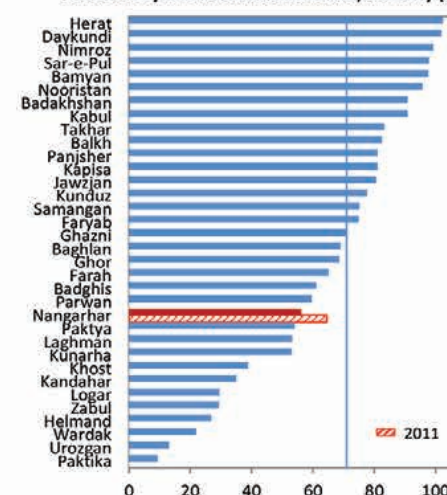
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	34.7	52.2	91.7	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	28.6	55.6	52.3	46.4

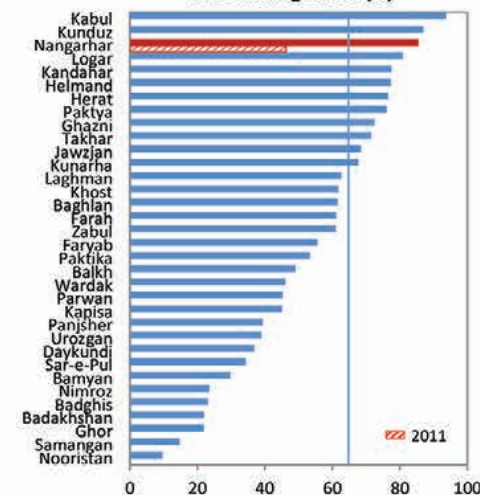
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	23.9	46.2	85.6	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	21.7	39.0
Electricity (%)	34.0	41.1	90.9	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Nimroz at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	42
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.2

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	83.9	84.2	84.1	75.9
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	107.9	103.9	86.9	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	24.6	21.0	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	3.6	3.7	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	85.4	82.5	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,747	2,386	-	-
Gini index (%)	23.1	25.8	-	-

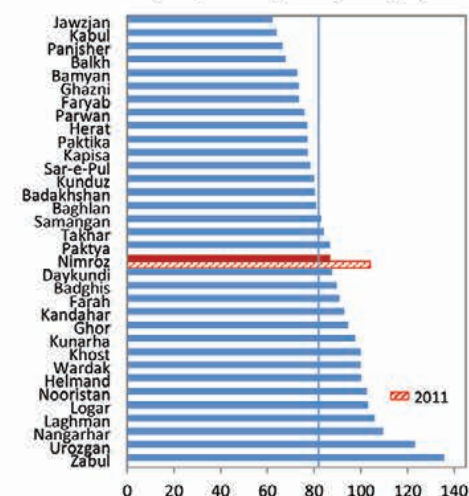
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	36.9	18.5	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	2.5	5.5	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	3.5	10.8	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	0.6	20.9	-	-

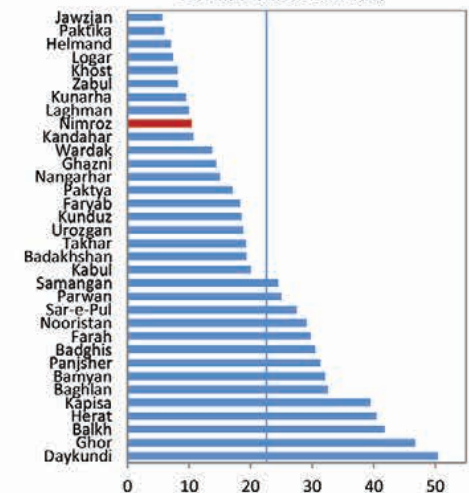
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	51.9	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	46.5	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	10.4	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	8.6	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	38.8	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Nimroz at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	42
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.2

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	33.7	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	6.0	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	14.8	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	31.8	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	9.6	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	19.2	25.4	39.0	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	47.8	39.9	51.1	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	26.5	22.2	27.9	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	0.3	8.3	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	11.3	14.0	28.1	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	57.1	103.1	99.3	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	59.2	65.8	55.2	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	21.3	29.0

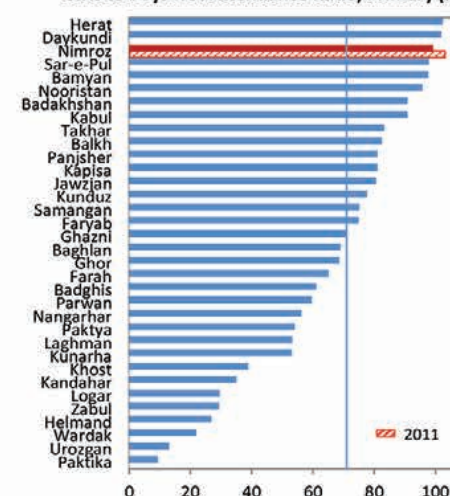
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	22.7	73.2	82.6	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	17.8	52.6	81.9	46.4

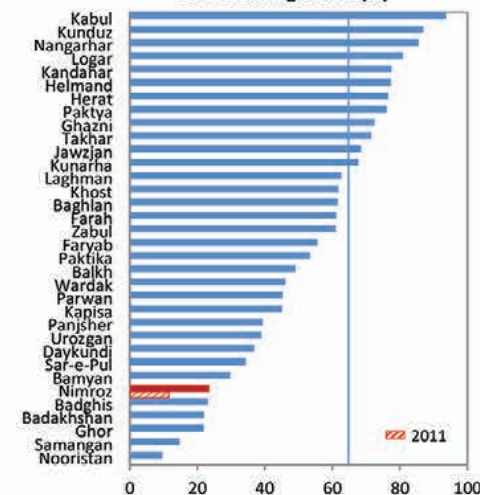
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	12.3	11.5	23.5	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	73.5	39.0
Electricity (%)	31.7	49.9	97.9	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Nooristan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 9
Population in 2013/14 (millions) 0.1

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.9
Female population (%)	49.0	49.0	49.0	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	63.4	126.1	102.7	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	43.8	29.5	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	9.9	7.0	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	77.5	76.2	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,740	2,268	-	-
Gini index (%)	24.5	29.1	-	-

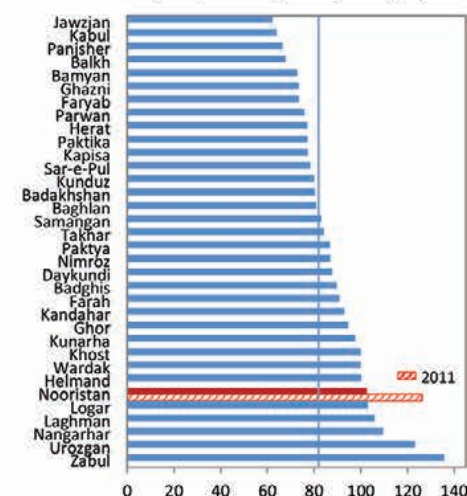
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	26.8	60.6	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	6.9	30.8	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	14.5	38.8	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	12.6	9.3	-	-

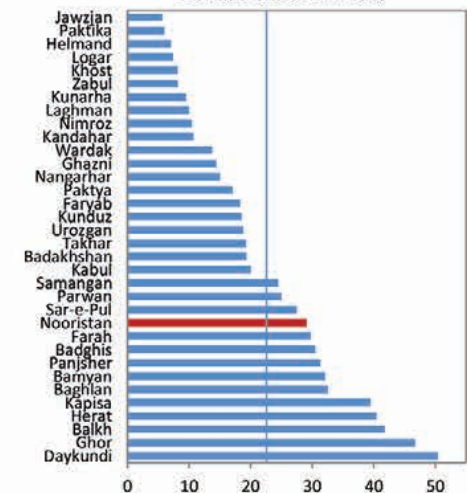
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	71.0	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	50.4	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	29.1	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	6.0	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	37.9	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Nooristan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	9
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.1

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	70.7	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	1.0	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	3.9	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	14.6	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	6.6	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	15.6	22.0	32.1	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	0.8	1.8	0.8	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	35.7	30.6	25.0	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	4.8	37.4	23.4	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	0.0	2.3	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	4.2	6.0	13.0	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	84.1	84.4	95.8	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	33.2	36.7	41.2	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	56.7	29.0

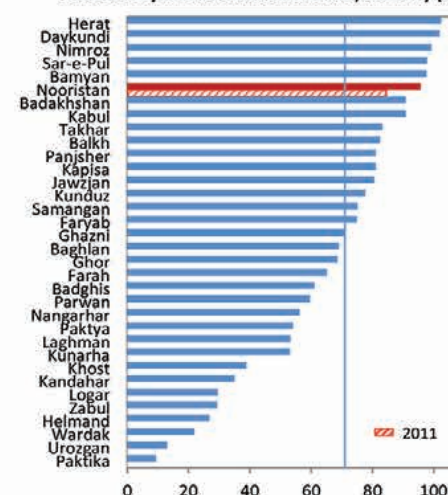
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	0.0	0.4	2.0	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	1.1	0.9	6.5	46.4

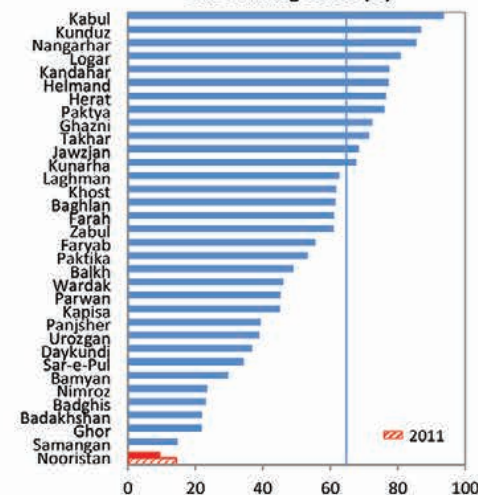
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	8.8	14.3	9.6	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	9.2	39.0
Electricity (%)	53.1	29.9	93.2	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Paktika at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	19
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	99.4	99.4	99.4	75.9
Female population (%)	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	104.9	142.3	77.2	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	72.0	32.3	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	19.6	5.2	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	72.7	84.0	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,375	2,077	-	-
Gini index (%)	18.7	19.8	-	-

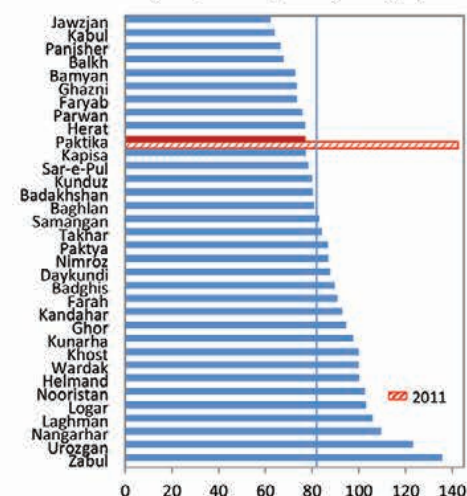
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	29.2	22.8	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	0.9	6.4	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	11.4	10.3	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	4.6	30.3	-	-

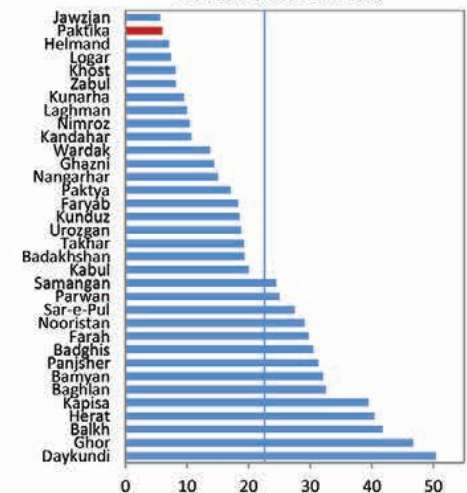
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	91.9	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	86.4	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	6.0	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	5.5	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	40.8	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Paktika at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	19
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	68.1	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	1.8	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	5.5	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	16.2	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	5.0	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	28.0	32.6	37.5	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	0.8	2.8	1.4	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	25.3	46.2	48.0	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	5.7	25.8	22.7	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	2.7	0.5	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	5.2	2.6	2.1	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	29.2	14.6	9.4	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	-	3.5	2.9	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	85.0	29.0

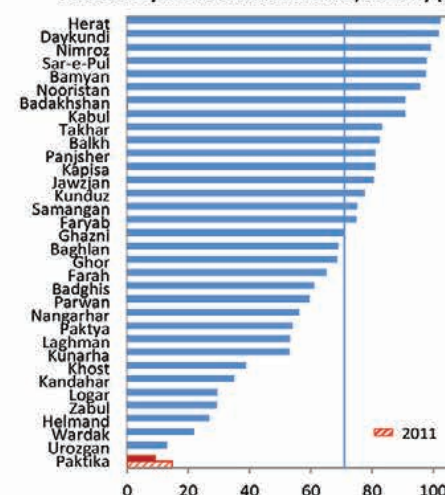
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	3.0	23.8	34.9	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	2.6	20.2	40.6	46.4

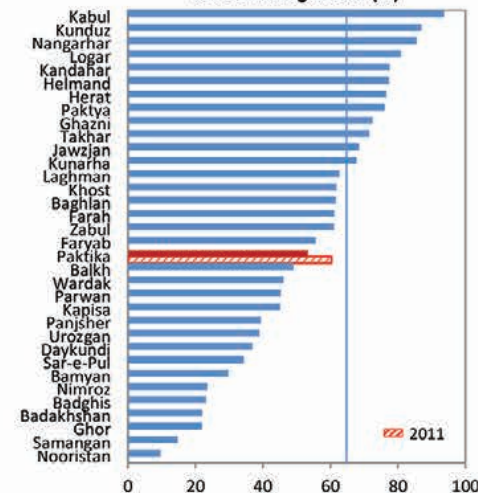
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	35.5	60.3	53.3	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	9.4	39.0
Electricity (%)	5.8	91.9	85.0	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Paktya at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	6
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.5

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	95.7	95.6	95.6	75.9
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	91.4	85.0	86.8	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	60.2	26.0	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	13.6	4.7	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	77.4	82.1	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,598	2,233	-	-
Gini index (%)	20.9	20.2	-	-

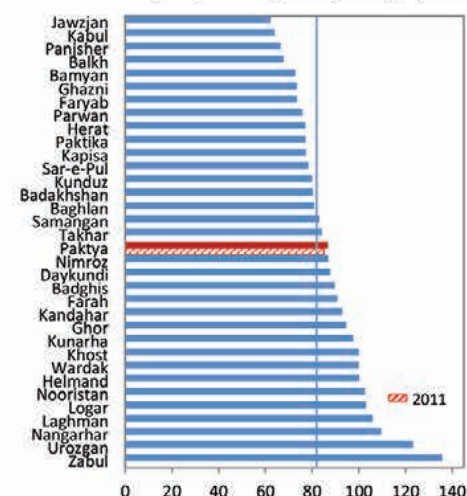
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	57.9	35.3	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	17.6	4.1	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	33.9	27.6	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	7.8	7.0	-	-

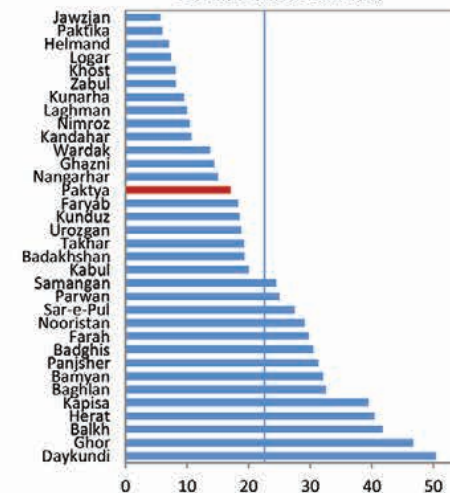
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	69.9	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	58.0	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	17.1	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	2.6	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	34.6	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Paktya at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	6
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.5

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	44.2	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	2.1	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	13.9	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	31.5	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	3.7	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	13.4	26.7	27.1	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	0.8	2.1	2.3	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	34.3	45.7	44.8	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	20.3	24.7	25.1	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	1.9	6.0	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	1.8	6.9	5.4	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	21.5	44.2	54.1	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	21.0	29.1	10.1	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	48.3	29.0

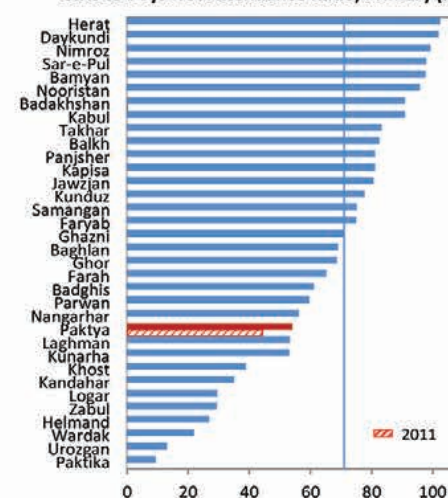
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	32.2	82.9	65.2	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	20.6	64.0	58.4	46.4

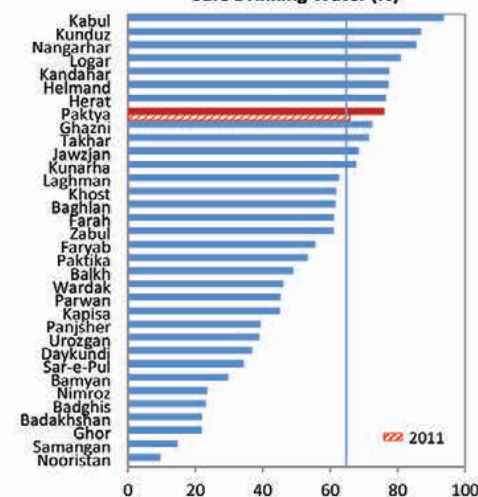
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	16.7	65.8	76.1	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	19.7	39.0
Electricity (%)	12.9	76.5	96.1	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Panjsher at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 4
Population in 2013/14 (millions) 0.1

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.9
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	81.8	78.4	66.5	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	23.7	33.3	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	3.4	6.6	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	85.6	80.3	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,464	2,315	-	-
Gini index (%)	23.4	20.9	-	-

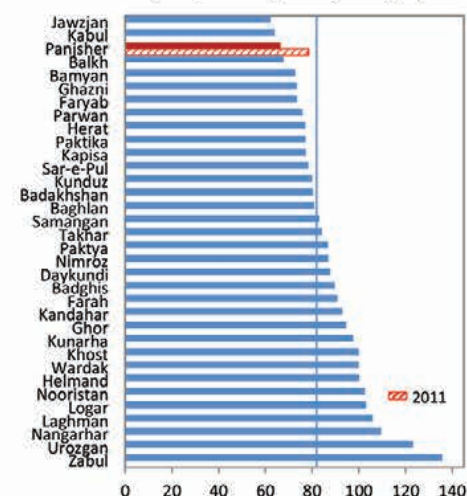
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	28.7	18.6	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	5.8	6.0	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	14.3	9.1	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	3.0	3.4	-	-

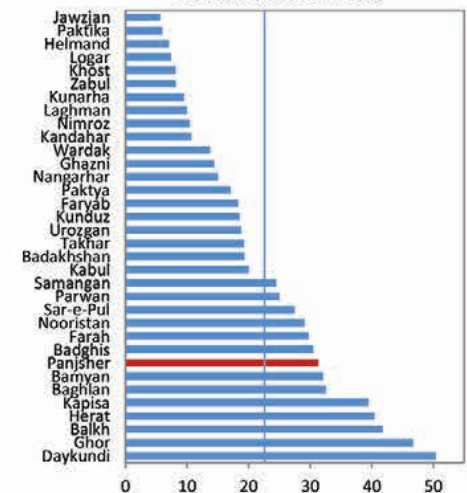
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	57.0	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	39.2	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	31.3	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	25.2	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	48.1	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Panjsher at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	4
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.1

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	39.1	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	2.6	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	8.5	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	18.6	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	22.8	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	30.0	53.4	47.8	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	2.2	5.0	4.2	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	55.8	93.1	76.9	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	30.5	62.5	49.9	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	14.1	12.1	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	11.1	22.8	29.8	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	59.3	99.8	81.2	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	22.1	51.5	48.6	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	42.4	29.0

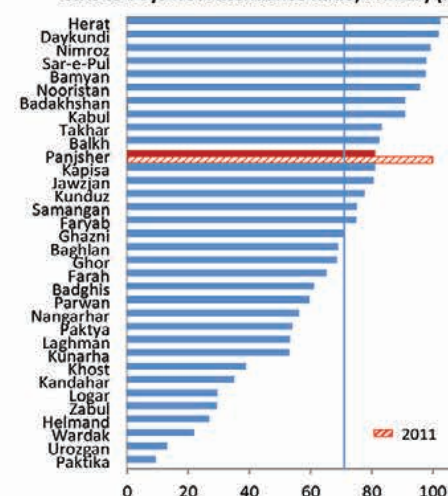
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	31.0	50.4	73.3	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	6.4	33.0	60.1	46.4

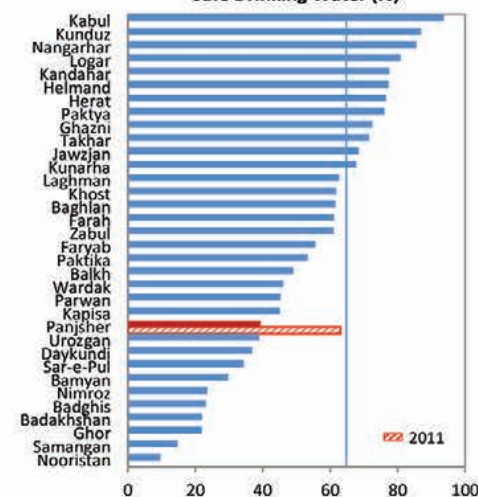
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	11.1	63.0	39.4	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	47.9	39.0
Electricity (%)	49.2	79.2	96.0	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Parwan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	6
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.6

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	91.5	91.3	91.2	75.9
Female population (%)	49.4	49.4	49.4	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	78.9	77.5	75.8	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	21.8	38.4	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	2.9	9.8	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	86.6	74.4	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,397	2,721	-	-
Gini index (%)	20.8	28.9	-	-

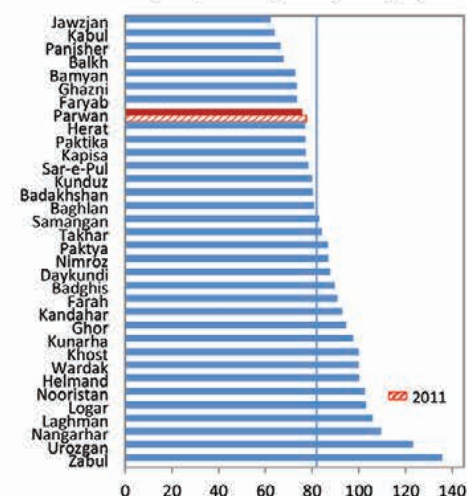
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	14.9	32.8	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	2.5	5.1	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	11.0	17.1	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	13.9	7.1	-	-

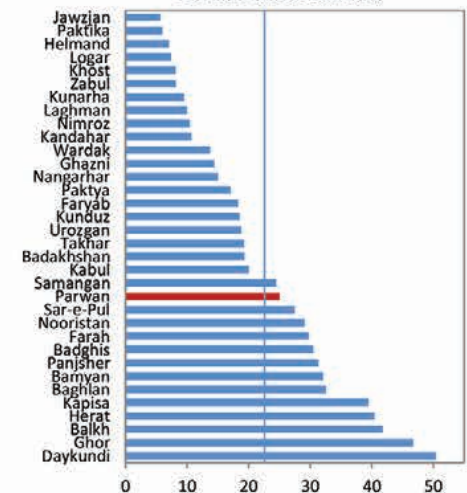
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	59.2	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	44.4	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	25.0	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	39.7	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	39.8	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Parwan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	6
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.6

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	48.3	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	1.9	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	16.2	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	16.4	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	12.1	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	30.5	39.2	38.3	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.9	3.4	3.1	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	47.7	59.6	59.2	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	30.0	42.0	42.0	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	5.3	10.4	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	13.6	22.7	18.8	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	40.4	73.8	59.6	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	34.1	56.3	36.1	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	38.5	29.0

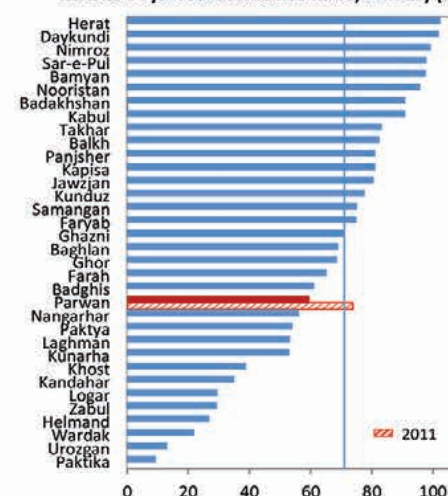
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	42.0	66.5	67.3	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	18.3	43.7	50.0	46.4

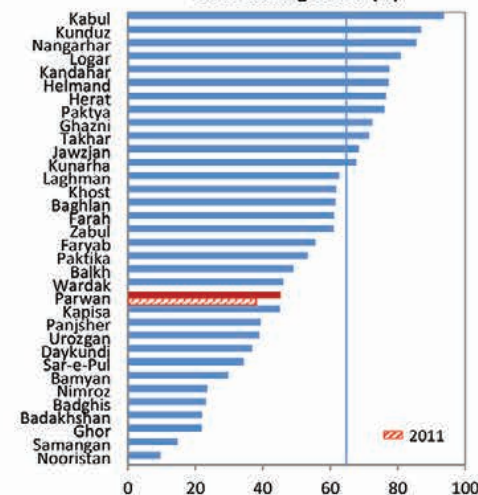
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	18.2	38.0	45.3	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	72.4	39.0
Electricity (%)	40.3	86.4	94.9	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Samangan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	13
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	92.7	92.6	92.4	75.9
Female population (%)	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	81.8	83.0	83.0	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	56.1	48.4	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	12.8	12.8	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	77.1	73.6	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,635	1,913	-	-
Gini index (%)	23.1	27.6	-	-

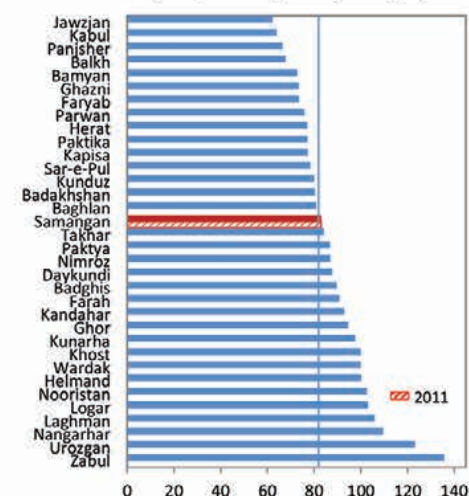
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	29.7	41.4	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	4.4	17.1	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	16.2	33.2	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	77.6	26.2	-	-

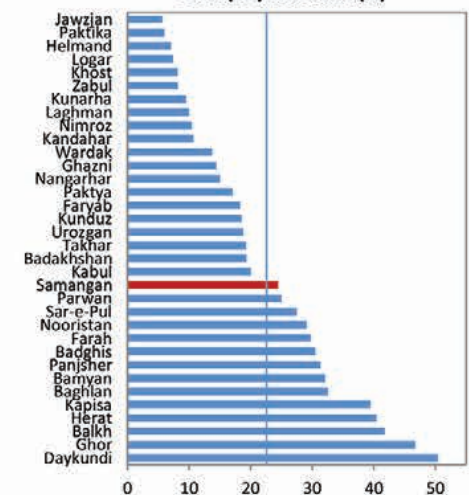
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	40.0	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	30.2	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	24.4	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	29.6	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	26.8	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Samangan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	13
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	40.0	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	3.5	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	31.2	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	14.3	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	6.3	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	25.6	23.5	24.1	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	51.2	68.4	50.7	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	23.8	29.0	27.0	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	1.5	4.5	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	10.5	11.8	11.9	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	72.5	75.0	75.2	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	52.4	48.9	55.8	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	6.9	29.0

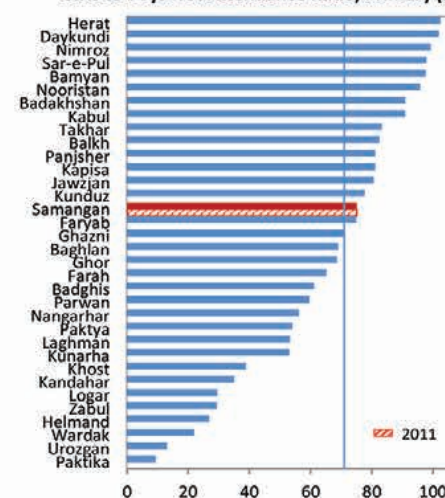
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	15.4	50.1	58.3	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	12.6	42.3	52.4	46.4

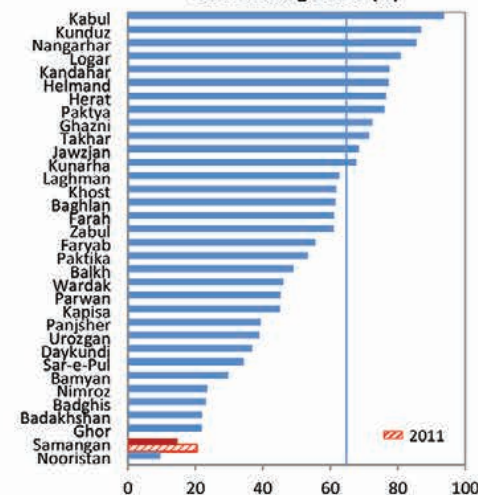
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	14.3	20.4	14.7	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	10.3	39.0
Electricity (%)	31.7	58.8	89.8	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Sar-e-Pul at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	16
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.5

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	92.5	92.4	92.3	75.9
Female population (%)	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	82.5	80.7	78.4	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	23.6	59.1	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	2.6	16.9	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	89.0	71.4	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,123	1,700	-	-
Gini index (%)	19.4	27.2	-	-

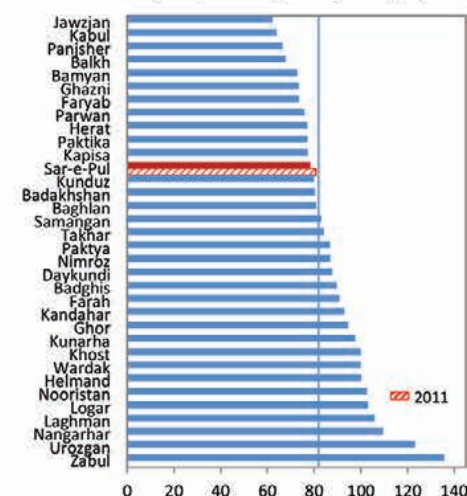
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	5.7	56.4	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	0.3	16.6	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	4.2	45.4	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	67.2	30.4	-	-

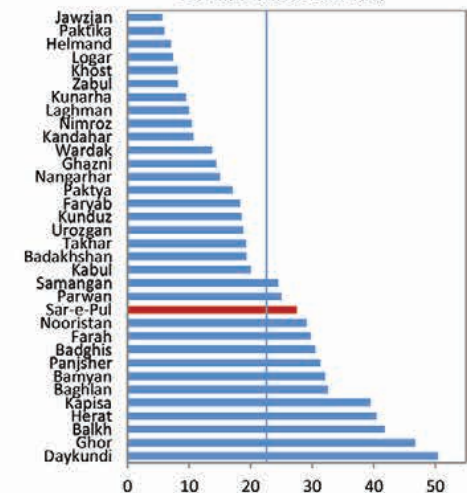
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	67.1	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	48.7	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	27.5	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	31.4	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	22.6	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Sar-e-Pul at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	16
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.5

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	59.8	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	10.3	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	11.7	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	13.4	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	2.3	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	11.1	25.2	21.1	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	0.4	1.4	0.9	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	37.4	60.1	43.6	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	7.0	26.0	17.1	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	2.4	3.8	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	4.1	15.5	13.6	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	65.3	83.7	97.8	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	28.2	48.1	55.5	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	43.2	29.0

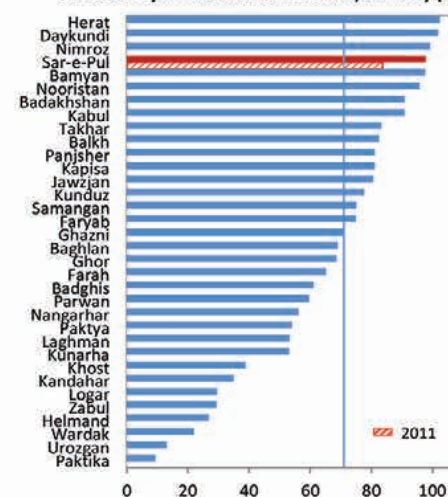
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	13.9	73.2	60.1	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	6.8	38.8	38.0	46.4

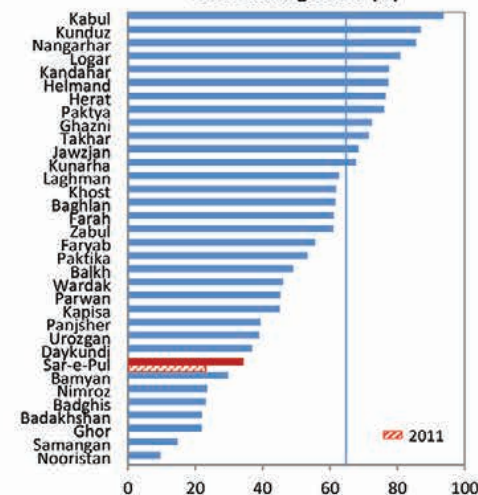
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	12.1	23.0	34.3	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	9.8	39.0
Electricity (%)	56.2	84.5	85.1	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Takhar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	12
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.0

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	87.4	87.1	86.9	75.9
Female population (%)	49.0	49.0	49.0	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	86.5	83.4	84.2	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	36.0	65.4	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	7.2	22.8	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	79.9	65.1	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,125	1,598	-	-
Gini index (%)	28.9	32.1	-	-

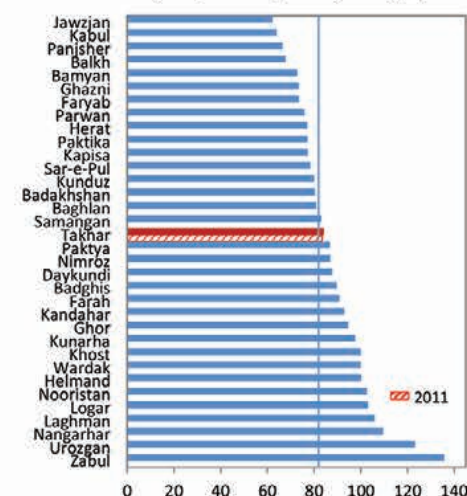
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	26.0	55.6	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	1.6	26.6	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	17.9	45.2	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	9.4	37.1	-	-

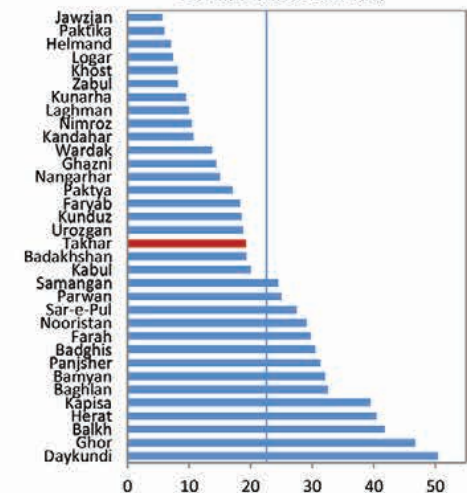
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	42.8	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	34.6	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	19.2	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	32.0	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	23.9	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Takhar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	12
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	1.0

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	35.8	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	4.8	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	24.2	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	18.7	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	9.3	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	19.5	26.0	23.7	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	52.3	59.5	61.9	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	18.4	34.2	33.7	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	3.5	4.4	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	9.7	17.0	16.1	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	80.9	80.3	83.2	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	62.8	84.5	73.4	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	5.4	29.0

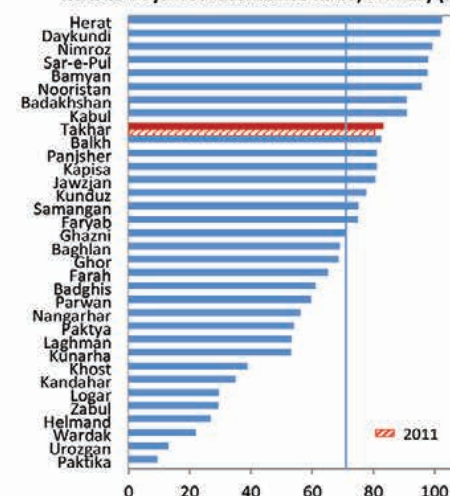
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	23.9	55.3	56.9	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	11.6	24.2	39.4	46.4

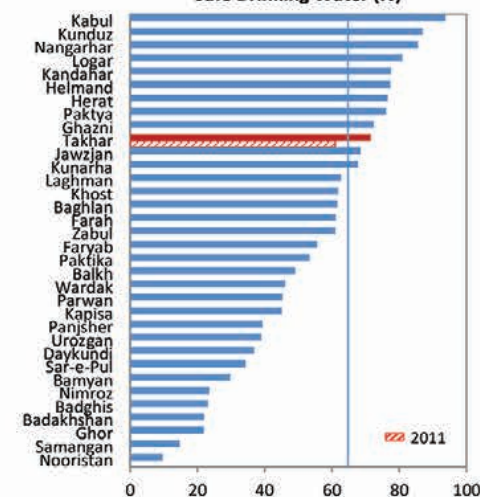
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	26.4	60.9	71.5	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	50.7	39.0
Electricity (%)	19.2	58.7	82.3	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Urozgan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	11
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	97.2	97.1	96.4	75.9
Female population (%)	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	99.6	98.7	123.3	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	50.0	47.9	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	8.0	14.5	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	84.0	69.6	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,938	1,627	-	-
Gini index (%)	13.8	27.7	-	-

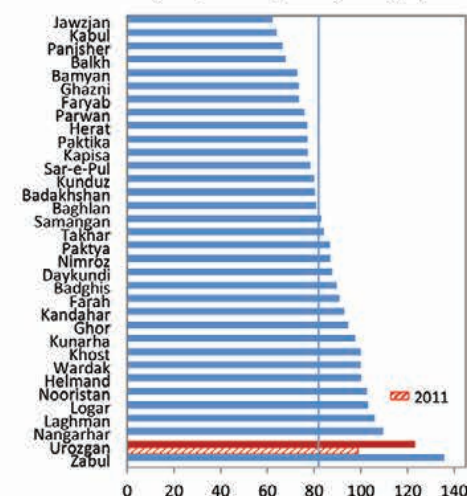
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	20.8	60.6	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	3.5	18.9	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	7.8	37.0	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	16.5	22.0	-	-

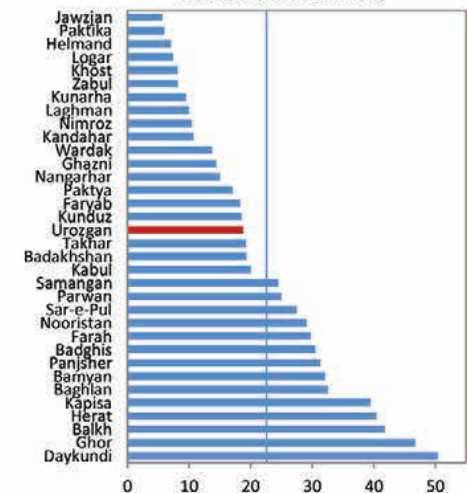
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	57.8	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	46.9	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	18.7	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	27.6	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	12.9	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Urozgan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	11
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.4

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	84.4	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	3.6	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	6.1	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	3.8	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	1.4	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	12.1	8.8	8.6	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	2.3	4.9	11.5	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	0.8	6.9	6.2	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	1.1	0.6	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	1.0	2.6	1.5	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	45.0	10.3	13.0	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	0.0	27.1	9.7	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	26.5	29.0

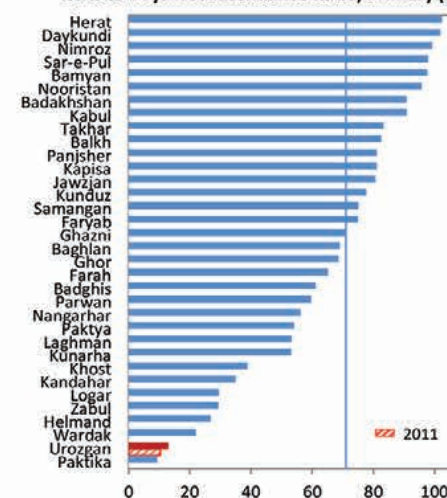
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	0.0	2.0	79.7	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	0.0	2.5	17.3	46.4

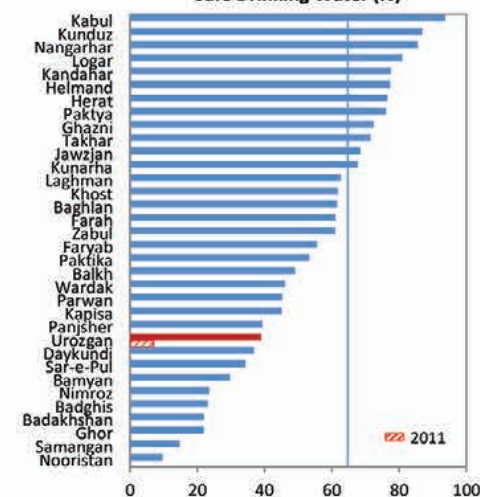
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	18.4	6.9	39.0	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	5.7	39.0
Electricity (%)	0.2	7.3	40.4	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Wardak at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	10
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.6

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	99.5	99.5	99.5	75.9
Female population (%)	49.0	49.0	49.0	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	95.8	97.0	100.0	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	54.0	39.7	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	9.4	8.0	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	82.6	79.7	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,724	2,231	-	-
Gini index (%)	15.5	21.2	-	-

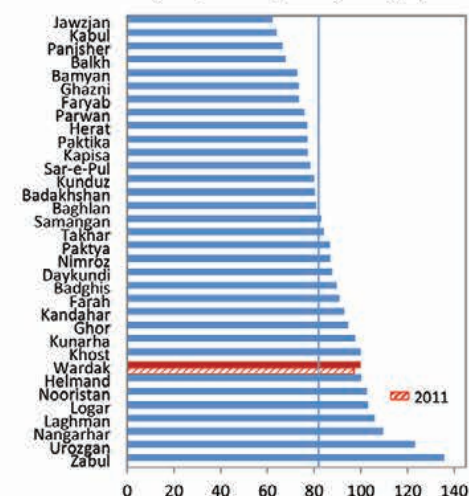
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	43.1	2.8	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	2.0	0.8	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	12.9	1.0	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	2.6	15.2	-	-

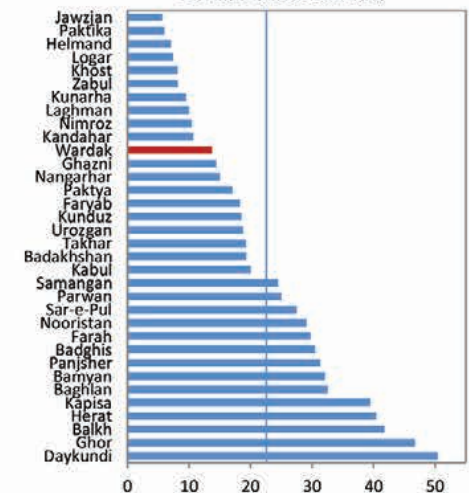
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	73.4	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	63.3	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	13.7	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	31.7	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	39.5	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Wardak at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	10
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.6

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	76.2	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	1.5	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	7.7	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	8.0	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	1.8	7.7

Education

Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	34.8	42.7	37.9	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	2.5	4.0	3.0	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	58.9	42.8	34.1	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	41.8	33.9	29.8	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	6.1	7.8	8.6

Gender ^(b)

Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	2.0	10.8	14.4	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	42.0	21.4	21.9	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	3.6	4.7	8.5	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	63.9	29.0

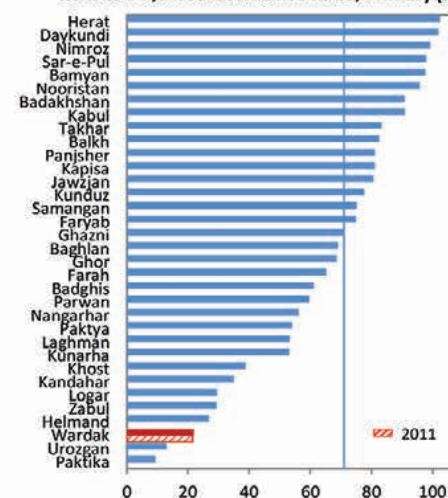
Health

Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	52.8	71.4	60.3	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	45.9	73.5	37.0	46.4

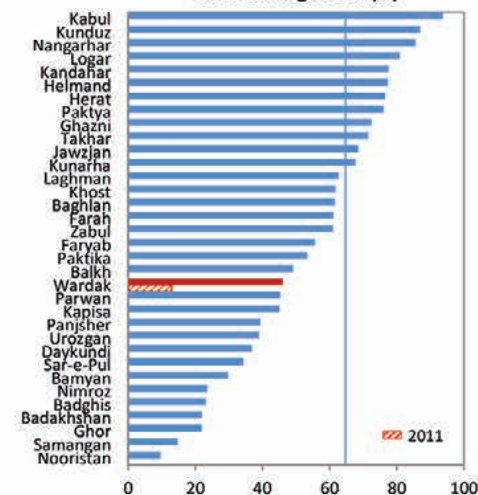
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

Safe drinking water (%)	9.5	12.9	46.1	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	42.6	39.0
Electricity (%)	50.4	72.7	89.8	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14



Zabul at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	17
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.3

Area and Population

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Rural population (%)	96.2	96.1	96.0	75.9
Female population (%)	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	85.8	80.0	135.8	81.9

Poverty and Inequality ^(a)

Poverty rate (%)	39.2	63.1	-	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	7.3	15.2	-	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	81.5	75.9	-	-
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,405	1,437	-	-
Gini index (%)	23.6	22.0	-	-

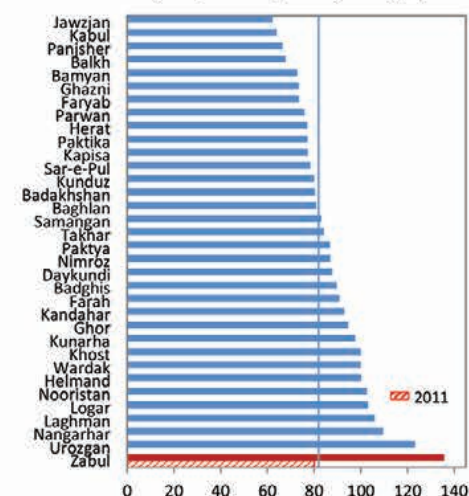
Food Security ^(a)

Calorie deficiency (%)	16.9	82.2	-	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	2.7	23.6	-	-
Protein deficiency (%)	7.7	48.0	-	-
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	2.3	20.1	-	-

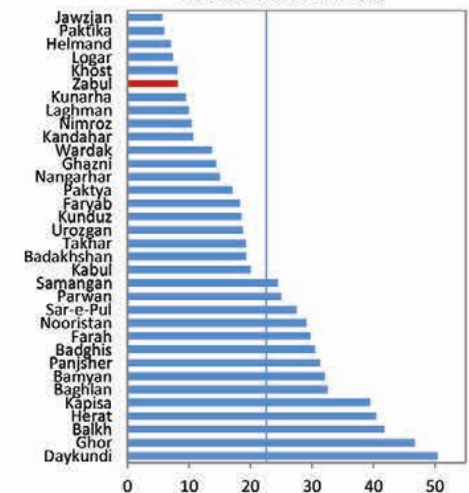
Labor Market ^(b)

Participation rate (%)	-	-	47.9	55.4
Employment–population rate (%)	-	-	44.0	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	8.2	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	32.2	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	-	-	18.4	39.7

Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)





Zabol at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000)	17
Population in 2013/14 (millions)	0.3

Sectors of Employment ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Agriculture (%)	-	-	82.5	44.0
Manufacturing (%)	-	-	2.1	7.8
Construction (%)	-	-	3.5	14.1
Services (%)	-	-	9.1	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	-	-	1.7	7.7

Education

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	18.7	13.8	9.7	35.4
Average years of schooling—age 18+	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	5.2	9.2	10.8	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	5.2	8.9	8.6	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	0.5	1.4	8.6

Gender ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	1.2	1.6	0.9	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	-	20.4	29.4	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	18.5	21.5	31.2	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	-	-	2.9	29.0

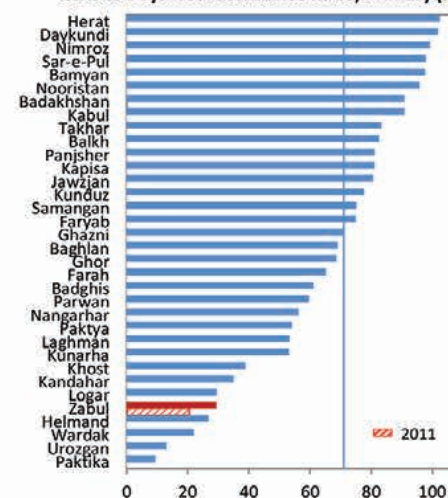
Health

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	3.9	12.8	-	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	6.3	15.4	-	46.4

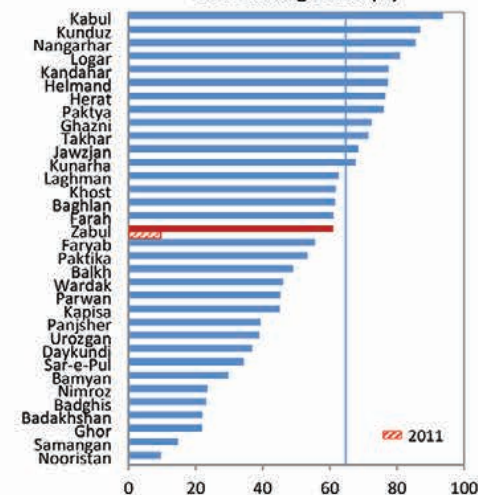
Access to Services and Infrastructure ^(b)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	National 2013/14
Safe drinking water (%)	30.9	9.6	61.0	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	-	-	12.7	39.0
Electricity (%)	7.6	21.9	65.5	89.5

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)



Safe Drinking Water (%)



(a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

(b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.

Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14





Technical Appendix

Appendix 1: Interpreting Standard Errors and Constructing Confidence Intervals

Except for population data, all the indicators presented in the *Provincial Briefs* are estimated using the ALCS (formerly NRVA) household surveys; that is, we estimate the indicators using a representative sample of randomly-selected households interviewed as part of the ALCS survey rounds. The precision of such estimates—as well as the statistical significance of any trends that emerge from comparing 2007-08, 2011-12, and 2013-14 estimates—can be assessed by looking at the Standard Errors (SE) reported in this Technical Appendix. Standard errors measure the accuracy of an estimate in relation to its “true” population value. In particular, the accuracy of each estimate – that is, how close the estimate based on the ALCS household sample is to its corresponding value in the total population of Afghan households – can be assessed by looking at the magnitude of its *standard errors (SE)*; smaller standard errors are associated with more precise estimates, while larger standard errors correspond to less accurate ones. Standard errors can also be used to construct the so called “Confidence Interval” (CI); that is, the interval in which the true population parameter is likely to fall. In general, the margin of error allowed for the construction of a confidence interval is 95 percent, which means that the true population-mean will lie in that estimated “confidence interval” with a 95 percent of probability.

The formula used to compute confidence intervals is the following:

$$\text{Confidence interval}_{95\%} = \text{Estimated Mean} \pm 1.96\sqrt{\text{Standard Error}} \quad (1)$$

The smaller the standard error, the narrower the interval in which we find the “true” population parameter with a 95 percent probability.

By comparing the confidence intervals of estimates in the two survey rounds, it is also possible to assess if there is any statistically relevant trend over time. In general, if the confidence intervals of the estimates in the two survey years *do not* overlap, then the difference over time is significant with a 95 percent probability.¹ More precisely, the estimated means from the two survey years will be significantly different with a 95 percent probability if the following condition is satisfied:

¹ The opposite of this is not necessarily true. That is, if the confidence intervals overlap, it does not necessarily mean that the comparison is not statistically significant. It is thus essential to conduct statistical tests on differences when the confidence intervals overlap.



Technical Appendix

$$x_1 - x_2 > 1.96 * \sqrt{SE_1^2 + SE_2^2} \quad (2)$$

Taking the example of the poverty headcount, the “national” estimate obtained using ALCS 2011-12 data is 35.8 percent and the imputed poverty rate obtained using the ALCS 2013-14 is 39.1 percent. Can we conclude that poverty has increased over time? To answer this question we compute the confidence intervals for both estimates. The 95 percent confidence interval for the 2011-12 poverty estimate is obtained by solving $(35.8 \pm 1.96\sqrt{0.8})$: we can conclude that the poverty rate one would have obtained with a complete enumeration of all Afghan households in 2011-12 has a 95 percent probability to be higher than 33.98 and lower than 37.55. Similarly, the poverty rate one would have obtained with a complete enumeration of all Afghan households in 2013-14 has a 95 percent probability to be higher than 37.71 and lower than 40.55. As the two confidence intervals do not overlap, and the condition above is satisfied, we can conclude that there has been a significant change in poverty over time.

Poverty and Inequality Indicators																									
Province	Poverty rate (%)					Depth of poverty (%)					Average consumption of the poor as % of poverty line					Per capita monthly consumption (Afs)					Gini index (%)				
	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14
Badakhshan	59.7	4.6	62.7	3.5	-	22.8	2.1	14.7	1.2	-	61.8	1.5	76.6	1.2	-	1,523	96	1,693	88	-	34.0	1.7	24.8	2.7	-
Badghis	40.0	4.9	38.6	3.3	-	7.7	1.4	9.1	1.1	-	80.8	1.9	76.4	1.8	-	1,608	55	1,749	60	-	16.4	1.2	23.0	1.3	-
Baghlan	17.3	2.1	29.8	3.3	-	3.2	0.5	5.9	0.9	-	81.7	1.5	80.0	1.4	-	2,496	75	2,223	57	-	25.4	1.1	22.6	1.0	-
Balkh	59.6	2.7	21.6	2.7	-	16.9	1.1	4.4	0.7	-	71.6	1.0	79.6	1.6	-	1,795	57	2,796	133	-	27.3	1.1	30.3	1.5	-
Bamyan	53.1	5.5	40.5	3.0	-	13.0	1.7	10.1	1.1	-	75.6	1.5	75.2	1.4	-	1,654	122	1,707	53	-	27.7	1.9	26.4	1.5	-
Daykundi	43.3	4.8	39.6	4.7	-	10.6	1.4	9.8	1.4	-	75.4	1.3	75.1	1.4	-	1,695	78	1,930	112	-	24.8	1.3	30.6	1.4	-
Farah	10.1	2.2	3.6	1.1	-	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	-	83.9	3.0	86.5	4.2	-	2,649	126	2,647	93	-	23.5	1.5	20.6	1.3	-
Faryab	29.6	3.2	16.9	2.3	-	5.7	0.8	2.6	0.5	-	80.9	1.1	84.8	1.5	-	2,328	93	2,532	85	-	27.7	1.4	21.6	1.3	-
Ghazni	19.7	2.4	45.8	3.5	-	2.8	0.5	14.3	1.3	-	85.9	1.2	68.8	1.5	-	2,261	61	2,262	119	-	21.0	1.0	34.6	1.6	-
Ghor	44.0	4.3	53.0	4.8	-	8.0	0.9	14.3	2.0	-	81.9	0.9	73.0	2.2	-	1,678	90	1,592	152	-	22.2	2.1	29.9	4.4	-
Herat	39.3	2.0	35.3	3.5	-	8.1	0.6	8.8	1.2	-	79.3	0.9	75.2	1.9	-	2,119	63	2,353	163	-	29.1	1.2	34.8	2.1	-
Jawzjan	12.8	2.4	51.0	4.5	-	1.6	0.4	12.3	1.4	-	87.7	1.5	76.0	1.5	-	2,411	80	1,879	91	-	19.8	0.9	26.7	1.3	-
Kabul	23.1	1.5	24.4	2.9	-	4.2	0.3	4.7	0.7	-	81.9	0.7	80.7	1.6	-	3,770	90	3,911	128	-	27.0	0.8	27.4	1.1	-
Kandahar	21.1	2.5	13.0	2.4	-	3.4	0.5	1.6	0.4	-	83.9	1.2	87.5	1.6	-	2,886	74	2,276	88	-	21.8	0.8	21.6	1.1	-
Kapisa	18.8	3.3	27.7	2.9	-	2.9	0.6	4.5	0.7	-	84.5	1.5	83.6	1.4	-	2,305	62	2,627	86	-	18.3	1.1	23.1	1.0	-
Kunarha	63.3	7.3	43.8	4.2	-	17.8	2.6	7.5	1.0	-	71.8	1.9	83.0	1.1	-	1,411	94	1,690	64	-	23.5	1.3	19.3	1.4	-
Kunduz	31.5	2.7	40.2	3.5	-	5.6	0.6	8.1	1.1	-	82.4	1.0	79.9	1.6	-	2,035	63	1,992	66	-	23.6	1.1	22.7	1.1	-
Laghman	63.2	6.3	63.8	4.3	-	16.5	2.8	17.1	2.0	-	73.9	2.7	73.2	1.7	-	1,376	78	1,508	126	-	21.4	1.6	28.0	3.9	-
Logar	67.0	2.8	28.0	5.6	-	12.6	1.2	4.6	1.1	-	81.2	1.4	83.5	1.5	-	1,563	25	2,630	132	-	13.4	0.9	23.6	1.1	-
Nangarhar	35.7	2.8	38.2	4.7	-	7.1	1.0	8.0	1.3	-	80.0	1.6	78.9	1.2	-	2,005	78	1,802	80	-	26.8	1.8	23.3	1.5	-
Nimroz	24.6	4.4	21.0	3.3	-	3.6	0.8	3.7	0.7	-	85.4	1.4	82.5	1.5	-	2,747	128	2,386	120	-	23.1	2.0	25.8	1.7	-
Nooristan	43.8	6.8	29.5	4.8	-	9.9	2.0	7.0	1.3	-	77.5	2.0	76.2	1.5	-	1,740	127	2,268	134	-	24.5	1.7	29.1	1.4	-
Paktika	72.0	4.1	32.3	2.7	-	19.6	2.0	5.2	0.6	-	72.7	1.7	84.0	1.2	-	1,375	51	2,077	58	-	18.7	1.0	19.8	1.2	-
Paktya	60.2	3.3	26.0	3.2	-	13.6	1.3	4.7	0.7	-	77.4	1.6	82.1	1.2	-	1,598	45	2,233	57	-	20.9	1.0	20.2	0.8	-
Panjsher	23.7	3.3	33.3	2.8	-	3.4	0.7	6.6	0.7	-	85.6	1.8	80.3	1.1	-	2,464	163	2,315	52	-	23.4	2.5	20.9	0.6	-
Parwan	21.8	2.8	38.4	3.0	-	2.9	0.5	9.8	1.0	-	86.6	1.6	74.4	1.1	-	2,397	63	2,721	135	-	20.8	0.9	28.9	1.5	-
Samangan	56.1	5.7	48.4	3.8	-	12.8	1.9	12.8	1.4	-	77.1	1.6	73.6	1.4	-	1,635	105	1,913	86	-	23.1	2.1	27.6	1.4	-
Sar-e-Pul	23.6	4.3	59.1	3.7	-	2.6	0.7	16.9	1.5	-	89.0	1.7	71.4	1.3	-	2,123	86	1,700	81	-	19.4	1.0	27.2	1.3	-
Takhar	36.0	3.3	65.4	3.3	-	7.2	0.8	22.8	1.6	-	79.9	1.0	65.1	1.5	-	2,125	91	1,598	99	-	28.9	1.0	32.1	2.4	-
Urozgan	50.0	5.0	47.9	6.3	-	8.0	1.5	14.5	3.1	-	84.0	2.0	69.6	3.6	-	1,938	65	1,627	107	-	13.8	1.5	27.7	2.2	-
Wardak	54.0	2.8	39.7	5.5	-	9.4	0.8	8.0	1.4	-	82.6	1.2	79.7	1.3	-	1,724	24	2,231	88	-	15.5	0.9	21.2	0.7	-
Zabul	39.2	6.1	63.1	3.3	-	7.3	1.3	15.2	1.2	-	81.5	1.1	75.9	1.3	-	2,405	131	1,437	55	-	23.6	1.4	22.0	1.7	-
National	36.3	0.7	35.8	0.8	39.1	7.9	0.2	8.4	0.3	-	78.3	0.3	76.4	0.4	-	2,295	20	2,410	33	-	29.7	0.4	31.6	0.5	-

Food Security Indicators																				
Province	Calorie deficiency (%)					Severe calorie deficiency (%)					Protein deficiency (%)					Inadequate dietary diversity (%)				
	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14
Badakhshan	67.4	3.8	81.7	2.7	-	41.2	3.9	40.8	2.7	-	59.1	3.9	78.7	3.1	-	20.7	2.5	18.4	2.4	-
Badghis	42.5	4.9	73.0	3.1	-	3.6	1.0	23.1	3.3	-	17.8	3.0	54.6	4.2	-	25.8	3.8	36.0	4.4	-
Baghlan	10.9	1.5	17.7	2.4	-	1.7	0.5	1.6	0.6	-	7.4	1.4	17.2	2.6	-	24.6	2.3	33.3	3.5	-
Balkh	53.9	2.8	28.2	3.7	-	26.8	2.1	7.0	2.1	-	45.9	2.6	20.0	3.1	-	51.8	2.6	13.8	1.4	-
Bamyan	29.1	3.7	45.1	3.5	-	0.7	0.4	11.8	1.8	-	13.7	2.6	35.4	2.8	-	45.1	5.0	35.8	3.4	-
Daykundi	19.4	2.5	24.4	3.0	-	2.0	0.8	3.9	1.0	-	9.2	1.7	18.6	2.4	-	43.0	3.3	45.1	3.9	-
Farah	28.4	3.0	8.0	2.1	-	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.5	-	4.6	1.6	3.0	0.9	-	0.0	-	1.0	0.4	-
Faryab	24.1	2.6	36.7	3.1	-	4.5	1.0	3.3	0.9	-	17.8	2.1	21.1	3.1	-	13.8	1.8	12.9	2.1	-
Ghazni	52.8	3.4	59.0	2.8	-	6.5	1.1	36.7	3.0	-	34.9	2.7	47.0	2.9	-	21.7	2.0	24.8	2.5	-
Ghor	19.9	2.8	21.7	2.9	-	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.6	-	13.3	2.1	9.0	2.3	-	62.8	4.2	37.9	4.3	-
Herat	24.9	1.5	22.1	2.3	-	5.2	0.9	4.6	1.3	-	25.3	1.5	17.7	2.2	-	24.0	1.9	24.1	3.2	-
Jawzjan	5.2	1.8	27.6	3.1	-	1.6	1.0	6.5	1.5	-	4.0	1.7	20.3	2.8	-	49.0	5.8	34.6	3.6	-
Kabul	18.3	1.1	27.0	2.6	-	3.8	0.6	5.7	1.0	-	13.4	1.0	22.5	2.1	-	9.0	0.8	10.2	1.4	-
Kandahar	29.6	2.7	29.0	3.7	-	1.9	0.6	7.2	1.5	-	6.9	1.4	9.5	1.7	-	0.0	-	7.2	1.9	-
Kapisa	32.8	4.6	11.9	1.8	-	6.4	2.2	1.3	0.5	-	17.1	3.1	5.0	1.2	-	3.9	1.6	9.5	1.9	-
Kunarha	39.7	5.5	17.1	3.3	-	7.7	2.4	0.0	-	-	21.7	3.9	4.1	1.3	-	8.1	2.1	1.7	1.1	-
Kunduz	21.6	2.1	46.6	3.6	-	2.3	0.8	12.7	2.3	-	11.8	1.6	30.9	2.9	-	21.1	2.6	13.3	1.8	-
Laghman	68.5	6.2	72.5	4.5	-	4.2	1.6	21.1	2.9	-	48.3	5.7	61.0	4.4	-	10.1	2.4	18.7	3.1	-
Logar	51.9	2.8	54.1	3.3	-	1.8	0.9	9.3	1.9	-	16.1	2.6	17.8	2.6	-	9.3	2.0	4.0	1.1	-
Nangarhar	13.5	1.5	13.8	4.0	-	0.6	0.2	2.6	1.1	-	5.9	0.9	11.0	2.6	-	23.5	2.1	36.2	3.3	-
Nimroz	36.9	3.0	18.5	2.8	-	2.5	1.3	5.5	1.3	-	3.5	1.5	10.8	2.1	-	0.6	0.5	20.9	3.2	-
Nooristan	26.8	4.7	60.6	4.5	-	6.9	2.4	30.8	3.6	-	14.5	4.1	38.8	4.1	-	12.6	3.7	9.3	2.0	-
Paktika	29.2	3.5	22.8	2.7	-	0.9	0.4	6.4	1.4	-	11.4	2.1	10.3	1.6	-	4.6	1.0	30.3	2.7	-
Paktya	57.9	3.0	35.3	3.2	-	17.6	2.6	4.1	1.0	-	33.9	3.6	27.6	3.3	-	7.8	1.4	7.0	1.4	-
Panjsher	28.7	3.8	18.6	2.8	-	5.8	1.8	6.0	1.7	-	14.3	3.0	9.1	1.9	-	3.0	1.3	3.4	1.0	-
Parwan	14.9	1.9	32.8	4.3	-	2.5	0.9	5.1	1.2	-	11.0	1.9	17.1	2.0	-	13.9	2.0	7.1	1.2	-
Samangan	29.7	5.2	41.4	4.4	-	4.4	1.6	17.1	3.0	-	16.2	3.8	33.2	4.1	-	77.6	4.4	26.2	2.7	-
Sar-e-Pul	5.7	1.6	56.4	3.7	-	0.3	0.3	16.6	2.6	-	4.2	1.5	45.4	4.2	-	67.2	5.0	30.4	3.1	-
Takhar	26.0	2.8	55.6	3.8	-	1.6	0.5	26.6	3.2	-	17.9	2.1	45.2	3.6	-	9.4	1.5	37.1	3.0	-
Urozgan	20.8	3.9	60.6	5.3	-	3.5	1.2	18.9	4.6	-	7.8	1.8	37.0	6.0	-	16.5	4.1	22.0	5.4	-
Wardak	43.1	2.6	2.8	0.9	-	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	-	12.9	2.0	1.0	0.5	-	2.6	0.8	15.2	2.8	-
Zabul	16.9	3.0	82.2	2.6	-	2.7	1.0	23.6	2.8	-	7.7	1.9	48.0	3.5	-	2.3	1.0	20.1	2.5	-
National	29.3	0.6	34.7	0.8	-	6.0	0.3	10.4	0.4	-	18.5	0.5	25.3	0.6	-	20.9	0.5	19.9	0.6	-

Labor Market Indicators																				
Province	Participation rate (%)				Employment-population rate (%)				Unemployment rate (%)				Underemployment rate (%)				Literate labor force (%)			
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE
Badakhshan	-	-	49.0	1.4	-	-	39.5	1.3	-	-	19.3	1.7	-	-	38.8	2.5	-	-	46.3	3.1
Badghis	-	-	65.8	1.8	-	-	45.8	1.4	-	-	30.5	1.8	-	-	46.4	3.4	-	-	22.8	2.5
Baghlan	-	-	39.9	1.2	-	-	26.9	1.2	-	-	32.6	2.3	-	-	23.1	2.7	-	-	43.5	2.4
Balkh	-	-	65.6	1.8	-	-	38.2	1.9	-	-	41.8	2.1	-	-	39.5	2.7	-	-	41.9	3.0
Bamyan	-	-	62.7	1.4	-	-	42.6	3.2	-	-	32.1	4.2	-	-	26.5	3.2	-	-	40.4	3.5
Daykundi	-	-	47.8	2.9	-	-	23.7	1.6	-	-	50.4	4.7	-	-	20.2	2.7	-	-	32.1	2.2
Farah	-	-	60.1	1.7	-	-	42.2	2.0	-	-	29.7	2.0	-	-	41.7	2.6	-	-	31.4	2.2
Faryab	-	-	64.1	1.2	-	-	52.4	1.3	-	-	18.3	1.3	-	-	31.5	1.8	-	-	28.4	2.3
Ghazni	-	-	49.4	1.6	-	-	42.3	1.5	-	-	14.4	1.4	-	-	15.6	1.9	-	-	58.9	3.8
Ghor	-	-	76.1	1.8	-	-	40.6	2.4	-	-	46.7	2.9	-	-	46.0	3.5	-	-	18.2	1.9
Helmand	-	-	49.1	0.9	-	-	45.7	1.0	-	-	7.1	1.1	-	-	9.4	1.6	-	-	33.8	2.5
Herat	-	-	58.1	1.0	-	-	34.6	1.0	-	-	40.4	1.9	-	-	36.4	2.4	-	-	35.2	2.5
Jawzjan	-	-	71.4	1.4	-	-	67.4	1.7	-	-	5.6	1.3	-	-	1.4	0.4	-	-	44.5	3.5
Kabul	-	-	47.1	1.0	-	-	37.7	0.9	-	-	20.0	0.9	-	-	9.6	0.8	-	-	61.9	2.0
Kandahar	-	-	46.2	0.7	-	-	41.2	0.6	-	-	10.7	0.8	-	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	25.3	2.8
Kapisa	-	-	59.7	1.8	-	-	36.1	1.9	-	-	39.5	2.5	-	-	32.4	2.3	-	-	37.3	3.0
Khost	-	-	72.1	1.8	-	-	66.3	1.5	-	-	8.1	1.1	-	-	3.6	0.6	-	-	32.5	2.7
Kunarha	-	-	61.7	2.6	-	-	55.9	2.7	-	-	9.5	1.0	-	-	15.5	1.1	-	-	29.5	3.4
Kunduz	-	-	46.9	1.1	-	-	38.2	1.1	-	-	18.5	1.5	-	-	7.7	1.3	-	-	38.9	2.8
Laghman	-	-	68.0	2.1	-	-	61.2	2.0	-	-	10.0	1.1	-	-	32.4	1.8	-	-	33.2	3.2
Logar	-	-	41.3	1.2	-	-	38.3	1.2	-	-	7.4	1.5	-	-	9.7	1.5	-	-	39.3	4.1
Nangarhar	-	-	49.7	1.4	-	-	42.2	1.5	-	-	15.0	1.7	-	-	18.6	1.5	-	-	44.8	3.0
Nimroz	-	-	51.9	1.6	-	-	46.5	1.7	-	-	10.4	1.6	-	-	8.6	2.0	-	-	38.8	3.5
Nooristan	-	-	71.0	1.3	-	-	50.4	1.8	-	-	29.1	1.6	-	-	6.0	1.8	-	-	37.9	1.7
Paktika	-	-	91.9	1.3	-	-	86.4	1.4	-	-	6.0	1.0	-	-	5.5	1.1	-	-	40.8	1.7
Paktya	-	-	69.9	1.6	-	-	58.0	1.4	-	-	17.1	1.3	-	-	2.6	0.7	-	-	34.6	2.6
Panjsher	-	-	57.0	1.8	-	-	39.2	1.5	-	-	31.3	2.3	-	-	25.2	2.2	-	-	48.1	2.3
Parwan	-	-	59.2	2.4	-	-	44.4	2.5	-	-	25.0	2.1	-	-	39.7	2.6	-	-	39.8	3.7
Samangan	-	-	40.0	1.0	-	-	30.2	1.0	-	-	24.4	2.2	-	-	29.6	3.0	-	-	26.8	2.6
Sar-e-Pul	-	-	67.1	1.8	-	-	48.7	2.5	-	-	27.5	2.7	-	-	31.4	2.6	-	-	22.6	2.1
Takhar	-	-	42.8	0.8	-	-	34.6	1.1	-	-	19.2	2.5	-	-	32.0	2.4	-	-	23.9	2.3
Urozgan	-	-	57.8	2.3	-	-	46.9	1.8	-	-	18.7	1.4	-	-	27.6	3.4	-	-	12.9	1.8
Wardak	-	-	73.4	1.9	-	-	63.3	2.3	-	-	13.7	1.5	-	-	31.7	1.9	-	-	39.5	3.7
Zabul	-	-	47.9	0.9	-	-	44.0	1.4	-	-	8.2	2.3	-	-	32.2	4.4	-	-	18.4	3.4
National	-	-	55.4	0.3	-	-	42.9	0.3	-	-	22.6	0.4	-	-	21.2	0.4	-	-	39.7	0.6

Sectors of Employment Indicators																				
Province	Agriculture (%)				Manufacturing (%)				Construction (%)				Services (%)				Public administration/government (%)			
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE
Badakhshan	-	-	43.6	4.2	-	-	3.6	0.9	-	-	21.4	2.2	-	-	14.0	2.0	-	-	9.9	1.5
Badghis	-	-	53.4	4.1	-	-	9.9	1.2	-	-	13.0	2.4	-	-	15.1	1.9	-	-	6.8	2.0
Baghlan	-	-	28.5	4.2	-	-	3.7	1.0	-	-	15.8	2.4	-	-	28.2	3.1	-	-	16.1	2.6
Balkh	-	-	34.3	3.9	-	-	17.1	2.7	-	-	11.5	1.6	-	-	24.9	3.2	-	-	6.1	1.6
Bamyan	-	-	72.9	5.0	-	-	5.3	1.4	-	-	4.8	1.3	-	-	6.5	1.4	-	-	6.0	1.4
Daykundi	-	-	55.1	3.2	-	-	4.4	1.4	-	-	15.6	2.3	-	-	14.9	2.3	-	-	6.0	1.5
Farah	-	-	65.2	4.0	-	-	4.7	0.9	-	-	10.1	1.7	-	-	13.0	1.7	-	-	4.6	1.5
Faryab	-	-	39.9	3.7	-	-	24.8	2.7	-	-	15.7	1.4	-	-	13.6	1.7	-	-	2.3	0.5
Ghazni	-	-	53.6	4.2	-	-	3.2	0.6	-	-	13.6	3.4	-	-	21.1	3.1	-	-	2.6	0.7
Ghor	-	-	56.1	2.9	-	-	29.7	2.2	-	-	7.6	1.8	-	-	3.9	1.1	-	-	1.6	0.7
Helmand	-	-	68.2	4.5	-	-	1.3	0.4	-	-	4.8	1.1	-	-	17.3	3.2	-	-	5.3	1.4
Herat	-	-	36.3	3.7	-	-	7.0	1.2	-	-	21.4	2.0	-	-	26.5	2.8	-	-	3.5	1.1
Jawzjan	-	-	10.3	1.6	-	-	34.5	2.1	-	-	29.1	2.4	-	-	15.8	2.1	-	-	6.5	1.4
Kabul	-	-	17.4	2.7	-	-	9.2	1.0	-	-	10.1	0.9	-	-	37.8	1.8	-	-	17.2	1.2
Kandahar	-	-	48.5	4.6	-	-	2.2	0.6	-	-	9.6	1.8	-	-	33.7	3.8	-	-	4.3	1.0
Kapisa	-	-	43.8	3.0	-	-	1.9	0.7	-	-	11.8	1.7	-	-	15.9	2.1	-	-	17.8	2.0
Khost	-	-	55.8	2.1	-	-	1.9	0.5	-	-	16.1	1.9	-	-	16.3	1.7	-	-	6.9	1.3
Kunarha	-	-	61.3	4.3	-	-	1.1	0.3	-	-	14.7	2.1	-	-	13.4	1.8	-	-	5.8	1.1
Kunduz	-	-	43.8	4.0	-	-	7.8	1.3	-	-	16.3	2.1	-	-	22.3	2.6	-	-	4.9	0.8
Laghman	-	-	59.8	2.9	-	-	0.4	0.2	-	-	17.6	1.8	-	-	13.1	2.0	-	-	5.0	1.0
Logar	-	-	36.8	6.2	-	-	6.9	1.4	-	-	11.5	2.0	-	-	29.9	3.3	-	-	5.0	1.1
Nangarhar	-	-	39.2	4.5	-	-	2.9	0.6	-	-	27.5	2.7	-	-	17.5	1.9	-	-	9.2	1.6
Nimroz	-	-	33.7	5.3	-	-	6.0	1.1	-	-	14.8	2.1	-	-	31.8	3.4	-	-	9.6	2.2
Nooristan	-	-	70.7	2.7	-	-	1.0	0.4	-	-	3.9	0.8	-	-	14.6	2.0	-	-	6.6	1.1
Paktika	-	-	68.1	1.5	-	-	1.8	0.3	-	-	5.5	0.9	-	-	16.2	0.9	-	-	5.0	1.1
Paktya	-	-	44.2	2.2	-	-	2.1	0.6	-	-	13.9	2.0	-	-	31.5	2.0	-	-	3.7	1.0
Panjsher	-	-	39.1	2.9	-	-	2.6	1.0	-	-	8.5	1.5	-	-	18.6	2.2	-	-	22.8	1.8
Parwan	-	-	48.3	4.7	-	-	1.9	0.6	-	-	16.2	2.0	-	-	16.4	2.3	-	-	12.1	2.1
Samangan	-	-	40.0	4.5	-	-	3.5	1.6	-	-	31.2	3.4	-	-	14.3	2.5	-	-	6.3	1.4
Sar-e-Pul	-	-	59.8	4.5	-	-	10.3	1.7	-	-	11.7	2.0	-	-	13.4	2.6	-	-	2.3	0.7
Takhar	-	-	35.8	3.0	-	-	4.8	1.0	-	-	24.2	2.2	-	-	18.7	2.2	-	-	9.3	1.3
Urozgan	-	-	84.4	2.7	-	-	3.6	1.3	-	-	6.1	1.7	-	-	3.8	1.3	-	-	1.4	0.5
Wardak	-	-	76.2	2.4	-	-	1.5	0.6	-	-	7.7	1.7	-	-	8.0	1.0	-	-	1.8	0.6
Zabul	-	-	82.5	3.8	-	-	2.1	0.7	-	-	3.5	0.8	-	-	9.1	2.0	-	-	1.7	0.7
National	-	-	44.0	0.8	-	-	7.8	0.3	-	-	14.1	0.4	-	-	21.4	0.5	-	-	7.7	0.3

Education Indicators																														
Province	Literacy rate—age 14+ (%)						Average years of schooling—age 18+						Net attendance rate, primary school (%)						Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)						Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)					
	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE
Badakhshan	30.8	2.2	37.4	2.5	40.2	2.5	2.0	0.2	2.6	0.3	3.2	0.3	75.1	2.4	68.8	4.4	71.7	3.4	41.5	3.0	53.5	3.9	48.3	3.5	-	4.3	1.4	10.5	1.8	
Badghis	11.1	2.3	18.0	2.0	19.5	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	30.2	5.0	51.6	7.8	40.0	4.8	3.9	1.8	16.1	3.4	17.8	3.9	-	1.0	0.9	0.0	-	
Baghlan	27.0	1.7	31.6	1.9	34.6	1.8	1.9	0.2	2.4	0.2	2.6	0.2	65.6	2.6	61.6	3.5	52.1	3.8	26.8	2.4	39.7	3.3	41.7	3.3	-	3.6	1.0	6.8	1.7	
Balkh	30.1	1.9	39.4	3.2	39.2	2.8	2.0	0.2	3.1	0.4	3.6	0.3	57.6	2.4	66.1	2.7	63.9	3.5	29.0	2.4	42.5	3.3	40.8	3.8	-	9.7	2.0	13.2	2.2	
Bamyan	23.5	2.8	37.1	1.7	39.5	3.1	1.1	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.6	0.3	63.2	4.7	66.2	3.5	76.2	6.1	21.6	4.6	39.3	2.5	45.0	5.2	-	3.5	1.2	10.5	1.6	
Daykundi	22.0	2.2	35.0	1.6	31.2	1.9	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.2	71.4	3.4	73.6	2.4	63.7	2.5	20.5	3.5	40.7	3.1	45.6	3.6	-	2.5	0.9	8.4	2.2	
Farah	17.5	2.6	21.9	3.2	27.6	2.5	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.3	37.0	4.8	49.8	5.4	37.3	5.3	15.4	3.1	26.6	4.6	20.7	3.9	-	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.2	
Faryab	21.7	1.8	30.8	3.0	29.2	2.3	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.4	2.2	0.2	60.2	3.4	67.7	4.8	53.9	4.7	12.0	1.7	42.2	4.6	30.1	3.7	-	3.3	1.4	8.7	1.6	
Ghazni	34.6	1.2	42.8	3.0	49.6	2.5	1.9	0.1	3.9	0.3	3.5	0.3	57.5	3.3	57.4	4.2	73.8	4.8	36.4	2.2	46.5	4.4	60.7	3.8	-	10.0	1.6	10.6	2.1	
Ghor	27.6	1.4	21.4	2.4	17.4	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	50.2	3.8	59.6	5.0	48.0	4.4	16.1	2.8	16.3	3.1	26.6	4.1	-	1.5	0.8	2.5	1.2	
Helmand	12.2	1.2	6.8	1.5	20.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.1	4.6	1.5	15.0	3.4	33.3	3.5	5.7	1.5	10.4	2.6	19.1	2.1	-	0.0	-	1.8	0.6	
Herat	27.9	1.4	25.3	2.8	31.6	2.3	1.6	0.1	1.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	56.4	2.1	58.3	4.0	53.3	3.2	19.7	1.4	22.9	3.1	29.7	2.9	-	5.0	1.9	7.2	1.5	
Jawzjan	19.3	2.1	26.0	2.9	36.7	2.9	1.1	0.2	1.9	0.3	2.7	0.3	50.9	4.1	63.9	3.0	58.2	3.6	22.4	2.9	35.1	4.1	47.2	3.8	-	3.1	1.1	7.9	2.0	
Kabul	48.8	1.4	52.7	2.6	56.7	1.5	5.0	0.2	5.2	0.4	5.7	0.2	69.4	1.5	73.2	2.8	75.7	2.4	47.5	1.7	51.6	3.4	54.9	1.8	-	11.1	1.4	16.3	1.2	
Kandahar	8.2	1.2	17.0	2.5	13.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	13.0	2.0	18.0	4.2	24.9	3.2	9.6	2.0	18.9	4.2	10.4	1.7	-	0.9	0.6	2.4	1.0	
Kapisa	34.3	2.8	44.5	2.0	40.5	2.7	2.5	0.3	3.7	0.2	3.7	0.3	56.0	4.1	75.9	2.5	73.1	2.6	36.4	3.6	59.1	3.0	49.5	3.1	-	8.5	1.6	12.1	2.4	
Khost	17.4	1.8	16.5	1.6	27.2	2.0	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	2.0	0.2	40.9	3.8	47.9	4.0	50.9	3.6	18.6	3.0	20.2	2.2	27.2	2.6	-	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.7	
Kunarha	21.4	2.1	23.3	1.8	33.1	3.0	1.7	0.2	1.9	0.2	2.8	0.3	48.9	5.3	43.5	4.3	58.1	3.1	16.2	2.7	21.4	2.4	34.3	3.0	-	2.7	0.7	5.9	1.4	
Kunduz	22.3	1.4	17.6	1.9	29.1	2.3	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	2.4	0.2	53.7	3.1	36.6	4.2	49.8	3.1	20.9	1.8	21.1	2.8	33.0	3.2	-	1.9	0.8	8.3	1.7	
Laghman	28.4	2.9	26.9	2.2	30.1	2.7	2.2	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.6	0.3	56.3	4.4	69.2	6.5	48.7	3.5	29.8	4.0	32.0	3.2	31.5	3.0	-	2.3	1.1	6.8	1.7	
Logar	32.4	2.3	32.0	4.2	25.2	2.9	2.6	0.2	3.6	0.5	2.5	0.3	50.6	3.3	60.0	6.9	34.1	6.0	32.4	3.9	45.1	6.7	33.5	5.4	-	4.1	1.3	8.9	1.6	
Nangarhar	24.9	1.3	29.0	2.1	33.8	1.7	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.4	0.2	53.3	2.5	57.4	2.8	49.6	2.6	20.9	1.7	29.4	2.5	33.4	2.1	-	1.9	0.7	3.7	0.8	
Nimroz	19.2	4.1	25.4	2.2	39.0	3.0	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	2.3	0.3	47.8	8.6	39.9	5.5	51.1	5.9	26.5	6.1	22.2	3.5	27.9	3.9	-	0.3	0.3	8.3	2.0	
Nooristan	15.6	1.8	22.0	1.4	32.1	1.6	0.8	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	35.7	5.0	30.6	4.9	25.0	2.7	4.8	1.6	37.4	3.0	23.4	3.1	-	0.0	-	2.3	1.1	
Paktika	28.0	2.4	32.6	2.2	37.5	1.4	0.8	0.1	2.8	0.3	1.4	0.2	25.3	3.5	46.2	4.4	48.0	4.7	5.7	1.4	25.8	3.6	22.7	3.6	-	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	
Paktya	13.4	1.3	26.7	1.3	27.1	2.1	0.8	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.3	0.2	34.3	3.7	45.7	2.6	44.8	4.5	20.3	3.4	24.7	2.4	25.1	3.1	-	1.9	0.8	6.0	1.2	
Panjsher	30.0	2.1	53.4	1.8	47.8	2.1	2.2	0.2	5.0	0.3	4.2	0.3	55.8	3.9	93.1	1.4	76.9	2.9	30.5	3.3	62.5	2.6	49.9	3.3	-	14.1	2.6	12.1	1.8	
Parwan	30.5	2.3	39.2	3.5	38.3	2.7	1.9	0.2	3.4	0.3	3.1	0.3	47.7	4.0	59.6	5.9	59.2	4.2	30.0	3.3	42.0	4.0	42.0	2.7	-	5.3	1.3	10.4	1.9	
Samangan	25.6	3.1	23.5	1.6	24.1	2.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	51.2	4.0	68.4	2.8	50.7	5.0	23.8	4.2	29.0	2.8	27.0	3.5	-	1.5	0.7	4.5	1.5	
Sar-e-Pul	11.1	1.5	25.2	2.4	21.1	1.9	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	37.4	5.0	60.1	3.9	43.6	4.2	7.0	1.7	26.0	3.2	17.1	2.6	-	2.4	0.9	3.8	1.1	
Takhar	19.5	1.2	26.0	2.6	23.7	2.0	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.9	0.2	52.3	2.3	59.5	3.8	61.9	2.9	18.4	1.9	34.2	4.1	33.7	3.6	-	3.5	1.2	4.4	1.2	
Urozgan	12.1	1.2	8.8	2.0	8.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.3	1.3	4.9	1.4	11.5	2.3	0.8	0.8	6.9	2.2	6.2	1.6	-	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	
Wardak	34.8	1.7	42.7	1.8	37.9	3.0	2.5	0.1	4.0	0.2	3.0	0.3	58.9	2.6	42.8	2.6	34.1	2.7	41.8	3.8	33.9	3.1	29.8	3.1	-	6.1	1.4	7.8	1.5	
Zabul	18.7	2.6	13.8	2.1	9.7	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	5.2	3.0	9.2	2.9	10.8	3.1	5.2	2.7	8.9	2.9	8.6	3.2	-	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.8	
National	27.6	0.4	32.6	0.7	35.4	0.5	2.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	2.8	0.1	50.2	0.6	55.8	0.8	54.4	0.7	26.1	0.5	35.0	0.9	37.1	0.6	-	5.3	0.4	8.6	0.4	

Gender Indicators																
Province	Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)						Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%) *			Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%) *			Female participation rate (%)			
	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE
Badakhshan	17.8	2.1	27.0	2.5	30.8	2.6	92.5	93.6	90.9	76.5	84.7	78.0	-	-	16.2	1.8
Badghis	4.6	1.6	6.0	1.5	3.8	1.2	69.2	79.7	61.1	58.5	42.4	66.3	-	-	42.6	2.9
Baghlan	12.9	1.5	14.4	2.0	15.1	2.1	83.4	80.4	69.1	32.6	45.5	45.2	-	-	7.6	1.5
Balkh	20.7	1.9	28.0	3.3	26.3	2.9	87.2	87.7	82.5	67.7	73.9	68.8	-	-	45.9	2.8
Bamyan	10.2	2.9	20.1	1.8	25.2	2.7	86.7	86.8	97.6	56.9	79.1	71.0	-	-	46.7	2.5
Daykundi	13.6	2.3	20.8	1.7	20.3	1.9	85.8	89.2	101.9	61.7	70.6	72.1	-	-	21.5	4.2
Farah	6.5	1.8	12.2	2.8	13.1	2.4	45.1	63.2	65.2	36.7	71.2	64.9	-	-	37.0	2.4
Faryab	11.9	1.3	18.9	3.2	18.0	2.2	81.1	78.1	74.9	67.8	85.3	72.5	-	-	48.8	2.2
Ghazni	12.2	1.5	23.4	3.1	25.2	2.9	51.9	55.6	70.9	27.3	59.0	63.5	-	-	21.0	2.3
Ghor	8.7	1.2	6.2	1.6	6.7	1.3	72.8	76.3	68.6	20.0	43.2	57.0	-	-	60.9	2.9
Helmand	1.7	0.4	1.8	0.8	3.1	0.9	65.0	46.8	26.8	7.1	15.1	16.7	-	-	4.6	1.2
Herat	19.9	1.5	20.5	2.7	26.0	2.2	92.7	103.6	102.4	73.8	97.9	87.5	-	-	29.1	1.6
Jawzjan	11.4	2.0	16.0	2.9	21.6	3.3	70.5	76.5	80.6	47.6	60.1	63.7	-	-	51.0	2.5
Kabul	32.8	1.4	35.6	2.8	40.9	1.7	81.5	84.0	90.8	63.6	67.5	68.3	-	-	21.6	1.4
Kandahar	1.7	0.7	4.0	1.2	2.4	0.6	40.7	65.1	35.0	12.2	29.6	19.1	-	-	6.0	0.7
Kapisa	15.3	2.3	23.6	2.0	24.1	2.7	58.0	83.4	81.1	50.9	53.2	57.6	-	-	47.9	3.0
Khost	1.6	0.5	2.8	0.7	3.6	0.8	23.8	63.8	38.8	3.3	10.6	13.9	-	-	54.8	2.9
Kunarha	4.6	1.0	5.4	1.1	12.2	1.7	60.7	61.5	53.0	10.5	16.9	18.8	-	-	53.0	4.4
Kunduz	11.6	1.4	8.0	1.4	16.5	2.2	76.9	59.1	77.7	41.2	34.2	61.2	-	-	11.8	1.5
Laghman	9.6	1.8	7.0	1.0	11.9	1.9	73.3	84.2	53.4	30.7	31.8	33.3	-	-	46.7	3.5
Logar	4.1	1.2	12.0	2.2	6.9	1.6	29.8	63.6	29.6	14.7	45.3	15.4	-	-	5.9	1.6
Nangarhar	8.5	0.9	10.5	1.8	10.4	1.3	67.1	64.5	56.2	28.8	26.6	38.1	-	-	11.6	2.4
Nimroz	11.3	3.4	14.0	1.9	28.1	3.0	57.1	103.1	99.3	59.2	65.8	55.2	-	-	21.3	2.2
Nooristan	4.2	1.0	6.0	1.0	13.0	1.8	84.1	84.4	95.8	33.2	36.7	41.2	-	-	56.7	2.9
Paktika	5.2	1.0	2.6	0.7	2.1	0.7	29.2	14.6	9.4	0.0	3.5	2.9	-	-	85.0	2.4
Paktya	1.8	0.6	6.9	1.2	5.4	1.1	21.5	44.2	54.1	21.0	29.1	10.1	-	-	48.3	2.8
Panjsher	11.1	2.3	22.8	2.2	29.8	2.4	59.3	99.8	81.2	22.1	51.5	48.6	-	-	42.4	2.6
Parwan	13.6	2.7	22.7	2.9	18.8	2.3	40.4	73.8	59.6	34.1	56.3	36.1	-	-	38.5	3.6
Samangan	10.5	2.8	11.8	1.8	11.9	2.2	72.5	75.0	75.2	52.4	48.9	55.8	-	-	6.9	1.7
Sar-e-Pul	4.1	1.1	15.5	2.3	13.6	1.7	65.3	83.7	97.8	28.2	48.1	55.5	-	-	43.2	2.8
Takhar	9.7	1.1	17.0	2.4	16.1	1.9	80.9	80.3	83.2	62.8	84.5	73.4	-	-	5.4	0.7
Urozgan	1.0	0.5	2.6	1.4	1.5	0.9	45.0	10.3	13.0	0.0	27.1	9.7	-	-	26.5	4.3
Wardak	2.0	0.6	10.8	1.4	14.4	1.6	42.0	21.4	21.9	3.6	4.7	8.5	-	-	63.9	2.8
Zabul	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	20.4	29.4	18.5	21.5	31.2	-	-	2.9	1.4
National	13.9	0.3	18.1	0.6	20.3	0.5	63.8	67.4	64.1	44.3	56.2	53.5	-	-	29.0	0.5

*These indicators are aggregated to the province level and no standard errors are calculated

Health Indicators												
Province	Access to skilled antenatal care (%)						Births attended by skilled attendants (%)					
	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE
Badakhshan	7.9	1.9	52.1	3.9	18.8	3.6	2.5	0.7	12.2	2.6	13.5	2.6
Badghis	37.1	2.4	14.6	2.8	34.4	3.9	23.0	2.1	4.3	2.9	8.9	2.0
Baghlan	33.8	2.7	62.8	4.2	70.5	3.7	18.9	2.3	36.8	4.5	46.6	4.1
Balkh	43.4	3.4	87.8	2.2	85.8	2.1	24.7	2.8	53.2	4.5	50.5	4.7
Bamyan	26.9	5.5	63.4	4.1	79.4	2.9	9.6	3.0	41.9	4.1	49.4	4.0
Daykundi	23.0	3.9	32.4	3.0	19.8	3.5	5.4	1.9	18.5	4.1	12.6	2.7
Farah	22.7	7.1	62.8	6.1	30.1	4.0	17.8	6.3	39.5	5.0	14.6	3.6
Faryab	0.7	0.3	55.0	3.4	55.7	2.9	3.0	0.9	28.2	4.0	23.8	3.7
Ghazni	16.1	2.8	43.0	4.9	54.4	4.6	10.4	2.0	56.3	4.8	37.8	4.9
Ghor	7.2	2.0	8.6	2.9	27.1	3.4	3.3	1.1	5.0	2.0	6.5	2.7
Helmand	0.0	0.0	8.8	4.2	50.2	3.8	0.8	0.6	8.1	3.5	52.3	3.7
Herat	19.4	4.9	64.9	3.9	76.2	2.2	15.9	4.7	34.6	3.9	43.6	3.7
Jawzjan	46.2	3.1	40.6	4.7	85.7	3.7	14.2	2.4	44.8	5.2	76.3	5.1
Kabul	57.8	2.1	77.4	3.0	88.4	1.7	66.8	2.1	77.6	3.8	85.0	1.7
Kandahar	41.3	5.5	26.5	3.2	18.8	2.1	20.5	3.7	48.6	4.0	41.5	3.4
Kapisa	30.4	5.2	56.4	4.0	48.2	4.0	5.8	3.0	35.5	3.9	50.5	3.7
Khost	38.2	3.9	28.9	2.7	64.9	4.0	27.6	3.2	32.4	3.0	70.6	3.9
Kunarha	8.3	2.4	27.4	4.1	68.8	3.5	12.6	2.6	8.8	3.4	20.7	4.0
Kunduz	61.5	3.1	36.4	4.3	95.3	1.5	21.2	2.6	14.9	2.5	63.7	3.2
Laghman	29.0	4.8	80.5	2.2	85.7	2.9	34.1	6.2	51.7	3.8	73.4	3.8
Logar	64.6	5.7	45.9	5.2	35.0	4.3	61.5	5.6	53.6	6.2	34.7	4.1
Nangarhar	34.7	2.3	52.2	4.6	91.7	1.5	28.6	2.2	55.6	4.1	52.3	3.6
Nimroz	0.0	0.0	73.2	3.2	82.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	52.6	4.6	81.9	3.5
Nooristan	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.4	6.5	1.9
Paktika	3.0	1.5	23.8	2.9	34.9	6.1	2.6	1.4	20.2	3.0	40.6	6.1
Paktya	32.2	4.4	82.9	2.2	65.2	5.2	20.6	3.1	64.0	3.0	58.4	5.2
Panjsher	31.0	4.6	50.4	4.3	73.3	3.6	6.4	2.7	33.0	4.8	60.1	4.6
Parwan	42.0	4.8	66.5	5.5	67.3	5.1	18.3	3.5	43.7	6.7	50.0	5.8
Samangan	15.4	3.7	50.1	5.2	58.3	4.0	12.6	3.2	42.3	5.3	52.4	4.7
Sar-e-Pul	13.9	3.7	73.2	3.7	60.1	5.0	6.8	2.6	38.8	4.2	38.0	4.2
Takhar	23.9	3.7	55.3	3.9	56.9	3.4	11.6	1.8	24.2	3.9	39.4	3.9
Urozgan	3.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	79.7	3.1	6.3	2.2	2.5	0.7	17.3	2.2
Wardak	52.8	5.5	71.4	7.2	60.3	3.2	45.9	4.8	73.5	8.0	37.0	3.4
Zabul	5.7	1.3	12.8	6.1	-	-	11.1	1.6	15.4	6.3	-	-
National	30.4	0.7	51.3	0.9	62.6	0.7	21.9	0.5	40.6	0.9	46.4	0.7

Access to Services and Infrastructure Indicators																
Province	Safe drinking water (%)						Sanitary toilet (%)				Electricity (%)					
	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE
Badakhshan	20.5	3.8	37.5	6.5	22.0	4.5	-	-	46.0	4.9	36.9	4.4	57.2	6.7	48.7	5.9
Badghis	17.1	5.5	46.4	7.6	23.1	5.4	-	-	18.1	3.6	4.2	2.3	37.2	5.4	96.5	1.0
Baghlan	24.1	3.3	28.0	4.1	61.6	5.7	-	-	18.1	3.0	37.4	4.3	65.1	4.7	90.1	2.0
Balkh	28.8	3.2	66.6	4.6	49.1	4.9	-	-	22.3	3.7	57.1	4.0	76.5	4.4	92.1	1.8
Bamyan	13.1	3.3	21.1	4.4	29.7	4.5	-	-	30.3	3.4	41.3	7.2	96.1	1.4	94.5	3.7
Daykundi	13.9	2.7	17.4	3.1	36.9	4.0	-	-	17.6	2.9	44.2	6.9	96.1	1.2	96.5	1.8
Farah	14.8	3.0	55.8	6.0	61.1	5.6	-	-	8.3	2.8	17.9	5.2	74.8	4.2	83.4	2.5
Faryab	25.7	4.1	33.1	5.8	55.6	5.3	-	-	36.5	2.5	36.8	4.3	80.3	5.5	85.7	3.5
Ghazni	16.9	2.3	39.7	4.3	72.4	5.0	-	-	38.2	4.0	73.6	4.1	75.0	4.4	89.7	3.3
Ghor	8.1	2.4	19.8	3.8	21.9	4.5	-	-	17.0	3.5	30.9	5.6	89.7	2.6	99.3	0.4
Helmand	4.7	1.0	29.9	4.7	77.3	3.6	-	-	17.7	3.9	12.2	2.7	33.7	5.3	97.5	0.8
Herat	28.4	2.7	52.8	5.7	76.5	3.5	-	-	52.9	3.7	42.8	2.9	72.0	5.0	94.0	1.6
Jawzjan	42.9	6.3	24.6	4.7	68.5	4.3	-	-	25.1	3.1	45.8	6.9	59.6	4.8	98.0	0.8
Kabul	55.1	2.6	77.5	4.0	93.7	1.2	-	-	94.2	1.9	84.3	1.8	87.9	3.7	98.0	0.6
Kandahar	36.7	3.3	46.6	5.7	77.5	4.0	-	-	23.4	3.9	28.5	3.5	82.1	4.2	76.6	2.8
Kapisa	18.5	5.6	33.5	5.7	45.1	5.6	-	-	12.6	2.7	40.3	6.8	79.9	3.0	94.8	1.8
Khost	35.6	5.2	35.9	5.1	61.8	6.0	-	-	34.1	2.8	28.6	4.4	47.1	4.4	97.8	1.0
Kunarha	52.5	7.0	32.3	5.6	67.7	6.0	-	-	32.9	3.5	38.2	7.2	26.3	4.4	90.6	2.7
Kunduz	15.1	2.2	26.5	3.7	86.9	3.7	-	-	3.4	1.0	33.7	4.4	56.0	5.7	87.2	2.5
Laghman	33.4	6.3	54.0	6.1	62.6	5.1	-	-	9.4	2.1	38.1	6.8	70.6	7.3	96.2	1.3
Logar	15.1	2.6	45.7	3.7	80.9	4.3	-	-	43.8	5.2	32.7	6.2	99.2	0.4	93.7	2.6
Nangarhar	23.9	2.0	46.2	3.8	85.6	3.3	-	-	21.7	2.8	34.0	2.9	41.1	4.4	90.9	1.4
Nimroz	12.3	5.2	11.5	3.0	23.5	5.3	-	-	73.5	4.5	31.7	8.4	49.9	5.0	97.9	0.8
Nooristan	8.8	4.0	14.3	3.4	9.6	2.9	-	-	9.2	2.8	53.1	9.3	29.9	5.3	93.2	1.9
Paktika	35.5	5.6	60.3	3.5	53.3	7.1	-	-	9.4	4.0	5.8	2.9	91.9	1.4	85.0	4.1
Paktya	16.7	4.4	65.8	4.3	76.1	6.0	-	-	19.7	3.6	12.9	3.5	76.5	2.9	96.1	2.6
Panjsher	11.1	5.7	63.0	5.3	39.4	6.3	-	-	47.9	4.8	49.2	8.4	79.2	4.5	96.0	1.3
Parwan	18.2	3.2	38.0	4.9	45.3	5.8	-	-	72.4	4.4	40.3	5.8	86.4	2.7	94.9	1.2
Samangan	14.3	5.0	20.4	4.9	14.7	4.5	-	-	10.3	2.4	31.7	7.8	58.8	5.7	89.8	2.3
Sar-e-Pul	12.1	3.6	23.0	4.0	34.3	4.4	-	-	9.8	2.4	56.2	6.7	84.5	3.2	85.1	3.1
Takhar	26.4	3.8	60.9	6.0	71.5	5.3	-	-	50.7	3.8	19.2	3.0	58.7	5.6	82.3	3.3
Urozgan	18.4	6.2	6.9	4.0	39.0	5.1	-	-	5.7	2.6	0.2	0.2	7.3	2.2	40.4	4.4
Wardak	9.5	2.3	12.9	1.6	46.1	5.1	-	-	42.6	4.3	50.4	6.5	72.7	3.6	89.8	2.6
Zabul	30.9	6.9	9.6	3.7	61.0	7.8	-	-	12.7	2.6	7.6	7.1	21.9	4.1	65.5	7.7
National	26.6	0.7	45.5	1.1	64.8	0.8	-	-	39.0	0.7	41.6	0.8	69.1	1.0	89.5	0.5



Technical Appendix

Appendix 2: Differences in labor market modules and labor market indicators across survey years

The indicators on Labor Market and Sectors of Employment are not comparable over time across the survey years due to changes in the labor market module of the questionnaires. Therefore, only the most recent year (2013-14) is reported in the National Profile and Provincial Profiles.

The incomparability of labor market indicators across survey years stems from two sources: i) the change in the reference period, and ii) the change in the number of “screening” questions of the labor market module.

In the NRVA 2007-08, the reference period, the time period to which employment and unemployment questions refer to was the “last 30 days”, while the reference period in the NRVA 2011-12 and ALCS 2013-14 changed to the “last week”. For example, in 2007-08, the question on employment was: “In the last 30 days, did this person work for any organization or any individual?” (See table 1 below). In 2013-14, the question changed to: “In the last week, did <name> work for any business, organization or person that does not belong to this household?” This change in the reference period means we cannot compare labor market indicators for the 2007-08 survey with later years.

Additionally, the number and precision of “screening questions” on employment changed between the survey years (See table 1 below). Screening questions in the labor market module identify individuals who are employed during the reference period. Changes in the number and formulation of screening questions between the survey years affect the level of detail used by the interviewers to elicit information from respondents. In particular, in 2011-12, the limited detail in the screening of what is considered “employment” severely affects the measurement of informal activities, especially for more marginal workers such as youth, elderly and women (See Annex 2, p. 59 of Ministry of Economy IRoA and World Bank (2015)). Recognizing the measurement problems associated with the limited screening questions in the 2011-12 round, the labor module of the ALCS 2013-14 re-introduced detailed screening questions in line with those of the 2007-08 survey round.

However, even though the screening questions in 2007-08 and 2013-14 are mostly comparable, the change in the reference period from “the last 30 days” to the “last week” still means that we cannot compare labor market indicators for 2007-08 to 2013-14.



Technical Appendix

Table 1. Screening questions in the labor market module by survey

	NRVA 2007-08	NRVA 2011-12	ALCS 2013-14
1	In the last 30 days, did this person work for any organization or any individual?		In the last week, did <name> work for any business, organization or person that does not belong to this household?
2	In the last 30 days, did this person do any agricultural work, even free—on land owned, rented or used by household—such as cultivating/harvesting crops, taking care of livestock or poultry in your household?	In the last week, did name do any work for pay, for profit, or for family gain, including farm work or tending livestock or poultry or any occasional work?	In the last week, did <name> work on own land or land of others—such as cultivating, harvesting crops, land preparing—or tend any livestock or poultry?
3	In the last 30 days, did this person do any non-agricultural work, or own account, or in a business enterprise belonging to the household or member of the household, e.g. as a trader, barber, shop owner, dressmaker, carpenter, taxi driver, processing farm produce, weaving carpets, making handicrafts, etc.?		In the last week, did <name> do any non-agricultural work or own account or in a business that belongs to this household, e.g. in trading, running a shop, driving a taxi, tailoring, carpentry, carpet weaving, making handicrafts, etc.?
4			In the last week, did <name> produce any durable goods, such as clothes, carpets, kelims, furniture, etc. for use by household members?

Table 2. Sources of incomparability of labor market indicators across surveys

	NRVA 2007-08	NRVA 2011-12	NRVA 2013-14
Reference period	Last 30 days	Last week	Last week
Screening questions	Detailed screening	Summary screening	Detailed screening

References

Ministry of Economy Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and World Bank (2015). *Afghanistan – Poverty Status Update: An analysis based on National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) 2007/08 and 2011/12*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.



Technical Appendix

Appendix 3: Poverty imputation at the national level

The *Provincial Briefs* report national data on poverty for 2013-14 but not provincial-level data. In Afghanistan the welfare measure used to define poverty is based on household consumption. Consumption-based poverty measurement involves generating a household “consumption aggregate” using detailed food and non-food consumption data from household surveys. The next step involves estimating the poverty line and applying the poverty line to the consumption aggregate value to identify the poor; or, in other words, the people who are consuming less than the poverty line. Measuring and providing information on the evolution and distribution of living standards of the Afghan population over time is one of the core objectives of the ALCS. However, due to the rotating module methodology, ALCS 2013-14 did not survey for food consumption. The absence of this data means that we cannot apply the usual consumption-based approach to the ALCS 2013-14 data to estimate poverty. In the absence of food consumption data, we estimated poverty for ALCS 2013-14 using an alternative “survey-to-survey imputation” technique only available at the national level.¹

Survey to Survey Imputation: National poverty projection for Afghanistan

The “survey-to-survey imputation” technique uses a model built from existing data from one survey to estimate missing data in another survey. Using the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) survey 2011-12, which has consumption data, we applied the survey-to-survey imputation method to estimate household consumption expenditure and poverty rates for ALCS 2013-14, which does not have consumption data. This annex briefly describes the survey-to-survey imputation methodology.²

The survey-to-survey imputation technique proceeds in three steps. First, we identified common non-consumption variables across the three rounds of national household surveys (NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, and ALCS 2013-14), including variables that correlate well with household consumption data. Second, we developed a model that assumes a linear relationship between household consumption and its correlates. The equation representing the consumption model is as follows:

¹ Results are not available at the province level since estimates at the province level were judged to be too imprecise based on standard errors.

² For a more detailed description of the survey-to-survey imputation technique, please refer to the Annex IV “Technical note on survey to survey imputation: poverty projection for Afghanistan” of the Afghanistan living conditions survey (ALCS) 2013-14 report available at: <http://cso.gov.af/en/page/1500/1494/nrav-report>



Technical Appendix

$$\ln y_{ht} = x_{ht}'\beta + u_{ht} \quad (1)$$

In this equation, $\ln Y_{ht}$ is the natural log of per capita consumption of household h , x_{ht} is the $(k \times 1)$ vector of poverty correlates of household h , β is a $(k \times 1)$ vector of coefficients of poverty correlates, k is a number of variables, and u_{ht} is the projection error. The explanatory variables on the right-hand side of the model capture variation in household consumption, thus differentiating poor from non-poor households. For equation (1) we used 2011-12 survey data on consumption. We imposed the estimated variables of the model onto the ALCS 2013-14 dataset to predict household consumption and the poverty rate. The variables selected across surveys include demographic information (household size, dependency ratio, and proportion of females in the household); characteristics of the household head (age, education, and employment); household assets (including land, livestock, and dwelling); household access to basic services (water, sanitation, and electricity), as well as subjective measures of well-being and United Nations proxy measures for district-level conflict and insecurity.

Third, values for households lacking per capita consumption data were estimated using model 2, pictured below. The regression coefficients ($\hat{\beta}$ s) obtained from the consumption model were applied to the same set of variables in ALCS 2013-14 to impute per capita household consumption and poverty rates for that survey year. For each household, the imputed log of per capita consumption $\ln \hat{Y}_{ht+1}$ was calculated as:

$$\ln \hat{y}_{ht+1} = x_{ht+1}'\hat{\beta} + \tilde{u}_{ht} \quad (2)$$

Where the X s represent the same explanatory variables as those used in the final model; $\hat{\beta}$ s represent the estimated regression coefficients obtained from the consumption model; and \tilde{u}_{ht} represent the error term drawn randomly from a normal distribution with mean 0 and variance $\hat{\sigma}_{uht}^2$. Subsequently, the imputed log of per capita consumption for each household was used to classify households as poor or non-poor using the poverty line of the base year 2011-12. We then repeated the process 20 times, reporting the average point estimate and the variance of the poverty estimate over all the rounds. The imputed poverty rate for 2013-14 is statistically significantly different (at the 95 percent level) from poverty rates for 2011-12. We therefore estimate that the national poverty rate has increased to 39.1 percent compared to 35.8 percent in 2011-12.



Glossary of Indicators

Population

Rural population (%)

Percentage of the total population that lives in rural areas. Central Statistics Organization data for the years 1386 (2007-08), 1390 (2011-12) and 1392 (2013-14).

Female population (%)

Percentage of the total population that is female. Central Statistics Organization data for the years 1386 (2007-08), 1390 (2011-12) and 1392 (2013-14).

Age dependency ratio, young (%)

Ratio of young dependents (population younger than 14) to the working age population (14 and above), expressed in percentage.

Poverty and Inequality

Poverty rate (%)

Percentage of the population whose expenditure on food and non-food items falls below the official poverty line. For a detailed methodological discussion see CSO (2014) "National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2011-12" and for the 2013-14 imputation see CSO (2016) "Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2013-14. National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment".

Depth of poverty (%)

Average shortfall of per capita consumption from the poverty line expressed as percentage of the poverty line. In calculating the depth of poverty, the shortfall of non-poor is treated as zero. This indicator is also known as "poverty gap".

Average consumption of the poor as percent of poverty line (%)

Average consumption of individuals consuming less than the poverty line (poor), expressed as percentage of the poverty line.

Per capita monthly consumption (Afs at 2011 prices)

Expenditure on food and non-food items (including durable goods and housing) consumed by households in a month, divided by household size. The per capita monthly consumption is expressed in Afs at the 2011 prices.

Gini Index (%)

Inequality measure that captures the deviation of the distribution of per capita consumption from a perfectly equal one. The value of the Gini index expressed in percentage ranges from 0 to 100, with 0 representing perfect equality and 100 complete inequality.

Food Security

Calorie deficiency (%)

Percentage of the total population whose daily per capita calorie intake is less than the minimum threshold of 2100 calories. No adjustment for age or gender is used in the estimation of the threshold.

Severe calorie deficiency (%)

Percentage of the total population whose daily per capita calorie intake is less than 1500 calories. No adjustment for age or gender is used in the estimation of the threshold.

Protein Deficiency (% consuming less than 50g of protein per day)

Percentage of the total population whose daily consumption of protein is less than 50 grams per day.

Inadequate dietary diversity (%)

Percentage of population whose food consumption scores are 42 and below. This measure aggregates the population that falls under the food consumption categories labeled 'borderline' and 'poor'.

Labor Market

Participation rate (%)

Percentage of all persons aged 14 and over who, during the reference period of one week prior to the survey date, were economically active (employed/underemployed or unemployed).

Employment-population rate (%)

Percentage of all persons aged 14 and over who, during the reference period of one week prior to the survey date, were in paid employment or self-employed and who worked at least eight hours.

Unemployment rate (%)

Percentage of the labor force (economically active individuals aged 14 and above) who, during the reference period of one week prior to the survey date, were either without a job and seeking for one, or working for less than 8 hours.

Underemployment rate (%)

Percentage of employed individuals aged 14 and over who, during the reference period of one week prior to the survey date, were working less than 40 hours, and reporting willingness and availability to work for additional hours.

Literate labor force (%)

Percentage of the labor force (economically active individuals aged 14 and above) that is literate.

Sectors of Employment

Agriculture (%)

Percentage of the labor force that is engaged in agriculture and livestock related activities.

Manufacturing (%)

Percentage of the labor force that is engaged in manufacturing and processing including handicrafts, food processing, tailoring, etc.

Construction (%)

Percentage of the labor force that is engaged in construction (e.g., roads, buildings).

Services (%)

Percentage of the labor force that is engaged in transport and

Access to Services and Infrastructure

Safe drinking water

Percentage of the population whose main source of drinking water is one of the following: hand pump (in-compound or public); bored wells (hand pump or motorized); protected spring; pipe scheme (gravity or motorized); and piped water provided by the municipality.

Sanitary toilet

Percentage of the population who has access to improved sanitation facility—a flush latrine or any other improved latrine.

Electricity

Percentage of the population who has access to electricity from any of the providers (government, community or private) and sources (electric grid, government generator, personal generator, community generator, solar, wind, or battery).