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# AFGHANISTAN

## Interactive Data Visualization Tool Annex

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Australian Government  
AusAID

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## Afghanistan's Interactive Data Visualization Tool

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### About

The availability of statistics on development indicators is key to monitoring the impact of development interventions and progress towards implementation of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS). The interactive data visualization tool (IDVT), a companion of Afghanistan's [Provincial Briefs](#) and the [Poverty Status Report](#), provides a visual summary of selected social and economic measures of individual and household wellbeing for the whole country as well as for each province of Afghanistan.

A salient feature of this IDVT is that it uses data from the [National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment \(NRVA\)](#), a single, multipurpose household survey, which allows the information to be cross-tabulated in many different ways, while avoiding issues of survey comparability. The IDVT provides statistics on 33 (41) province and national level socio-economic indicators from two rounds (2005 and 2007/08) of the NRVA 2005 (20087/08) survey. Due to differences between the 2005 and 2007/8 questionnaires, some indicators are not comparable across NRVA rounds. In such cases, the 2007/08 estimates are omitted to avoid making unreasonable comparisons. Of all the indicators included, 22 can be used to make comparisons of wellbeing over time.

The indicators included in this IDVT cover several dimensions of wellbeing, including poverty and inequality, food security, labor market outcomes, sectoral distribution of employment, gender, education, health, and access to services and infrastructure. The selection of the indicators has been based on: the analytical work from both the Poverty Status report and Afghanistan's Provincial Briefs, the monitoring needs of the Ministry of Economy and on continuing analysis to better understand the sources of sub-national differences in wellbeing. Estimates for provincial population (overall and rural) are based on the most recent statistics from the Central Statistics Organization, Government of Afghanistan. A glossary of indicators is presented at the end of this annex.

Apart from displaying nationally representative estimates for Afghanistan in a simple, fun and engaging manner, this data visualization tool aims to serve three main purposes. First, it provides a visual description of the development performance across provinces and,

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when possible, over time, benchmarking it to that of other provinces and of the nation as whole. Second, by allowing for making quick numerical as well as visual comparisons across provinces and over time, this IDVT is meant to facilitate policy makers, development actors, and anyone wanting to learn more about Afghanistan the access to and the use of a wealth of information that is currently available for Afghanistan. Third, the IDVT provides national and provincial baselines that can be updated periodically by future rounds of the NRVA in addition to serving as a reference for measures obtained from other data sources. In short, the IDVT is meant to complement and enrich the aggregate description of wellbeing presented in the Poverty Status report.



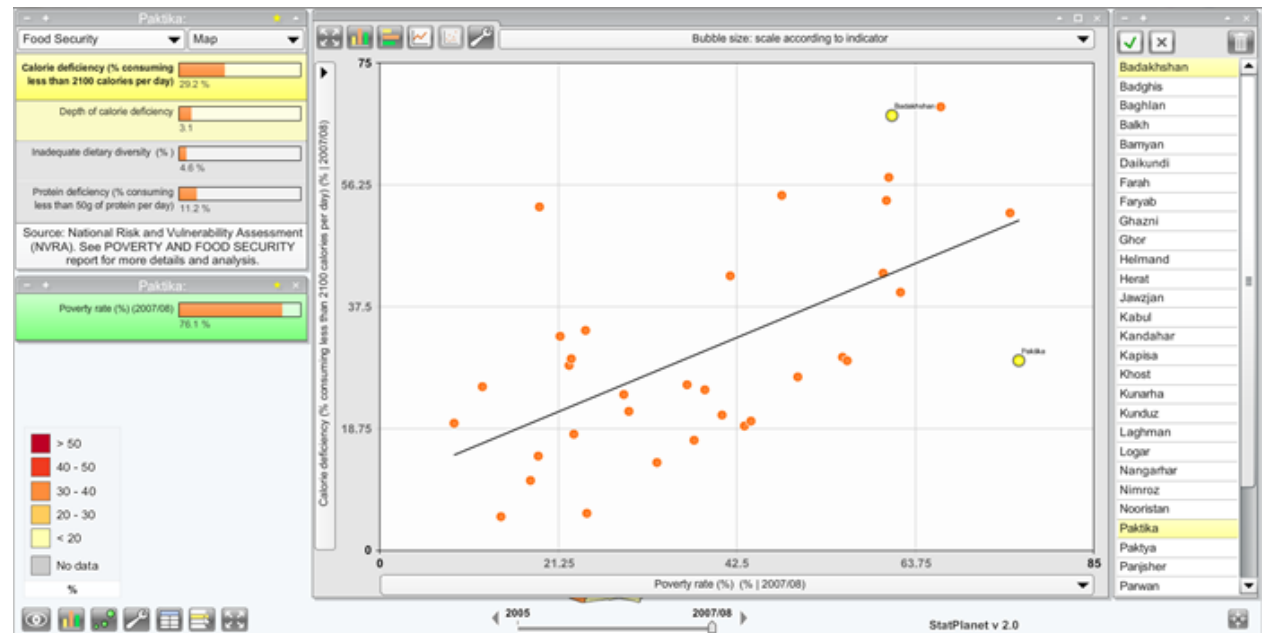
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### What Can I Learn From Using This Data Visualization Tool?

Here are some examples of what we learn from the estimates that are based on the NRVA 2007/08 :

- ***Using simple bi-variate plots, we observe that the co-variation of the indicators across the provinces provides potentially useful policy insights***

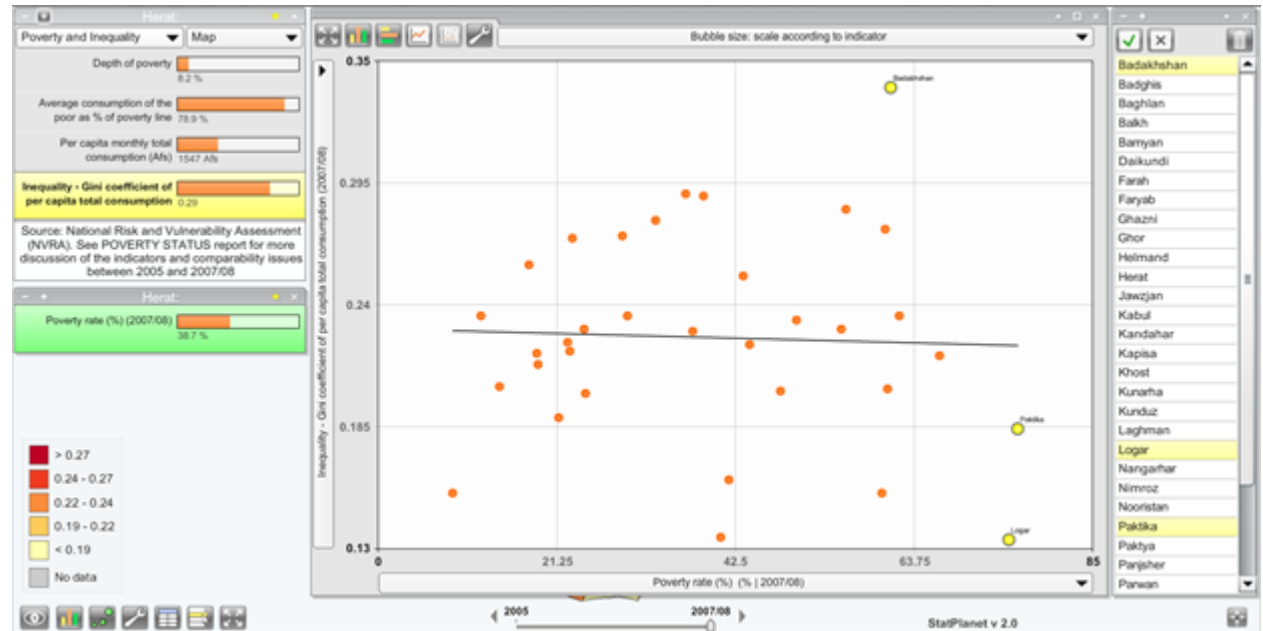
Consider for example that Badakhshan and Paktika are two of the bottom five provinces in terms of the prevalence of poverty (Paktika has the worst poverty rate overall). Poverty is an aggregate measure of food and nonfood consumption, and so it is natural to assume that it is highly correlated with low levels of food consumption. In the case of Badakhshan, this is certainly true—Badakhshan has the second highest rate of calorie deficiency (i.e. the proportion of people consuming less than 2100 calories per day). In the case of Paktika, this assumption is inaccurate – despite being the poorest province, the proportion of its population consuming less than 2100 calories per day is exactly equal to the national average.





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One part of the explanation to this difference can be seen from the inequality indicator. Badakshan has both a high level of poverty and the highest level of inequality. This means that the poor in Badakshan are worse off on average than the poor in Paktika, and also means that calorie deprivation is much more severe in Badakshan. As another example, consider Logar and again, Badakshan, both of which have some of the highest poverty rates in Afghanistan. The inequality indicator though, reveals that Logar has the lowest level of inequality in the country, while Badakshan has the highest.



When designing poverty alleviation policies a standard concern is to make sure that the benefits reach the poor and do not leak off and benefit the relatively better off individuals in the province. Or, in other words, poverty programs aim to both maximize benefit coverage to the poor, and minimize leakage of the benefits to the non-poor. Because of their high rates of poverty, both Badakshan and Logar merit particular focus for poverty-alleviation programs. But, the design of these policies should be attentive to the differences in the level of inequality. For Badakshan, the combination of the high poverty rate and the highest inequality rate means that many people in the province are poor, but there are also many people with consumption levels significantly above the poverty line, and the program design needs to be attentive to the concern of benefit leakage. In contrast, the combination in Logar of the high poverty rate and the lowest

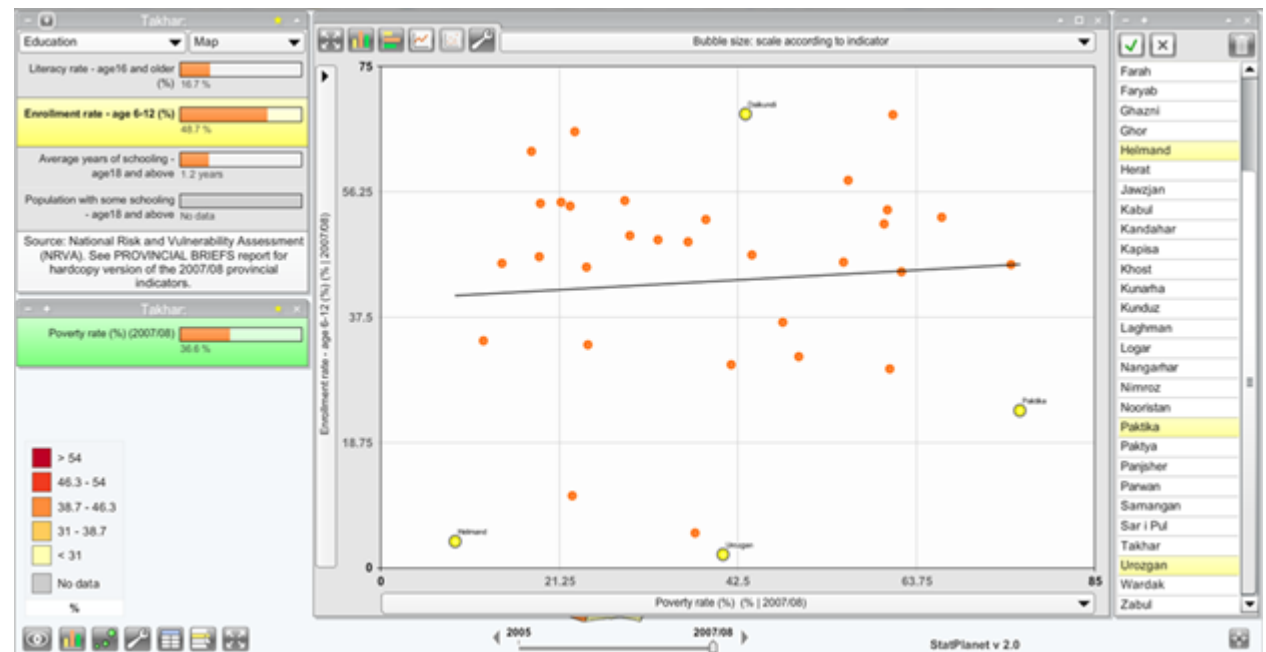


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inequality rate means that most everyone is either poor or nearly poor, and it is reasonable to expect that leakage of program benefits will be of relatively less concern than in Badakshan.

- ***We also observe that the performance on different indicators vary significantly within each province***

Provinces that perform well on one dimension of development are not necessarily equally well off on other dimensions. For example, Helmand province which features favorably on the indicators of poverty and inequality is among the worse off provinces in terms of school enrollment, child immunization, and access to safe drinking water. Only 4 percent of children (age 6-12) in Helmand are enrolled in schools and less than 1 percent of its children aged 12-23 months have had full immunization. On the contrary, Logar which is the second poorest province in Afghanistan has one of the highest immunization rates in the country, with 82 percent of its children aged 12-23 months fully immunized.



A key implication of this variation of the indicators within provinces is that it is not sufficient to focus on poverty alone (or any single indicator) to understand the developmental needs of a particular province. It is important to recognize that performing well in one dimension does not necessarily mean good performance in other dimensions. These are just few illustrative descriptions of the sort of



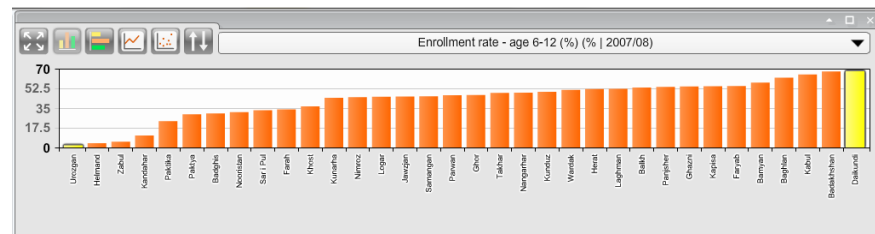
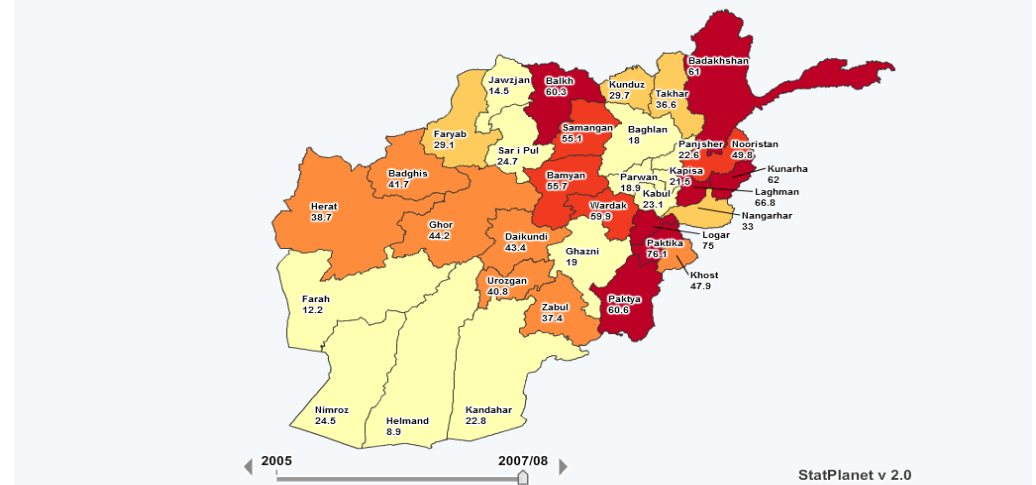
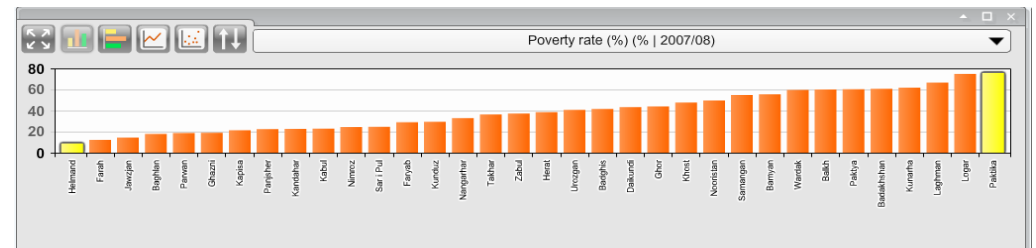
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input we hope this tool can provide to the policy dialogue. We certainly hope that in some instances, the information presented can also help inform the design of specific programs.

- **Mapping indicators or using univariate bar-plots we observe that development outcomes in Afghanistan vary significantly from province to province**

The prevalence of poverty, for example, varies from 9 percent in Helmand province to 76 percent in Paktika; a considerably large spread around the national average of 36 percent.

School enrollment rates among children aged 6-12 are the highest in Daykundi with over two thirds of the children enrolled in schools, while Urozgan has one of the lowest enrollment rates with an estimated 2 percent of its children enrolled in schools.



Similarly large provincial disparities are found in other social and economic domains including access to services, health, gender, food security, and employment.



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### How Precise Are These Estimates?

To learn more about the precision of each of the estimates presented in the data visualization tool, please refer to the tables at the end of the annex.

### Where Can I Learn More About the NRVA Household Survey?

For more details on the NRVA survey, go to: <http://cso.gov.af/en/page/1726>.

### Where Can I Learn More About the Poverty Status Assessment for Afghanistan?

For more details on the Poverty Status Assessment for Afghanistan, go to: <http://go.worldbank.org/J2T2JYHRN0>.





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## Glossary

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### Poverty and Inequality

#### **Poverty rate (%)**

Poverty rate (or poverty head count rate) refers to the percentage of population living below the official poverty line.

#### **Depth of poverty**

Depth of poverty, also known as poverty gap, is the average shortfall of per capita consumption from the poverty line, shown as the percent of the poverty line. In calculating the depth of poverty, the shortfall of non-poor is treated as zero.

#### **Average Consumption of the poor as percent of poverty line**

This self explanatory measure shows the average consumption of the poor as percentage of the poverty line. This measure is obtained by subtracting the ratio of poverty gap to poverty rate from 1.

#### **Per capita monthly total consumption**

Per capita monthly total consumption is the value of food and non-food items consumed by a household in a month (including the use value of durable goods and housing) divided by the household size.

#### **Inequality—Gini Coefficient of per capita total consumption**

Gini coefficient measures the deviation of a given distribution of per capita consumption from a perfectly equal distribution. The value of Gini coefficient ranges from 0 to 1; 0 represents perfect equality while 1 implies complete inequality.

### Food Security

#### **Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day)**

Calorie deficiency rate refers to the percentage of population whose daily calorie intake is less than 2100 calories.

#### **Depth of calorie deficiency**

Depth of calorie deficiency is the mean shortfall of daily per capita calorie intake from the minimum threshold of 2100 calories. In calculating the measure, the shortfall of those whose daily calorie intake is equal to or above 2100 calories is treated as zero.



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### **Inadequate dietary diversity (%)**

Inadequate dietary diversity refers to the percentage of population whose food consumption scores are 42 and below. This measure aggregates the population that falls under the categories of 'borderline' and 'poor' food consumption.

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

This measure refers to the percentage of population whose daily consumption of protein is less than 50 grams per day.

## **Labor Market**

### **Age dependency ratio**

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (population younger than 15 and older than 64) to the population ages 15-64.

### **Participation rate**

Participation rate is the proportion of adult population (16 and older) that is economically active—i.e. either employed or unemployed during the reference period (30 days prior to the survey date)

### **Employment-population ratio**

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of working-age population (ages 16 and older) that is employed.

### **Unemployment rate**

Unemployment rate is the share of economically active population (labor force) that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

### **Underemployment rate**

Underemployment is the share of employed who work for less than 35 hours per week.

### **Literate labor force**

This term refers to the proportion of the economically active population (labor force) that is literate.



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### Child labor

Child labor refers to the proportion of children ages 6-15 that are engaged in some form of economic activity—working either for pay, assisting in family business, making handicrafts, assisting with agriculture or livestock or collecting in the street.

### Sectors of Employment

#### Agriculture (%)

Employment in agriculture refers to the share of employed labor force that is engaged in agriculture and livestock related activities.

#### Manufacturing, construction, mining, and quarrying (%)

Employment in manufacturing, construction, mining, and quarrying refers to the share of employed labor force that is engaged in construction (including road construction), manufacturing, and mining and quarrying.

#### Services (%)

Employment in services refers to the share of employed labor force that is engaged in transport and communication, retail and wholesale trade, health, education, and other services.

#### Public Administration/Government (%)

Employment in public administration/government refers to the share of employed labor force that is engaged in jobs falling under the category of public administration/government.

### Gender

#### Female literacy rate—age 16 and older (%)

This measure refers to the percentage of female population (age 16 and older) that is literate.

#### Female share in active population (%)



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Female share in active population is the proportion of women in the labor force (labor force being the population ages 16 and older that is economically active).

### **Girls to boys enrollment ratio—age 6-12**

Girls to boys enrollment ratio is the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in schools. The reference age group is 6-12 years.

### **Ratio of fully immunized girls to boys—age 12-23 months**

Ratio of fully immunized girls to boys—age 12-23 months refers to the ratio of girls to boys (age 12-23 months) who have received complete vaccines (as per official schedule) for BCG, DPT3, OPV3 and Measles. In calculating this measure, provinces where full immunization rate for either girls or boys was zero or missing are left blank.

## Education

### **Literacy rate—age 16 and older (%)**

Literacy rate—age 16 and older is the percentage of population (age 16 years and older) that is literate.

### **Enrollment Rate—age 6-12**

Enrollment rate—6-12 refers to the percentage of children (age 6-12) that are enrolled in schools.

### **Average years of schooling—age 18 and above**

This measure refers to the average years of education among the population belonging to age group 18 years and above.

## Health

### **Full immunization rate among children age 12-23 months (%)**

Full immunization rate among children age 12-23 months refers to the proportion of children (age 12-23 months) that has received complete vaccines for BCG, DPT3, OPV3, and Measles.

### **Children age 12-23 months with no vaccination (%)**



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Children age 12-23 months with no vaccination refers to the proportion of children (age 12-23 months) that has not received any of the scheduled vaccines for BCG, DPT3, OPV3, and Measles.

### **Access to skilled antenatal care during pregnancy (%)**

Access to skilled antenatal care during pregnancy refers to the percentage of pregnant women who have visited any skilled provider (doctor, midwife, nurse, or community health worker) for prenatal care during pregnancy.

### **Births attended by skilled attendants (%)**

This measure refers to the proportion of child deliveries that are attended by any skilled birth attendant such as a doctor, a midwife or a nurse.

### **Percent of households having persons with mild disability**

Percent of households having persons with mild disability is the percentage of households that have at least one mildly disable person (i.e. a person who is experiencing some difficulty in at least one of the five abilities—vision, hearing, mobility, self care, and remembering).

## Infrastructure

### **Access to Safe drinking water (% of households)**

Access to safe drinking water refers to the percentage of households whose main source of drinking water is one of the following: hand pump (in-compound or public); bored well (hand pump or motorized); protected spring; pipe scheme (gravity or motorized ); and piped water provided by the municipality.

### **Access to sanitary toilet (% of households)**

Access to sanitary toilet refers to the percentage of households that use an improved sanitation facility--a flush latrine or any other improved latrine.

### **Access to electricity (% of households)**



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Access to electricity refers to the percentage of households that have access to electricity from any of the providers (government, community or private) and sources (e.g. electric grid, government generator, personal generator, community generator, solar, wind, or battery).

### **Average distance to nearest drivable road (km)**

Average distance to nearest drivable road refers to the average distance in kilometers from a typical household to the nearest dirt or paved road that is suited for vehicular transport.



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### How Precise Are These Estimates?

To learn more about the precision of each of the estimates presented in the data visualization tool, please refer to the five tables that follow. These estimates take into account the NRVA survey design. These five tables reproduce the means for each of the indicators and their corresponding linearized standard errors (SE), grouped by topic.

**Table 1:** Poverty, Inequality and Food Security Indicators

**Table 2:** Labor Market and Sectors of Employment

**Table 3:** Gender and Education

**Table 4:** Health

**Table 5:** Infrastructure



Poverty, Inequality & Food Security Indicators																		
Province	Poverty rate (%)	SE	Depth of poverty	SE	Average consumption of the poor as % of poverty line	SE	Per capita monthly total consumption (Afs)	SE	Inequality - Gini coefficient of per capita total consumption	SE	Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day)	SE	Depth of calorie deficiency	SE	Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	SE	Protein deficiency (% consuming less than 50g of protein per day)	SE
National	35.8	0.6	7.9	0.2	78.0	0.3	1,672	13.1	29.4	0.4	29.2	0.5	5.3	0.1	20.1	0.4	17.4	0.4
Badakhshan	61.0	4.5	24.1	2.2	60.5	1.6	1,069	67.3	33.8	1.7	66.9	3.9	24.5	2.0	21.1	2.5	57.1	4.1
Badghis	41.7	4.8	8.0	1.5	80.8	2.0	1,157	38.7	16.1	1.2	42.2	4.8	5.5	0.8	25.9	3.8	16.8	2.8
Baghlan	18.0	2.2	3.4	0.5	81.1	1.5	1,827	54.9	25.8	1.1	10.7	1.5	1.7	0.3	24.9	2.3	6.9	1.3
Balkh	60.3	2.6	17.4	1.1	71.1	1.0	1,298	39.1	27.4	1.1	53.8	2.7	16.0	1.1	52.7	2.5	44.5	2.5
Bamyan	55.7	6.1	14.0	1.8	74.8	1.5	1,189	89.0	28.3	.	29.1	3.7	3.6	0.7	45.1	5.0	13.7	2.6
Daykundi	43.4	4.7	10.5	1.4	75.7	1.4	1,243	58.6	25.3	1.3	19.1	2.5	2.7	0.6	43.3	3.4	9.2	1.7
Farah	12.2	2.5	2.0	0.5	83.6	2.5	1,866	88.8	23.5	1.4	25.2	3.2	2.5	0.4	0.0	.	4.6	1.6
Faryab	29.1	3.3	5.6	0.7	80.9	1.1	1,695	64.4	27.1	1.3	24.0	2.6	4.2	0.5	14.0	1.9	16.6	2.1
Ghazni	19.0	2.2	2.7	0.4	86.1	1.2	1,656	43.5	21.3	1.0	52.8	3.4	8.7	0.7	21.7	2.0	34.8	2.7
Ghor	44.2	4.1	7.9	0.9	82.2	0.8	1,228	60.8	22.2	1.9	19.9	2.8	2.3	0.4	62.8	4.1	13.3	2.1
Helmand	8.9	1.9	0.9	0.3	89.4	1.6	1,989	42.1	15.5	0.7	19.5	2.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.8
Herat	38.7	1.9	8.2	0.6	78.9	0.8	1,547	44.8	28.9	1.2	24.7	1.5	4.6	0.5	24.0	1.9	23.6	1.5
Jawzjan	14.5	2.5	1.9	0.4	87.1	1.8	1,746	51.8	20.3	0.9	5.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	49.2	5.9	3.8	1.7
Kabul	23.1	1.5	4.2	0.3	82.0	0.8	2,742	62.4	27.0	0.8	17.9	1.1	3.1	0.3	9.7	0.8	12.6	1.0
Kandahar	22.8	2.5	3.6	0.5	84.1	1.2	2,066	51.2	21.9	0.8	29.5	2.7	3.1	0.5	0.0	.	6.8	1.4
Kapisa	21.5	3.2	3.1	0.6	85.6	1.6	1,662	44.4	18.9	.	32.9	4.7	5.6	1.1	3.9	1.6	13.1	2.5
Khost	47.9	4.0	9.4	1.0	80.4	1.2	1,255	34.1	20.1	0.9	54.6	2.9	11.6	0.9	4.9	1.3	31.9	3.3
Kunarha	62.0	6.8	16.4	2.4	73.5	1.7	1,085	69.1	23.5	.	39.7	5.5	6.5	1.1	8.4	2.1	20.7	3.9
Kunduz	29.7	2.7	5.3	0.6	82.3	1.0	1,511	42.9	23.5	1.1	21.4	2.1	2.6	0.4	21.3	2.6	10.6	1.5
Laghman	66.8	6.0	18.5	2.9	72.4	2.7	987	56.7	21.7	1.5	68.2	6.3	8.5	1.2	10.6	2.4	46.2	5.8
Logar	75.0	2.1	14.7	1.2	80.4	1.4	1,082	17.7	13.4	1.0	51.9	2.8	5.5	0.6	9.3	2.0	16.1	2.6
Nangarhar	33.0	2.8	7.0	0.9	78.7	1.5	1,550	60.5	27.8	1.8	13.5	1.5	1.5	0.2	23.6	2.1	5.8	0.9
Nimroz	24.5	5.1	4.1	0.9	83.4	1.3	1,929	89.2	22.9	1.9	33.8	3.9	3.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	3.5	1.6
Nooristan	49.8	6.8	11.7	2.2	76.5	2.2	1,201	79.3	23.3	1.3	26.7	4.8	5.0	1.3	13.2	3.8	13.8	4.2
Paktika	76.1	3.8	21.5	2.0	71.7	1.6	950	34.3	18.4	1.0	29.2	3.5	3.1	0.5	4.6	1.0	11.2	2.1
Paktya	60.6	3.2	13.2	1.3	78.2	1.7	1,142	31.7	20.2	1.0	57.4	3.1	11.8	1.1	8.7	1.5	32.9	3.5
Panjsher	22.6	3.1	3.5	0.7	84.6	1.7	1,751	93.4	22.3	.	28.5	3.9	5.0	1.0	3.0	1.3	13.0	2.9
Parwan	18.9	2.7	2.6	0.5	86.1	1.7	1,779	50.2	21.8	1.3	14.5	1.9	2.4	0.4	14.2	2.0	9.5	1.6
Samangan	55.1	6.3	13.0	1.9	76.4	1.6	1,188	78.1	22.9	2.0	29.7	5.3	4.1	1.0	77.6	4.5	16.2	3.9
Sar-I-Pul	24.7	4.4	3.3	0.8	86.7	1.8	1,532	60.1	20.0	1.2	5.7	1.6	0.7	0.2	67.2	5.1	3.9	1.5
Takhar	36.6	3.3	7.8	0.8	78.8	1.0	1,533	63.0	29.0	1.0	25.5	2.8	3.3	0.4	9.4	1.5	15.1	2.0
Urozgan	40.8	4.8	5.8	1.2	85.7	1.9	1,464	48.5	13.5	1.5	20.8	3.9	3.4	0.8	16.5	4.1	7.8	1.8
Wardak	59.9	2.7	11.4	0.8	81.0	1.1	1,185	16.0	15.5	0.9	42.6	2.8	4.8	0.5	2.6	0.8	12.9	2.0
Zabul	37.4	5.9	6.5	1.2	82.7	1.0	1,745	92.0	22.8	1.3	16.9	3.0	2.6	0.6	2.3	1.0	7.4	1.9

Labor Market & Sectors of Employment Indicators																						
Province	Age dependency ratio	SE	Participation rate (%)	SE	Employment-population ratio (%)	SE	Unemployment rate (%)	SE	Underemployment rate (%)	SE	Literate labor force (%)	SE	Child labor (% of children age 6-15 engaged in work)	SE	Agriculture (%)	SE	Manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying (%)	SE	Services (%)	SE	Public administration/government (%)	SE
National	133.4	0.8	66.5	0.3	62.5	0.3	7.8	0.2	48.2	0.5	25.8	0.4	17.9	0.3	59.1	0.4	12.5	0.3	24.6	0.4	3.8	0.2
Badakhshan	133.3	4.1	64.5	1.4	57.8	1.4	12.0	1.7	56.2	2.6	26.7	2.2	9.2	1.2	68.2	2.5	4.7	0.7	23.3	2.0	3.8	0.8
Badghis	98.1	4.4	72.9	1.8	72.3	2.0	1.1	0.5	71.4	3.0	9.2	2.0	38.1	1.9	76.6	2.1	14.8	1.6	6.9	1.2	1.7	0.8
Baghlan	133.1	4.2	70.7	1.2	68.8	1.3	5.9	0.7	48.0	2.6	23.6	1.6	19.2	1.8	69.4	1.8	9.1	1.1	15.7	1.2	5.8	0.8
Balkh	129.4	3.6	68.0	1.4	63.0	1.6	8.2	0.9	29.1	1.8	26.6	1.6	20.8	2.0	38.5	2.1	16.2	1.8	43.2	2.0	2.1	0.5
Bamyan	135.2	7.2	76.8	2.1	74.1	2.2	7.8	2.0	48.1	3.8	19.8	2.5	11.3	2.8	79.4	3.1	1.3	0.6	18.1	3.1	1.2	0.7
Daykundi	139.0	4.9	89.5	1.5	85.8	1.9	9.1	2.4	50.3	3.8	17.4	2.1	42.5	3.5	61.2	2.3	4.0	0.7	34.4	2.2	0.4	0.2
Farah	151.4	5.9	89.3	1.4	86.2	1.7	3.5	0.7	63.2	3.0	15.4	2.4	35.0	2.9	74.5	3.6	8.6	1.7	14.7	2.6	2.2	0.9
Faryab	132.4	3.9	53.4	1.4	50.9	1.4	10.6	1.5	51.0	2.3	21.1	1.9	14.4	1.4	36.9	2.7	35.4	2.5	25.6	1.8	2.2	0.4
Ghazni	121.7	2.8	69.6	1.4	67.1	1.5	6.2	0.9	82.7	1.9	32.6	1.4	20.1	1.2	77.8	2.1	3.4	0.5	17.9	1.8	0.9	0.3
Ghor	139.9	4.6	94.0	1.1	93.8	1.1	0.5	0.4	14.8	2.5	26.0	1.4	37.4	3.2	87.0	2.0	7.1	1.5	5.6	1.0	0.4	0.2
Helmand	148.1	5.5	75.9	1.8	73.1	1.9	3.8	0.8	82.4	2.1	13.5	1.3	14.2	1.3	92.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	6.5	1.2	0.5	0.2
Herat	136.7	2.8	61.6	0.9	56.3	1.1	9.9	1.2	51.6	1.6	26.8	1.5	21.2	1.0	50.2	2.0	21.9	1.1	26.7	1.6	1.2	0.3
Jawzjan	121.6	4.2	65.7	1.8	55.5	2.7	17.0	2.6	11.4	1.9	14.2	1.7	9.4	1.9	36.0	4.5	37.1	3.6	23.3	3.0	3.6	0.7
Kabul	111.9	2.4	46.6	0.7	42.0	0.7	10.7	0.7	18.9	1.0	55.3	1.8	7.2	0.8	16.5	1.5	16.9	1.3	50.1	1.6	16.4	1.2
Kandahar	149.1	4.2	54.1	0.9	52.1	1.0	4.4	0.9	22.4	1.9	10.3	1.6	0.7	0.3	45.3	3.0	10.6	1.2	42.5	2.8	1.6	0.4
Kapisa	137.0	7.3	86.3	2.3	84.0	3.0	13.4	3.0	53.0	3.2	32.5	2.8	36.4	6.5	77.7	2.6	6.1	1.3	8.5	1.6	7.7	1.3
Khost	160.4	7.5	85.3	1.6	78.6	1.6	8.6	1.5	47.7	2.4	13.8	1.5	5.6	1.7	64.9	2.3	7.9	1.6	25.9	2.2	1.2	0.4
Kunarha	152.3	4.3	61.3	1.7	58.3	1.7	4.9	1.0	49.4	1.9	20.5	2.1	4.0	1.4	64.9	2.5	18.3	2.0	11.8	1.8	5.0	1.1
Kunduz	136.1	3.4	73.7	1.3	68.6	1.7	8.3	1.2	63.3	2.2	19.7	1.3	21.6	1.5	58.2	2.3	21.9	1.8	18.1	1.6	1.8	0.4
Laghman	143.8	4.9	69.5	2.8	69.1	2.8	2.2	1.3	78.7	3.0	28.3	3.7	32.2	3.2	64.7	3.6	20.3	2.7	14.0	2.3	1.0	0.4
Logar	134.7	4.8	66.7	1.8	62.3	2.2	8.5	1.9	64.3	2.8	36.3	2.9	9.2	1.9	65.1	3.5	8.1	1.8	20.8	2.6	6.0	1.1
Nangarhar	143.9	2.9	59.8	1.2	59.1	1.2	1.6	0.3	54.9	1.8	25.7	1.6	19.6	1.3	53.7	2.1	19.6	1.3	23.3	1.6	3.4	0.4
Nimroz	158.8	7.4	88.4	1.8	79.2	2.6	10.5	1.8	54.4	3.8	16.5	3.9	28.3	2.6	55.9	7.7	11.0	2.5	31.0	5.4	2.1	0.8
Nooristan	98.3	5.7	79.0	1.9	75.2	1.9	5.1	1.4	55.3	2.1	15.7	1.8	27.9	2.8	92.2	1.3	2.9	0.8	2.6	0.9	2.2	0.6
Paktika	136.5	5.0	80.8	2.4	78.2	2.4	4.0	0.9	60.7	3.4	30.6	2.7	27.4	2.2	70.6	2.8	11.9	2.3	16.9	1.7	0.6	0.3
Paktya	140.1	5.6	85.3	1.5	78.6	1.7	8.0	1.2	49.5	2.7	10.5	1.1	2.1	0.5	59.9	2.3	6.8	1.7	32.1	2.5	1.3	0.4
Panjsher	141.3	7.2	83.7	2.3	83.0	2.4	14.3	3.2	50.4	3.0	29.0	1.7	37.8	6.4	76.1	2.4	6.5	1.5	9.5	1.5	7.9	1.2
Parwan	134.3	6.2	59.6	1.8	57.1	1.9	7.1	1.5	37.3	3.2	33.3	2.4	15.4	1.7	68.3	3.2	7.8	1.6	19.6	2.3	4.3	1.2
Samangan	130.7	5.9	57.2	1.7	48.9	2.0	18.5	2.7	60.8	3.3	27.9	3.3	10.1	1.9	50.2	3.6	8.8	2.1	38.7	3.5	2.3	0.9
Sar-I-Pul	135.5	5.3	59.9	2.1	49.7	2.7	18.1	2.5	11.6	2.5	10.0	1.8	3.9	1.1	59.1	4.3	17.0	3.6	21.3	3.6	2.6	1.0
Takhar	144.8	4.1	75.6	1.5	67.1	1.5	13.4	1.1	63.5	2.5	15.9	1.0	11.1	1.1	73.0	2.2	7.0	1.4	18.3	2.0	1.6	0.3
Urozgan	136.7	5.7	97.5	0.8	96.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	23.8	3.5	9.0	1.2	96.0	1.0	52.7	1.6	0.8	0.6	46.4	1.4	0.1	0.1
Wardak	142.5	4.6	74.3	2.1	69.6	1.9	8.5	1.5	70.9	2.7	35.2	1.6	11.3	1.5	75.7	1.9	5.3	1.0	12.7	1.5	6.3	0.8
Zabul	121.6	6.3	86.4	1.7	84.0	2.0	3.0	1.1	58.5	4.3	19.2	3.0	51.2	5.4	94.3	3.9	0.5	0.4	4.3	2.7	0.9	0.9

Gender & Education Indicators																
Province	Female literacy rate - age 16 and older (%)	SE	Female share in active population (%)	SE	Girls to boys enrollment ratio - age 6-12	SE	Ratio of fully immunized girls to boys - age 12-23 months	SE	Literacy rate - age 16 and older (%)	SE	Enrollment rate - age 6-12 (%)	SE	Average years of schooling - age 18 and above	SE	Population with some schooling - age 18 and above	SE
National	11.4	0.3	34.3	0.2	70.0	.	95.4	.	25.0	0.3	46.3	0.5	1.95	0.04	22.44	0.35
Badakhshan	11.9	1.9	36.4	1.2	94.2	.	89.2	.	26.5	2.2	67.7	2.5	1.95	0.21	23.04	2.01
Badghis	2.4	1.5	30.2	1.5	70.6	.	.	.	8.2	2.0	30.4	5.3	0.43	0.20	4.97	2.08
Baghlan	9.9	1.3	41.8	1.1	80.1	.	107.0	.	24.2	1.5	62.3	2.5	1.93	0.15	24.32	1.51
Balkh	16.8	1.5	36.8	1.3	85.5	.	109.9	.	26.8	1.6	53.5	2.2	2.00	0.18	24.26	1.59
Bamyan	6.1	2.4	43.2	1.4	85.1	.	247.1	.	20.2	2.6	57.9	4.4	1.08	0.23	13.79	2.50
Daykundi	8.4	1.6	52.4	1.3	81.8	.	84.7	.	17.6	2.0	67.9	3.4	0.85	0.14	13.56	1.84
Farah	5.1	1.6	45.0	1.1	43.7	.	322.0	.	15.3	2.4	34.0	4.4	0.99	0.24	11.90	2.36
Faryab	8.8	1.1	22.7	2.0	81.6	.	96.6	.	18.2	1.6	54.9	3.3	1.15	0.14	15.26	1.47
Ghazni	8.8	1.2	41.3	1.2	53.5	.	86.2	.	30.8	1.2	54.5	2.5	1.91	0.11	22.56	1.22
Ghor	6.0	1.0	48.5	0.7	74.7	.	50.1	.	25.2	1.3	46.8	3.5	0.50	0.08	6.66	0.88
Helmand	1.4	0.4	32.7	1.4	58.3	.	.	.	12.0	1.1	4.0	1.3	0.50	0.07	6.07	0.83
Herat	16.4	1.5	27.9	1.0	92.2	.	111.1	.	25.1	1.4	52.1	1.9	1.65	0.11	24.31	1.31
Jawzjan	8.5	1.3	38.4	1.9	69.4	.	85.9	.	15.9	1.5	45.5	3.5	1.15	0.15	11.93	1.33
Kabul	30.2	1.3	16.4	0.9	79.3	.	94.7	.	46.8	1.3	65.2	1.4	4.98	0.18	50.27	1.29
Kandahar	1.3	0.7	15.2	1.2	41.4	.	27.2	.	7.3	1.1	10.8	1.5	0.22	0.05	2.22	0.50
Kapisa	11.1	2.1	47.4	1.5	56.9	.	.	.	30.8	2.8	54.7	3.6	2.49	0.27	28.66	3.15
Khost	1.1	0.4	44.5	1.0	23.7	.	89.8	.	15.3	1.7	36.7	3.4	1.24	0.14	13.32	1.51
Kunarha	2.7	0.7	31.9	1.5	64.8	.	86.1	.	19.8	1.9	44.3	4.6	1.71	0.21	20.61	2.12
Kunduz	9.2	1.1	41.7	1.1	76.5	.	146.8	.	19.7	1.2	49.7	2.8	1.49	0.10	21.27	1.30
Laghman	7.3	1.6	35.7	2.2	66.1	.	106.7	.	25.5	2.8	52.4	4.4	2.25	0.27	25.29	2.73
Logar	3.1	1.2	29.8	1.7	27.1	.	116.7	.	30.3	2.2	45.3	3.0	2.65	0.22	29.18	2.16
Nangarhar	6.9	0.8	30.3	1.1	38.4	.	95.6	.	22.8	1.2	49.0	2.2	2.04	0.13	23.19	1.22
Nimroz	9.5	3.0	44.6	1.8	67.2	.	144.8	.	16.7	3.8	45.0	8.2	1.27	0.34	12.96	3.19
Nooristan	2.8	0.8	47.1	1.4	62.5	.	.	.	14.1	1.7	31.6	4.7	0.84	0.14	9.30	1.60
Paktika	4.2	1.0	40.2	1.3	90.5	.	116.3	.	27.0	2.4	23.5	2.8	0.85	0.11	11.10	1.38
Paktya	1.2	0.5	39.9	1.1	28.6	.	62.0	.	11.5	1.2	29.7	3.2	0.77	0.10	8.95	0.95
Panjsher	8.5	2.1	46.2	1.4	22.5	.	.	.	27.5	2.0	54.1	3.9	2.24	0.21	24.86	2.00
Parwan	10.1	2.3	24.7	1.8	55.9	.	78.4	.	27.0	2.2	46.5	3.7	1.92	0.22	23.48	2.19
Samangan	8.8	2.6	25.8	1.6	37.6	.	125.4	.	23.0	2.9	45.7	3.9	1.35	0.29	17.66	3.13
Sar-I-Pul	2.9	1.0	23.9	2.2	69.7	.	111.4	.	8.9	1.4	33.3	4.4	0.44	0.09	6.06	1.22
Takhar	6.8	0.8	41.0	1.1	66.4	.	68.9	.	16.7	1.0	48.7	2.1	1.22	0.09	16.99	1.15
Urozgan	1.2	0.6	46.2	0.8	80.3	.	.	.	9.0	1.2	2.0	1.1	0.06	0.04	0.88	0.41
Wardak	1.2	0.5	37.3	1.6	41.3	.	70.8	.	31.5	1.4	51.4	2.4	2.47	0.11	28.96	1.26
Zabul	1.2	1.0	43.8	1.3	8.5	.	.	.	18.6	2.5	5.2	3.5	0.43	0.23	5.59	2.28

Health Indicators										
Province	Full immunization rate among children age 12-23 months (%)	SE	Children age 12-23 months with no vaccination (%)	SE	Access to skilled antenatal care during pregnancy (%)	SE	Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	SE	Percent of households having persons with mild disability	SE
National	36.7	0.9	14.2	0.7	36.7	.	25.0	.	28.4	0.4
Badakhshan	39.3	4.5	3.8	1.6	8.7	.	2.4	.	38.6	2.5
Badghis	3.7	2.2	43.8	7.9	0.6	.	1.3	.	31.1	2.7
Baghlan	38.5	4.6	3.8	1.6	37.9	.	21.6	.	30.0	1.8
Balkh	25.9	3.9	7.7	2.0	48.7	.	28.2	.	29.9	1.8
Bamyan	23.9	6.2	28.3	6.1	35.5	.	9.8	.	40.3	4.2
Daykundi	14.6	5.1	33.4	6.5	29.7	.	6.2	.	50.5	3.2
Farah	46.3	11.6	35.9	9.4	29.6	.	20.9	.	13.5	2.5
Faryab	23.9	3.3	20.1	3.6	52.1	.	15.8	.	17.2	1.4
Ghazni	28.8	4.4	7.3	2.6	18.8	.	10.6	.	62.0	2.0
Ghor	8.2	3.0	33.7	6.4	7.1	.	3.3	.	30.2	3.4
Helmand	0.6	0.5	43.9	5.8	1.6	.	3.5	.	28.7	1.8
Herat	42.1	3.7	17.5	2.7	41.1	.	25.1	.	33.9	1.5
Jawzjan	59.4	7.3	6.1	3.6	45.5	.	20.5	.	20.6	3.1
Kabul	70.3	2.6	7.6	1.5	71.1	.	73.4	.	32.4	1.5
Kandahar	3.8	2.3	17.1	3.7	7.9	.	14.0	.	4.7	0.7
Kapisa	2.2	2.1	0.0	.	34.6	.	7.3	.	15.4	2.7
Khost	61.4	6.1	6.5	2.4	45.1	.	31.9	.	11.0	1.4
Kunarha	52.0	6.1	0.0	.	20.1	.	12.9	.	30.2	3.0
Kunduz	33.1	4.4	5.0	2.5	64.9	.	22.1	.	43.1	2.3
Laghman	10.9	4.9	19.2	5.0	56.3	.	36.4	.	22.3	3.0
Logar	82.5	6.0	7.9	4.6	74.6	.	73.0	.	7.7	1.6
Nangarhar	57.2	3.3	1.0	0.6	34.9	.	28.5	.	27.2	1.5
Nimroz	32.6	13.5	49.3	16.1	35.2	.	22.1	.	6.6	1.9
Nooristan	1.3	1.3	37.8	8.7	0.0	.	1.9	.	14.9	3.4
Paktika	15.8	4.0	30.9	5.1	3.6	.	3.0	.	22.0	2.5
Paktya	50.8	7.4	15.0	4.5	32.4	.	22.5	.	9.9	1.6
Panjsher	3.9	2.3	7.6	5.0	35.1	.	7.4	.	18.0	2.0
Parwan	50.1	5.6	4.9	1.8	48.2	.	19.7	.	30.5	2.6
Samangan	37.3	7.5	7.9	3.1	18.6	.	20.2	.	45.3	3.3
Sar-I-Pul	70.8	7.0	4.0	2.3	13.5	.	6.6	.	19.4	2.5
Takhar	16.4	3.6	8.1	2.2	27.4	.	13.6	.	25.3	1.6
Urozgan	76.0	8.4	11.1	5.7	0.0	.	0.0	.	77.4	5.1
Wardak	0.0	.	41.5	5.7	69.4	.	60.3	.	6.4	1.2
Zabul	0.0	.	0.0	.	10.4	.	4.9	.	25.9	3.7

Infrastructure Indicators								
Province	Safe drinking water (% of households)	SE	Sanitary toilet (% of households)	SE	Electricity (% of households)	SE	Average distance to nearest drivable road (km)	SE
National	26.7	0.7	4.9	0.3	41.1	0.7	3.1	0.5
Badakhshan	20.9	3.7	0.0	.	36.7	4.3	19.2	7.5
Badghis	17.1	5.4	0.2	0.2	3.5	1.9	2.5	0.8
Baghlan	25.0	3.3	0.7	0.3	34.6	3.9	1.9	0.5
Balkh	28.0	3.1	7.2	1.3	55.3	3.7	2.8	0.6
Bamyan	14.0	3.6	0.4	0.4	38.1	7.1	6.0	1.3
Daykundi	13.8	2.7	0.0	.	41.9	6.7	5.9	1.3
Farah	15.8	3.3	0.9	0.5	15.5	4.6	6.7	1.5
Faryab	23.9	3.8	0.2	0.2	32.4	3.8	5.6	1.5
Ghazni	17.8	2.4	0.2	0.2	72.4	4.1	3.2	0.8
Ghor	8.8	2.4	0.0	.	30.7	5.3	2.4	0.4
Helmand	3.3	0.7	7.4	1.5	11.8	2.7	0.7	0.1
Herat	28.2	2.6	9.5	1.5	42.0	2.8	1.1	0.2
Jawzjan	43.9	6.4	1.5	0.7	43.0	6.6	24.9	22.8
Kabul	55.9	2.2	17.2	1.7	85.7	1.4	0.1	0.0
Kandahar	32.3	2.2	9.4	1.3	25.4	2.4	2.9	0.2
Kapisa	15.0	5.0	0.0	.	38.4	6.5	1.4	0.3
Khost	34.6	5.1	1.0	0.5	26.1	4.2	0.3	0.1
Kunarha	55.5	7.0	4.1	1.0	40.5	7.5	2.0	0.8
Kunduz	16.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	32.0	4.1	1.2	0.1
Laghman	34.2	6.2	0.4	0.4	41.3	7.0	0.9	0.5
Logar	14.0	2.5	0.0	.	32.3	6.2	0.4	0.1
Nangarhar	23.5	2.0	6.2	1.0	33.3	2.8	0.6	0.2
Nimroz	12.2	5.4	8.1	2.8	28.0	7.9	8.9	2.1
Nooristan	9.3	3.4	0.3	0.3	53.2	9.4	10.9	2.7
Paktika	35.9	5.5	1.3	0.7	5.1	2.4	0.9	0.4
Paktya	17.0	4.2	1.0	0.5	14.0	3.8	0.4	0.2
Panjsher	11.2	5.8	0.6	0.6	48.1	8.8	2.8	0.6
Parwan	18.4	3.1	1.3	0.8	38.1	5.7	0.9	0.4
Samangan	15.1	5.1	0.5	0.5	28.3	7.4	4.6	1.4
Sar-I-Pul	10.4	3.3	0.0	.	55.7	6.9	2.5	0.7
Takhar	27.4	3.9	1.9	0.8	17.4	2.8	3.5	0.9
Urozgan	17.4	5.9	0.0	.	0.3	0.3	4.3	0.6
Wardak	8.4	1.9	0.0	.	49.4	6.6	0.6	0.2
Zabul	31.9	5.5	0.0	.	4.4	4.3	1.7	0.6