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Socio-Economic Survey of Afghan Refugees Living in Pakistan

MAY, 2013

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List of acronyms

DRC	Danish Refugee Council
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NFIs	Non-food Items
PoR	Proof of Registration
Rs.	Pakistani Rupees
RV	Refugee Village
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
Std. Dev.	Standard Deviation
TNA	Training Needs Assessment

Executive Summary

This report discusses findings from a socio-economic survey of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, conducted by Danish Refugee Council (DRC). The survey was conducted in five districts of Khyber Pakhunkhwa (KPK) province during April 2013. The purpose of the survey was to assess Afghan refugees' current livelihoods and socio-economic status, existing skills and vocational trainings needs, and their protection issues. Findings of the survey will be used by DRC Pakistan in designing future strategies and programs for Afghan refugees living in Pakistan.

Key Findings:

1. 86% of the survey respondents were Pashtuns and majority of the respondents (93%) were having PoR (Proof of Registration) Cards.
2. Almost half of the survey households (46%) reported having vulnerable members with special needs.
3. 46% of the survey respondents were illiterate, poverty was reported a major reason for male children not attending schools.
4. Almost one third of the survey respondents did not work last time due to lack of job opportunities.
5. One third of the respondents reported that due to chronic illness and disability they did not work.
6. Almost half of the respondents (47%) reported that they took loan when they did not find jobs.
7. Majority of the survey respondents were working as shopkeepers, followed by 'drivers' and 'tailors'.
8. Majority of the respondents believed that shop keeping was the most profitable sources of income.
9. Children, who were engaged in work, mostly did not go to school.
10. Average monthly household income emerged as Rs. 30,000 (standard deviation = 24000).
11. More than half of the earnings were usually spent on food.
12. 57% of the survey respondents were unskilled.
13. Three fourth (75%) of the respondents reported that they considered good remuneration while opting for any jobs.
14. Majority of the survey's respondents wanted to get vocational training related to tailoring, auto mechanic, carpentry, masonry, and furniture making. Women wanted to learn embroidery and sewing.
15. Majority of the respondents proposed that a six month vocational training with an apprenticeship would be the best option for helping them improving and diversifying their livelihoods.
16. Overall 83% of the survey respondents wanted to stay in Pakistan.
17. Half of the respondents did not want to go back to Afghanistan due to lack of livelihoods opportunities in Afghanistan.
18. Majority of the respondents did not know about voluntary repatriation process.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

The survey established that though many of the refugees did not find work, and could hardly make their both ends meet, still almost all of them preferred to stay in Pakistan. They were aware of the volatile security situation in Afghanistan and the status of un-employment in their respective origins.

The refugees were engaged in doing all types of work, though majority of them were unskilled. Majority of them considered shop keeping, tailoring and street vending the most profitable jobs. It is unfortunate to know that majority of the children who were engaged in work, did not attend schools. Poverty was considered a major reason for children not attending schools.

The refugees interviewed for this survey were looking forward to opportunities for diversifying their livelihoods. They considered a vocational skill along with an apprenticeship a best option for increasing their livelihoods opportunities.

The recommendations below will help DRC to develop a comprehensive skill development program that will contribute to diversifying livelihoods opportunities of the refugees which will ultimately contribute in reducing their sufferings:-

- Refugees with no skills should be provided vocational skills based on market needs assessment.
- Vocational skills training should be for at least six month duration followed by an apprenticeship.
- Creation of gender-specific livelihood opportunities would fulfill the emerging financial needs with the joint ventures of men and women household members.
- Identification /establishment of micro-credit resources can enhance livelihood options for the refugees.
- A market assessment should be conducted in Nangarhar, Kunar, Logar and Kunduz provinces of Afghanistan to identify the most demanding skills – this may help in repatriation process.
- Non-formal schools should be established for working children.
- An awareness campaign related to importance of education (especially education for female) may help in increasing children enrollment.

Introduction

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is a humanitarian, non-governmental, non-profit organization founded in 1956 that works in more than 30 countries throughout the world. DRC fulfils its mandate by providing direct assistance to conflict-affected populations – refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities in the conflict areas of the world. DRC also advocates on behalf of conflict-affected populations internationally on the basis of humanitarian principles and the Human Rights Declaration.

DRC arrived in Pakistan in late 2010 and started implementation by the first quarter of 2011 upon formalization of the first agreements with the local authorities. DRC's activities focus primarily on the geographical areas hosting the largest concentration of refugees from Afghanistan. DRC is currently implementing livelihoods programs in Afghanistan and Pakistan targeting internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host communities.

Objectives of the survey

To inform future programming, including cross-border livelihood, and quality of response in the region, DRC Afghanistan conducted a labor market assessment covering the urban displaced in Afghanistan. Likewise DRC Pakistan conducted socio-economic survey covering Afghan refugees in KPK.

The survey in Pakistan was conducted under two-fold objectives. The objective-I of this survey was to conduct a comprehensive labor market assessment of Afghan refugees living in Pakistan. The objective-II was to analyze socio-economic trends for Afghanistan and Pakistan with focus on future employment needs. The survey was conducted in five refugees' populated districts of KPK which include: Charsada, Mardan, Nowshehra, Peshawar and Swabi.

Methodology

The survey was carried out using 'mixed method' approach of research in order to substantiate inductive and deductive results simultaneously. The qualitative and quantitative data were collected, assessed, synthesized and translated into findings accordingly.

Based on the proportionate refugees' population in each of the sampled districts, numbers of households were selected randomly. In the next stage semi-structures questionnaire was developed for collection of data for the survey.

Data was collected from 544 households between April and May 2013. A total of 25 DRC staff participated in the data collection process. Two M&E officers from the DRC head office in Peshawar were supervising the data collection process. After the data collection, each datum was reviewed for ambiguity, missing/wrong entries, incompleteness and required verification of statistics. Data editing was done as required and re-verified clean data sheets were produced for analysis.

After cleaning, data coding was done. Datum of each individual household was entered into a database development in MS Excel. The data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Key findings/Analysis

Demographics of the survey respondents

Gender, age and type of the survey's respondents: Out of the 544 respondents interviewed, 501 (92%) were male while the remaining 43 were female. Mean age of the respondents were 42 years (Std. Dev. = 15).

93% of the survey respondents were refugees (PoR card holders) and the remaining 7% were refugees without PoR cards.

“93% of the survey respondents were refugees with PoR Cards”

Marital status and position in the households: Majority of the respondents (86%) was married and 9% were single. Three fourth of the total respondents interviewed were heads of their households.

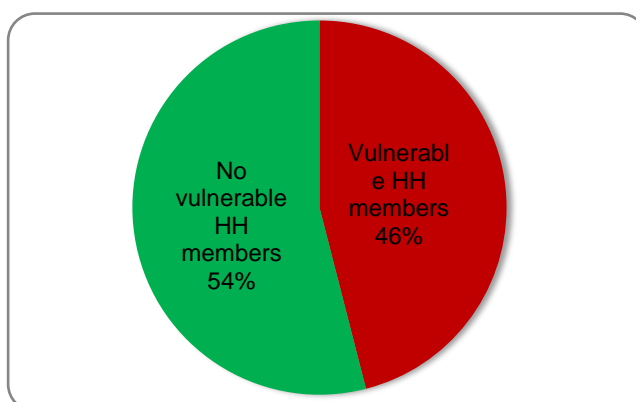
“86% of the respondents were Pashtuns”

Ethnicity of the respondents and place of birth: 86% of the respondents interviewed were Pashtun. Majority of the respondents (75%) reported that they were born in Afghanistan, from where they migrated to Pakistan. One fourth of the total survey respondents were born in Pakistan.

Household members' composition: On an average each household had 12 members (Std. Dev. = 6). Gender wise and age wise disaggregated analysis revealed that each household had on an average one under 5 years male and female child, four children between 6 – 17 years (two male and two female), each one male and female age between 18 – 25, and two male and female members age above 25 years. Some of the households reported members of age more than 65 years of age. [See Table 7 and 8 in Annex 1 for details.](#)

“Mean household size was 12 members”

Vulnerable household members: Almost half of the households (46%) reported at least one vulnerable household member with special needs, one third of the vulnerable members were women. Surprisingly, 36% of the vulnerable members were children below 18 years of age. Half of the vulnerable members (50%) were suffering from chronic illness (56% female and 45% male), 30% reported physical disability (36% male and 22% female), while the remaining reported mental disability. Only 11% of the vulnerable were receiving assistance. [See Tables 9 - 13 in Annex 1 for details.](#)



Education and literacy status

Literacy status: Majority of the survey respondents were illiterate. Only one third of them were literate who could read a newspaper, while 22% reported to be semi-literate.

On an average each household had two literate members. The proportion of female literate members was lower than that of male. *For details see Tables 14 to 18 in Annex 1.*

“46% of the respondents were illiterate”

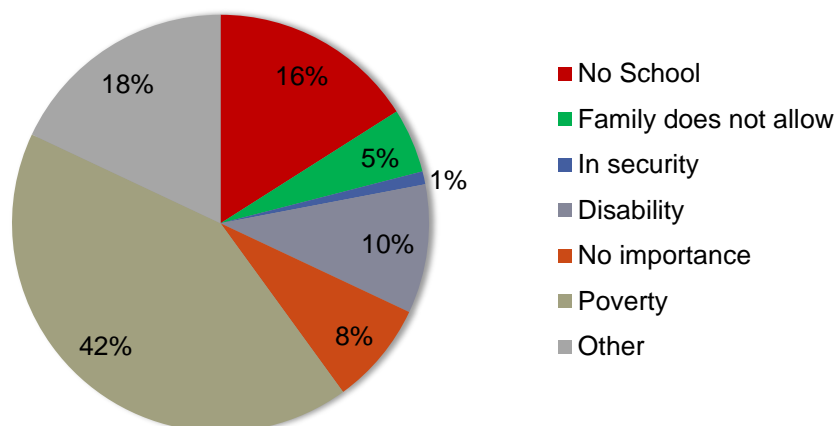
“43% of the respondents believe that education is NOT important for female children”

Reasons for not attending school by children: Poverty is not a major issue for not sending female children to schools. Nearly half of the respondents believe that education is not important for female. 24% reported non-availability of schools as a reason for girls' children being out of school, while 19% reported poverty and lack of economic resources as a hindrance in providing education to female children.

The survey respondents were asked about major reasons for male and female children who do not attend schools. Poverty emerged as one of the major reasons (42%) for boys – due to poverty they could not afford their male children to study in schools. 16% respondents didn't send their male children to schools as there was no school near by their residencies.

“Poverty is a major reason for children (boys) not attending schools”

Reasons for not attending schools - boys



Current livelihoods and socio-economic status

Status of work: Two third of the survey respondents (64%) informed that they had worked in the last month while 36% remained jobless. Out of these 64% (348 respondents) 74% had worked on full time basis daily, 7% had worked on part time basis, 10% had worked on casual basis (more than 15 days a month), and 7% had worked for 7-14 days a month.

“36% of the respondents did not work last month”

“47% took loans when they had no work”

How they support their families when there is no work: Almost half of the survey respondents (47%) reported taking loans from family and friends when they had no work. One third of them (33%) used to purchase household items on credit from shopkeepers, while 10% were utilizing their savings.

Type of work: The survey respondents were asked to provide at least two type of work they mostly did. As an Option-1, 19% informed that they were shopkeepers, 8% were associated with transport (including as drivers, 6% worked as street venders, 5% were doing farming, while the remaining respondents were engaged in different works e.g. tailoring, masonry, teaching, waste picking, bee keeping etc. [See Table 21 in Annex 1 for details.](#)

“19% of the respondents worked as shopkeepers”

As an Option-2 of work, 15% were engaged in farming, 9% in livestock, 10% worked as drivers/transportation, each 4% were doing tailoring and furniture making, and the remaining were engaged in other professions like handicrafts, embroidery, street vending, shop keeper etc. [See Table 22 in Annex 1 for details.](#)

On an average 30% of the surveyed households reported more than one other sources of income. 79% of them used to work daily and full time. Majority of them (41%) reported that they earned on an average Rs. 5000 – 10,000 a month. One third of them earned more than Rs. 10,000 a month, while the remaining 26% respondents earned less than Rs. 5000 a month.

“Shop keeping is the most profitable jobs”

Most profitable jobs – respondents’ perspective: Majority of the respondents (20%) believed that shop keeping was the most profitable jobs followed by transportation (8%). Other profitable jobs included street vending (6%), tailoring (5%), agriculture (5%) and masonry (2%).

[See Table 24 in Annex 1 for details](#)

Age of the working household members: Mean age of the household working members was 28 years. There were 13% households who reported children below 18 years of age being engaged in employment. Majority of those children (82%) did not attend schools beside their work.

“82% of the working children don’t attend schools”

Reasons for not working: One third of the respondents considered chronic illness/disability as a major reason for not working. 18% believed that they did not have any skill therefore they did not get a job. 3% perceived that they did not find work as nobody hired them because they were Afghan and another 10% believed that they did not work as there was no job for the type of skills they had. [See Table 30 in Annex 1 for details](#)

When you are not employed what do you do to find work? Half of the survey respondents reported that they used to ask their friends or family members to help them find a job when they did not have work. One third of the respondents looked for casual work mostly with contractors as laborers when they did not have a job.

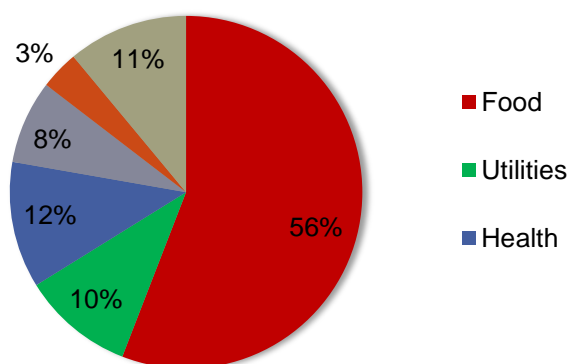
Income: On an average each household earn Rs. 30,000 a month (Std. Dev = 24,000). Minimum income reported by the surveyed household was Rs. 3000, while maximum reported income was Rs. 159,000. One third of the sampled households reported an earning between Rs. 10,000 – 20,000 a month while 58% households reported income more than Rs. 20,000 per month.

Expenditure: Mean monthly expenditure of the surveyed households was Rs. 26,000. Majority of their expenditures were on food (Rs. 14,000), followed by health (Rs.3000) and utilities (Rs.2600). On an average each household used to spend Rs. 2000 on transportation, Rs. 900 on phone/mobile, and Rs. 700 on education. See graph below proportion of expenditure item-wise expenditure.

“56% of the total expenditure goes to food”

Additional to these expenses, on an average each household used to spend Rs. 31,000 on a sessional basis. These expenses included: purchase of non-food items (Rs. 3,000), clothes (Rs. 6700), assets for livelihoods (Rs. 700), health (Rs. 5500), house maintenance (Rs. 2700) and festivals (Rs. 9000).

Proportion of expenditure - item wise



Skills, vocational training, and SME

Skills status: Majority of the survey respondents (57%) emerged as unskilled. Around one third of the respondents were skilled while the remaining were semi-skilled. Among the skilled personnel, 19% were drivers, 10 were tailors, 11% were bee keepers, 6% were stone carvers, and the remaining were having other different types of skills e.g. carpenters, masons, teachers, mechanics etc. [See Table 37 in Annex 1 for details](#)

“57% of the survey respondents were unskilled”

It is interesting to know that 75% of the skilled respondents reported that they did not utilize the skill in the last six months to earn their livelihoods.

Source of learning of the skills: More than half of the skilled persons (54%) learnt the skills from a family member, followed by employers (27%).

“75% consider good remuneration while considering a job”

Factors considered by the respondents while looking for a job: Three fourth of the respondents (75%) reported that they considered a good remuneration as an important factor while looking for a job. 61% considered location of the job i.e. they preferred a job place which was closer to their residence. 29% respondents reported reasonable working hours at the job as an important consideration. [See Table 1 below for details.](#)

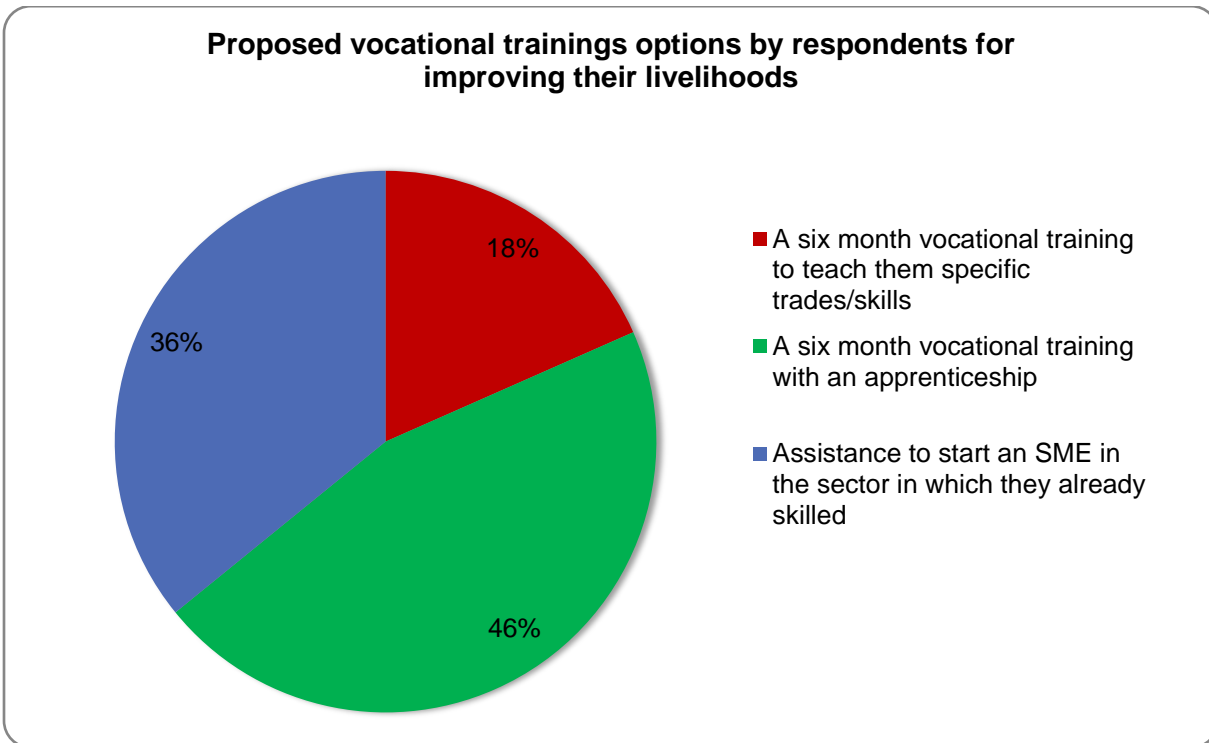
Table 1: When looking for a job what are the most important factors that you consider?

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Near to my house	315	30.4%	61.4%
Far from my house	24	2.3%	4.7%
Good salary	386	37.2%	75.2%
I know people who are working in the same place	66	6.4%	12.9%
People working there speak my language	68	6.6%	13.3%
Reasonable working hours	151	14.6%	29.4%
Other	27	2.6%	5.3%
Total	1037	100.0%	202.1%

Type of skills respondents wanted to learn: One fourth (27%) of the survey respondents would prefer to learn tailoring as a skill if provided an opportunity. 13% wanted to learn auto mechanic skill, 10 prefer learning carpentry and 9% wanted to be health workers. The remaining respondent reported learning of other skills which include, masonry, electrician, embroidery, furniture making etc. [See Table 42 in Annex 1 for details](#)

“45% respondents believe that a six month vocational training with an apprenticeship would be the best option for helping them improving their livelihoods opportunities”

Which of these options would be most helpful to improve your livelihoods opportunities: Majority of the respondents (45%) perceived that a six months vocational training with an apprenticeship would be the best option for helping them improving their livelihoods opportunities. 36% of the respondents perceived that assistance to start a Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) in the sector in which they were already skilled would be a good option for increasing their livelihoods opportunities. The remaining 18% respondents reported that a six month vocational training would be sufficient for enhancing their livelihoods opportunities.



Refugee protection issues

Province of origin of the respondents: Each 19% of the survey respondents belonged to Nangarhar and Kunar provinces, followed by Kabul (13%), Logar (11%), Kunduz (11%) and remaining respondents belonged to Parwan, Baghlan, Paktya etc.

See Table 43 in Annex 1 for details.

Status of visits to Afghanistan: Majority of the respondents (41%) reported that they themselves or any of their family members visited Afghanistan at least a year ago. 20% of them visited Afghanistan every year while 11% never visited Afghanistan. It was interesting to know that 78% of those visits were social visits

“Half of the respondents did not want to go back to Afghanistan due to lack of economic opportunities”

to see their family/friends back in Afghanistan. Only 10% of them visited for employment or trade.

81% of the respondents reported that they never looked for work in Afghanistan since they had been in Pakistan.

Do you intend to return to Afghanistan: Majority of the respondents (83%) did not want to return to Afghanistan, rather they wanted to continue their stay in Pakistan. Those who planned to return back to Afghanistan, majority of them (85%) did not know exactly when they would go back. 46% revealed that they did not want to return to Afghanistan because there was lack of economic opportunities. Other reasons included: bad security (83%), lack of shelter (66%), lack of land (47%), and lack of basic services (27%). [See Table 51 in Annex 1 for details.](#)

“83% of the respondents did not want to go back to Afghanistan”

Sources of information for the refugees: Main source of information for the respondents regarding the situation in Afghanistan emerged friends and families living back in Afghanistan. Media (TV and radio) was another main source of information (58%).

Knowledge about voluntary repatriation process: More than half of the respondents (56%) revealed that they had no knowledge about the voluntary repatriation process. Those who reported knew about the process, 25% of them had found information through friends, followed by *Shura* and Refugee Village (RV) community. Another 16% found awareness about the process through information sessions arranged by organizations in the RV.

88% of the respondents revealed that they would return to Afghanistan when the security situation would improve and peace prevailed. More than half of the respondents shared that they would return if viable job opportunities would be available in their country.

Conclusion

The overall quantitative and content analysis is depictive of certain facts about labor market trends and socio-economic tendencies for future employment needs. The findings would help in formulating supply side strategies based on actual requirements that would generate and fulfill demand on sustainable basis.

The survey conducted was comprehensive in approach as it captured the existing livelihood and socio economic status at one hand and skills, vocational training, SME and repatriation at the other. With sources of livelihood and profitability, findings of the survey also depict the prevalence of child labor and disabilities/ illnesses in the studied areas.

Likewise, the vocational and professional tendencies and Training Need Assessment (TNA) come up with rich information about the existing skills, gaps to be fulfilled and skills required to be acquired.

The following fields were being served by the Afghan workers:-

Agriculture (farming), livestock, bee keeping, carpet waving, tailoring, gems and jewelry production, embroidery, shop keeper, street vending, waste picking, transport / driver, teaching, masonry, carpentry, electrician, mechanic (auto), mobile repairing and electronic repairing.

Majority of the refugees were linked with the professions of shop keeping or transport. According to them these were the most profitable professions. Despite being connected to large number of professions, employment opportunities for refugees were just like a mite in cheese.

Majority of the refugees were earning more than Rs. 20000 per month. The next most immediate range of income was Rs. 10000-20000 per month.

Travelling to Afghanistan at regular intervals and seasonality was affecting the livelihood of these migrants. Almost all the refugees were suffering from lack of sustainable opportunities.

As far as livelihood resources are concerned, though these are numerous in adoption, yet majority is earning only through a few professions. This state of affairs is depictive of limited knowledge and access of the refugees to livelihood opportunities.

Majority of the respondents wanted jobs closer to their house and with good salary. They were adopting professions of shop keeping and transport due to their being easily accessible. In addition to profitability, these are the least-skilled, less arduous and easily available and manageable professions.

A number of refugees had adopted more than one profession or they used to keep on shifting from one profession to the other in order to secure livelihood. Decline in the availability of labor was also a reason behind this.

Factors like poverty, lack of employment, health & education opportunities, social norms and volatile security situation in place of origin had made lives of these refugees drastic. Where national response could not meet these needs adequately, self-help groups were also not formed to provide awareness and assistance in livelihood development. Nor was there any source of micro-credit identified/being utilized by the refugees.

Likewise refugees had no or limited access to assets and institutes that could expand livelihood prospects for them.

As far as gender-specific livelihood opportunities are concerned, these were also few and limited.

Majority of the refugees had learnt skills by their family members. The contribution of employers was not prominent.

As far as technical business skills are concerned, majority was lacking these. Nor were they aware with business promotion techniques.

Majority of these refugees wanted to have six month vocational training with an apprenticeship. Many were in need of assistance to start an SME in the sector in which were already skilled. Majority of the refugees wanted training in tailoring, carpentry or as mechanics.

In a nutshell, findings of the survey directly respond to the queries of labor market and can better help in designing future enterprise strategies.

Recommendations

1. New and sustainable employment opportunities with entrepreneurial livelihood strategies need to be created for the refugees.
2. Shop keeping, tailoring, transport and agriculture/ farming are the most engaged domains. Business interventions in these areas can bring about productive results.
3. Factors that affect livelihoods adversely should also be addressed for undeviating solution.
4. Creation of gender-specific livelihood opportunities would fulfill the emerging financial needs with the joint ventures of men and women household members.
5. Access of all refugees to livelihood opportunities needs to be facilitated. In addition to this, access to health and education also needs to be made smooth.
6. A market assessment should be conducted in Nangarhar, Kunar, Logar and Kunduz provinces of Afghanistan to identify the most demanding skills-this may help in repatriation process.
7. Non-formal schools should be established for working children.
8. An awareness campaign related to importance of education (especially for female) may help in increasing children enrollment.
9. Identification /establishment of micro-credit resources can enhance livelihood options for refugees.
10. The issue of seasonality should adequately be addressed before designing future interventions.
11. Small enterprise can be introduced for majority of the 46% disabled household members who are willing to work.
12. SME can be designed for unemployed refugees.
13. In case of decline in the availability of labor, refugees should be skilled to cope better with the needs of emerging markets and adopt more profitable diversified enterprise.
14. Refugees should be facilitated to learn technical business skills and business promotion strategies.
15. Establishment of support groups can (a) contribute to knowledge dissemination regarding livelihood development at one hand and (b) assist in creating new business opportunities with the help of micro-credits.

Annex 1: Data Analysis

Table 1. Are you a refugee?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Refugee (PoR card holder)	503	92.5	92.5	92.5
Refugee (Non PoR card holder)	40	7.4	7.4	99.8
None of the above	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	544	100.0	100.0	

Table 2. Mean age of respondents

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	540	18	88	42.17	14.944

Table 3. Ethnicity of the survey respondents

	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Pashtun	88.7	88.7
Tajik	3.0	91.6
Turkmen	.4	92.0
Other	8.0	100.0
Total	100.0	

Table 4. Where were you born?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Afghanistan	406	74.6	74.6	74.6
Pakistan	136	25.0	25.0	99.6
Other	2	.4	.4	100.0
Total	544	100.0	100.0	

Table 5. Marital status of the respondents

		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Single	9.2	9.2
	Engaged	2.6	11.8
	Married	86.4	98.2
	Widowed	1.8	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Table 6. What is your position in the household?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Head of the household	408	75.0	75.0	75.0
Brother of the HH head	26	4.8	4.8	79.8
Eldest son	64	11.8	11.8	91.5
Elder	4	.7	.7	92.3
Other	42	7.7	7.7	100.0
Total	544	100.0	100.0	

Table 7. Mean household members (Total, Male and Female)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Total household members	544	0	47	11.56	6.569
Total male household members	544	0	27	6.00	3.749
total female household members	544	0	24	5.56	3.495

Table 8. Household members' composition by age and gender

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Under 5 (male)	544	0	8	1.24	1.267
Under 5 (female)	544	0	9	1.23	1.294
6 – 11 (male)	544	0	8	1.24	1.281
6 – 11 (female)	544	0	8	1.14	1.232
12 – 17 (male)	544	0	9	1.02	1.144
12 – 17 (female)	544	0	6	.95	1.050
18 – 25 (male)	544	0	5	1.03	1.058
18 – 25 (female)	544	0	6	.83	1.015
26 – 65 (male)	544	0	8	1.36	1.176
26 – 65 (female)	544	0	7	1.31	1.008
65+ (male)	544	0	5	.11	.418
65+ (female)	544	0	1	.10	.299

Table 9. Vulnerable household members

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No vulnerable member	294	54.0	54.0	54.0
One	176	32.4	32.4	86.4
Two	66	12.1	12.1	98.5
Three	7	1.3	1.3	99.8
Five	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	544	100.0	100.0	

Table 10. Gender-wise the vulnerable household members

		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Male	61.2	61.2
	Female	38.8	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Table 11. Age wise vulnerable household members – disaggregated by Gender

	Gender of the household members		Total
	Male	Female	
Below 18 years of age	32.4%	43.8%	36.0%
18 - 40 years	23.5%	25.0%	24.0%
40 - 60 years	23.5%	12.5%	20.0%
More than 60 years	20.6%	18.8%	20.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 12. Type of vulnerable by gender

	Gender of the vulnerable		Total
	Male	Female	
Physical disability	36.0%	22.1%	30.6%
Mental disability	9.8%	16.3%	12.3%
Chronic illness	45.1%	55.8%	49.3%
Other	9.1%	5.8%	7.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 13. Receiving assistance (by gender)

	By Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	10.4%	12.5%	11.2%
No	89.6%	87.5%	88.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14. What is the current education status of your family members?

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Primary male	544	0	8	1.38	1.446
Primary female	544	0	7	.64	1.107
Secondary (6 - 10) male	544	0	7	.71	1.077
Secondary (6 - 10) female	544	0	4	.16	.522
Higher secondary - Male	544	0	4	.24	.626
Higher secondary - female	544	0	3	.02	.186
Graduation - male	544	0	2	.03	.199
Graduation - female	544	0	1	.00	.061
Post graduation - male	544	0	3	.02	.176
Post graduation - female	544	0	0	.00	.000
Technical education - male	544	0	2	.03	.208
Technical education - female	544	0	1	.01	.074
Professional education - male	544	0	2	.03	.185
Professional education - female	544	0	1	.00	.043

Table 15. If you children (male) of school gong age (6 – 15) are not attending school, reason?

	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No school	16.0	16.0
Family does not allow	4.5	20.5
Security concerns	1.3	21.8
Poor health disability	9.6	31.4
Studied as far as needed	8.3	39.7
Economic (can't afford)	41.7	81.4
Other	18.6	100.0
Total	100.0	

Table 16. If you children (female) of school gong age (6 – 15) are not attending school, reason?

		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No school	23.8	23.8
	Family does not allow	37.8	61.6
	Security concerns	1.3	62.9
	Poor health disability	1.0	63.8
	Studied as far as needed	5.1	68.9
	Economic (can't afford)	19.0	87.9
	Other	12.1	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Table 17. Are you literate?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	174	32.0	32.0	32.0
Semi-literate	121	22.2	22.2	54.2
No	249	45.8	45.8	100.0
Total	544	100.0	100.0	

Table 18. How many members of your HH are literate?

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Literate (Male)	544	0	14	1.59	1.907
Literate (Female)	544	0	7	.40	.947
Semi literate (Male)	544	0	20	.72	1.510
Semi literate (Female)	544	0	10	.31	.876

Table 19. Did you work last month?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	348	64.0	64.0	64.0
No	196	36.0	36.0	100.0
Total	544	100.0	100.0	

Table 20. On average how often do you work? – Those who worked last month

	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Daily full time	73.6	73.6
Daily part time	6.9	80.5
Casual more than 15 days per month	10.0	90.5
Casual - 7 to 14 days per month	3.7	94.2
Less than 6 days per month	.5	94.7
Seasonal work	1.3	96.0
Never worked	4.0	100.0
Total	100.0	

Table 21. When you work, what type of work do you do? - Option 1

	Valid Percent
Agriculture (Farming)	5.1
Livestock	1.6
Bee keeping	2.9
Carpet waving	.3
Tailoring	4.3
Gems and jewelry production	.3
Embroidery	.3
Shop keeper	19.0
Street vending	5.9
Waste picking	1.9
Transport / driver	7.5
Teaching	3.5
Health worker	.8
Stone carving	2.4
Barber	.8
Cooking	.8
Office worker	.5
Masonry (semi-skilled)	.3
Masonry (Skilled)	1.3
Carpentry (semi-skilled)	.3
Carpentry (skilled)	.5
Electrician (semi-skilled)	.3
Electrician (skilled)	.8
Bicycle repair	.3
Mechanic (auto)	.5
Mobile repair	.3
Electronic repair	.3
Other	37.4
Total	100.0

Table 22 – Option 2

		Valid Percent
Valid	Agriculture (Farming)	14.9
	Livestock	8.5
	Tailoring	4.3
	Furniture making	4.3
	Embroidery	2.1
	Handicrafts	4.3
	Shop keeper	4.3
	Street vending	4.3
	Waste picking	2.1
	Transport / driver	10.6
	Teaching	2.1
	Cooking	2.1
	Masonry (Skilled)	2.1
	Electrician (skilled)	2.1
	Mobile repair	2.1
	Computer repair	2.1
	Other	27.7
Total	100.0	

Table23. Option 3

		Valid Percent
Valid	Agriculture (Farming)	8.3
	Bee keeping	8.3
	Tailoring	8.3
	Shop keeper	8.3
	Waste picking	8.3
	Transport / driver	16.7
	Health worker	8.3
	Other	33.3
	Total	100.0

Table 24. Which of these is the most profitable?

	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agriculture (Farming)	5.2	5.2
Livestock	2.0	7.2
Bee keeping	3.9	11.1
Carpet waving	.7	11.7
Tailoring	4.6	16.3
Gems and jewelry production	.7	16.9
Furniture making	.3	17.3
Embroidery	.3	17.6
Shop keeper	20.2	37.8
Street vending	6.2	44.0
Waste picking	1.6	45.6
Transport / driver	7.8	53.4
Metal work/welding	.3	53.7
Computer	.7	54.4
Teaching	3.9	58.3
Health worker	.7	59.0
Community worker	.3	59.3
Stone carving	2.3	61.6
Barber	.3	61.9
Cooking	.7	62.5
Office worker	.3	62.9
Masonry (Skilled)	2.0	64.8
Carpentry (skilled)	1.3	66.1
Electrician (semi-skilled)	.7	66.8
Electrician (skilled)	1.3	68.1
Mechanic (auto)	1.0	69.1
Mobile repair	1.3	70.4
Electronic repair	.3	70.7
Computer repair	.3	71.0
Generator repair	.3	71.3
Other	28.7	100.0
Total	100.0	

Table 25. How many other wage earners are there in your household?

	Valid Percent
Agriculture (Farming)	4.5
Livestock	1.1
Bee keeping	2.2
Carpet waving	2.7
Tailoring	2.7
Leather processing	.3
Embroidery	1.1
Calligraphy	.1
Handicrafts	.4
Shop keeper	14.6
Street vending	4.9
Waste picking	1.9
Transport / driver	8.1
Making of aluminum objects	.1
Metal work/welding	.4
Teaching	2.0
Health worker	.3
Community worker	.1
Stone carving	1.9
AC/Refrigerator repair	.1
Barber	2.0
Cooking	.1
Office worker	.7
Masonry (semi-skilled)	.5
Masonry (Skilled)	1.4
Carpentry (semi-skilled)	.5
Carpentry (skilled)	.4
Painter (of building)	.7
Bicycle repair	.3
Mechanic (auto)	1.4
Mobile repair	.1
Musician	.1
Other	41.8
Total	100.0

Table 26. Frequency of work

	Valid Percent
Daily full time	79.1
Daily part time	4.8
Casual - more than 15 days a month	10.2
Casual - between 7 - 14 days a month	3.2
Less than 6 days a month	1.2
Seasonal	1.5
Total	100.0
Total	

Table 27. Average monthly income

	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than Rs. 3000	13.3	13.3
Rs. 3000 - 5000	12.8	26.1
Rs. 5000 - 10,000	41.2	67.3
More than Rs. 10,000	32.7	100.0
Total	100.0	

Table 28. Average age of the employed person – by gender

Q19N1GEN	Mean	Minimum age	Maximum age		
Male	28.19	8	80		
Female	28.82	11	85		
Total	28.24	8	85		

Table 29. How do you support your family if/when you don't have work?

	Responses	
	N	Percent
Loans (friends/family)	377	46.7%
Credit (shopkeeper or similar)	264	32.7%
Charity	51	6.3%
Saving	84	10.4%
Other	31	3.8%
Total	807	100.0%

Table 30. If you are unemployed what are your reasons for not working?

	Responses	
	N	Percent
Chronic illness/disability	175	31.7%
There were no jobs for the type of skill i have	54	9.8%
I don't have any skills	101	18.3%
Nobody wanted to hire me because I am an Afghan refugee	17	3.1%
Nobody wanted to hire me because I don't have a PoR card	5	.9%
Because I am female	30	5.4%
I have sufficient income and have no need to work	9	1.6%
I was busy doing work in the home	26	4.7%
My family does not allow me to work	15	2.7%
I didn't have connections to secure a job	13	2.4%
Other	107	19.4%
Total	552	100.0%

Table 31. When you are unemployed what do you do to find work?

	Responses	
	N	Percent
Look for casual work with contractor	202	33.1%
Ask friends and family	306	50.2%
Offer services in the community	27	4.4%
Other	75	12.3%
Total	610	100.0%

Table 32. Average household income

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q24. What is the average total monthly income for your family?	533	3000	159000	30,558	24103.757

Table 33. Income grouped

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Less than Rs. 3000	2	.4	.4	.4
Rs. 3000 -5000	2	.4	.4	.8
Rs. 5000 - 10000	48	9.0	9.0	9.8
Rs. 10,000 - 20,000	171	32.1	32.1	41.8
More than Rs. 20,000	310	58.2	58.2	100.0
Total	533	100.0	100.0	

Table 34: What is your average regular monthly expenditure (Rs.)?

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Total Expenditure	2000.00	116500	25725	17804.40283
Rent	0	15000	252	1007.264
Food	500	80000	14336	10434.023
Utilities	150	25000	2636	2627.759
Health	0	30000	2975	3307.389
Transportation	0	20000	1964	2325.804
Phone/mobile	0	10000	911	1259.501
Education	0	17000	709	1606.482
Purchase of regular assets	0	40000	350	2228.402
Debt payment	0	15000	409	1401.890
Other	0	10000	61	678.561

Table 35. What are your occasional or seasonal expenses?

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Total Occasional Expenditure	0	262000	31046	33986.848
NFI	0	80000	2956	6330.986
Clothes	0	60000	6677	8071.543
Purchase of assets for livelihoods	0	50000	745	3221.376
Health	0	100000	5510	9528.431
House maintenance	0	35000	2683	4437.347
Festivals	0	250000	8758	20467.664
Education	.0	70000.0	2051	6312.3680
Farming	0	90000	1664	7264.755

Table 36. What skills do you have?

	Responses	
	N	Percent
Skilled	191	36.3%
Semi skilled	34	6.5%
No skill	301	57.2%
Total	526	100.0%

Table 37. Skill name?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agriculture (Farming)	12	2.2	8.8	8.8
Livestock	7	1.3	5.1	14.0
Bee keeping	15	2.8	11.0	25.0
Carpet waving	1	.2	.7	25.7
Tailoring	14	2.6	10.3	36.0
Handicrafts	2	.4	1.5	37.5
Shop keeper	3	.6	2.2	39.7
Transport / driver	26	4.8	19.1	58.8
Teaching	5	.9	3.7	62.5
Health worker	5	.9	3.7	66.2
Stone carving	8	1.5	5.9	72.1
Barber	2	.4	1.5	73.5
Cooking	1	.2	.7	74.3
Masonry (semi-skilled)	5	.9	3.7	77.9
Masonry (Skilled)	3	.6	2.2	80.1
Carpentry (semi-skilled)	1	.2	.7	80.9
Carpentry (skilled)	3	.6	2.2	83.1
Electrician (skilled)	2	.4	1.5	84.6
Tiling of ceramic/marble	1	.2	.7	85.3
Bicycle repair	1	.2	.7	86.0
Mechanic (auto)	2	.4	1.5	87.5
Mobile repair	1	.2	.7	88.2
Electronic repair	1	.2	.7	89.0
Computer repair	1	.2	.7	89.7
Other	14	2.6	10.3	100.0
Total	136	25.0	100.0	
Total	544	100.0		

Table 38. Do you use them to earn money in the last 6 months?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes (one skill)	121	22.2	22.2	22.2
Yes (multiple skills)	17	3.1	3.1	25.4
No	406	74.6	74.6	100.0
Total	544	100.0	100.0	

Table 39. Where did you learn these skills?

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
A family member	120	53.6%	58.0%
My employer	60	26.8%	29.0%
Government	4	1.8%	1.9%
NGO	7	3.1%	3.4%
Private company	10	4.5%	4.8%
Education institute	12	5.4%	5.8%
Other	11	4.9%	5.3%
Total	224	100.0%	108.2%

Table 40. When looking for a job what are the most important factors that you consider?

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Near to my house	315	30.4%	61.4%
Far from my house	24	2.3%	4.7%
Good salary	386	37.2%	75.2%
I know people who are working in the same place	66	6.4%	12.9%
People working there speak my language	68	6.6%	13.3%
Reasonable working hours	151	14.6%	29.4%
Other	27	2.6%	5.3%
Total	1037	100.0%	202.1%

Table 41. Which of these options would be most helpful to improve your livelihoods opportunities?

	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
A six month vocational training to teach you specific trades/skills	18.4	18.4
A six month vocational training with an apprenticeship	45.8	64.1
Assistance to start an SM in the sector in which I am already skilled	35.9	100.0
Total	100.0	

Table 42. What skills/professions do you want to learn through vocational training programs, which will help you perform better at the workplace?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Carpentry	43	7.9	10.2	10.2
Masonry	26	4.8	6.1	16.3
Electrician	20	3.7	4.7	21.0
Plumber	7	1.3	1.7	22.7
Tiling of ceramic	2	.4	.5	23.2
Painter of building	6	1.1	1.4	24.6
Mechanic	56	10.3	13.2	37.8
Mobile repair	25	4.6	5.9	43.7
Computer repair	11	2.0	2.6	46.3
Bicycle repair	1	.2	.2	46.6
Welding/metal work	8	1.5	1.9	48.5
Embroidery	13	2.4	3.1	51.5
Ac/Refrigerator repair	3	.6	.7	52.2
Health worker	39	7.2	9.2	61.5
Health worker	19	3.5	4.5	66.0
Generator repair	4	.7	.9	66.9
Solar fitting system	3	.6	.7	67.6
Barber	1	.2	.2	67.8
Tailoring	113	20.8	26.7	94.6
Leather processing	2	.4	.5	95.0
Bee keeping	8	1.5	1.9	96.9
Furniture making	2	.4	.5	97.4

	Electronic repair	3	.6	.7	98.1
	Stone carving	8	1.5	1.9	100.0
	Total	423	77.8	100.0	
Missing	System	121	22.2		
Total		544	100.0		

Table 43. What is your province of origin in Afghanistan?

		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Kabul	13.0	13.0
	Kapisa	.6	13.5
	Parwan	2.8	16.3
	Wardak	.2	16.5
	Logar	11.1	27.6
	Paktia	3.7	31.4
	Nangarhar	19.1	50.5
	Laghman	11.1	61.6
	Kunar	19.3	80.9
	Takhar	.2	81.1
	Baghlan	6.7	87.8
	Kunduz	10.9	98.7
	Samangan	.2	98.9
	Balkh	.4	99.3
	Badghis	.2	99.4
	Nimroz	.2	99.6
	Helmand	.4	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Table 44. Have any of your household members been back to Afghanistan since you have been in Pakistan?

		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Monthly (or more)	5.4	5.4
	Between 2 - 6 months	13.6	19.1
	Every 9 - 12 months	9.0	28.0
	Every year	20.0	48.0
	More than a year but have visited	40.6	88.6
	Never been back	11.4	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Table 45. When going to Afghanistan, what have been the main reasons for travel?

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Employed / work	48	7.1%	9.9%
Trade / business visit	26	3.9%	5.3%
Assets / money left behind	9	1.3%	1.9%
Land / housing left behind	17	2.5%	3.5%
Reunite with family, friends	130	19.3%	26.7%
Medical treatment	6	.9%	1.2%
Recreation	18	2.7%	3.7%
Social visit	392	58.3%	80.7%
Education	5	.7%	1.0%
Other	21	3.1%	4.3%
Total	672	100.0%	138.3%

Table 46. Have you looked for work in Afghanistan since you have been here?

		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	18.7	18.7
	No	81.3	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Table 47. Do you intend to return to Afghanistan?

		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	17.5	17.5
	No	82.5	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Table 48. If yes, when do you plan on returning?

		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	This year (season)	4.3	4.3
	Probably this year - will wait to see	7.6	12.0
	Next year	3.3	15.2
	Don't know	84.8	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Table 49. If yes, do you intend to return to your place of origin?

		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	78.5	78.5
	No	21.5	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Table 50. If no - where do you intend to return?

		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Kabul	41.2	41.2
	Nangarhar	52.9	94.1
	Kunar	5.9	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Table 51. What are the main reasons for not returning to Afghanistan?

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Security there is bad	351	29.4%	82.8%
Lack of land	197	16.5%	46.5%
Lack of shelter	281	23.5%	66.3%
Lack of livelihoods opportunities	194	16.2%	45.8%
Lack of access to basic services	115	9.6%	27.1%
Relatives and friends in Afghanistan are telling us we should stay here	13	1.1%	3.1%
UNHCR is not offering enough money for returning to Afghanistan	3	.3%	.7%
Personal security/blood feud	24	2.0%	5.7%
Other	11	.9%	2.6%
None	4	.3%	.9%
Don't know	2	.2%	.5%
Total	1195	100.0%	281.8%



Table 52. What would need to improve for you to seriously consider returning to Afghanistan?

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
The security situation will need to improve and demonstrate sustainable peace	378	45.8%	87.7%
Law and order will need to improve in my place of origin/return	115	13.9%	26.7%
Government stability	89	10.8%	20.6%
Viable job opportunities	243	29.5%	56.4%
Total	825	100.0%	191.4%

Table 53. How do you get your information regarding the situation in Afghanistan and your place of origin?

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Friends and family in Afghanistan	357	37.7%	66.2%
Newspapers	76	8.0%	14.1%
Other media (TV, radio)	311	32.8%	57.7%
Visiting myself	51	5.4%	9.5%
Go see visit	34	3.6%	6.3%
Information sessions conducted by organizations	7	.7%	1.3%
Shura and RV community	95	10.0%	17.6%
Other	16	1.7%	3.0%
Total	947	100.0%	175.7%

Table 54. Do you know about the voluntary repatriation process?

		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	43.7	43.7
	No	36.5	80.2
	Don't know	19.8	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Table 55. How do you get information about the voluntary repatriation process?

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Leaflets and posters	52	9.0%	13.0%
Information sessions conducted by organization in the RV	90	15.5%	22.6%
My friends and family	147	25.4%	36.8%
Shura and RV community	116	20.0%	29.1%
Other	13	2.2%	3.3%
I don't get any information	49	8.5%	12.3%
Don't know	112	19.3%	28.1%
Total	579	100.0%	145.1%