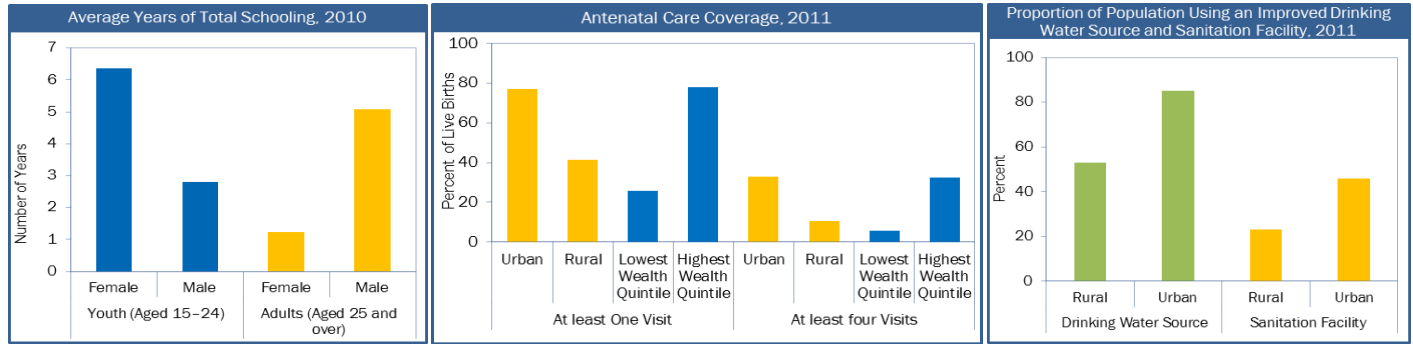


Afghanistan

| | 1990 or Nearest Year | 2011 or Latest Year |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| POVERTY AND INEQUALITY | | |
| Income | | |
| Proportion of population living below the national poverty line ^a percent | 33.0 (2005) | 36.0 (2008) |
| by Residence | | |
| Urban | 21.1 (2005) | 29.0 (2008) |
| Rural | 36.2 (2005) | 37.5 (2008) |
| Proportion of population living below \$2-a-day at 2005 PPP\$ percent | ... | ... |
| Ratio of income or consumption share of the highest quintile to lowest quintile ^b | ... | 4.0 (2008) |
| Lowest quintile income or consumption share | ... | 9.4 (2008) |
| Highest quintile income or consumption share | ... | 37.5 (2008) |
| Nonincome | | |
| Average years of total schooling (youth and adults) | | |
| Youth (Aged 15–24) | 2.9 | 4.6 (2010) |
| Male | 4.5 | 6.4 (2010) |
| Female | 1.2 | 2.8 (2010) |
| Adults (Aged 25 and over) | 1.5 | 3.2 (2010) |
| Male | 2.5 | 5.1 (2010) |
| Female | 0.4 | 1.2 (2010) |
| Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age percent | 44.9 (1997) | 31.2 |
| by Sex | | |
| Male | ... | 33.8 |
| Female | ... | 28.4 |
| Female-to-male ratio | ... | 0.8 |
| by Residence | | |
| Urban | ... | 23.5 |
| Rural | ... | 32.7 |
| Rural-to-urban ratio | ... | 1.4 |
| by Wealth Quintile | | |
| Lowest | ... | 37.4 |
| Highest | ... | 24.1 |
| Lowest-to-highest ratio | ... | 1.6 |
| Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births | 192 | 101 |
| by Sex | | |
| Male | 196 | 103 |
| Female | 188 | 99 |
| Male-to-female ratio | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| by Residence | | |
| Urban | ... | 85 |
| Rural | ... | 105 |
| Rural-to-urban ratio | ... | 1.2 |
| by Wealth Quintile | | |
| Lowest | ... | 104 |
| Highest | ... | 84 |
| Lowest-to-highest ratio | ... | 1.2 |
| PILLAR ONE: Growth and Expansion of Economic Opportunity | | |
| Economic Growth and Employment | | |
| Annualized growth rate of GDP per capita at PPP (constant 2005 PPP\$) | 4.3 (2002–2007) | 7.1 (2007–2011) |
| Annualized growth rate of average per capita income or consumption (2005 PPP\$) | | |
| Total | ... | ... |
| Lowest Quintile | ... | ... |
| Highest Quintile | ... | ... |
| Employment-to-population ratio | | |
| Youth (Aged 15–24) | 32.3 (1991) | 31.1 (2012) |
| Male | 52.4 (1991) | 50.6 (2012) |
| Female | 10.5 (1991) | 10.1 (2012) |
| Aged 15 years and over | ... | ... |
| Male | ... | ... |
| Female | ... | ... |
| GDP per person engaged (constant 1990 PPP\$) | ... | ... |
| Number of own-account and contributing family workers per 100 wage and salaried workers | ... | ... |
| by Sex | | |
| Male | ... | ... |
| Female | ... | ... |
| Key Infrastructure Endowments | | |
| Electricity consumption per capita kWh | 20 (2001) | 64 |
| Paved roads percent of total roads | 13.3 | 29.3 (2006) |
| Number of cellular phone subscriptions per 100 people | 0.0 (2000) | 53.9 (2012) |
| Depositors with commercial banks per 1,000 adults | 30.4 (2008) | 119.3 |
| PILLAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity | | |
| Access and Inputs to Education and Health | | |
| School life expectancy (primary to tertiary) years | 5.9 (2003) | 8.1 (2009) |
| by Sex | | |
| Male | 7.6 (2003) | 10.1 (2009) |
| Female | 4.1 (2003) | 6.1 (2009) |
| Pupil–teacher ratio (primary) | 41 | 45 |
| Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds percent ^c | 25 | 66 |
| by Sex ^d | | |
| Male | ... | 42 |
| Female | ... | 39 |
| Male-to-female ratio | ... | 1.1 |
| by Residence ^d | | |
| Urban | ... | 53 |
| Rural | ... | 38 |
| Urban-to-rural ratio | ... | 1.4 |
| by Wealth Quintile ^d | | |
| Lowest | ... | 29 |
| Highest | ... | 54 |
| Highest-to-lowest ratio | ... | 1.9 |
| Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population ^e | 4.1 (2001) | 3.3 (2010) |
| Physicians | 1.9 (2001) | 2.4 (2010) |
| Nurses and Midwives ^f | 2.2 (2001) | 0.9 (2010) |
| Government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure | ... | ... |
| Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure | ... | ... |
| continued | | |

Afghanistan

| | 1990 or Nearest Year | 2011 or Latest Year |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| PILLAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity <i>(continued)</i> | | |
| Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services | | |
| Population with access to electricity <i>percent</i> | 14.4 (2008) | 30.0 (2010) |
| by Residence | | |
| Urban | 22.0 (2008) | 56.7 (2010) |
| Rural | 12.0 (2008) | 22.2 (2010) |
| Urban-to-rural ratio | 1.8 (2008) | 2.6 (2010) |
| Share of population using solid fuels for cooking <i>percent</i> | 98.0 (1999) | 85.6 (2007) |
| by Residence | | |
| Urban | ... | 34.5 (2007) |
| Rural | ... | 95.7 (2007) |
| by Wealth Quintile | | |
| Lowest | ... | ... |
| Highest | ... | ... |
| Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source <i>percent</i> | 5 (1991) | 61 |
| by Residence | | |
| Urban | 14 (1991) | 85 |
| Rural | 3 (1991) | 53 |
| Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility <i>percent</i> | 21 (1991) | 28 |
| by Residence | | |
| Urban | 26 (1991) | 46 |
| Rural | 20 (1991) | 23 |
| Gender Equality and Opportunity | | |
| Gender parity in education ^g | | |
| Primary | 0.55 (1991) | 0.71 |
| Secondary | 0.51 (1991) | 0.55 |
| Tertiary | 0.28 (2003) | 0.24 (2009) |
| Antenatal care coverage of at least one visit <i>percent of live births</i> | 16.1 (2003) | 47.9 |
| by Residence | | |
| Urban | ... | 77.1 |
| Rural | ... | 41.2 |
| Urban-to-rural ratio | ... | 1.9 |
| by Wealth Quintile | | |
| Lowest | ... | 25.8 |
| Highest | ... | 78.1 |
| Highest-to-lowest ratio | ... | 3.0 |
| Antenatal care coverage of at least four visits <i>percent of live births</i> | 16.1 (2010) | 14.6 |
| by Residence | | |
| Urban | ... | 32.8 |
| Rural | ... | 10.5 |
| Urban-to-rural ratio | ... | 3.1 |
| by Wealth Quintile | | |
| Lowest | ... | 5.8 |
| Highest | ... | 32.3 |
| Highest-to-lowest ratio | ... | 5.6 |
| Gender parity in labor force participation (Aged 15 and over) ^h | 0.19 | 0.20 (2012) |
| Percentage of seats held by women in national parliament | 3.7 | 27.7 (2013) |
| PILLAR THREE: Social Safety Nets | | |
| Social protection and labor rating ⁱ | ... | 3.0 (2012) |
| Social security expenditure on health as a percentage of government expenditure on health | ... | ... |
| Government expenditure on social security and welfare as a percentage of total government expenditure | ... | ... |
| GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS | | |
| Voice and accountability ^j | -1.9 (1996) | -1.5 |
| Government effectiveness ^j | -2.3 (1996) | -1.5 |
| Control of corruption ^j | -1.8 (1996) | -1.6 |



"..." = data not available, 0 or 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, kWh = kilowatt-hour, PPP = purchasing power parity.

- a Data are consumption-based and are not comparable due to seasonality and changes in the questionnaires used.
- b Derived from consumption shares of the highest quintile and lowest quintile groups.
- c Estimates are based on data officially reported to World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) by member economies and data reported in publications on health surveys.
- d Estimates are based on household survey data.
- e Estimated using data from Global Health Workforce Statistics (WHO) and population from World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.
- f Data for 2001 refers to nurses only. For 2010, figure does not include data on nurses.
- g Measured as the ratio of female gross enrollment ratio to male gross enrollment ratio.
- h Measured as the ratio of female labor force participation rate to male labor force participation rate.
- i A rating of "1" corresponds to a very weak performance, and a "6" rating to a very strong performance.
- j Presented in standard normal units of the governance indicator, ranging from -2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.

Sources: ADB estimates; Barro and Lee (2013); Child Mortality Estimates available at <http://www.childmortality.org>; Childinfo website (UNICEF) available at www.childinfo.org/index.html, accessed 6 May 2013; country *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)* reports available at UNICEF; *Country Performance Assessment Annual Report* (ADB 2013); economy sources; electronic files provided by the World Health Organization on 15 June 2012 and 1 July 2012; Financial Access Survey Online Database (IMF), accessed 7 May 2013; Global Health Workforce Statistics (WHO) available at <http://who.int/hrh/statistics/hwfstats/en/index.html>, accessed 12 July 2013; Global Health Observatory Data Repository (WHO) available at <http://apps.who.int/ghodata>; Institute for Statistics Data Centre (UNESCO), accessed 30 May 2013; Inter-Parliamentary Union, accessed 11 July 2013; *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, 7th ed. (ILO), accessed 30 May 2013; Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD), accessed 4 July 2013; PovcalNet Database Online (World Bank), accessed 17 May 2013; STATcompiler and *Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)* reports available at ICF International (2013); *The State of the World's Children Report, 2013* (UNICEF); WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, accessed 15 May 2013; World Development Indicators Online (World Bank), accessed 15 July 2013; *World Energy Outlook* (International Energy Agency 2012); World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision (UN Population Division), accessed 17 June 2013; World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision; World Road Statistics 2012 (International Road Federation 2012); World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (ITU), accessed 28 June 2013; Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank) available at <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>, accessed 18 April 2013 and 6 June 2013.