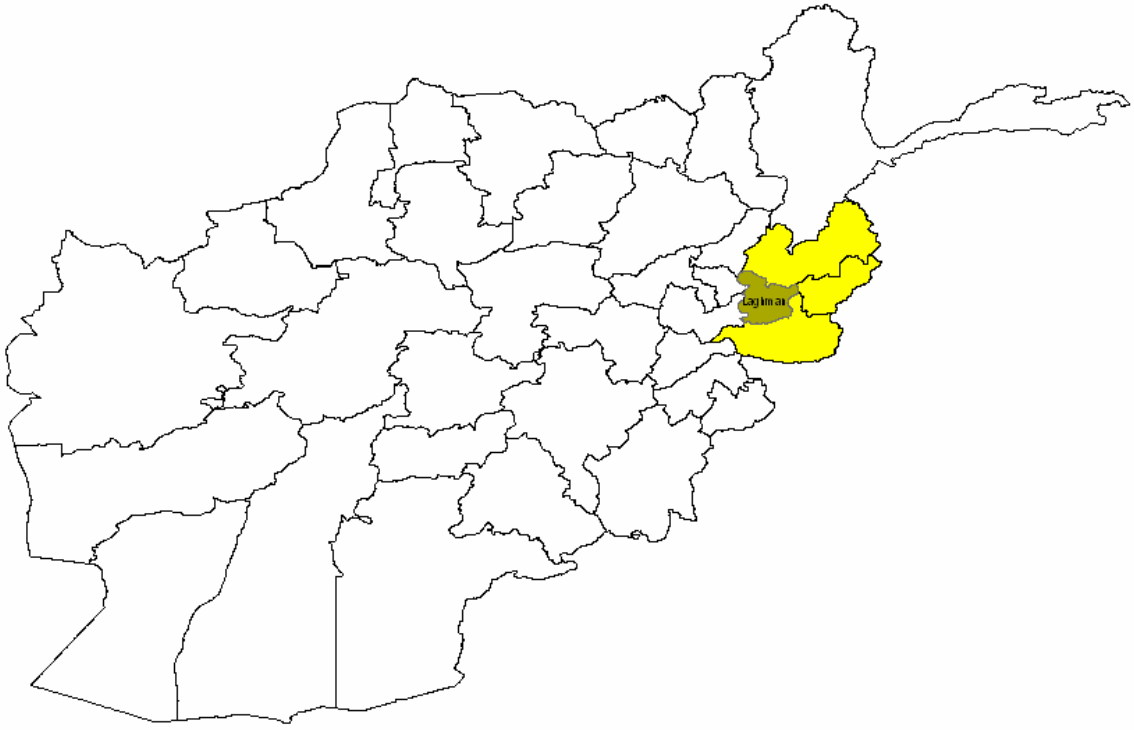
Laghman



A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile

With the financial and technical assistance of UNFPA

Note

Some of the information contained in this report, in particular that related to crops and economic activities, as well as the building stock may not be as accurate as one would wish. However, they are the best estimates available at the time of the Household listing exercise. The most logical explanation is that the sources of the information—local informants—may not have been as knowledgeable as they were assumed to be.

Province of

Laghman

A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2004

Acknowledgements

The Socio-Economic and Demographic Profiles were a collaborative effort of UNFPA, the Central Statistics Office, and numerous stakeholders, who made suggestions for the improvement of the final product while it was still being written.

UNFPA wishes to recognize the contributions of Mr. David Saunders, its former representative in Afghanistan, who shared the various drafts of the model Profile with a number of donors, embassies, and other stakeholders stationed in Kabul and collected their suggestions as to how to improve on it.

The profiles could not have been completed without the commitment, enthusiasm and energetic efforts of many CSO staff members. Mr. Mohammad Haroon Aman, Mr. Waheed Ibrahimi, and Mrs Fazila Miri of the Database section produced all the tables and graphics for all 34 provinces. Mr. Tamim Ahmad Shakeb, head of the GIS section, and his colleagues, Messrs Zabiullah Aseel and Abdul Ahmad Sherzai, together produced all the thematic maps included in the body of the text as well as in the annexes—a total of more than 1,300 maps. Messrs Nasratullah Ramzi, Saifrahman Azizi, Sayed Yousuf Hashimi, and Zabiullah Omari of Database were responsible for editing the profiles and putting the last touches before printing.

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Introduction by the
Acting General President of the Central Statistics Office of Afghanistan

Designing programs aimed at increasing socio-economic development and economic growth to ensure better living conditions for population requires accurate, up-to-date, and comprehensive data. It has been 27 years since Afghanistan's first attempt to conduct a national population census. For reasons known to all, such an attempt had to be aborted. In those 27 years, a number of changes took place, that were related to natural population growth, population movement, and redrawing of the boundaries of the country's administrative units, among others. Such changes need to be apprised and documented, in order to respond to the need for accurate information that is vital for development and reconstruction programs.

Both the Bonn agreement and the emergency Loya Jirga called for the conduct of a second national population and housing census. Jointly with UNFPA, CSO mobilized the required funds from the international donor community, and took charge of the complex task of planning for the census and upgrading the technical skills of the CSO staff that will be responsible for its conduct.

In spite of difficulties of various sorts, and at an enormous cost in terms of staff mobilization, CSO, with the financial and technical assistance of UNFPA, undertook the first phase of the population and housing census. The operation, including door numbering, household listing, updating the enumeration area maps, data entry, cleaning, and processing took less than four years. For the first time, digital maps were produced for all provinces, districts, and village locations.

CSO has the great pleasure of producing this publication, which presents the results of the first phase of the census. It provides such valuable information as population size and spatial distribution, age and sex composition, as well availability of certain facilities to the village populations. We hope that such information will be useful for the widest audience, in particular planners, researchers, and any one with an interest in population data.

Abdul Rashid Fakhri,
Acting General President
Central Statistics Office,
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Introduction by the
Representative of UNFPA

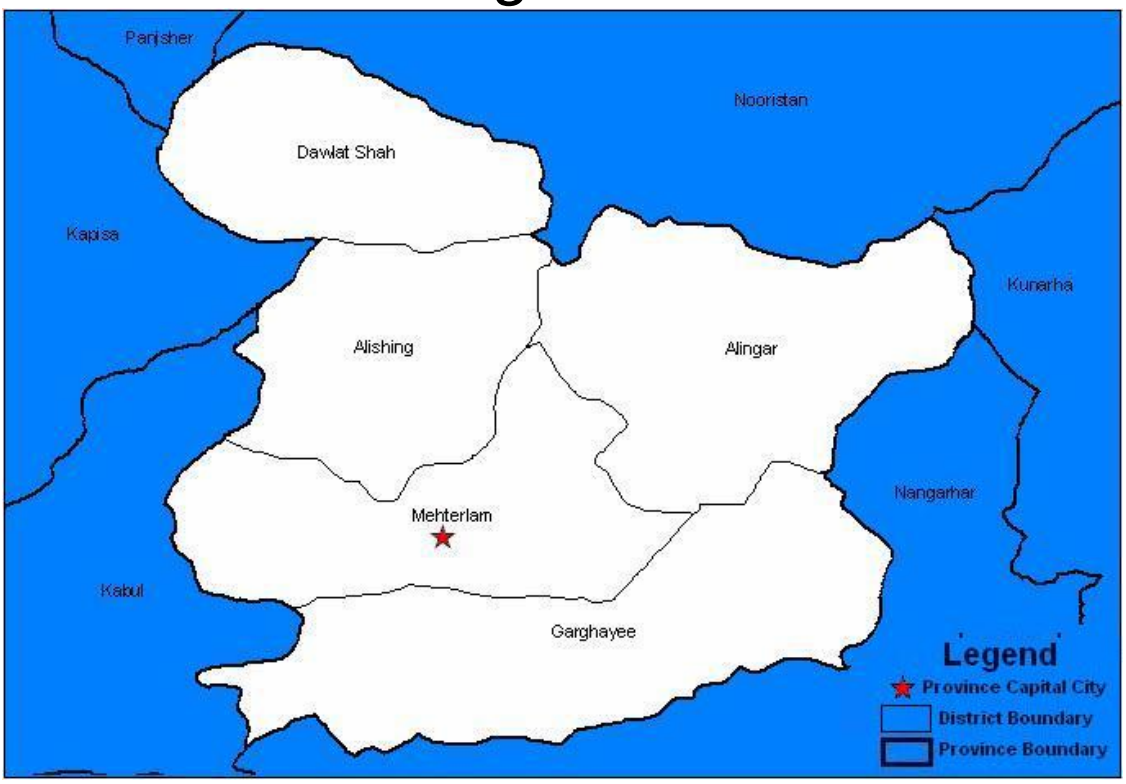
Under the Bonn Agreement, the United Nations agreed to assist the Government of Afghanistan in conducting a Population and Housing Census, the first Census in Afghanistan since 1979. As a leader in population and development issues, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been entrusted with this task for its decades of experience and expertise in providing technical and financial assistance in conducting population and housing censuses.

For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable data. Data for economic and social development can come from various sources: sample surveys, administrative records, and various other sources. However, no data source other than a Population and Housing Census will provide primary information about the number and characteristics of Afghanistan's population. Likewise, the Census 2008 will allow for comprehensive gender analysis of population based indicators and will provide the baseline for population and any related functional projections that are crucial for planning.

The present publication deals with Phase I of the Afghanistan census—the Household Listing, conducted and the results analyzed between 2002 and 2005. The data collected during this exercise provides a wealth of information on basic population variables in the country — size of the population, age structure and sex composition, and household size. The household listing has also produced much socio-economic data on economic activities, health and education facilities, housing facilities and so on. All such information will be essential in the process of socio-economic reconstruction in Afghanistan. However, it must be noted that the household listing phase unfortunately could not be conducted in a small number of districts due to the security situation that prevailed then. It is hoped that the census proper, scheduled for the summer 2008 and being a benchmark under the London Compact, will encounter more favorable circumstances and fill the gaps left by the Household Listing exercise. UNFPA will extend all possible assistance to the Government of Afghanistan in order to make the census operation in 2008 a successful one. There are a number of positive aspects, which are important to note in the context of conducting the household listing, particularly noteworthy is the cooperation, which the Central Statistical Office has received from the Provincial Administrations, and the assistance, which has been extended to the CSO staff in all of the provinces. The enthusiasm of all of the staff to undertake very difficult work in exceptionally difficult conditions is equally noteworthy and appreciated, as is the quality of the work. At this point, I would like to extend my gratitude and recognition to Dr. Hamadi Betbout, UNFPA's senior advisor who led the exercise of managing the household listing database and publication of the provincial profiles.

Alain Sibenaler
Representative a.i.
UNFPA Kabul

Laghman


Panjsher
Nooristan
Dawlat Shah
Kapisa
Kunarha
Alishing
Alingar
Nangarhar
Mehterlam
Kabul
Garghayee
Legend
Province Capital City
District Boundary
Province Boundary

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Settlement Patterns

Located in the Eastern region, Laghman is bordered by five provinces—Kunarha to the East, Nangarhar to the South, Kabul to the West, Kapisa to the North-West, and Nuristan to the North. It covers a land area of 3,978 square kilometers, representing 0.61 percent of the total Afghan territory. Laghman ranks 33 in terms of land area, just before Kapisa The province is divided into 5 districts—the provincial center, Mehterlam, Qarghayi, Alinigar, Alishing, and Dawlat Shah.

Laghman is home to 1.8 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 382,280 inhabitants, it is the 25th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population of Laghman is distributed among the five districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1[1]. The largest share of the population—29.5 percent—lives in the district of provincial center, Mehterlam. Among the remaining four districts, Alinigar comes in second position with 23.5. Together, Mehterlam and Alinigar account for more than half of the population.

The large majority of the population of Laghman—99.6%—lives in rural areas. Mehterlam, the provincial center and only urban place[2], houses a mere 1,605 population, which represents only 0.04 percent of the total urban population of Afghanistan.

[1] Figure 1 is comprised of two panels; in addition to panel A which shows the distribution of the population by district, panel B shows the population density of each district. The latter information was included for conventional purposes only, as in the absence of quantified information on proportion of inhabitable land, density figures can be very misleading. Panel B should therefore be interpreted with caution.

[2] Urbanity in Afghanistan is not based on population size. According to the Ministry of the Interior, are considered urban those places whose administrative structures include a municipality, regardless of

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Laghman, 2004[3]

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Mehterlam	***112,856***	***29.52***	***57,920***	***54,936***	***105.43***
Qarghayi	70,668	18.49	36,120	34,548	104.55
Alingar	89,716	23.47	46,033	43,683	105.38
Alishing	68,153	17.83	34,785	33,368	104.25
Dawlat Shah	40,887	10.70	21,025	19,862	105.86
All province	***382,280***	***100.00***	***195,883***	***186,397***	***105.09***

Laghman's rural population of 380,675 inhabitants is distributed over 620 settlements of extremely varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as 12 people and the largest as many as 6,295[4].

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the village population by size-class in the total province and in each individual district.

At the province level, the distribution is not as heavily skewed towards villages of very small sizes as in other provinces—Wardak, Logar, Bamyan, etc. On the contrary, the most remarkable feature of the spatial pattern of Laghman is the large number of villages with 1,000 population or more: 100 out of the total 620, i.e., 16 percent. At the bottom of the distribution, villages, with less than 100 population number only 51 and represent a little more than eight percent. This category of settlements is even smaller than the one immediately above it, i.e., villages with 100-199 population, which is itself smaller than the category immediately above. In sum the average village in Laghman has 614 inhabitants.

---

their population sizes. In the case of Afghanistan all provincial capitals are urban, with the exception of Panjsher and Nooristan, as well as the capitals of some districts.

3 Enumeration started on 27 December 2003 and ended on 26 January 2004.

4 There is one village with zero population. Such villages appear to exist all over the country. According to CSO, this is due to a variety of reasons:

1. During the household operation, some villages were unoccupied because of the draught which caused the inhabitants to relocate in other places where more water was available;
2. Some of the villages were comprised solely of shops, serving the neighboring villages;
3. In some areas, remoteness as well as economic and other types of problems forced the villagers to relocate to other places;
4. In some cases, the villages are mere district centers with no other types of buildings than government offices and shops.
5. Some villages had been partially demolished, which drove the inhabitants away.

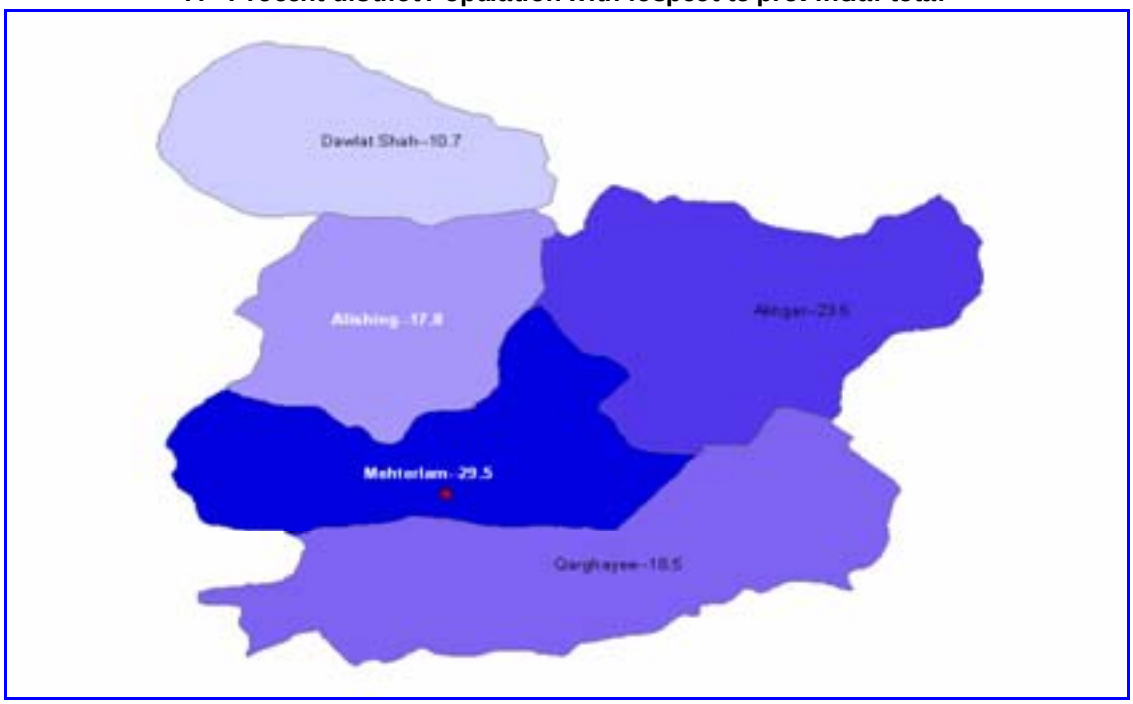
The distributions by districts exhibit noticeable variation; out of the five districts, one—Alishing—exhibits a pattern that is very close to that of the province as a whole, but with one difference: the proportion of large-sized villages is relatively smaller than that of the province as a whole.

In the remaining four districts, two—Mehterlam, and Alingar—share with the province as a whole the feature regarding the proportion of large-sized villages. For the remainder of the distribution, the variation among the proportion of villages belong to the various size-classes is moderate.

As for Qarghayee and Dawlat Shah, their distributions exhibits features that depart somewhat from those of the rest of the districts (see also map 01).

Figure 1—Population Settlements, Laghman, 2004

A—Precent district Population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

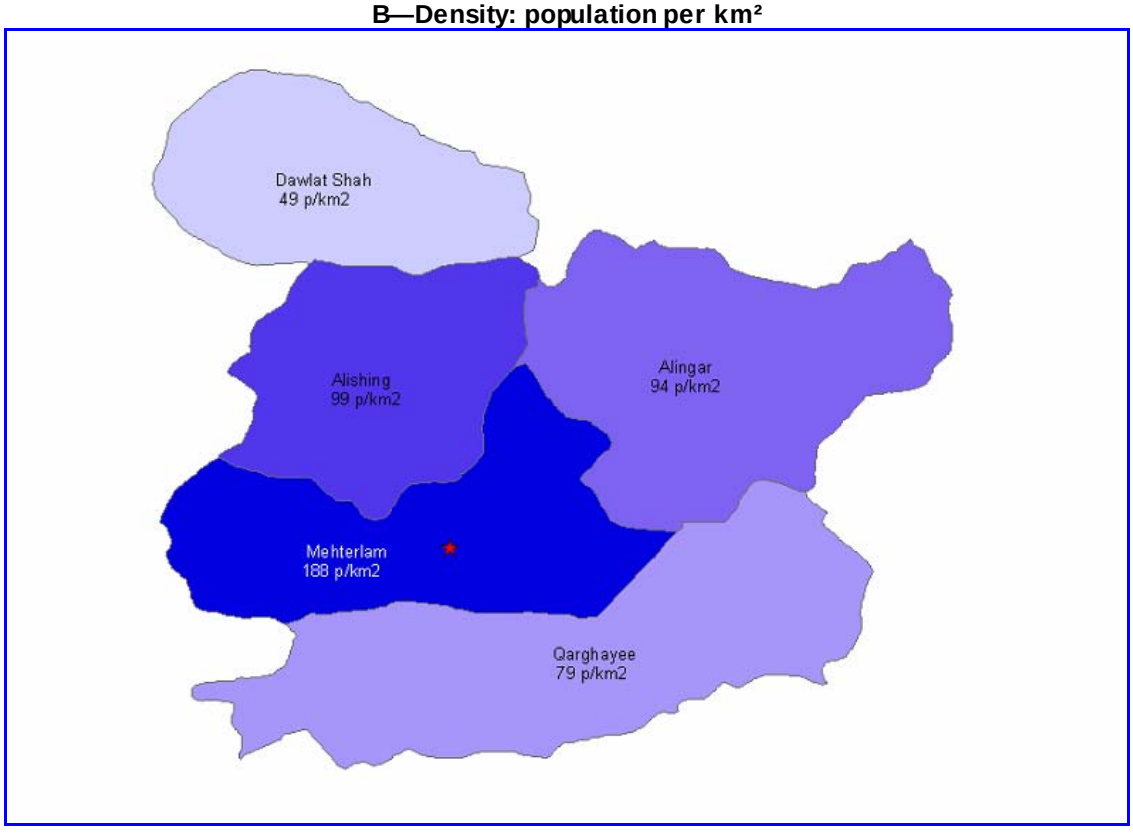
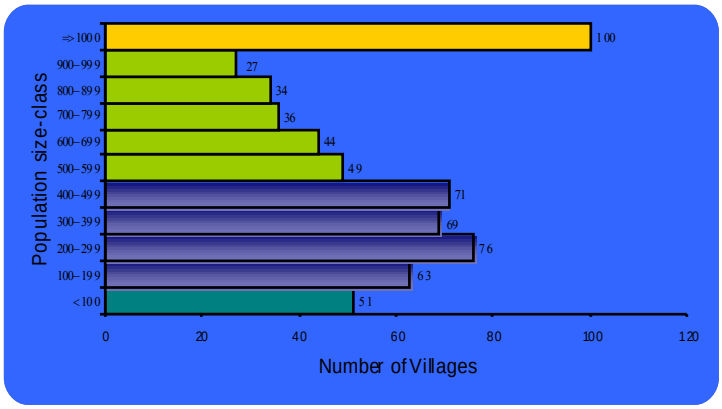


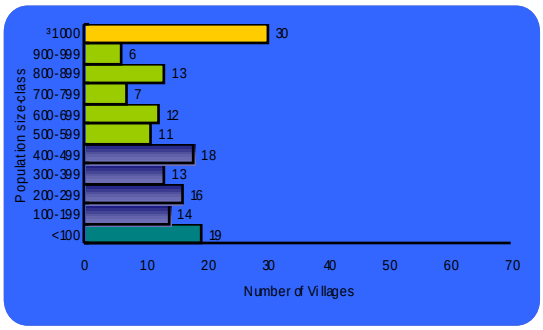
Figure 2—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Laghman, 2004

A—Province

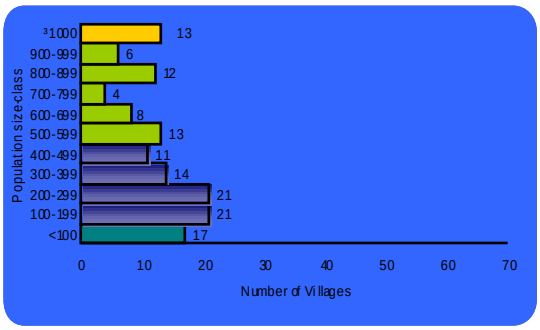


B—Districts

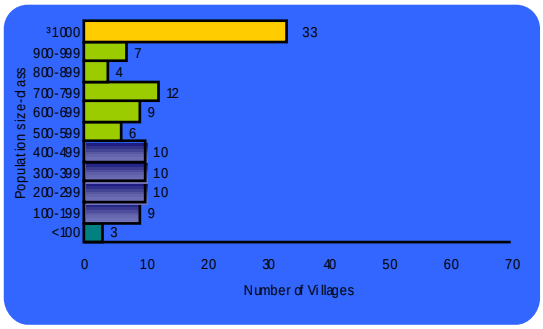
Provincial Center—Mehterlam



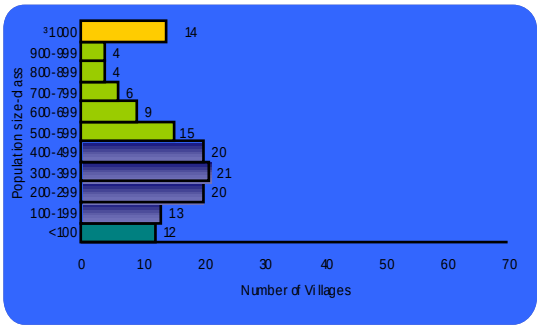
Qarghayee



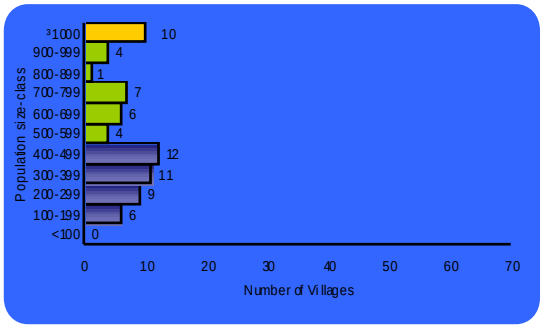
Alinigar



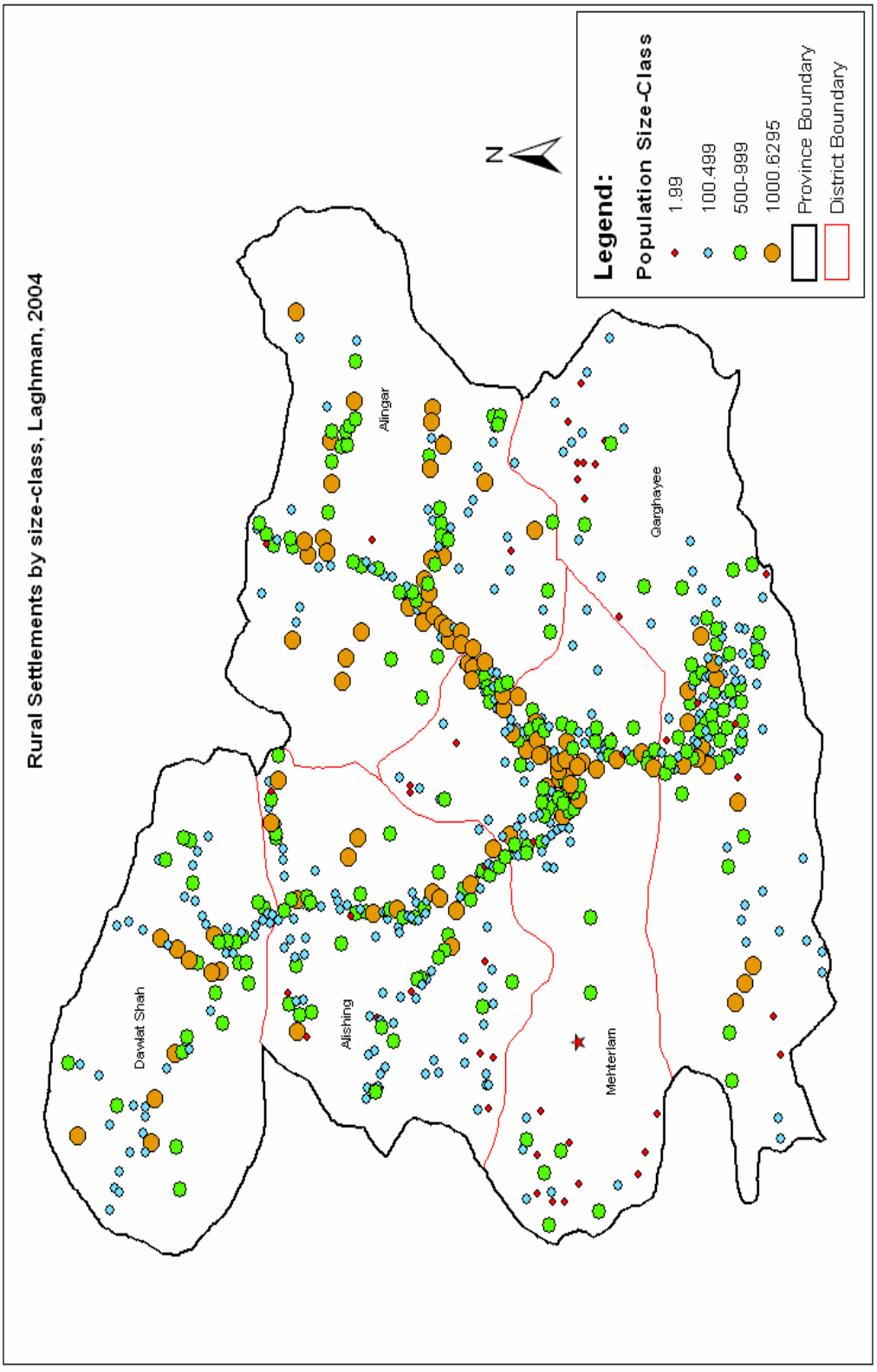
Alishing



Dawlat Shah



Map1


Rural Settlements by size-class, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend:
Population Size-Class
1-99
100-499
500-999
1000-6295
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Alingar
Qarghayee
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Mehterlam

Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Laghman is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is highly irregular, in particular at the younger ages. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but certain age groups are noticeably below the expected size. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much lower than the proportion of males of the 5-9 age group, or why it should be that smaller than the corresponding one for females. Whereas a deficit in the proportion of children below 5 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the sex-selectiveness of such deficit. In the same way, why should the proportions of males in the 55-59 and 65-69 age groups be much lower than expected? The same anomalies hold true for females, but in general the irregularities in the female ages is much less pronounced than in the males'.

The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility. Clearly, in order for the age data to be useful to the planner, it needs to be adjusted.

> *"Errors in the tabulated data on age may arise from three different sources:*
> - *inadequate coverage,*
> - *failure to record age, and*
> - *misreporting of age.*
>
> *Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g. counted twice). The first type of coverage error represents gross*

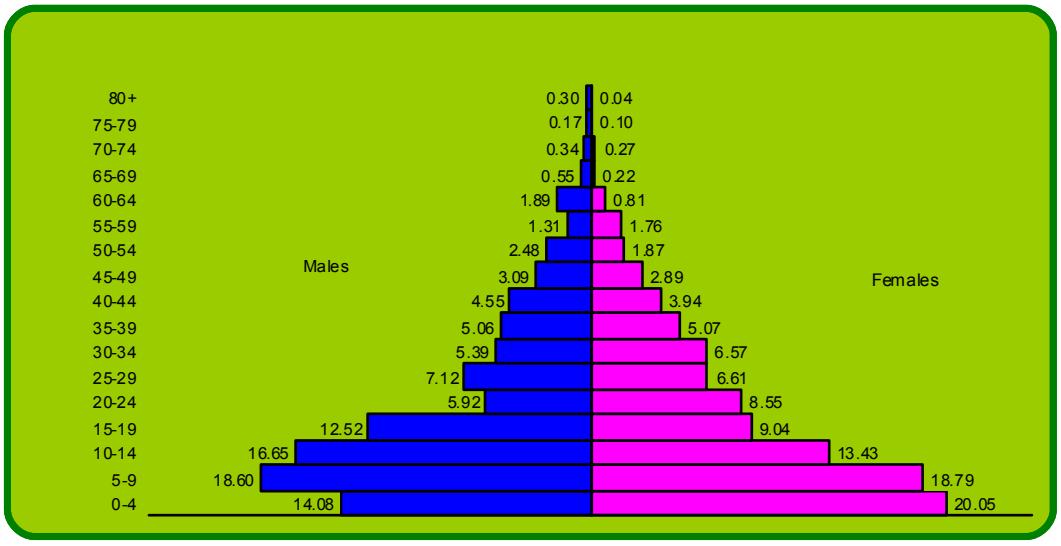
under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage errors represents net under-enumeration at this age[1]*."*

In addition, the ages of some individuals included in the census may not have been reported, or may have been erroneously reported by the respondent, erroneously estimated by the enumerator, or erroneously allocated by the census office. Such errors are referred to as response bias.

Table 2—Population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Laghman, 2004[2]—Reported

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	27,580	14.08	37,374	20.05	64,954	16.99
9-May	36,439	18.60	35,015	18.79	71,454	18.69
10-14	32,611	16.65	25,028	13.43	57,639	15.08
15-19	24,520	12.52	16,841	9.04	41,361	10.82
20-24	11,600	5.92	15,933	8.55	27,533	7.20
25-29	13,949	7.12	12,318	6.61	26,267	6.87
30-34	10,555	5.39	12,254	6.57	22,809	5.97
35-39	9,907	5.06	9,442	5.07	19,349	5.06
40-44	8,912	4.55	7,352	3.94	16,264	4.25
45-49	6,051	3.09	5,389	2.89	11,440	2.99
50-54	4,851	2.48	3,479	1.87	8,330	2.18
55-59	2,557	1.31	3,282	1.76	5,839	1.53
60-64	3,694	1.89	1,502	0.81	5,196	1.36
65-69	1,072	0.55	416	0.22	1,488	0.39
70-74	663	0.34	498	0.27	1,161	0.30
75-79	331	0.17	194	0.10	525	0.14
80+	591	0.30	80	0.04	671	0.18
Total	***195,883***	***100.00***	***186,397***	***100.00***	***382,280***	***100.00***

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Laghman, 2004—Reported



[1] Because under-enumeration commonly exceeds over-enumeration; the balance is typically designated as under-enumeration.

[2] The age distribution is based on 1/200 sample of the total households.

Correction of the age distribution of the 2004 household listing poses certain challenges. In addition to the difficulties described above, one must take into account two additional factors:

1. excess mortality among certain age groups due to war, and
2. the waves of war refugees that left for neighboring countries.

It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

To correct for these irregularities, we applied a multi-stage procedure[3] that yielded the distribution shown in table 3 and figure 4[4].

Table 3—Adjusted population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Laghman, 2004

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	37,197	18.99	35,391	18.99	72,587	18.99
9-May	32,728	16.71	31,152	16.71	63,881	16.71
10-14	28,118	14.35	26,731	14.34	54,850	14.35
15-19	22,670	11.57	21,525	11.55	44,195	11.56
20-24	14,775	7.54	14,975	8.03	29,750	7.78
25-29	11,232	5.73	12,787	6.86	24,019	6.28
30-34	11,097	5.66	11,662	6.26	22,759	5.95
35-39	9,732	4.97	9,659	5.18	19,391	5.07
40-44	8,490	4.33	7,117	3.82	15,606	4.08
45-49	6,742	3.44	5,404	2.90	12,145	3.18
50-54	4,315	2.20	3,963	2.13	8,278	2.17
55-59	3,226	1.65	2,681	1.44	5,906	1.55
60-64	2,858	1.46	1,241	0.67	4,099	1.07
65-69	1,301	0.66	1,012	0.54	2,313	0.61
70+	1,404	0.72	1,097	0.59	2,500	0.65
Total	***195,883***	***100.00***	***186,397***	***100.00***	***382,280***	***100.00***

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 104.2 in Alishing to 105.9 in Dawlat Shah, the average for the province being 105.1 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available which could explain why the sex ratio is this high in all districts.

A typical household in Laghman has 6.3 persons, which is the national average. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

[3] The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.
[4] For a comparison of the reported and adjusted age-distribution, see annex 3.

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Laghman, 2004—Adjusted.

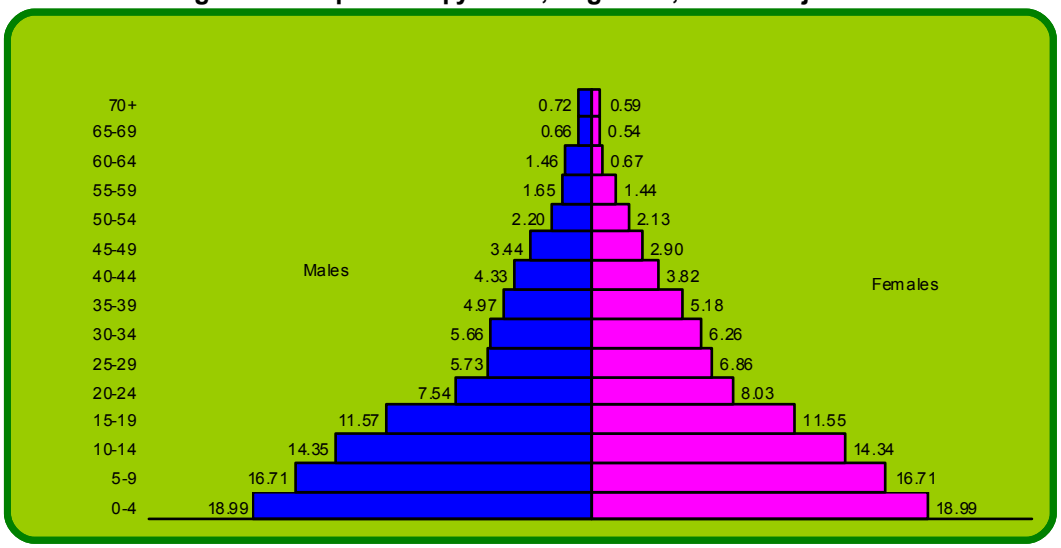
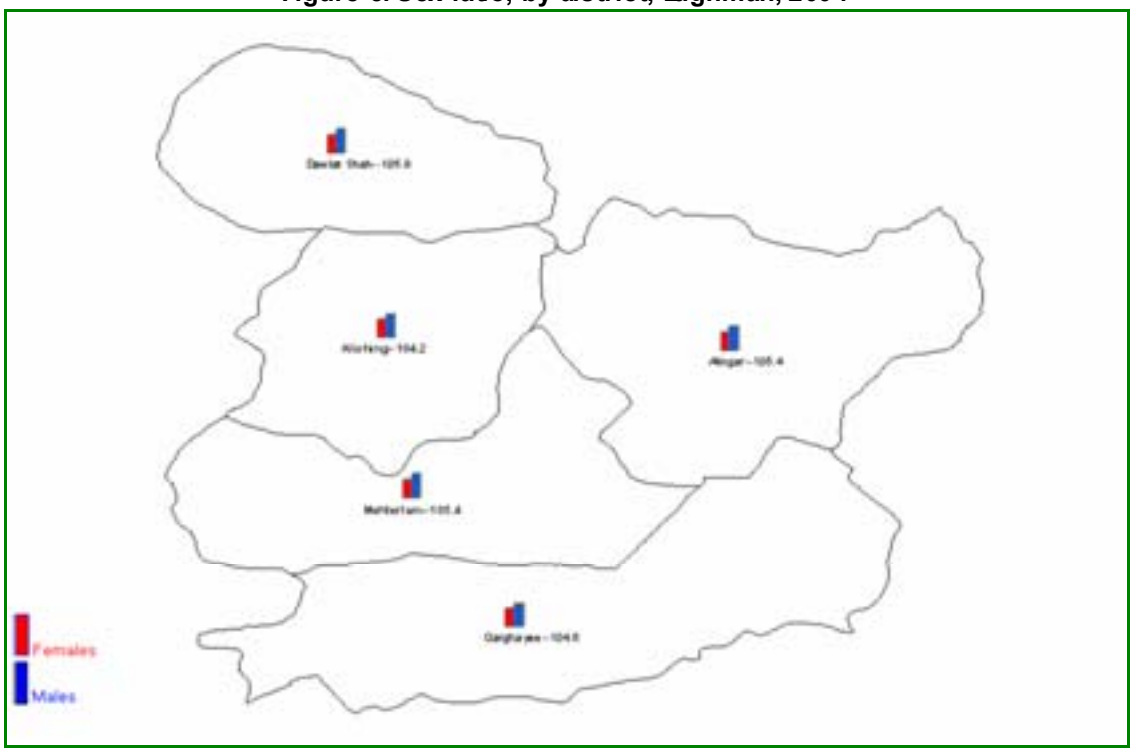


Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Laghman, 2004



Special age groups

Planners attach special interest to certain age groups. For fertility analysis for instance, the total number of women 15 to 49 years of age—the childbearing ages—is more significant than others. The population 6 to 12—primary school ages—is important in

educational research and planning. Table 4 presents data for the above age groups as well as for others, based on an interpolation of the adjusted five-year age distribution[5].

Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Laghman, 2004

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	43,307	21.8	41,206	22.0	84,513	21.9
Secondary — 13-18	29,362	14.8	27,828	14.8	57,190	14.8
College — 20-24	14,775	7.4	14,975	8.0	29,750	7.7
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	40,663	20.5	38,671	20.6	79,334	20.6
Earlier working ages — 15-44	77,995	39.3	77,725	41.4	155,720	40.3
Later working ages — 45-59	14,282	7.2	12,048	6.4	26,330	6.8
Retirement — 60+	8,133	4.1	4,507	2.4	12,640	3.3
Voters — 18+	85,978	43.3	80,643	43.0	166,621	43.2
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	83,129	44.3	—	—

* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

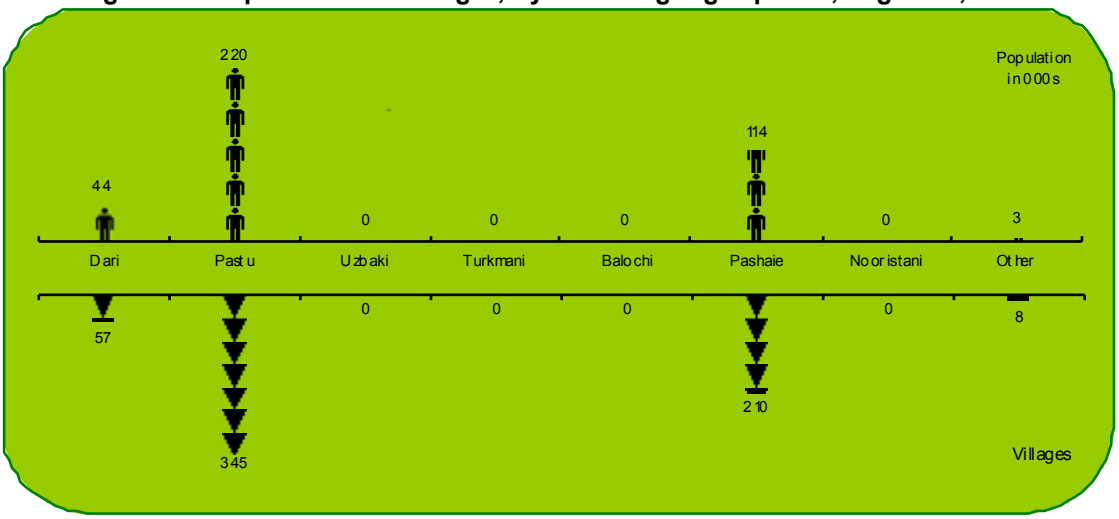
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the population in the villages[6]. Of the seven languages listed (figure 6[7]), one—Pashtu—is spoken by 345 villages out of the 620 and close to 58 percent of the population. Pashaie ranks second with 210 villages and as third of the population. As for Dari, it is spoken in 57 villages, representing just over nine percent of the population (see also map 02).

5 The breakdown of the five-year age distribution into single years of age was obtained using the Karrup-King Third-Difference formula.

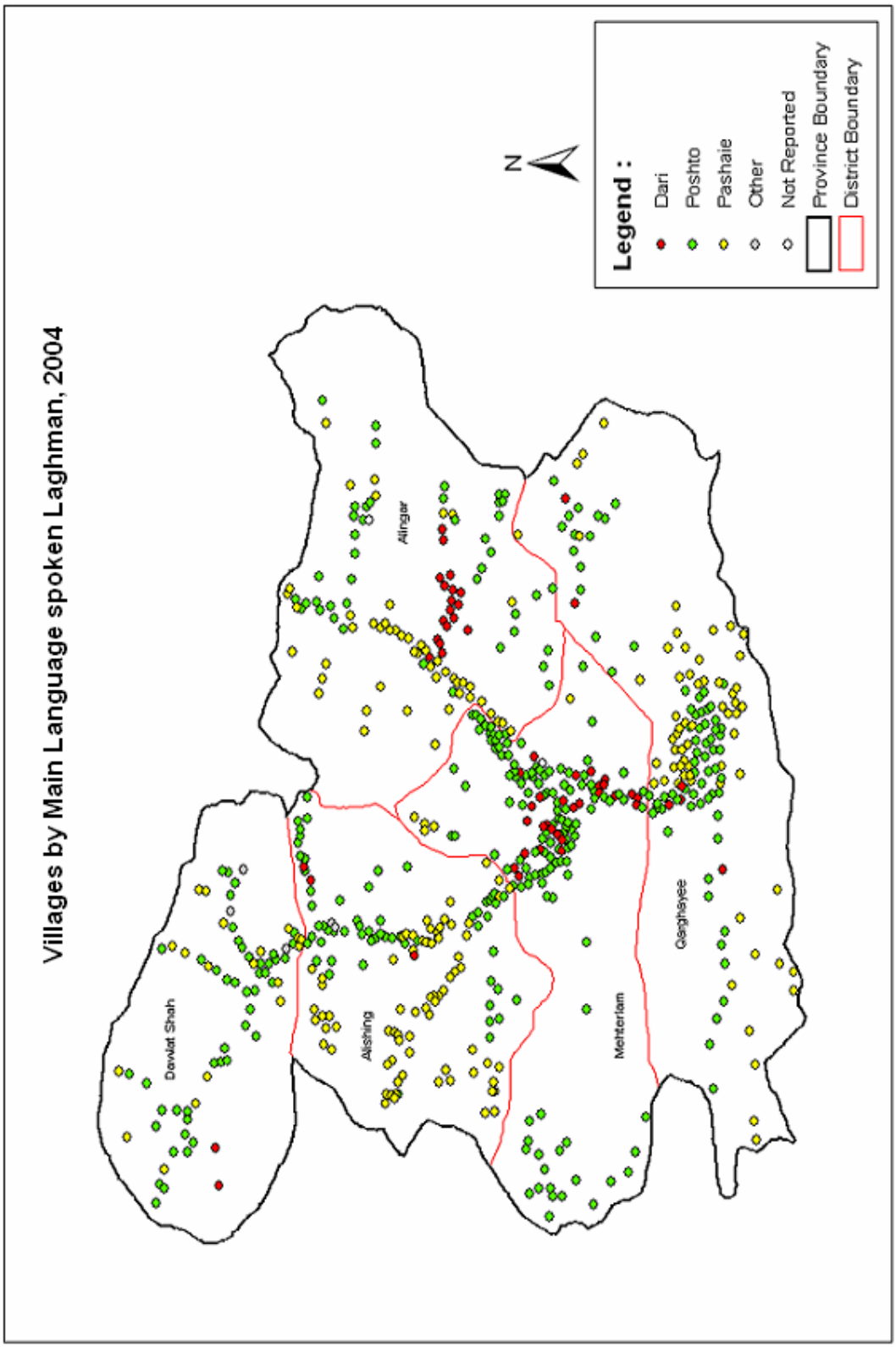
6 The question on language was not asked from the urban population.

7 A seventh categories includes all other, unspecified, languages

Figure 6—Population and villages, by main language spoken, Laghman, 2004



Map2


Villages by Main Language spoken Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Dari
Poshto
Pashaie
Other
Not Reported
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

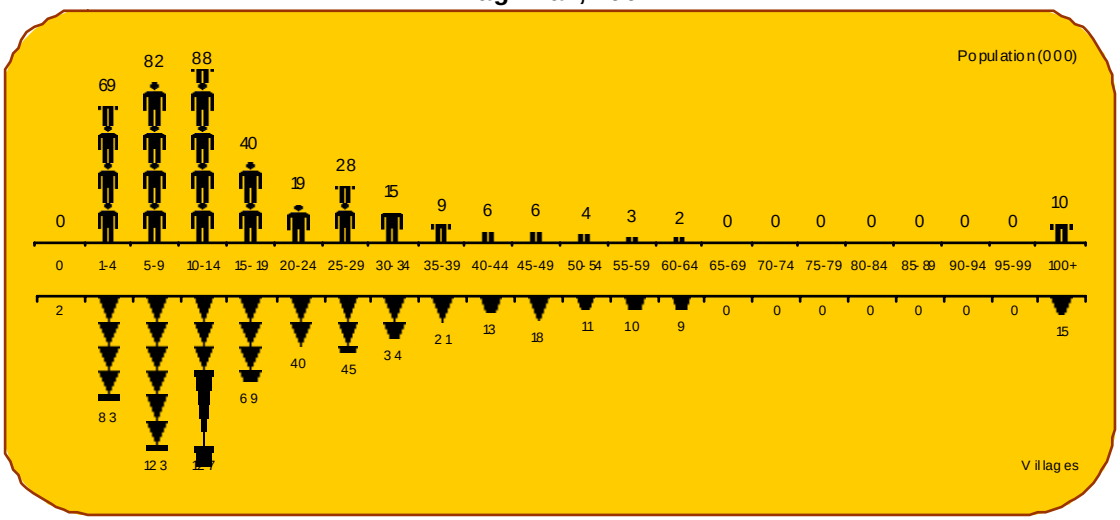
Living Conditions

Other useful information concerned the locations of the villages with respect to the provincial center, the types of roads, and the topography.

Even though no information was obtained on the social situation of the population, the data collected at village-level make it possible to draw inferences on the availability and/or accessibility of such essential social services as literacy courses; rural schools; primary, secondary, and high schools; health centers and/or dispensaries; drugstores; public phones, mills, as well as radio and television.

Figure 7 shows the numbers of villages by the distances separating them from their respective district centers. Figures 8 and 9 show respectively the types of predominant topography and the types of roads.

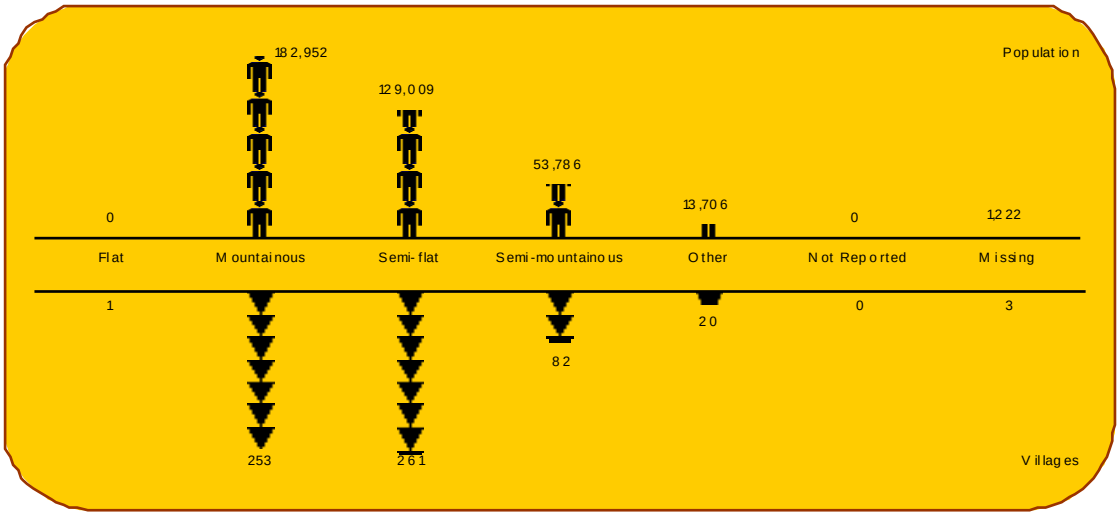
Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Laghman, 2004



The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center, at least compared to other provinces. The proportion of the populations living in the district centers or within less than five kilometers is a little over 18 percent, which is higher than in other provinces. Those that live 5-9 kilometers away from their district centers, represent 21.5. Together, they account for more than two persons out of five. Altogether, more than three persons out of five live less 15 kilometers away form their respective district centers. It remains true, nonetheless, that 45 villages and more than 18,000 population live isolated at more than 50 kilometers from their district centers, including 15 villages and close to 10,000 population that are situated at more than 100 kilometers.

These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 771 villages, only one is located on flat terrain. A large majority of the population (48 percent) live on mountainous. Another 14 percent live on semi-mountainous terrain. And even though a full third of the population live in semi-flat terrain, there is no indication as the real nature of such physical environment, particularly in terms of access to the various services that the population may need (see also map 03).

Figure 8. Population and villages, by topography of the village, Laghman 2004



This is further reflected in the types of roads available (figure 9 and map 04). Of the 620 villages, 376, housing 69 percent of the rural population of Laghman are accessible by road at all seasons. Another 66 percent are accessible by car in some seasons, whereas 175 (just over one-fifth) don't have any roads at all.

Figure 9—Population by type of road, Laghman, 2004

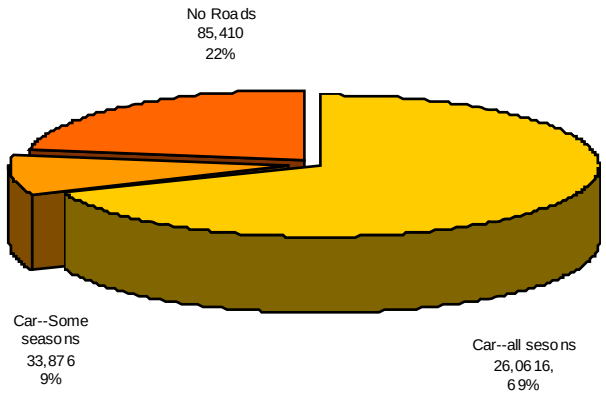


Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills.

Educational services

With regard to educational services, accessibility appears to be relatively easier compared to other provinces, in particular the rural ones, for most grades, including the primary, the secondary, highs schools, and rural schools. All four are located less than five kilometers away for substantial proportions of the population—63.7 percent for primary schools, 54.2 percent for secondary schools, 40.4 percent for rural schools, and 38.9 percent for high schools. As for literacy courses, they appear to be relatively difficult of access—they are located at less five kilometers for a mere 17.6 percent of the students. Notwithstanding this relative ease of access for the regular schools, it remains true that substantial proportions of the populations have to travel more than 10 kilometers to reach their schools—41.1 percent for rural schools, 37 percent for high schools, 29.3 percent for secondary schools, but only 16.8 percent for primary schools. As for literacy courses,

those potential students that must travel more than 10 kilometers to reach them represent more than three out of five. Given the nature and the clientele for the services they provide, it can safely be said that they were set to fail from the start (see also maps 05-07).

Health services

Health centers exist in 22 out of the 620 villages, and dispensaries in 27. Drugstores exist in 44 villages. The proportions of the populations not having to travel outside their own villages to seek medical attention is only 4.6 percent for health centers, and 5.5 percent for dispensaries. As for drugstores, they are located in-village for about 7.7 percent of the population. It is true nonetheless that for 36.5 percent of the population, the distance to travel to seek medical attention is less than five kilometers. For dispensaries as well as for drugstores, the corresponding proportions are about one-third for both. Overall, accessibility to health care is rather difficult for large proportions of the population, inasmuch as about one-third of the population must travel more than kilometers to get to the closest unit. Concerning drugstores, the situation is just about the same (see Map 08).

Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Laghman, 2004

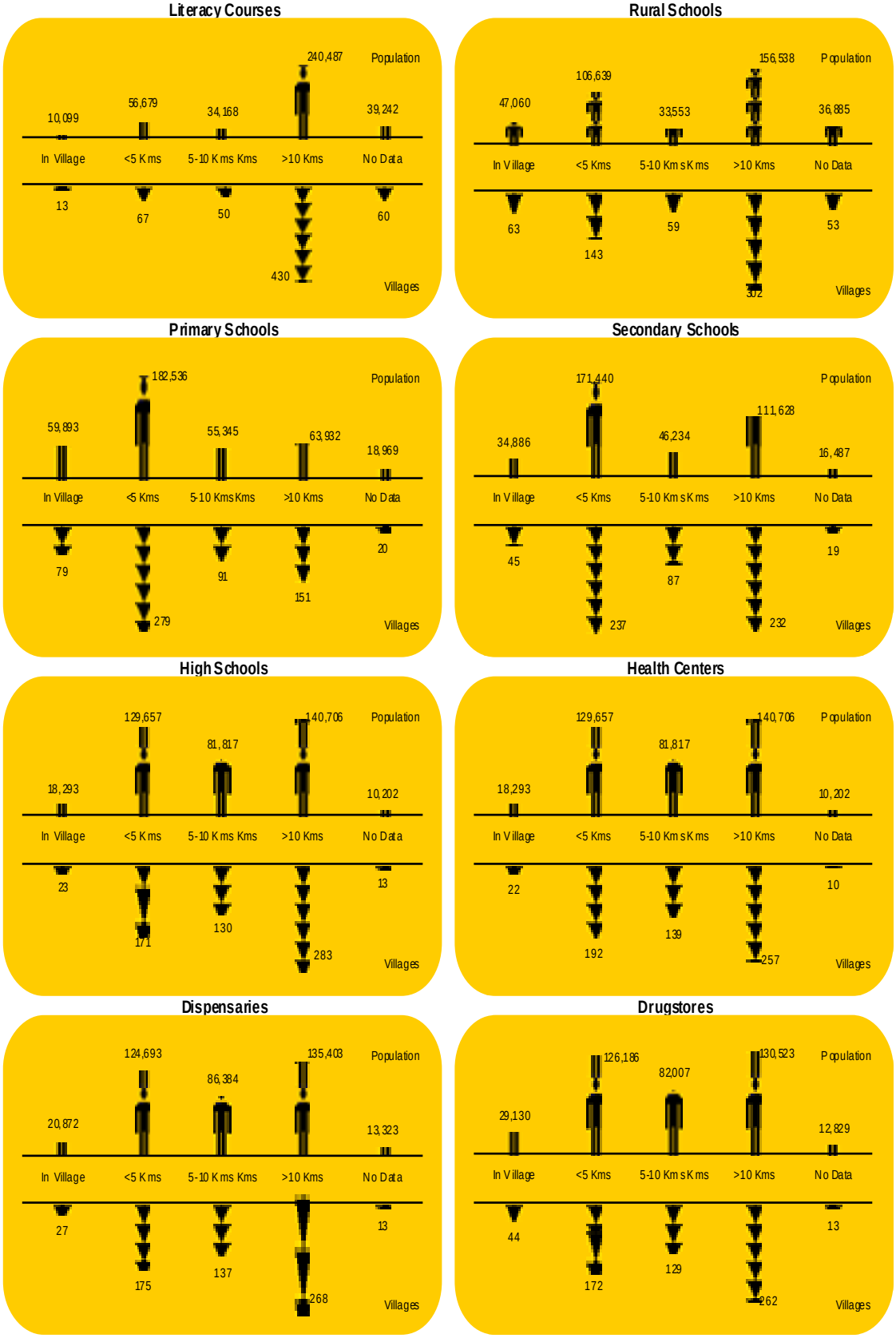
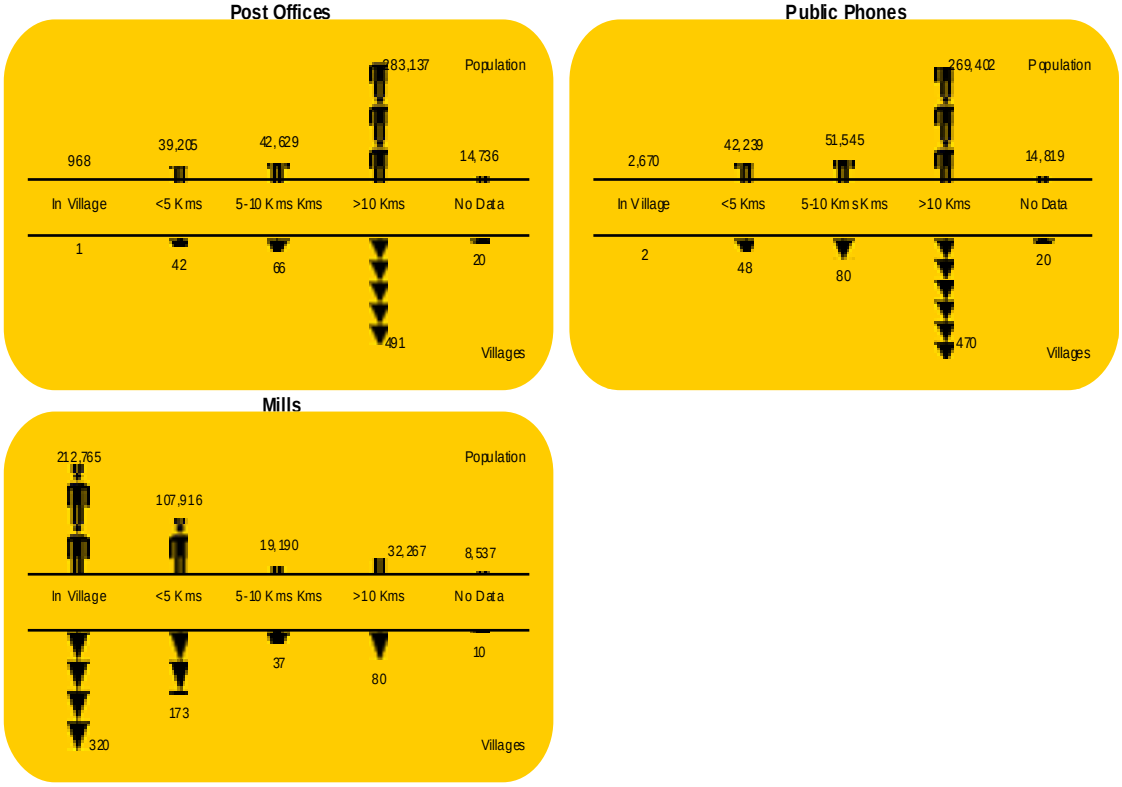


Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Laghman, 2004



Post office & public phones

Curiously enough, post offices exist in-village in only one locality, and public phones in only two. However, 42 villages report a post-office less than five kilometers away, and 66 at 5-9 kilometers. Public phones seem to exist within a five-kilometer radius for 48 villages, and 5-9 kilometers away for another 80 (see Map 09).

Mills

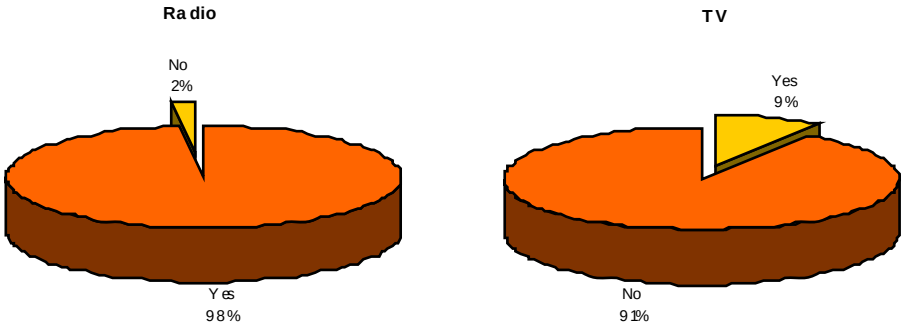
Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 320 villages out of the 620 and cater to the needs of 212,765 people, representing more than half of the inhabitants. Furthermore, 28.3 percent of the population don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach the closest mill (see map 10).

Radio & television

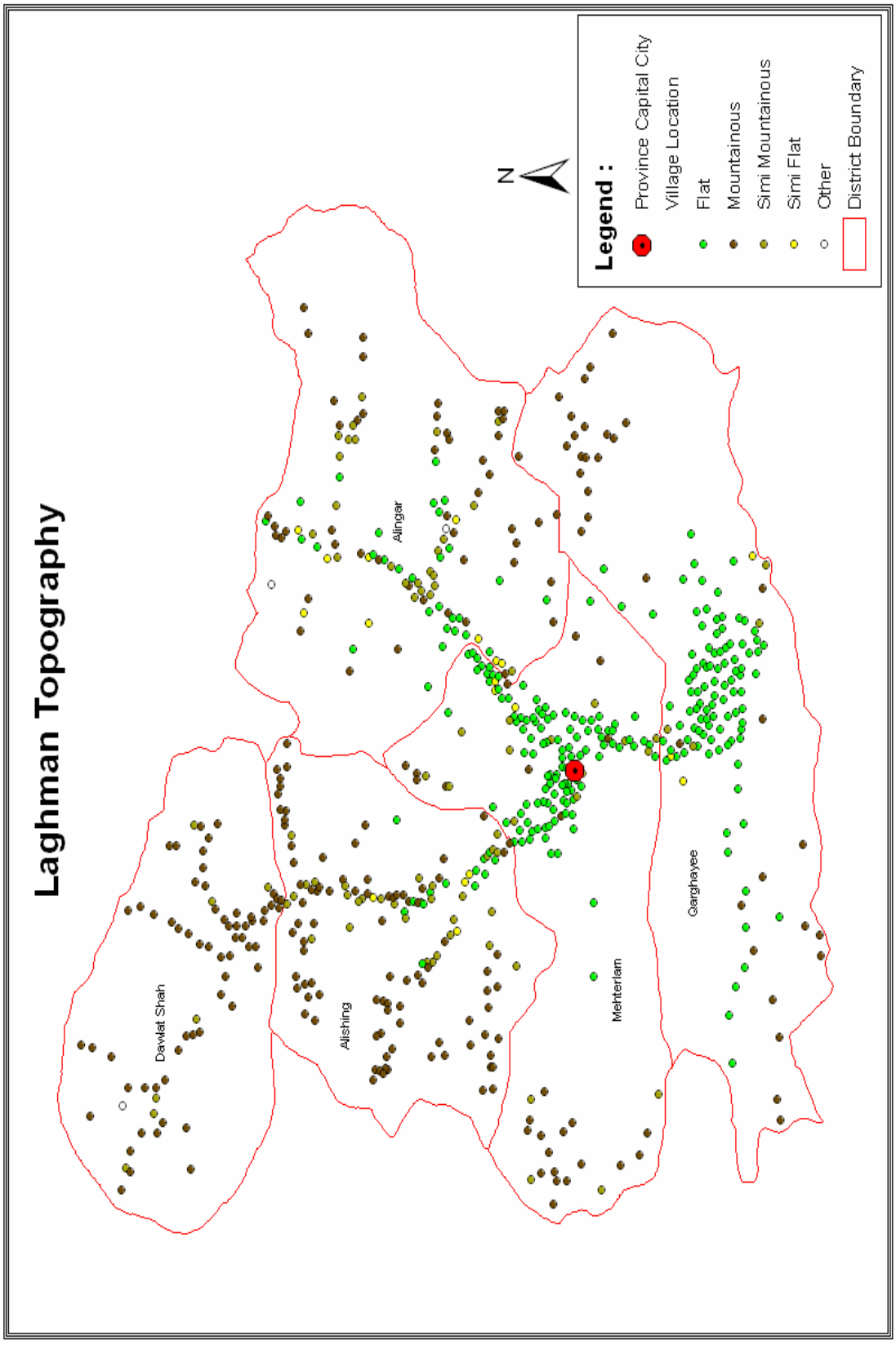
Access to radio is almost universal—98 percent of the population either have a radio set

or live in a village that has it. For TV, however, access is available for only nine percent of the population. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

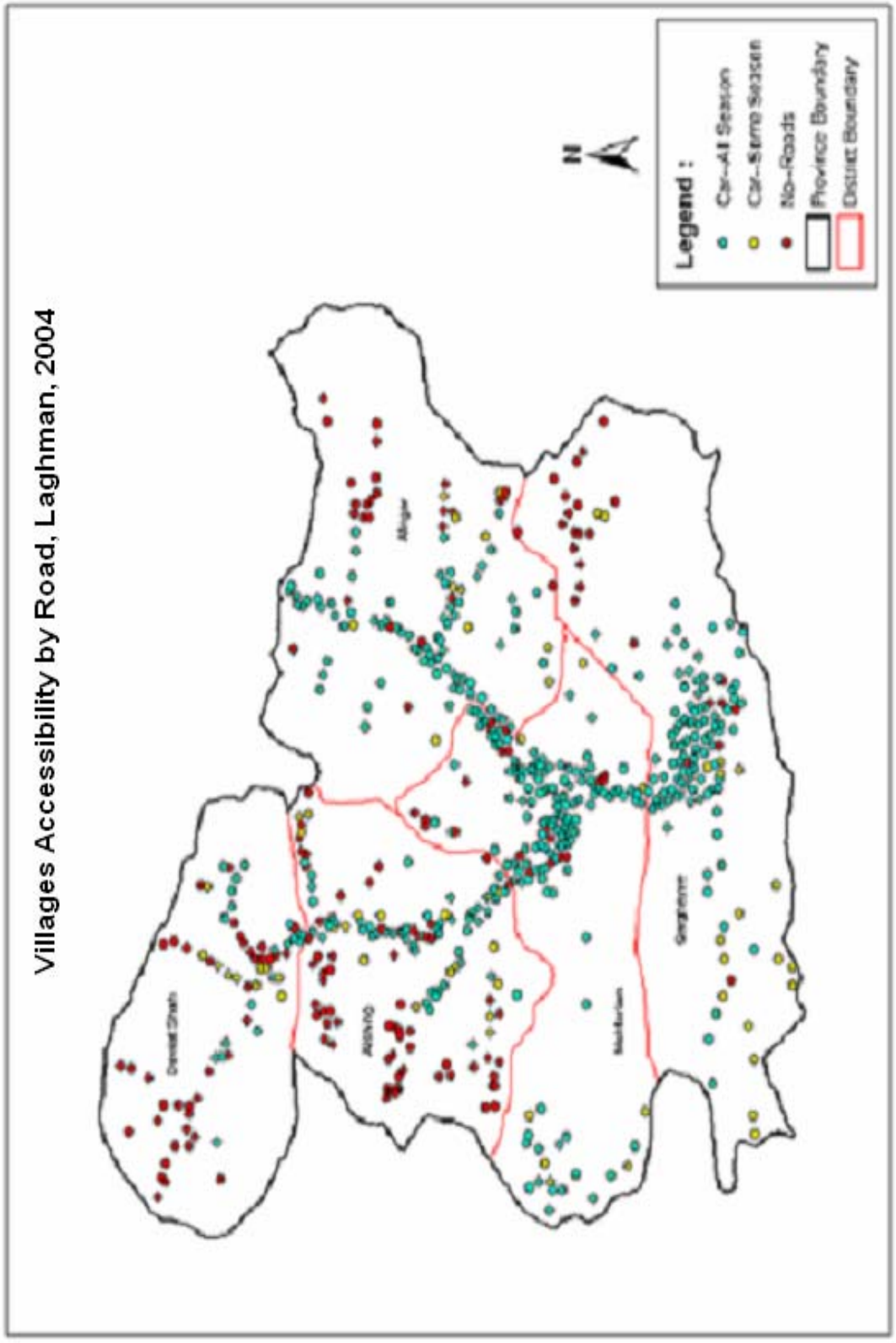
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where are radios or TVs, Laghman, 2004



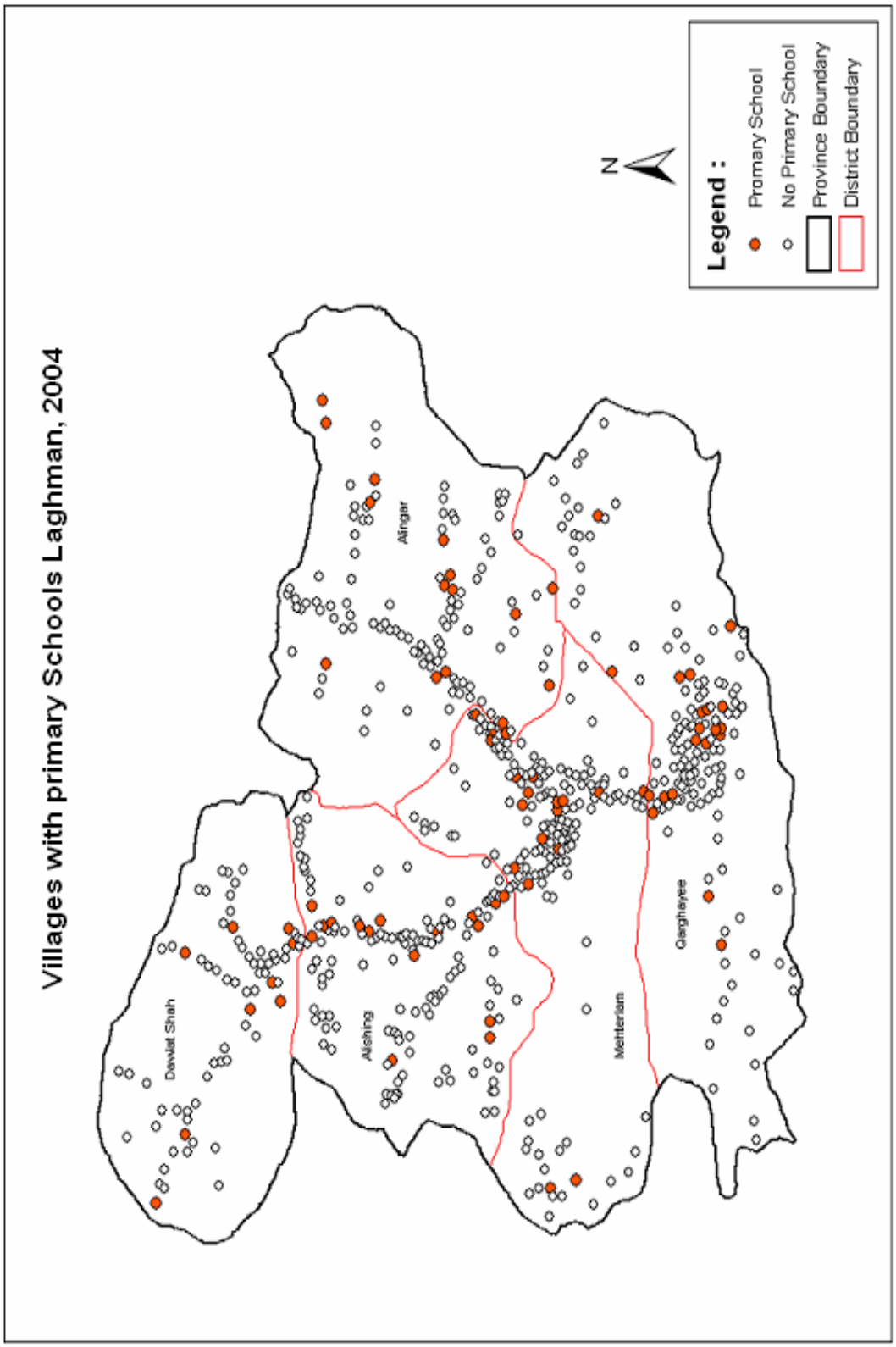
Map3


Laghman Topography
N
Legend :
Province Capital City
Village Location
Flat
Mountainous
Simi Mountainous
Simi Flat
Other
District Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Mehterlam
Garghayee

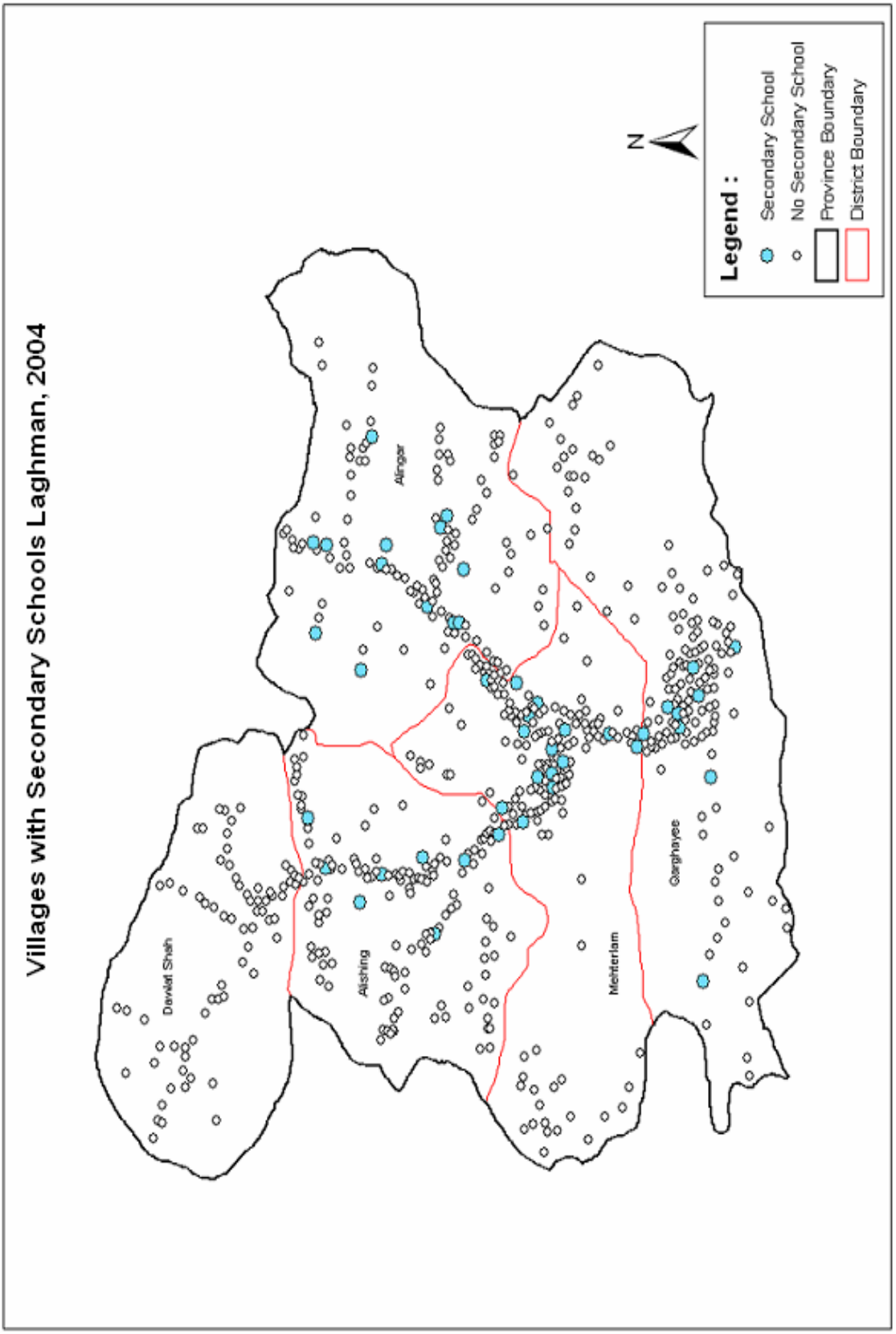
Map4


Villages Accessibility by Road, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Province Boundary
District Boundary

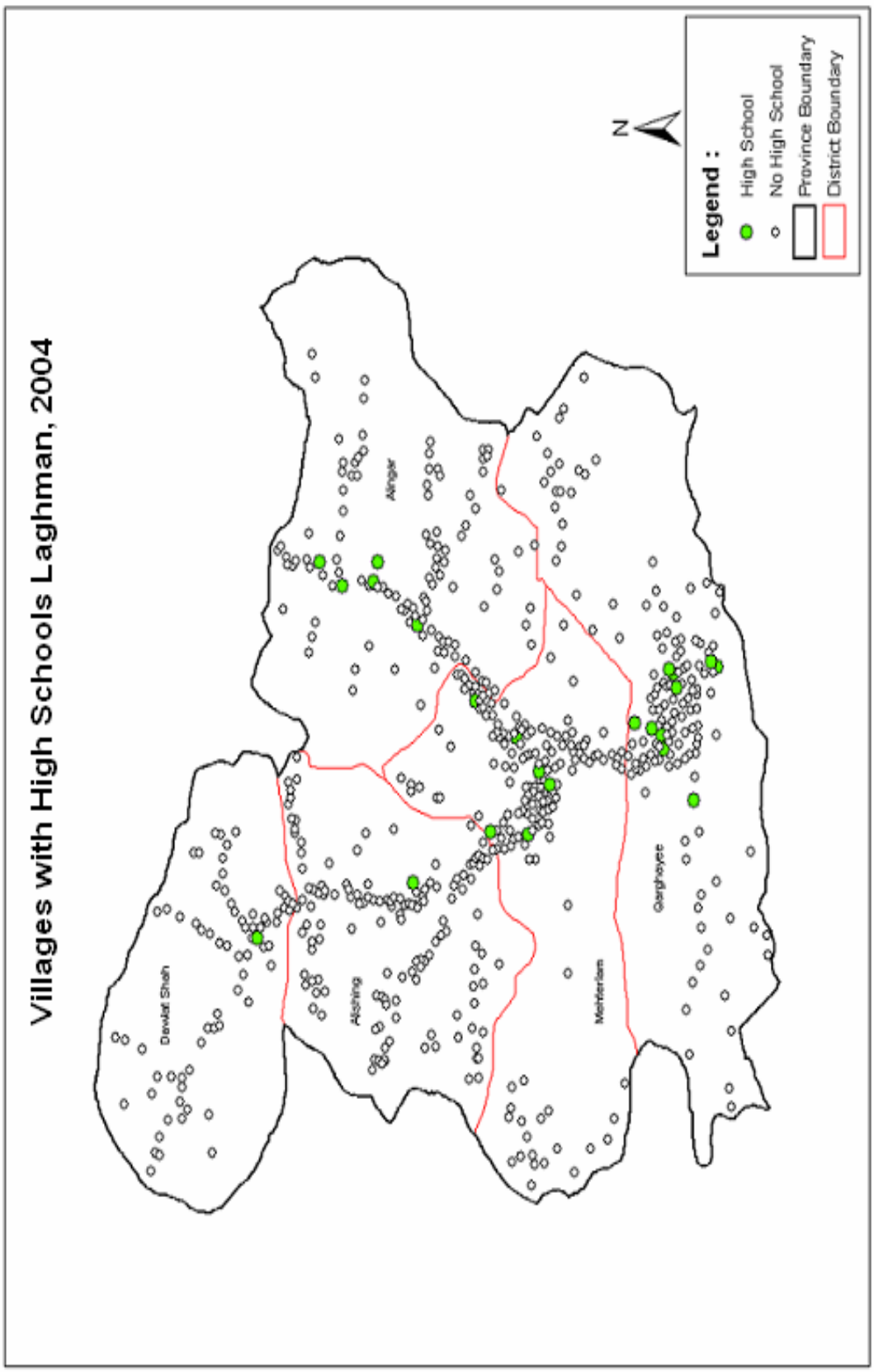
Map5


Villages with primary Schools Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Primary School
No Primary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

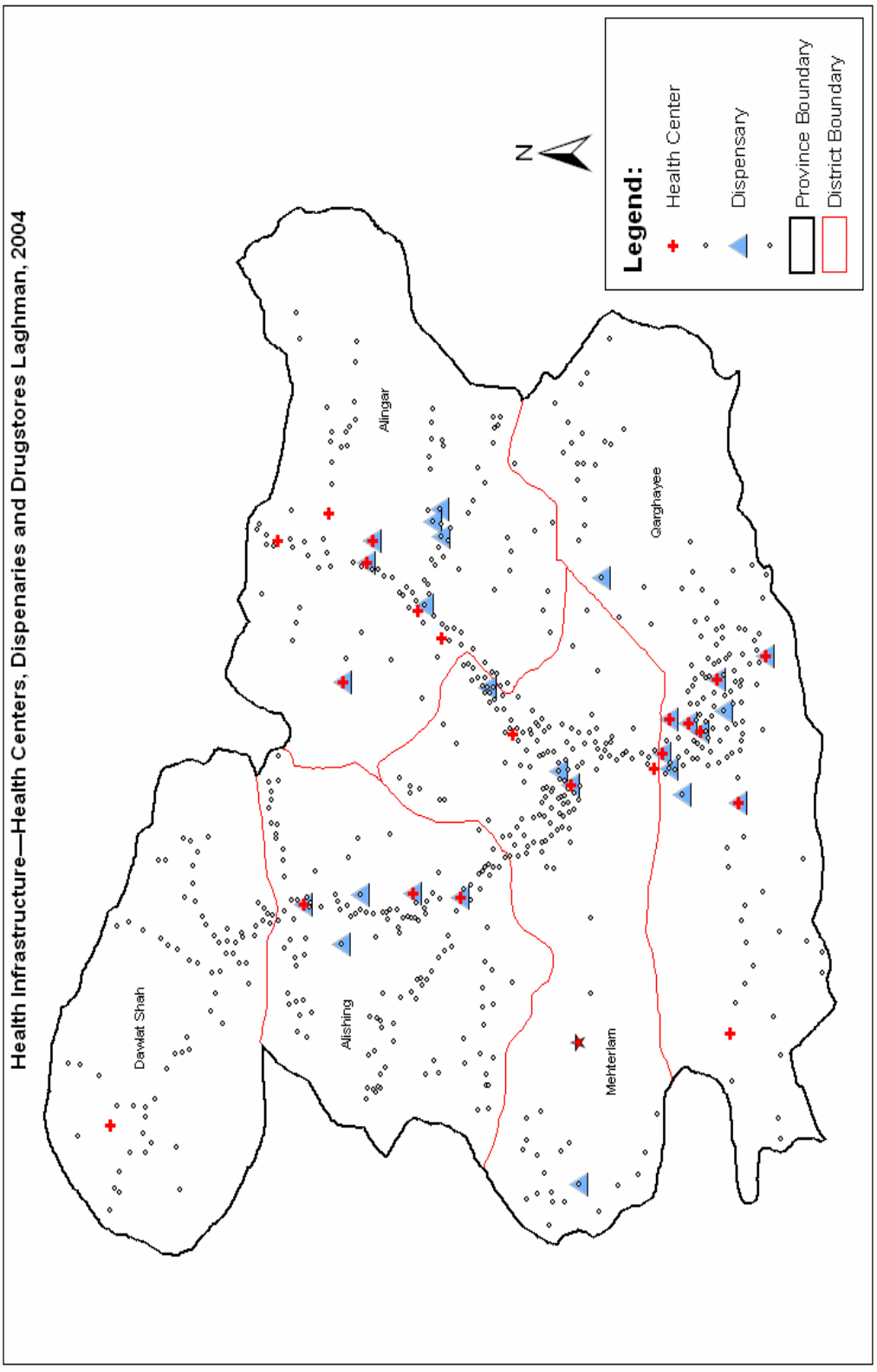
Map6


Villages with Secondary Schools Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Secondary School
No Secondary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

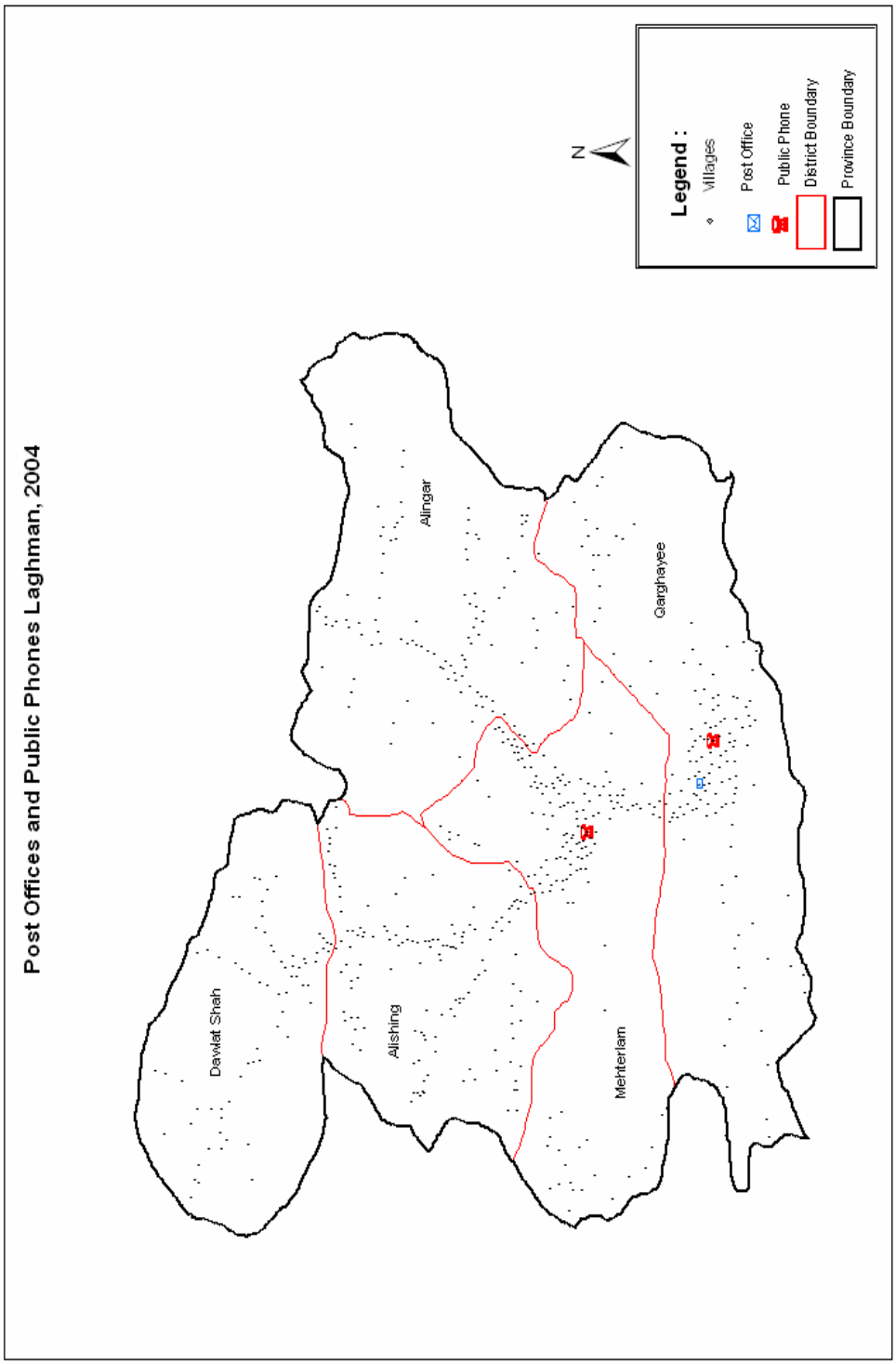
Map7


Villages with High Schools Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
High School
No High School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

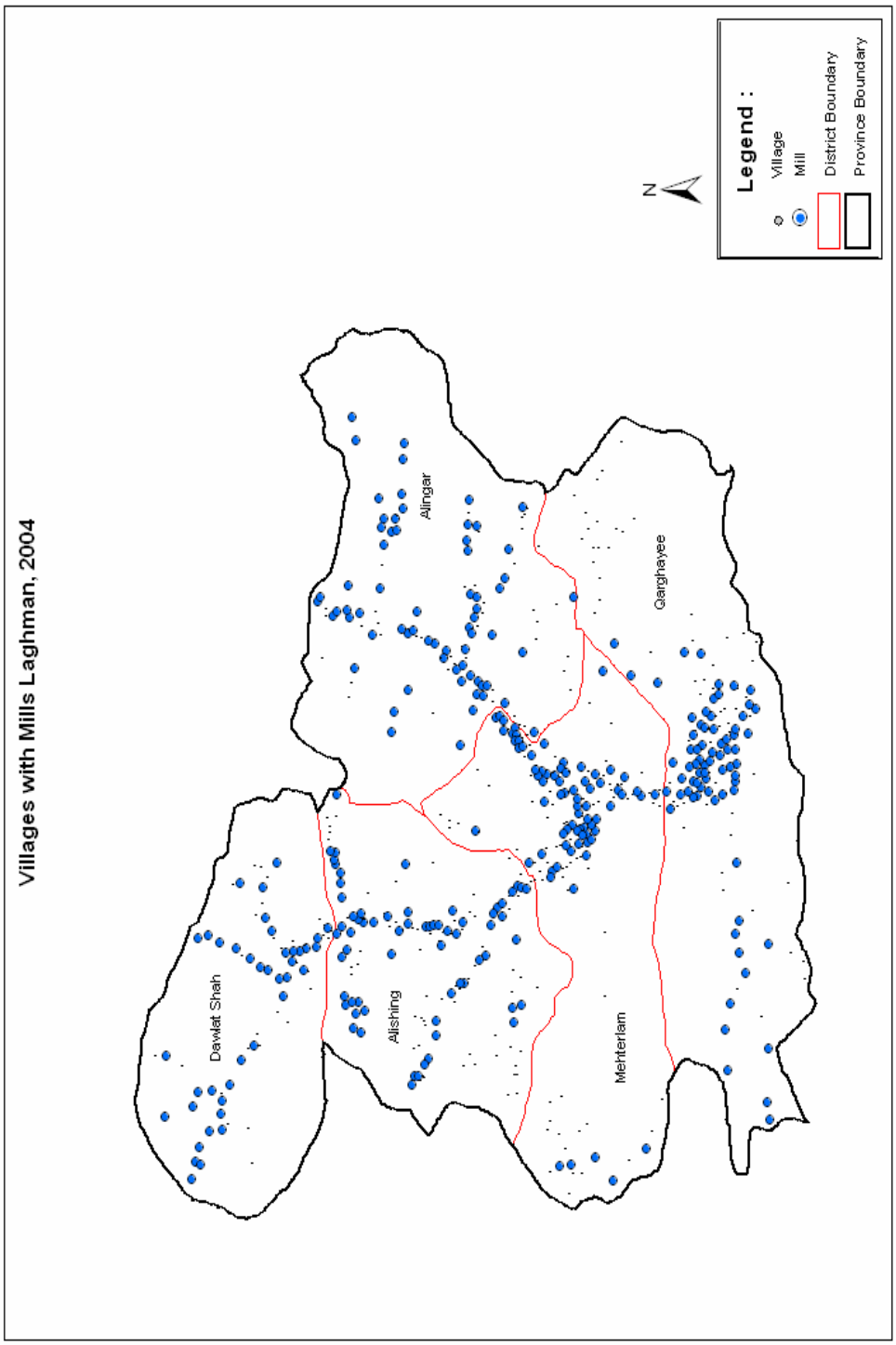
Map8


Health Infrastructure—Health Centers, Dispenaries and Drugstores Laghman, 2004
N
Legend:
Health Center
Dispensary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Alingar
Qarghayee
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Mehterlam

Map9


Post Offices and Public Phones Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Villages
Post Office
Public Phone
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Qarghayee
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Mehterlam

Map10


Villages with Mills Laghman, 2004
Legend :
Village
Mill
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Alingar
Qarghayee
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Mehterlam

In addition to the major sources of irrigation water, the household listing included information on agricultural products, industrial products, handicrafts and small industries—a total of 64 items grouped into eight categories as shown in table 5 below.

Data on economic activities can be analyzed in various ways. The analysis presented here is based on a graphical depiction of the data. A more complex one is shown in annex 6, based on a technique called compositional analysis.

Table 5—Agricultural, industrial, and animal products, handicrafts and small industries, Laghman, 2004

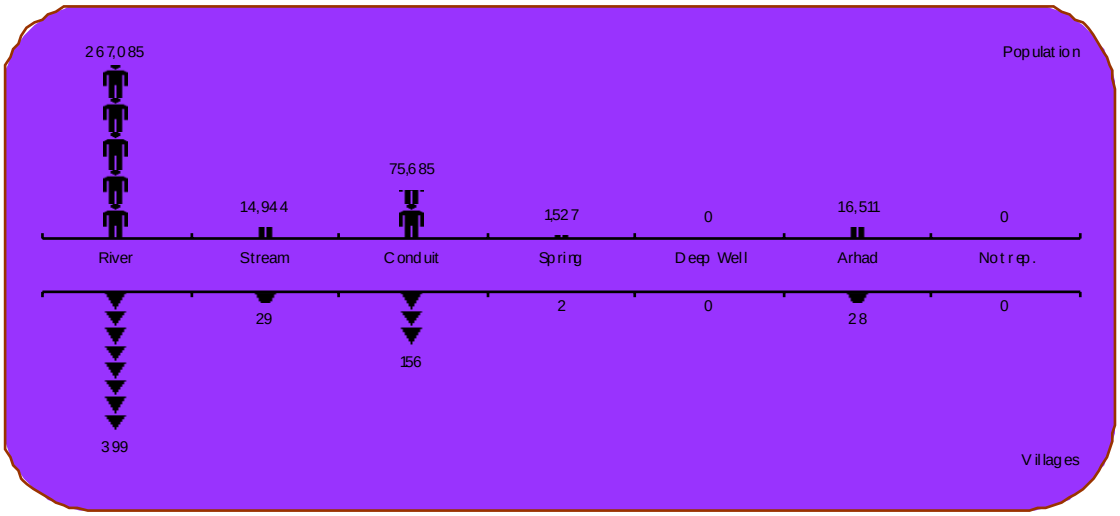
Subsistence Crops	*Industrial Crops*	*Fruits*	*Vegetables*	*Herbal Products*	*Handicrafts*	*Small Industries*	*Animal Products*
Wheat	Cotton	Grapes	Potato	Licorice root	Carpets	Honey	Eggs
Corn	Sugar Extract	Pomegranates	Onion	Caray	Rugs	Silk	Milk
Rice	Sugar Cane	Mellon/Water m.	Tomatoes	Asfitida	Embroidery	Karakul skin	Yoghurt
Maize	Sesame	Orange	Carrots	Zerk	Pottery	Dried sugar	Whey
Beans	Tobacco	Almonds	Cauliflower	Aniseed	Pelisse	Con-fection	Dried yoghurt
Vetch	Olives	Walnuts	Spinach	Hyssop	Jewelry	Sugar candy	Butter
Peas	Sharsham	Mulberry	Leek	Chicory	Shawl making	Sugar sweet	Wool
Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other

Agriculture

Figure 12 and panels A through F of figure 13 provide information on the sources of irrigation water and agricultural products—subsistence crops; fruit; vegetables; herbal, and animal products.

Figure 12 shows that the tow predominant sources of irrigation water are rivers and conduits, which supply 90 percent of the population each.

Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water, Laghman, 2004



A cursory look at figure 13 shows that most of the economic activities are mostly concentrated in a Qarghayee, Mehterlam, and Dawlat Shah.

With regard to agricultural products, they are reported by 1,700 villages, out of which 560 are engaged in the production of wheat, the most frequent crop. Out of these 560, 148 (26.4 percent) are located in Mehterlam, 74 (23 percent) are located in Qarghayee, and 123 are located in Alishing. Together, these three districts account for more than 70 percent of the villages producing this cereal. The latter two districts represent more than half of the villages producing corn, the second most frequent crop. In the area of corn, the third most frequent crop, Mehterlam and Qarghayee again account two-thirds of all the villages growing this cereal.

Vegetables are produced in more villages than cereals—552. No produce in particular stands out as engaging substantially more villages than others. Invariably, the two districts that concentrate most of the produce are Mehterlam and Qarghayee—the combined proportions vary from about 70 percent to more than 80 percent.

Fruit are produced in 612 villages. Alishing is a major producer of four of the eight fruit—grapes, pomegranates, walnuts, and mulberry. Lghaman, Qarghayee, and Alingar are major producers of three fruit each. Laghman stands out in oranges (73.3 percent of all the villages producing this fruit), almonds, and mulberry. Qarghayee is prominent in

pomegranates, melons/water melons (half the villgages), and amonds. As for Alingar, it stands out in grapes, pomegranates, and walnuts. The remaining district, Dawlat Shah, is associated with only two fruit—almonds (half of the villages producing this fruit), and walnuts.

Laghman is a major producer of animal products. The number of villages that report being engaged in such activity is 2,310, i.e., one third more than the villages growing cereals, and 30 percent more villages than those producing vegetables. Overall, no district stands out as being a major producer of any animal product. In other words, any village in any district is just as likely as any other to produce any given animal product.

Herbs are grown in 32 villages, 12 of which grow caray. With the exception of Dawlat Shah, which houses six of the 12 villages growing caray, no district concentrates any particular herb.

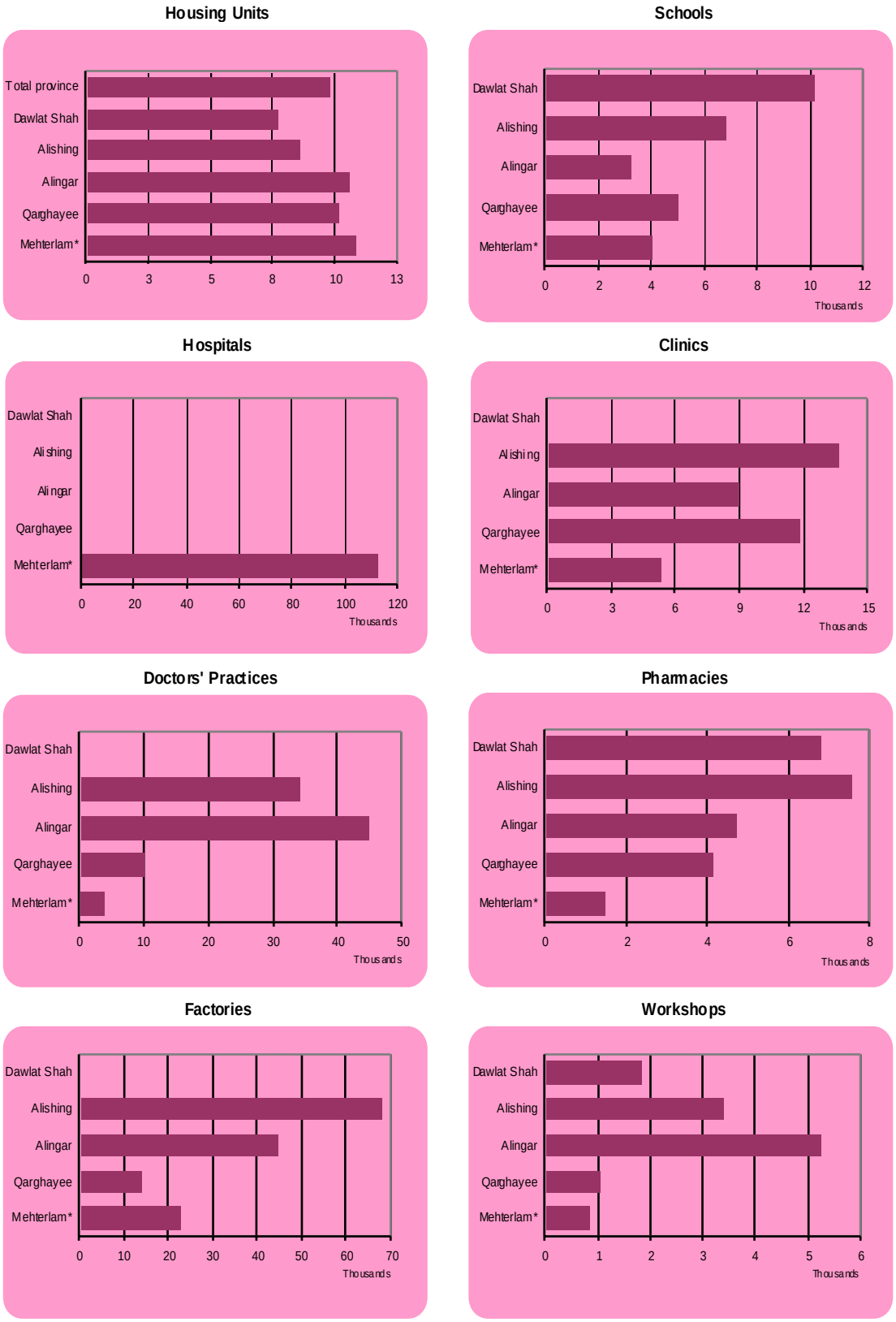
Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Unlike other provinces, Laghman houses a relatively large number of villages that grow one industrial crop or another: cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham, etc.—altogether 443 villages. The majority of these, however, grow cotton—204 out of 433, i.e., 47 percent. Another 179 grow sugar cane. Together cotton growers and sugar cane growers account for 88 percent of all the villages producing industrial crops. The two districts that concentrate the majority of the villages producing these two crops are Mehterlam (50.5 for cotton and 59.2 for sugar cane) and Qarghayee (39.2 percent for cotton and 33.5 for sugar cane).

The sector of small industries is very weak: it engages 21 of the 620 villages—five in honey and six in dried sugar. Alishing is the one district that appears to be engaged in all small industries surveyed except sugar sweets—of the 21 villages, 12 are located in it.

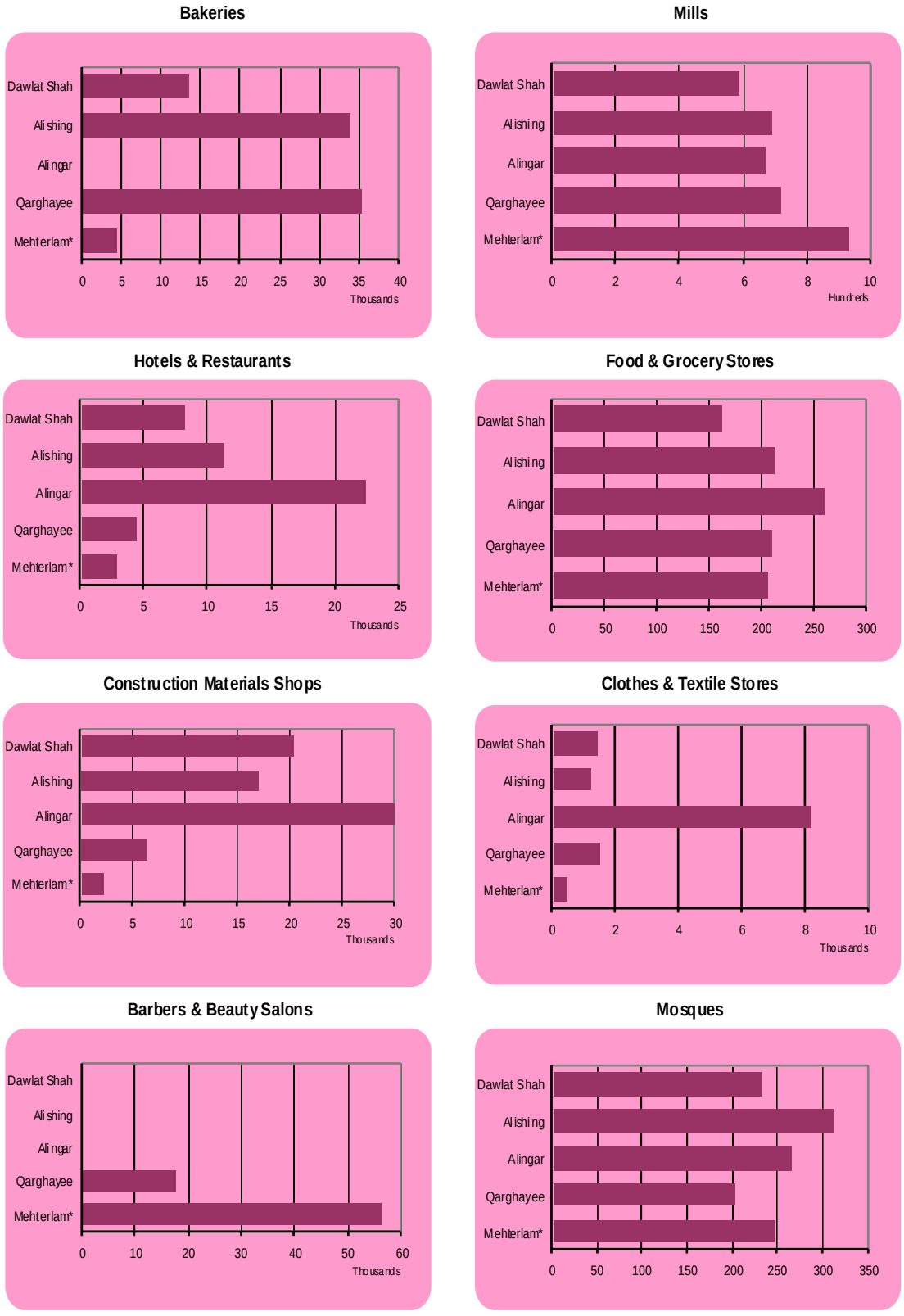
Contrary to what one may expect, based on economic activities patterns observed in other provinces, handicrafts are present in an even smaller number of villages—only 13, five of which, all in Qarghayee, specialize in jewelry, and four rugs.

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Laghman, 2004



* = Provinial Center

Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Laghman, 2004



* = Provinial Center

Physical Infrastructure

The household listing collected a large amount of data on the physical infrastructure in the provinces. A total of more than 300 different types of buildings were counted, that were later grouped into 17 categories—housing units, schools and educational institutions, mosques, mills, etc. (see figure 14).

The household listing operation counted a total 43,544 buildings in the whole province of Laghman, 86 percent of which (37,515 buildings) were housing units. The remaining 16 percent (6,506 buildings) represent the rest of the various types of buildings.

The number of buildings in a given locality is essentially a function of the size of the population living it. To control for this variable, we divided the total population by the number of buildings, thus obtaining a measure of the extent to which living space, amenities or services—social, economic or otherwise, are available to the population.

Housing units

As could be expected, the largest number of housing units are located in Mehterlam, the provincial center and also the largest district in terms of population size. The next largest number of buildings is Alingar, the second largest district. In terms of persons per housing unit, the most crowded districts, and also the largest, are Mehterlam, Qarghayee, and Alingar, with 11 occupants per housing unit, and the least crowded is Dawlat Shah, with eight, the provincial average being 10.

Schools and educational institutions.

There are 84 schools in the province of Laghman, 28 of which—onet-third—are located in Mehterlam, and another 28 in Qarghayee. There is no information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density. From the information available, and assuming that schools would tend to be of approximately the same size, particularly in the less populated districts, it appears that variation in the population size per school, is nto excessive; it goes 3,200 to 6,800. The only exception is Dawlat Shah where the four schools cater to 5,092, i.e., an average of more than 10,000. At the province level, one can expect a school for every 4,500 population or so.

Health infrastructure

The health infrastructure includes hospitals, clinics, doctors' practices, and pharmacies.

There is only one hospital in Laghman; it is located in the provincial center. The Household Listing data does not include information on the characteristics of the hospitals, such number of beds, doctors or paramedics; therefore it is not possible to pronounce any judgment as the extent to which such establishments respond to the needs of the population.

There are 42 clinics in the entire province of Laghman, half of which (120 are located in the provincial center, Mehterlam. Another 10 are in Alingar. However, Dalwal Shah has no clinic within its boundaries. On average, there is one clinic for every 9,100 population or so, but inter-district variation is substantial. In Mehterlam, population density per clinic is about 5,400, but in Alishing, it is over 34,000. In the absence of information on the capacities of such clinics in terms of medical staff, equipment, etc., it is not possible to draw any conclusion as to whether or not the absence of hospitals is actually compensated to some degree but the presence of clinics.

Doctors' practices are just about as frequent as clinics—39, as compared to 42, and they are non existent in the same district—Dawlat Shah. Concerning population density per

doctor's practice, it is slightly different than for clinics. The most salient feature of the spatial distribution of doctors' practices is their small number in Alingar, the second largest district. The average potential clientele per doctor's practice at the province level, is 9,800.

Pharmacies exist in all districts; they number 127, and even though over half of them is concentrated in the provincial center, their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. Population density per pharmacy varies from 1,500 or so in Mehterlam, to about 7,600 in Alishing, the provincial average being just over 3,000.

Factories & workshops

The province Laghman counts a total of 271 factories/workshops[1], 136 of which are in Mehterlam, and another 73 in Qarghayee. On average, there is one factory for every 1,411 population. The lowest population densities per factory/workshop are in Mehterlam and Qarghayee—respectively 830 and 968—and the highest in Ali—4,700 or so. In the absence of information on the sizes of the factories/workshops, it is not possible to draw any inferences concerning the number of people employed in them.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Laghman as one would expect—a total of 33, 26 of which are in the provincial center, and the other seven in three of the remaining four districts, Alingar having none. On average, there is one bakery for approximately 11,600 population or so; but the variation between district is quite substantial. It goes from about 4,300 in Mehterlam to around 35,000 in Qarghayee.

[1] This category of buildings refers to a variety of small-scale businesses: repair shops for bicycles, motorcycles, radio/TV, gas and light stoves, musical instruments, weapons, pressure cookers, typewriters, refrigerators; electric workshops, car workshops; juice-making shops, shoe-making shops, briefcase-making shops; electric products factories, plastic shoes and sandals factories, ice-making factories, fruit-processing factories, metal factories, and building companies.

Mills, on the other hand are much more numerous—they number 519—and more evenly distributed over space. The average across the province is one mill for every 737 population. Inter-district variations exist without being excessive: it goes form 593 in Dawlat Shah to 933 in Mehterlam.

In conclusion, it may be fair to hypothesize that because of geographic remoteness, households in a majority of villages in certain districts make their own bread at home.

Hotels & Restaurants

There is a total of 70 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Laghman, distributed over all five districts. The largest number—39—is in the provincial center, Mehterlam. At the provincial level, there is one hotel/restaurant for every about 5,500 population or so. In Mehterlam, it is 2,900, and in Alingar 22,400.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in such predominantly rural settings as Laghman, hotels and restaurants are mere stopping places for travelers in need of a meal and a place to spend the night. It follows that those districts where there are relatively more such places tend to have more visitors than the others.

Shopping places & Mosques

Food & grocery, and clothes & textiles stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Laghman. On average, there is one grocery store for every 212 population; and one clothes & textile store for approximately 1,000. Inter-district variation is minimal for food and grocery store; it goes from one store for every 162 population in Dawlat Shah to one in 260 in Alingar. For clothes & textile stores, however, it goes from one per 504 population in Mehterlam, to one per more than 8,000 in Alingar.

Construction materials stores tend to follow a similar spatial distribution as for grocery and textiles. They total 72, 52 of which are in the provincial center. The average at

province level is one store per 5,309 population or so; but in Mehterlam it is as low as one per 2,170, whereas in Alingar it is 30,000 or so.

Mosques

The province of Laghman counts a total of 1,537 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 250 population or so. Variation around this mean is not large.

Other places

Poultry and livestock farms do not exist at all in Laghman.

Barbers and beauty salons exist in two districts—Mehterlam (two), and Qarghayee (four).

It would appear that barbers tend to do move from one place to the next, following weekly markets, or from home to home on demand. As for poultry and livestock farms, given the predominantly rural nature of the province, it is justifiable to hypothesize that households tend to raise their own chicken or other farm animals.

Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Laghman, 2004

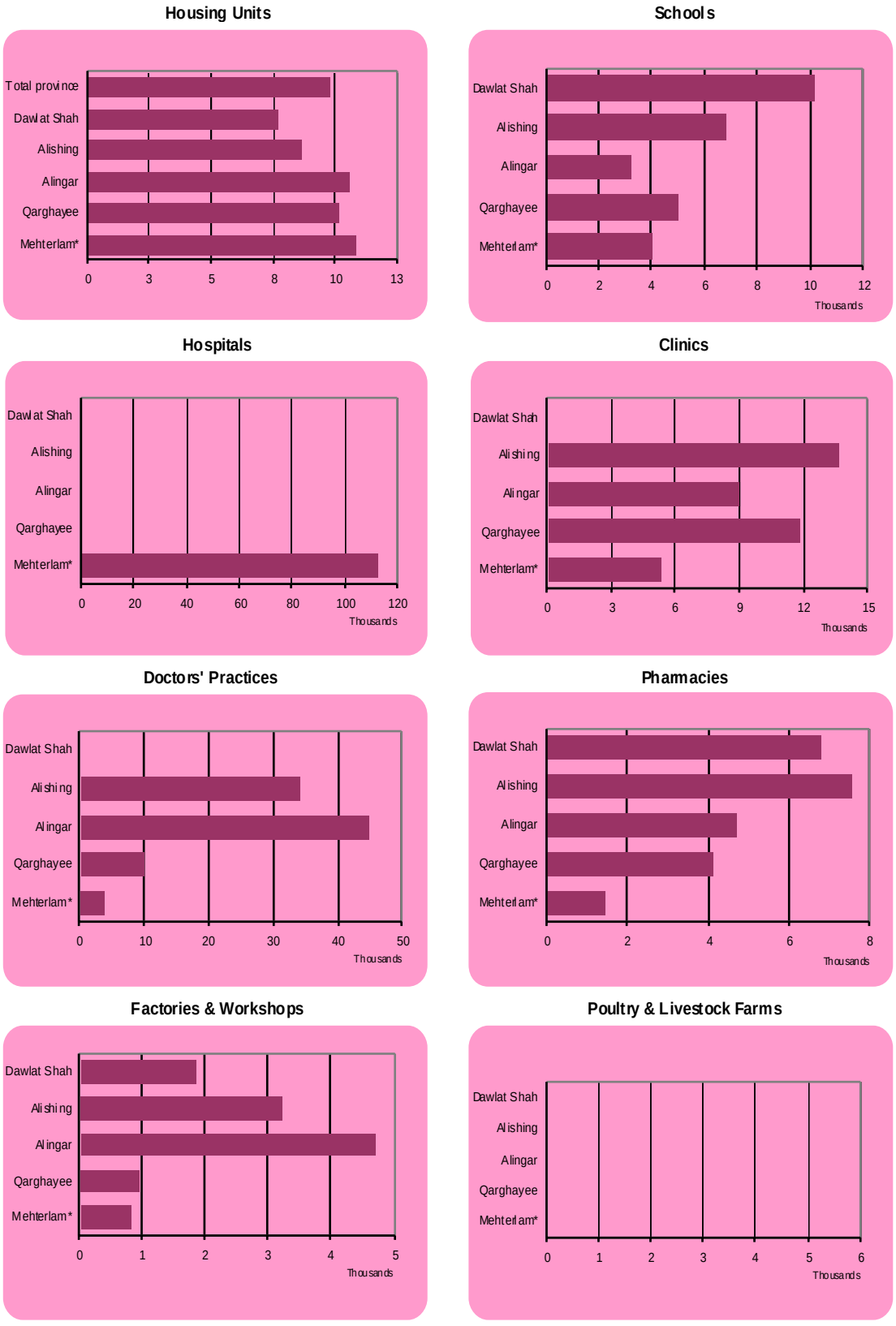
A—Absolute numbers

District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Mel	10,021	28	1	21	28	76	136	550	224	52	0	39	2	26	121	456	586	12,367	112,856
Qarghayee	6,661	14	0	6	7	17	73	336	47	11	0	16	4	2	98	348	165	7,805	70,668
Alingar	8,154	26	0	10	2	19	19	345	11	3	0	4	0	0	133	338	96	9,162	89,716
Alishing	7,587	10	0	5	2	9	21	323	55	4	0	6	0	2	98	219	78	8,419	68,153
Dawlat Shah	5,092	4	0	0	0	6	22	252	29	2	0	5	0	3	69	176	131	5,791	40,887
Total province	37,515	84	1	42	39	127	271	1,806	366	72	0	70	6	33	519	1,537	1,056	43,544	382,280

B—Ratio (Population per Building)

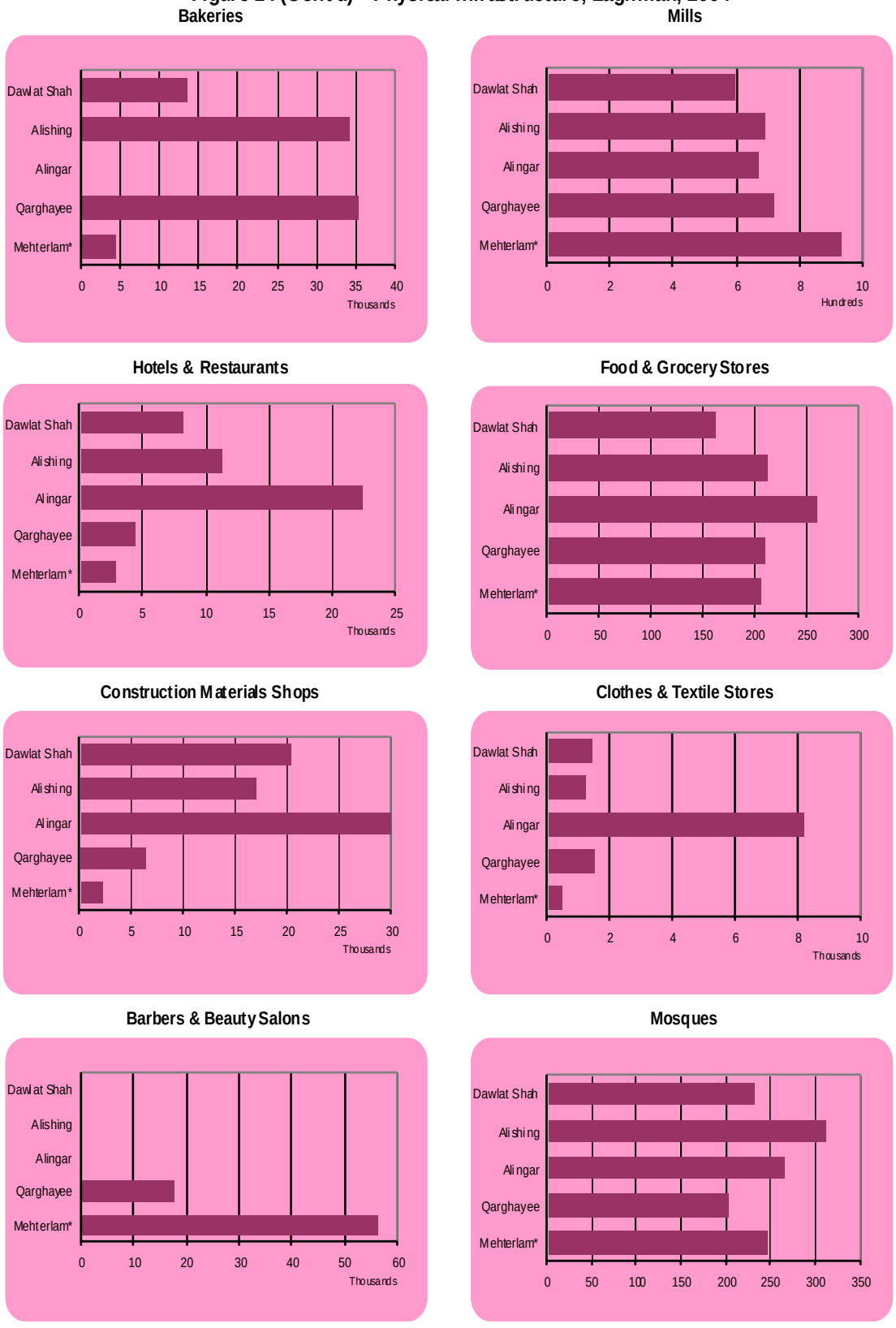
District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educa-tional Insti-tutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Ma-terials	Poultry & Live-stock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Popu-lation
Provincial Center—Mel	11	4,031	#####	5,374	4,031	1,485	830	205	504	2,170	—	2,894	56,428	4,341	933	247	193	—	—
Qarghayee	11	5,048	—	11,778	10,095	4,157	968	210	1,504	6,424	—	4,417	17,667	35,334	721	203	428	—	—
Alingar	11	3,204	—	8,972	44,858	4,722	4,722	260	8,156	29,905	—	22,429	—	—	675	265	935	—	—
Alishing	9	6,815	—	13,631	34,077	7,573	3,245	211	1,239	17,038	—	11,359	—	34,077	695	311	874	—	—
Dawlat Shah	8	10,222	—	—	—	6,815	1,859	162	1,410	20,444	—	8,177	—	13,629	593	232	312	—	—
Total province	10	4,551	#####	9,102	9,802	3,010	1,411	212	1,044	5,309	—	5,461	63,713	11,584	737	249	362	—	—

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Laghman, 2004



* = Provinial Center

Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Laghman, 2004



* = Provinial Center

Annexes

Annex 1

Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province

	Rural			Urban			Total		
Province	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kabul	254,048	246,567	500,615	989,851	956,578	1,946,430	1,243,899	1,203,145	2,447,044
Hirat	671,187	667,727	1,338,914	237,260	236,824	474,083	908,446	904,551	1,812,997
Hilmand	668,703	648,297	1,317,000	44,870	43,198	88,068	713,572	691,495	1,405,068
Nangarhar	583,572	559,507	1,143,079	108,538	104,877	213,415	692,110	664,384	1,356,494
Balkh	353,285	342,044	695,329	226,793	219,580	446,374	580,079	561,624	1,141,702
Ghazni	538,665	518,533	1,057,198	22,651	22,313	44,964	561,316	540,846	1,102,162
Kandahar	377,284	360,683	737,968	144,060	141,015	285,075	521,344	501,699	1,023,043
Takhar	368,110	356,810	724,921	64,104	63,549	127,653	432,215	420,359	852,574
Badakhshan	406,595	396,185	802,779	21,113	20,688	41,801	427,708	416,873	844,581
Faryab	376,406	364,010	740,416	52,238	51,734	103,972	428,644	415,744	844,388
Kunduz	297,724	296,776	594,500	97,677	97,892	195,569	395,401	394,668	790,069
Paktika	393,641	378,978	772,619	2,256	2,244	4,500	395,897	381,222	777,118
Baghlan	304,391	288,055	592,445	84,485	82,127	166,612	388,876	370,181	759,057
Ghor	328,739	316,703	645,442	3,176	3,164	6,339	331,915	319,867	651,782
Khost	321,315	306,771	628,086	7,900	7,476	15,376	329,215	314,247	643,462
Wardak	273,003	264,051	537,054	768	813	1,581	273,771	264,864	538,634
Paktya	252,815	242,673	495,487	11,888	11,403	23,291	264,702	254,076	518,779
Badghis	255,280	245,147	500,427	7,433	7,012	14,445	262,713	252,159	514,872
Parwan	220,954	223,407	444,361	26,843	27,398	54,241	247,797	250,805	498,602
Farah	238,743	227,190	465,933	14,271	13,588	27,858	253,014	240,778	493,791
Daikundy	235,515	228,805	464,320	1,799	1,690	3,489	237,314	230,495	467,810
Sar-i-Pul	211,286	202,615	413,901	15,324	14,745	30,069	226,610	217,360	443,970
Jawzjan	153,554	150,860	304,415	64,827	63,839	128,667	218,382	214,699	433,081
Kunarha	204,000	195,375	399,375	9,491	8,920	18,411	213,491	204,295	417,786
Laghman	197,220	187,721	384,941	831	745	1,576	198,050	188,466	386,517
Kapisa	181,021	184,056	365,077	216	195	412	181,237	184,251	365,488
Zabul	176,365	171,446	347,811	4,131	3,989	8,120	180,496	175,434	355,931
Bamyan	169,482	169,049	338,531	3,969	4,384	8,353	173,451	173,433	346,884
Logar	164,468	161,338	325,806	3,579	3,682	7,261	168,047	165,020	333,067
Samangan	144,756	137,454	282,209	19,122	19,163	38,285	163,878	156,617	320,495
Urozgan	160,761	150,438	311,200	4,073	3,887	7,960	164,834	154,325	319,160
Nooristan	68,252	66,306	134,558	—	—	—	68,252	66,306	134,558
Nimroz	44,565	42,910	87,475	15,699	15,025	30,723	60,264	57,934	118,199
Panjsher	56,221	54,028	110,250	—	—	—	56,221	54,028	110,250
Total	9,653,727	9,354,205	19,007,932	2,309,436	2,252,046	4,561,482	11,963,163	11,606,251	23,569,414

Annex 2

Total and urban populations (as of mid-July 2004) by province, ranked according to their shares of the total urban population of Afghanistan

Province	Total Population	Urban Population		Share of the urban population of Afghanistan		
		Number	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Rank
Kabul	2,447,044	1,946,430	79.5	42.7	43	1
Hirat	1,812,997	474,083	26.1	10.4	53	2
Balkh	1,141,702	446,374	39.1	9.8	63	3
Kandahar	1,023,043	285,075	27.9	6.2	69	4
Nangarhar	1,356,494	213,415	15.7	4.7	74	5
Kunduz	790,069	195,569	24.8	4.3	78	6
Baghlan	759,057	166,612	21.9	3.7	82	7
Jawzjan	433,081	128,667	29.7	2.8	85	8
Takhar	852,574	127,653	15.0	2.8	87	9
Faryab	844,388	103,972	12.3	2.3	90	10
Hilmand	1,405,068	88,068	6.3	1.9	92	11
Parwan	498,602	54,241	10.9	1.2	93	12
Ghazni	1,102,162	44,964	4.1	1.0	94	13
Badakhshan	844,581	41,801	4.9	0.9	95	14
Samangan	320,495	38,285	11.9	0.8	95	15
Nimroz	118,199	30,723	26.0	0.7	96	16
Sar-i-Pul	443,970	30,069	6.8	0.7	97	17
Farah	493,791	27,858	5.6	0.6	97	18
Paktya	518,779	23,291	4.5	0.5	98	19
Kunarha	417,786	18,411	4.4	0.4	98	20
Khost	643,462	15,376	2.4	0.3	99	21
Badghis	514,872	14,445	2.8	0.3	99	22
Bamyan	346,884	8,353	2.4	0.2	99	23
Zabul	355,931	8,120	2.3	0.2	99	24
Urozgan	319,160	7,960	2.5	0.2	100	25
Logar	333,067	7,261	2.2	0.2	100	26
Ghor	651,782	6,339	1.0	0.1	100	27
Paktika	777,118	4,500	0.6	0.1	100	28
Daikundy	467,810	3,489	0.7	0.1	100	29
Wardak	538,634	1,581	0.3	0.0	100	30
Laghman	**386,517**	**1,576**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**100**	**31**
Kapisa	365,488	412	0.1	0.0	100	32
Nooristan	134,558	0	0.0	0.0	100	33
Panjsher	110,250	0	0.0	0.0	100	34
Total	*23,569,414*	*4,561,482*	*19.4*	*100.0*	—	—

Annex 3

Total populations (as of mid-July 2004), land area, and density per km2, by province, ranked according to land area

Province	Population	Area	Density per Km²	Rank
Kabul	2,447,044	4,524	540.9	1
Kapisa	365,488	1,908	191.6	2
Nangarhar	1,356,494	7,641	177.5	3
Khost	643,462	4,235	151.9	4
Kunduz	790,069	8,081	97.8	5
Laghman	**386,517**	**3,978**	**97.2**	**6**
Paktya	518,779	5,583	92.9	7
Parwan	498,602	5,715	87.2	8
Kunarha	417,786	4,926	84.8	9
Logar	333,067	4,568	72.9	10
Balkh	1,141,702	16,186	70.5	11
Takhar	852,574	12,458	68.4	12
Wardak	538,634	10,348	52.1	13
Ghazni	1,102,162	22,461	49.1	14
Baghlan	759,057	18,255	41.6	15
Faryab	844,388	20,798	40.6	16
Paktika	777,118	19,516	39.8	17
Jawzjan	433,081	11,292	38.4	18
Hirat	1,812,997	55,869	32.5	19
Panisher	110,250	3,772	29.2	20
Urozgan	319,160	11,474	27.8	21
Sar-i-Pul	443,970	16,386	27.1	22
Daikundy	467,810	17,501	26.7	23
Badghis	514,872	20,794	24.8	24
Hilmand	1,405,068	58,305	24.1	25
Samangan	320,495	13,438	23.8	26
Zabul	355,931	17,472	20.4	27
Bamyan	346,884	18,029	19.2	28
Badakhshan	844,581	44,836	18.8	29
Kandahar	1,023,043	54,845	18.7	30
Ghor	651,782	36,657	17.8	31
Nooristan	134,558	9,267	14.5	32
Farah	493,791	49,339	10.0	33
Nimroz	118,199	42,410	2.8	34
Total	*23,569,414*	*652,864*	**36.1**	—

Annex 4

Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution

To adjust for the irregularities of the age-sex distribution, we adopted the following three-step procedure.

Step 1. The reported age-distribution was submitted to the Arriaga technique of age-smoothing.

Step 2. Using a stable population model[1], the distribution obtained in step 1 was corrected for the pronounced sex-imbalances in the 0-4 to 10-14 age groups. While this procedure yielded the desired result in terms of sex ratios, it increased the size of the male population and decreased that of the female.

Step 3. In order to maintain the totals by sex as reported in the household listing tables, the distribution for males was multiplied by a negative factor and that for females by a positive one. The factors were obtained by dividing the adjusted population for each sex by the reported one.

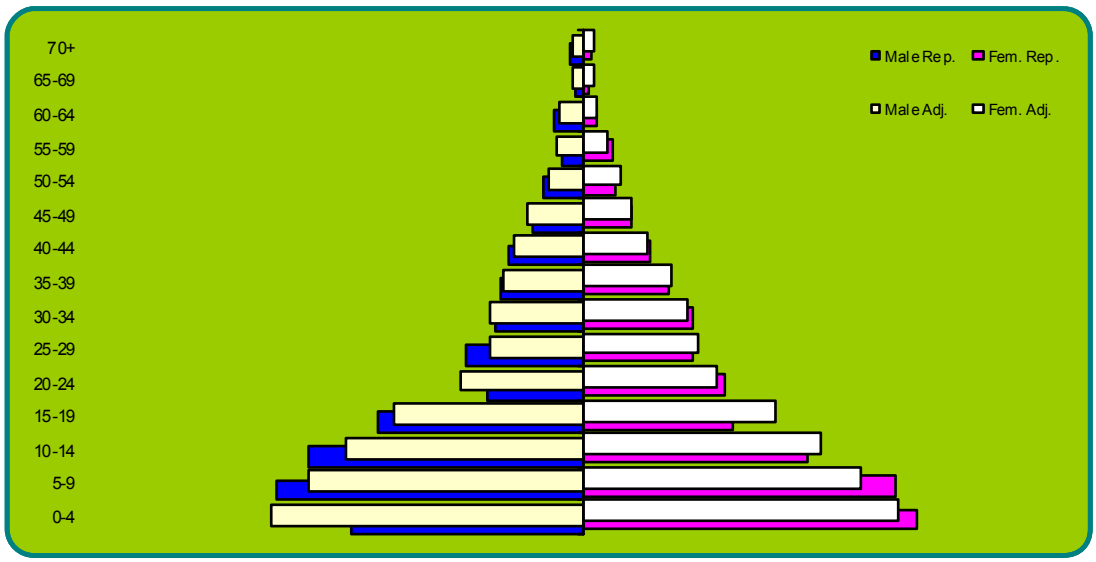
[1] The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0: 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 5
Comparsion of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Laghman, 2004

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	27,580	37,374	64,954	37,197	35,391	72,587	-9,617	1,983	-7,633
5-9	36,439	35,015	71,454	32,728	31,152	63,881	3,711	3,863	7,573
10-14	32,611	25,028	57,639	28,118	26,731	54,850	4,493	-1,703	2,789
15-19	24,520	16,841	41,361	22,670	21,525	44,195	1,850	-4,684	-2,834
20-24	11,600	15,933	27,533	14,775	14,975	29,750	-3,175	958	-2,217
25-29	13,949	12,318	26,267	11,232	12,787	24,019	2,717	-469	2,248
30-34	10,555	12,254	22,809	11,097	11,662	22,759	-542	592	50
35-39	9,907	9,442	19,349	9,732	9,659	19,391	175	-217	-42
40-44	8,912	7,352	16,264	8,490	7,117	15,606	422	235	658
45-49	6,051	5,389	11,440	6,742	5,404	12,145	-691	-15	-705
50-54	4,851	3,479	8,330	4,315	3,963	8,278	536	-484	52
55-59	2,557	3,282	5,839	3,226	2,681	5,906	-669	601	-67
60-64	3,694	1,502	5,196	2,858	1,241	4,099	836	261	1,097
65-69	1,072	416	1,488	1,301	1,012	2,313	-229	-596	-825
70-74	663	498	1,161	796	618	1,414	-133	-120	-253
75-79	331	194	525	415	326	742	-84	-132	-217
80+	591	80	671	192	152	345	399	-72	326
Total	195,883	186,397	382,280	195,883	186,397	382,280	0	0	0

B—Population Pyramid



Annex 6

Compositional Analysis

Compositional analysis (also called contingency tables) is a statistical procedure that summarizes the relationship between two variables. It consist in cross-classifying the two variables; each category of one variable is assigned to one of the rows, while each category of the other variable is assigned to one of the columns. The result is a table with a series of cells, each of which represents a unique combination of categories. The number of cases—persons, places, etc.—falling into each cell is called a "joint frequency" or "cell frequency". When the cell frequencies are summarized by rows, the row totals are often termed "row marginals". Similarly, the sum of cells by columns are called "column marginals" By definition, the sum of the row marginals is equal to the sum of the column marginals, which is the total number of cases that have been cross-classified. Based on the table thus generated, as series of other tables can be derived that portray the relationship between the two variables in terms of percentages or proportions.

This technique has been applied to the data on economic activities. The result is shown in the panels shown below. The contents of the panels are described as follows:

Panel A: Raw data—gives the distribution in absolute numbers; individual cells represent the number of villages in a given district (rows) that are engaged in the activity described—producing eggs, honey, carpets, etc. Row totals represent the number of villages in a given district engaged in a given category of activities or products. Column totals represent the number of villages in all the districts producing a given product or are engaged in one type of activity.

Panel B: Specialization—expresses the probability that a village chosen at random from the total number of villages in a given district is engaged, i.e., specializes in the economic activity described.

Panel C: Concentration—expresses the probability that a given product selected at random is produced in a given district.

Panel D: Actual Joint Distribution—is obtained by dividing the cell frequencies by the grand total of all rows or all columns[2].

Panel E: Expected Joint Distribution—indicates the proportion of all villages which would fall in each cell of table if products and districts were completely unrelated.

Panel F: Deviation of the Actual Joint Distribution from the Expected Distribution—is obtained by subtracting the expected values of Panel E from the actual values of Panel D. It shows a pattern of positive and negative values which sum to zero in all marginal totals.

Panel G: Deviation of Actual from Expected as a ratio to Expected—show the extent to which a district specializes in a given commodity or activity or a given commodity/activity is concentrated in a given district, controlling for the number of villages engaged in such activity/commodity[3].

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[2] For brevity purposes, panels D, E, and F, which serve as intermediate calculations for panel G, have been excluded from annex 6.

[3] It must be stressed that Panel B should be interpreted with caution to the extent that the indexes it shows are summary statistics that need to be related to the raw data in order for them to have their full

To summarize the wealth information contained in the various panels of annex 6, we decided to focus on the last one, Panel G, highlighting those among the 15 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

Given the small number of districts and villages in Laghman, as well as the spatial distribution of the economic activities, characterized by a rather high degree of evenness, compositional analysis did not yield any interesting results. A few cells do stand out nonetheless, associating Dawlat Shah with beans (an index of 2.91), tobacco (an index of 6.03), and almonds (an index 1.35). A second set of cells associate Qarghayee with pomegranates (an index of 1.53), melons/water melons (an index of 3.71), and almonds (1.35).

usefulness in terms of describing the reality on the ground. Stated differently, this means that Panel G should be read jointly with Panel A.

Annex6

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Laghman, 2004

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	148	73	124	30	11	24	1	7	418
2 Qarghayee	129	111	93	27	8	48	0	4	420
3 Alingar	105	88	56	25	14	9	0	7	304
4 Alishing	123	115	53	47	27	7	0	2	374
5 Dawlat Shah	55	62	0	14	44	6	1	2	184
Total	**560**	**449**	**326**	**143**	**104**	**94**	**2**	**22**	**1,700**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	35.4	17.5	29.7	7.2	2.6	5.7	0.2	1.7	100.0
2 Qarghayee	30.7	26.4	22.1	6.4	1.9	11.4	0.0	1.0	100.0
3 Alingar	34.5	28.9	18.4	8.2	4.6	3.0	0.0	2.3	100.0
4 Alishing	32.9	30.7	14.2	12.6	7.2	1.9	0.0	0.5	100.0
5 Dawlat Shah	29.9	33.7	0.0	7.6	23.9	3.3	0.5	1.1	100.0
Total	**32.9**	**26.4**	**19.2**	**8.4**	**6.1**	**5.5**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	26.4	16.3	38.0	21.0	10.6	25.5	50.0	31.8	24.6
2 Qarghayee	23.0	24.7	28.5	18.9	7.7	51.1	0.0	18.2	24.7
3 Alingar	18.8	19.6	17.2	17.5	13.5	9.6	0.0	31.8	17.9
4 Alishing	22.0	25.6	16.3	32.9	26.0	7.4	0.0	9.1	22.0
5 Dawlat Shah	9.8	13.8	0.0	9.8	42.3	6.4	50.0	9.1	10.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	0.07	-0.34	0.55	-0.15	-0.57	0.04	1.03	0.29	0.00
2 Qarghayee	-0.07	0.00	0.15	-0.24	-0.69	1.07	-1.00	-0.26	0.00
3 Alingar	0.05	0.10	-0.04	-0.02	-0.25	-0.46	-1.00	0.78	0.00
4 Alishing	0.00	0.16	-0.26	0.49	0.18	-0.66	-1.00	-0.59	0.00
5 Dawlat Shah	-0.09	0.28	-1.00	-0.10	2.91	-0.41	36.2	-0.16	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Laghman, 2004

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	103	10	106	2	4	1	0	1	227
2 Qarghayee	80	4	60	0	3	0	0	(	147
3 Alingar	15	2	7	0	6	0	0	0	30
4 Alishing	4	1	4	1	4	1	0	(	15
5 Dawlat Shah	2	2	2	0	5	0	0	3	14
Total	**204**	**19**	**179**	**3**	**22**	**2**	**0**	**4**	**433**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	45.4	4.4	46.7	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0
2 Qarghayee	54.4	2.7	40.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.(	100.0
3 Alingar	50.0	6.7	23.3	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Alishing	26.7	6.7	26.7	6.7	26.7	6.7	0.0	0.(	100.0
5 Dawlat Shah	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	21.4	100.0
Total	**47.1**	**4.4**	**41.3**	**0.7**	**5.1**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	50.5	52.6	59.2	66.7	18.2	50.0	—	25.0	52.4
2 Qarghayee	39.2	21.1	33.5	0.0	13.6	0.0	—	0.(	33.9
3 Alingar	7.4	10.5	3.9	0.0	27.3	0.0	—	0.0	6.9
4 Alishing	2.0	5.3	2.2	33.3	18.2	50.0	—	0.(	3.5
5 Dawlat Shah	1.0	10.5	1.1	0.0	22.7	0.0	—	75.0	3.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	-0.04	0.00	0.13	0.27	-0.65	-0.05	—	-0.52	0.00
2 Qarghayee	0.16	-0.38	-0.01	-1.00	-0.60	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
3 Alingar	0.06	0.52	-0.44	-1.00	2.94	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
4 Alishing	-0.43	0.52	-0.35	8.62	4.25	13.43	—	-1.00	0.00
5 Dawlat Shah	-0.70	2.26	-0.65	-1.00	6.03	-1.00	—	22.20	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex6(Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Laghman, 2004

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	6	2	2	66	1	4	59	0	140
2 Qarghayee	14	7	5	17	1	4	16	1	65
3 Alingar	29	8	2	2	0	33	42	1	117
4 Alishing	30	7	1	5	0	48	56	13	160
5 Dawlat Shah	12	2	0	0	2	57	42	15	130
Total	**91**	**26**	**10**	**90**	**4**	**146**	**215**	**30**	**612**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	4.3	1.4	1.4	47.1	0.7	2.9	42.1	0.0	100.0
2 Qarghayee	21.5	10.8	7.7	26.2	1.5	6.2	24.6	1.5	100.0
3 Alingar	24.8	6.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	28.2	35.9	0.9	100.0
4 Alishing	18.8	4.4	0.6	3.1	0.0	30.0	35.0	8.1	100.0
5 Dawlat Shah	9.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	43.8	32.3	11.5	100.0
Total	**14.9**	**4.2**	**1.6**	**14.7**	**0.7**	**23.9**	**35.1**	**4.9**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	6.6	7.7	20.0	73.3	25.0	2.7	27.4	0.0	22.9
2 Qarghayee	15.4	26.9	50.0	18.9	25.0	2.7	7.4	3.3	10.6
3 Alingar	31.9	30.8	20.0	2.2	0.0	22.6	19.5	3.3	19.1
4 Alishing	33.0	26.9	10.0	5.6	0.0	32.9	26.0	43.3	26.1
5 Dawlat Shah	13.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	39.0	19.5	50.0	21.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	-0.71	-0.66	-0.13	2.21	0.09	-0.88	0.20	-1.00	0.00
2 Qarghayee	0.45	1.53	3.71	0.78	1.35	-0.74	-0.30	-0.69	0.00
3 Alingar	0.67	0.61	0.05	-0.88	-1.00	0.18	0.02	-0.83	0.00
4 Alishing	0.26	0.03	-0.62	-0.79	-1.00	0.26	0.00	0.66	0.00
5 Dawlat Shah	-0.38	-0.64	-1.00	-1.00	1.35	0.84	-0.08	1.35	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex6(Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Laghman, 2004

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	118	120	110	105	122	121	119	3	818
2 Qarghayee	82	90	81	55	90	85	73	12	568
3 Alingar	38	38	32	19	23	23	19	0	192
4 Alishing	35	39	21	18	23	19	11	4	170
5 Dawlat Shah	10	10	6	2	2	3	2	0	35
Total	**283**	**297**	**250**	**199**	**260**	**251**	**224**	**19**	**1,783**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	14.4	14.7	13.4	12.8	14.9	14.8	14.5	0.4	100.0
2 Qarghayee	14.4	15.8	14.3	9.7	15.8	15.0	12.9	2.1	100.0
3 Alingar	19.8	19.8	16.7	9.9	12.0	12.0	9.9	0.0	100.0
4 Alishing	20.6	22.9	12.4	10.6	13.5	11.2	6.5	2.4	100.0
5 Dawlat Shah	28.6	28.6	17.1	5.7	5.7	8.6	5.7	0.0	100.0
Total	**15.9**	**16.7**	**14.0**	**11.2**	**14.6**	**14.1**	**12.6**	**1.1**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	41.7	40.4	44.0	52.8	46.9	48.2	53.1	15.8	45.9
2 Qarghayee	29.0	30.3	32.4	27.6	34.6	33.9	32.6	63.2	31.9
3 Alingar	13.4	12.8	12.8	9.5	8.8	9.2	8.5	0.0	10.8
4 Alishing	12.4	13.1	8.4	9.0	8.8	7.6	4.9	21.1	9.5
5 Dawlat Shah	3.5	3.4	2.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.0	2.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	-0.09	-0.12	-0.04	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.16	-0.66	0.00
2 Qarghayee	-0.09	-0.05	0.02	-0.13	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.98	0.00
3 Alingar	0.25	0.19	0.19	-0.11	-0.18	-0.15	-0.21	-1.00	0.00
4 Alishing	0.30	0.38	-0.12	-0.05	-0.07	-0.21	-0.48	1.21	0.00
5 Dawlat Shah	0.80	0.72	0.22	-0.49	-0.61	-0.39	-0.55	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex6(Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Laghman, 2004

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
2 Qarghayee	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
3 Alingar	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
4 Alishing	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	6
5 Dawlat Shah	0	6	0	0	2	1	3	0	12
Total	**3**	**12**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**32**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Qarghayee	12.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	100.0
3 Alingar	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Alishing	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	16.7	100.0
5 Dawlat Shah	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	8.3	25.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**9.4**	**37.5**	**3.1**	**9.4**	**15.6**	**6.3**	**15.6**	**3.1**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
2 Qarghayee	33.3	16.7	100.0	33.3	20.0	50.0	20.0	0.0	25.0
3 Alingar	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
4 Alishing	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	20.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	18.8
5 Dawlat Shah	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	37.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	4.33	-1.00	-1.00	4.33	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
2 Qarghayee	0.33	-0.33	3.00	0.33	-0.20	1.00	-0.20	-1.00	0.00
3 Alingar	1.67	0.33	-1.00	-1.00	0.60	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
4 Alishing	-1.00	-0.11	-1.00	0.78	0.07	-1.00	0.07	4.33	0.00
5 Dawlat Shah	-1.00	0.33	-1.00	-1.00	0.07	0.33	0.60	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex6(Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Laghman, 2004

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2 Qarghayee	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	7
3 Alingar	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
4 Alishing	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5 Dawlat Shah	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	**2**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**13**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 District	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Qarghayee	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Alingar	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Alishing	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Dawlat Shah	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**15.4**	**30.8**	**0.0**	**15.4**	**0.0**	**38.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	0.0	0.0	—	50.0	—	0.0	—	—	7.7
2 Qarghayee	50.0	25.0	—	0.0	—	100.0	—	—	53.8
3 Alingar	50.0	0.0	—	50.0	—	0.0	—	—	15.4
4 Alishing	0.0	25.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	7.7
5 Dawlat Shah	0.0	50.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	15.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**—**	**100.0**

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	1.71	0.43	5.12	1.71	1.02	2.56	1.02	5.12	—
2 Qarghayee	0.43	0.11	1.28	0.43	0.26	0.64	0.26	1.28	—
3 Alingar	0.85	0.21	2.56	0.85	0.51	1.28	0.51	2.56	—
4 Alishing	0.57	0.14	1.71	0.57	0.34	0.85	0.34	1.71	—
5 Dawlat Shah	0.28	0.07	0.85	0.28	0.17	0.43	0.17	0.85	—
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Annex6(Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Laghman, 2004

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
2 Qarghayee	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	5
3 Alingar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Alishing	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	12
5 Dawlat Shah	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	**5**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**21**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Qarghayee	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0
3 Alingar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Alishing	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Dawlat Shah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**23.8**	**9.5**	**9.5**	**28.6**	**9.5**	**9.5**	**0.0**	**9.5**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	20.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	9.5
2 Qarghayee	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	—	100.0	23.8
3 Alingar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
4 Alishing	40.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	100.0	—	0.0	57.1
5 Dawlat Shah	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	9.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G--Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Mehterlam	1.10	-1.00	-1.00	0.75	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
2 Qarghayee	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.10	-1.00	-1.00	—	3.20	0.00
3 Alingar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Alishing	-0.30	0.75	0.75	-0.42	0.75	0.75	—	-1.00	0.00
5 Dawlat Shah	3.20	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex6(Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Laghman, 2004

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mehterlam	124	114	82	52	42	38	10	0	462
Qarghayee	97	121	118	87	84	97	35	9	648
Alingar	67	77	76	60	54	52	25	8	419
Alishing	77	88	88	75	65	66	25	17	501
Dawlat Shah	41	49	51	35	28	46	24	6	280
Total	**406**	**449**	**415**	**309**	**273**	**299**	**119**	**40**	**2,310**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mehterlam	26.8	24.7	17.7	11.3	9.1	8.2	2.2	0.0	100.0
Qarghayee	15.0	18.7	18.2	13.4	13.0	15.0	5.4	1.4	100.0
Alingar	16.0	18.4	18.1	14.3	12.9	12.4	6.0	1.9	100.0
Alishing	15.4	17.6	17.6	15.0	13.0	13.2	5.0	3.4	100.0
Dawlat Shah	14.6	17.5	18.2	12.5	10.0	16.4	8.6	2.1	100.0
Total	**17.6**	**19.4**	**18.0**	**13.4**	**11.8**	**12.9**	**5.2**	**1.7**	**100.0**

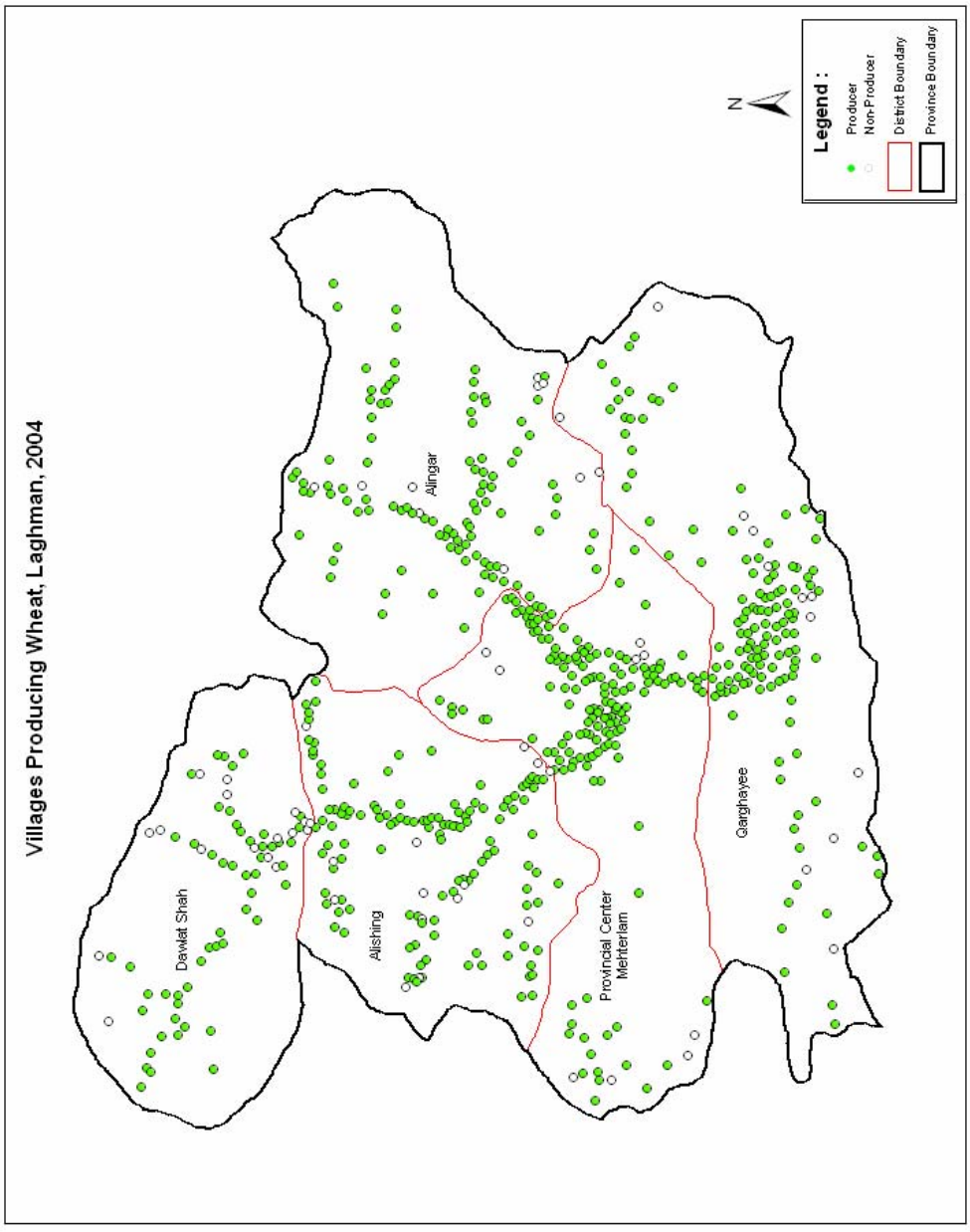
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mehterlam	30.5	25.4	19.8	16.8	15.4	12.7	8.4	0.0	20.0
Qarghayee	23.9	26.9	28.4	28.2	30.8	32.4	29.4	22.5	28.1
Alingar	16.5	17.1	18.3	19.4	19.8	17.4	21.0	20.0	18.1
Alishing	19.0	19.6	21.2	24.3	23.8	22.1	21.0	42.5	21.7
Dawlat Shah	10.1	10.9	12.3	11.3	10.3	15.4	20.2	15.0	12.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

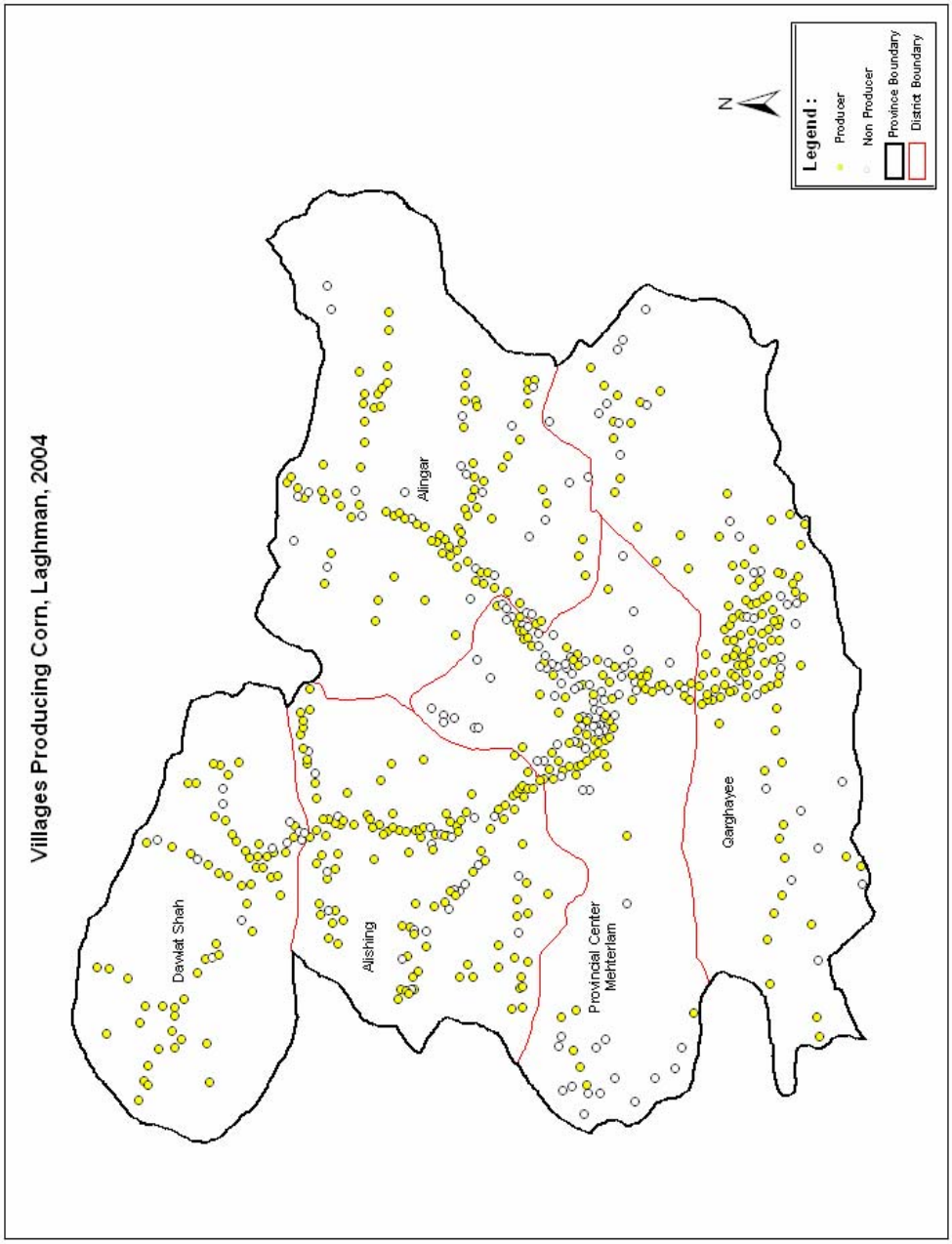
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mehterlam	0.53	0.27	-0.01	-0.16	-0.23	-0.36	-0.58	-1.00	0.00
Qarghayee	-0.15	-0.04	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.16	0.05	-0.20	0.00
Alingar	-0.09	-0.05	0.01	0.07	0.09	-0.04	0.16	0.10	0.00
Alishing	-0.13	-0.10	-0.02	0.12	0.10	0.02	-0.03	0.96	0.00
Dawlat Shah	-0.17	-0.10	0.01	-0.07	-0.15	0.27	0.66	0.24	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

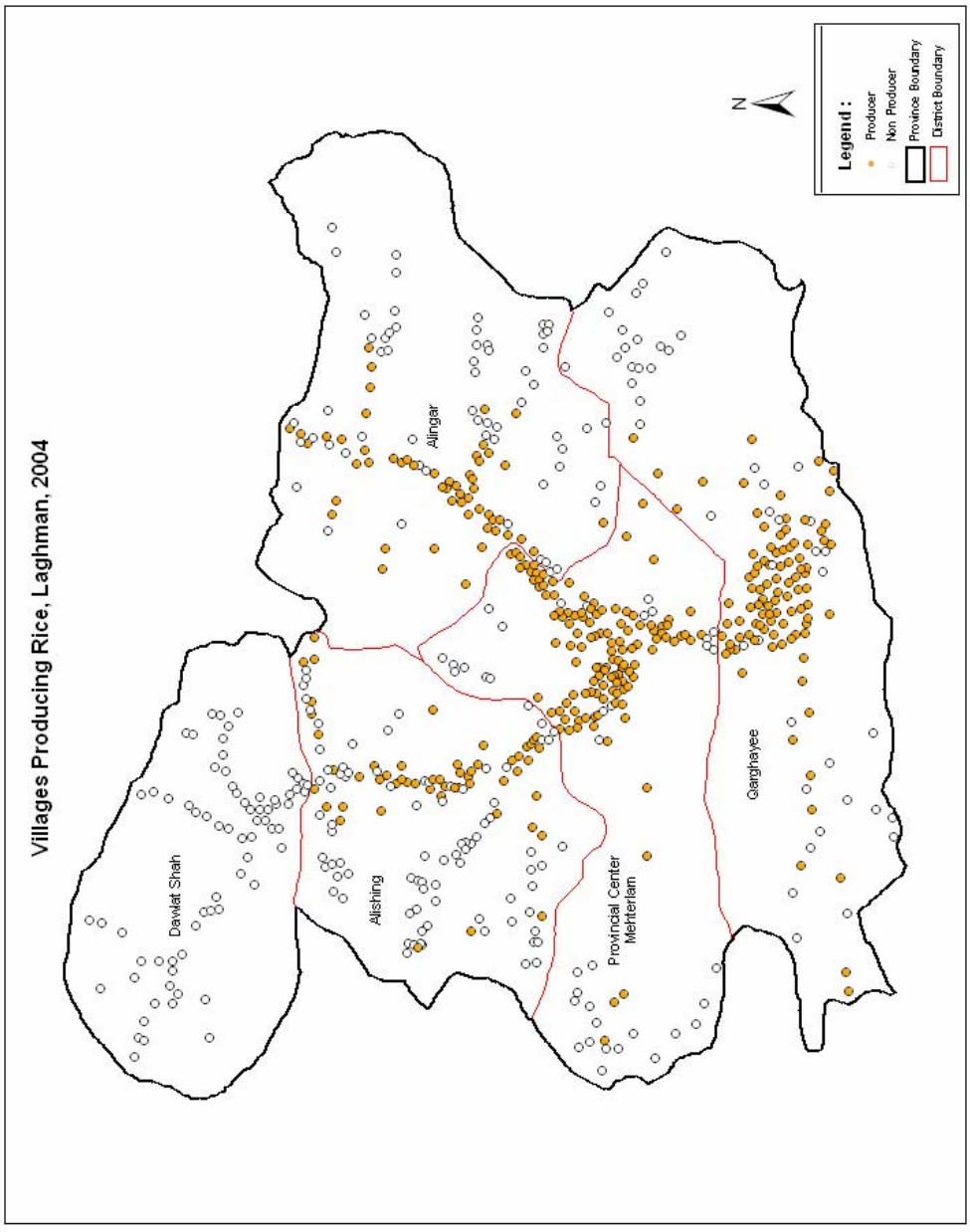
Annex 7


Villages Producing Wheat, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Provincial Center
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

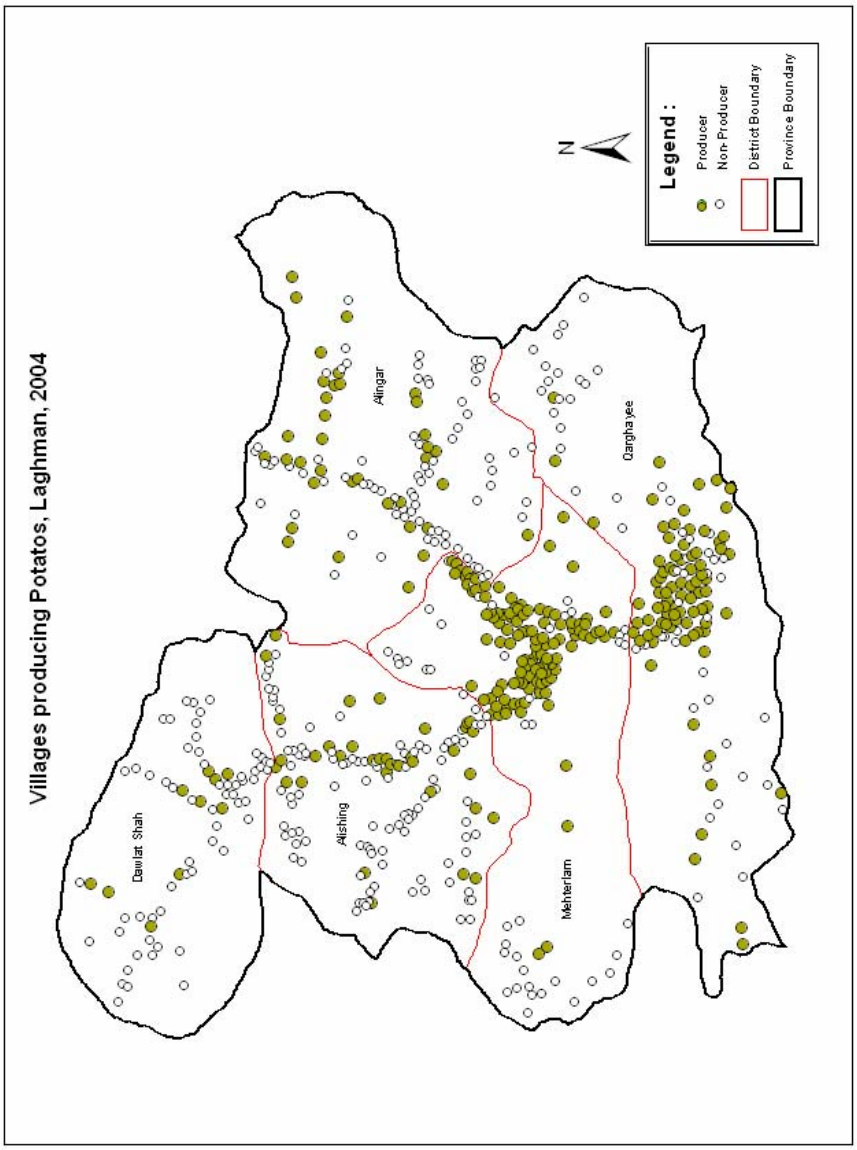
Annex 8


Villages Producing Corn, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Provincial Center
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

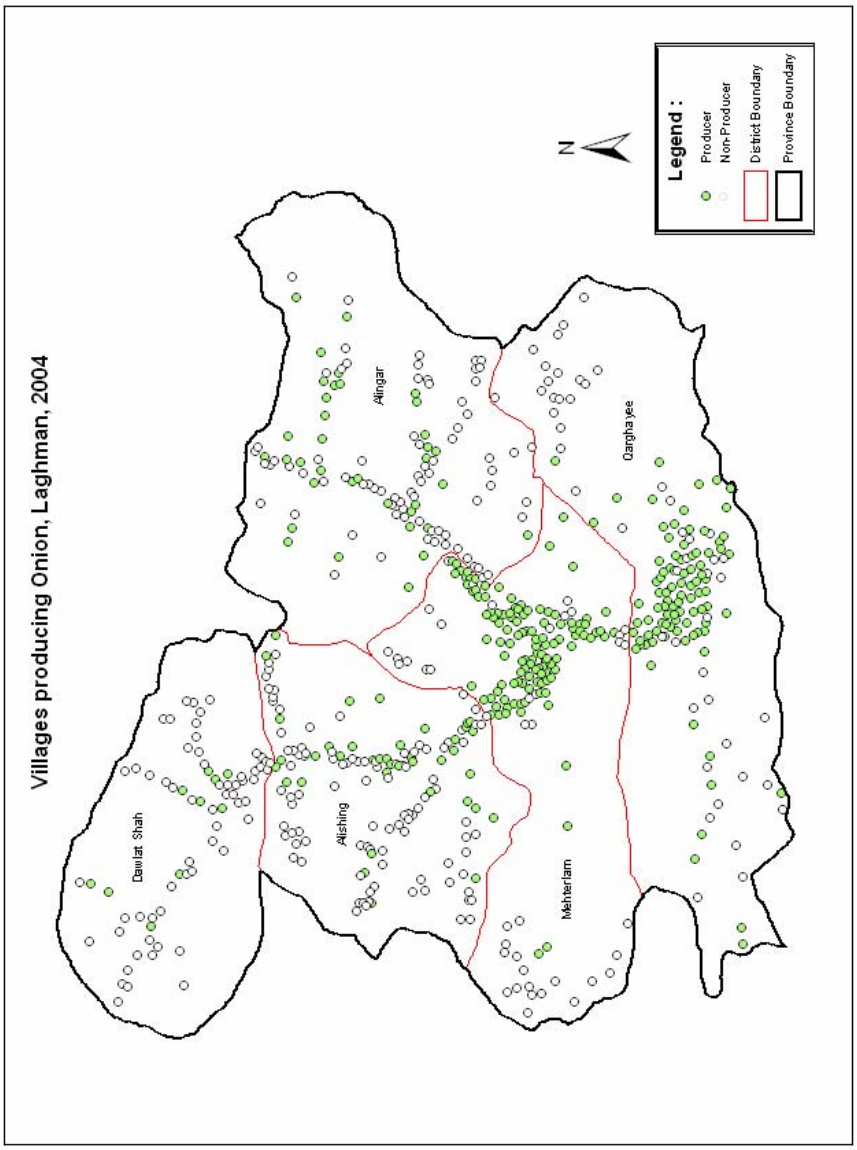
Annex 9


Villages Producing Rice, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Provincial Center
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

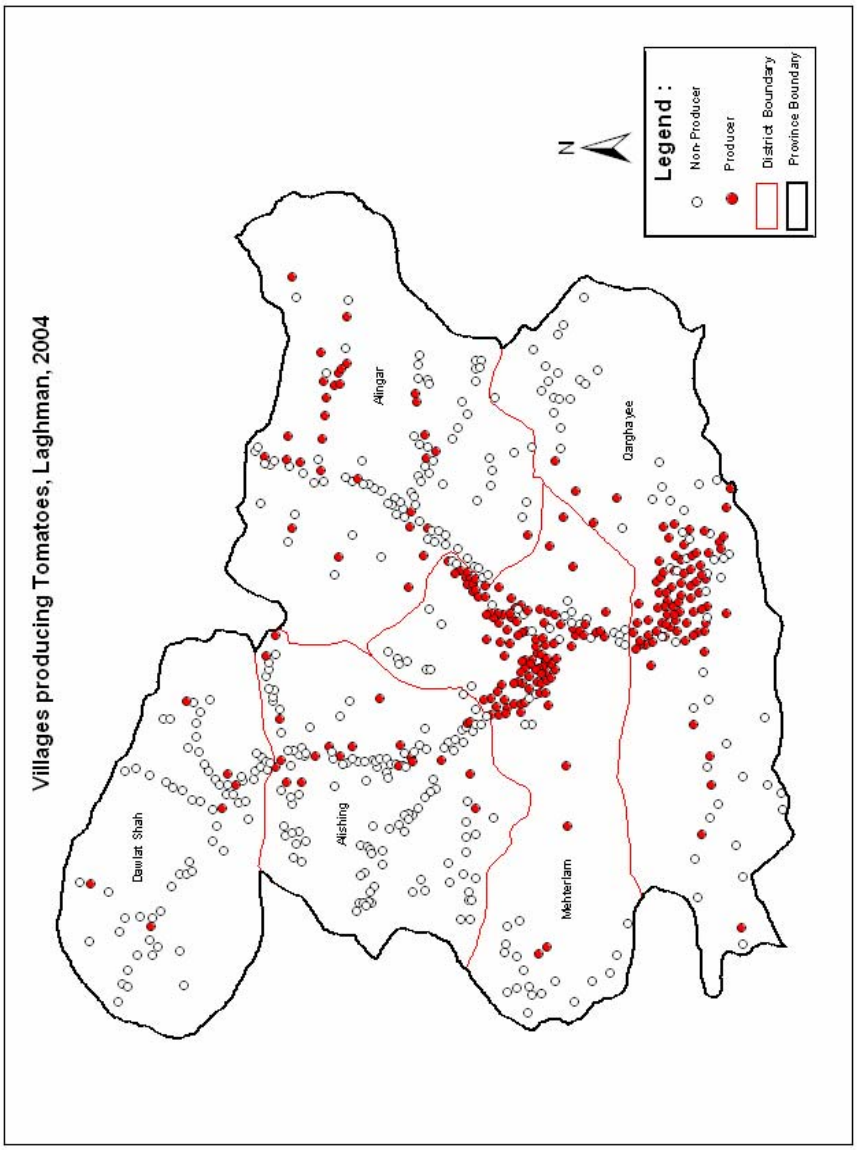
Annex 10


Villages producing Potatos, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Qarghayee
Alishing
Dawlat Shah
Mehterlam

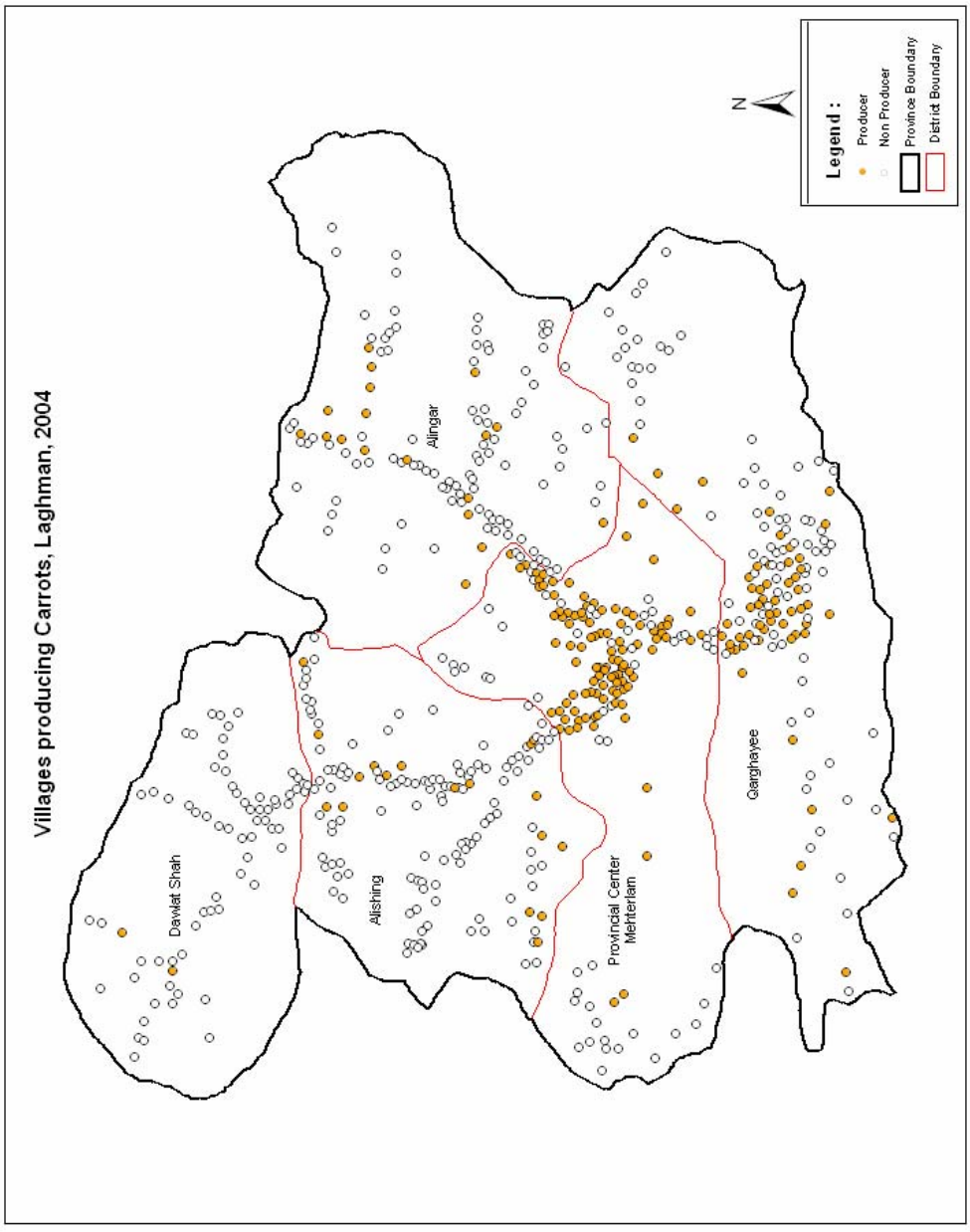
Annex 11


Villages producing Onion, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Qarghayee
Alishing
Dawlat Shah
Mehterlam

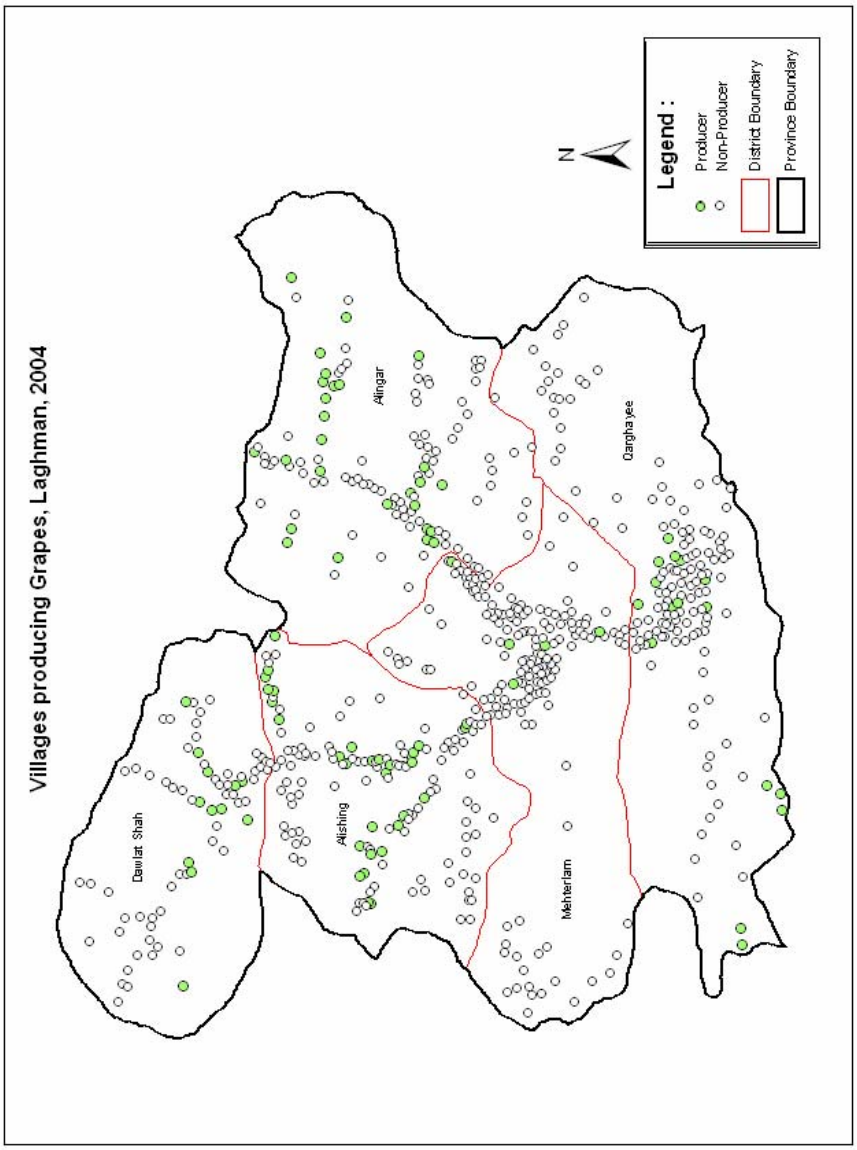
Annex 12


Villages producing Tomatoes, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Non-Producer
Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Qarghayee
Alishing
Dawlat Shah
Mehterlam

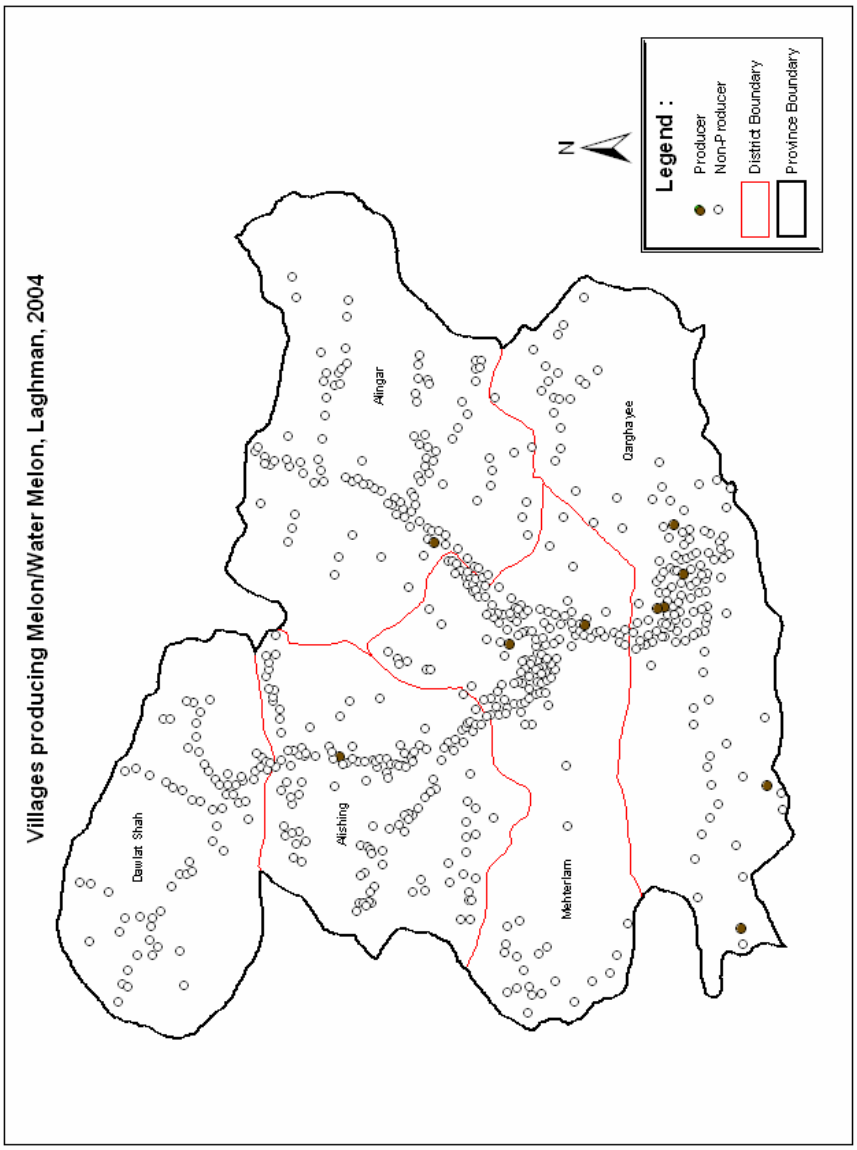
Annex 13


Villages producing Carrots, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Provincial Center
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

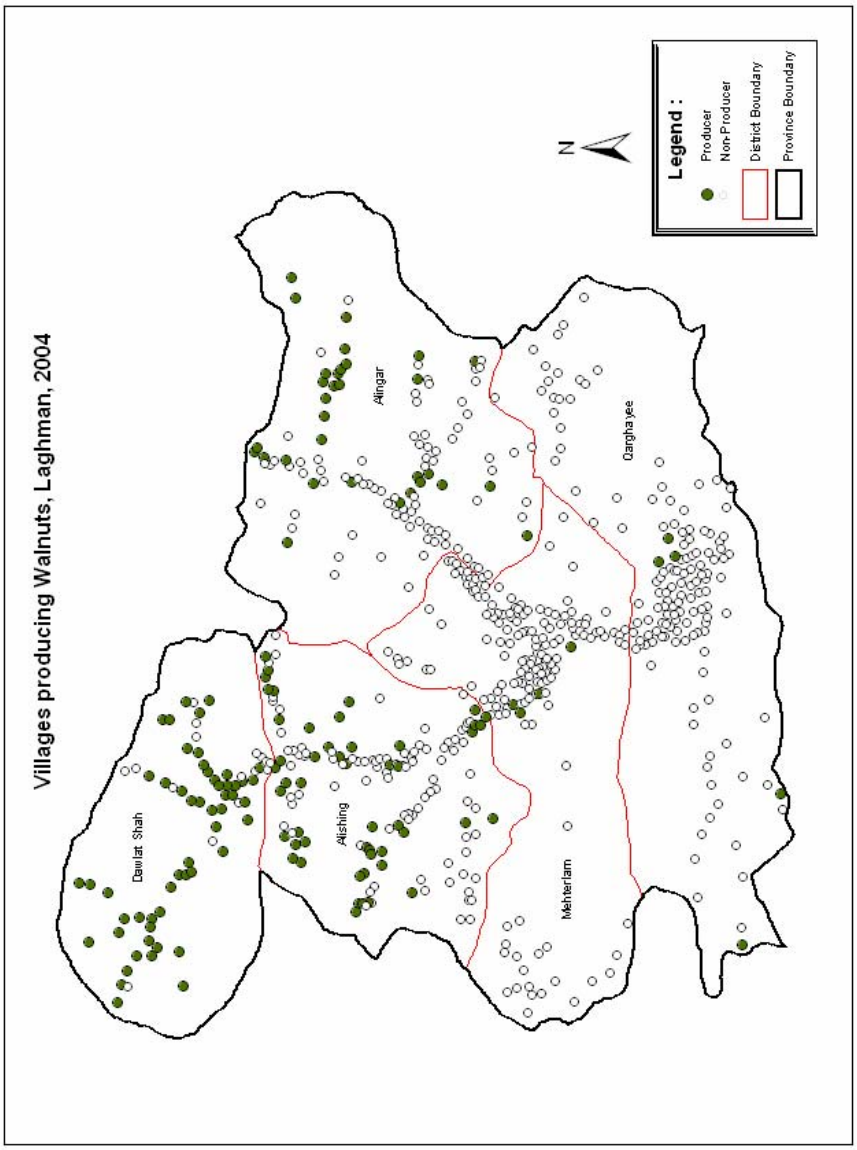
Annex 14


Villages producing Grapes, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Qarghayee
Alishing
Dawlat Shah
Mehterlam

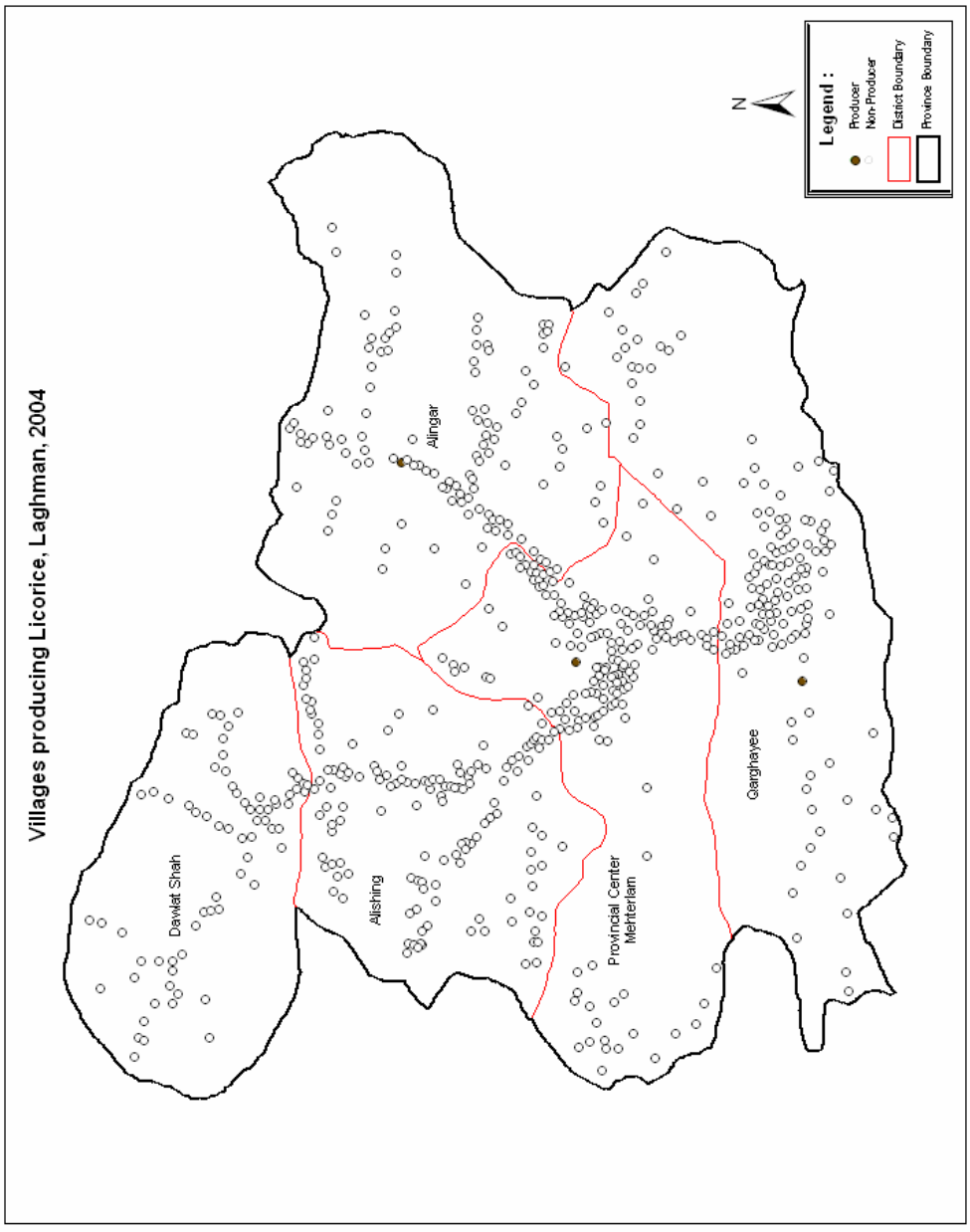
Annex 15


Villages producing Melon/Water Melon, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Qarghayee
Alishing
Dawlat Shah
Mehterlam

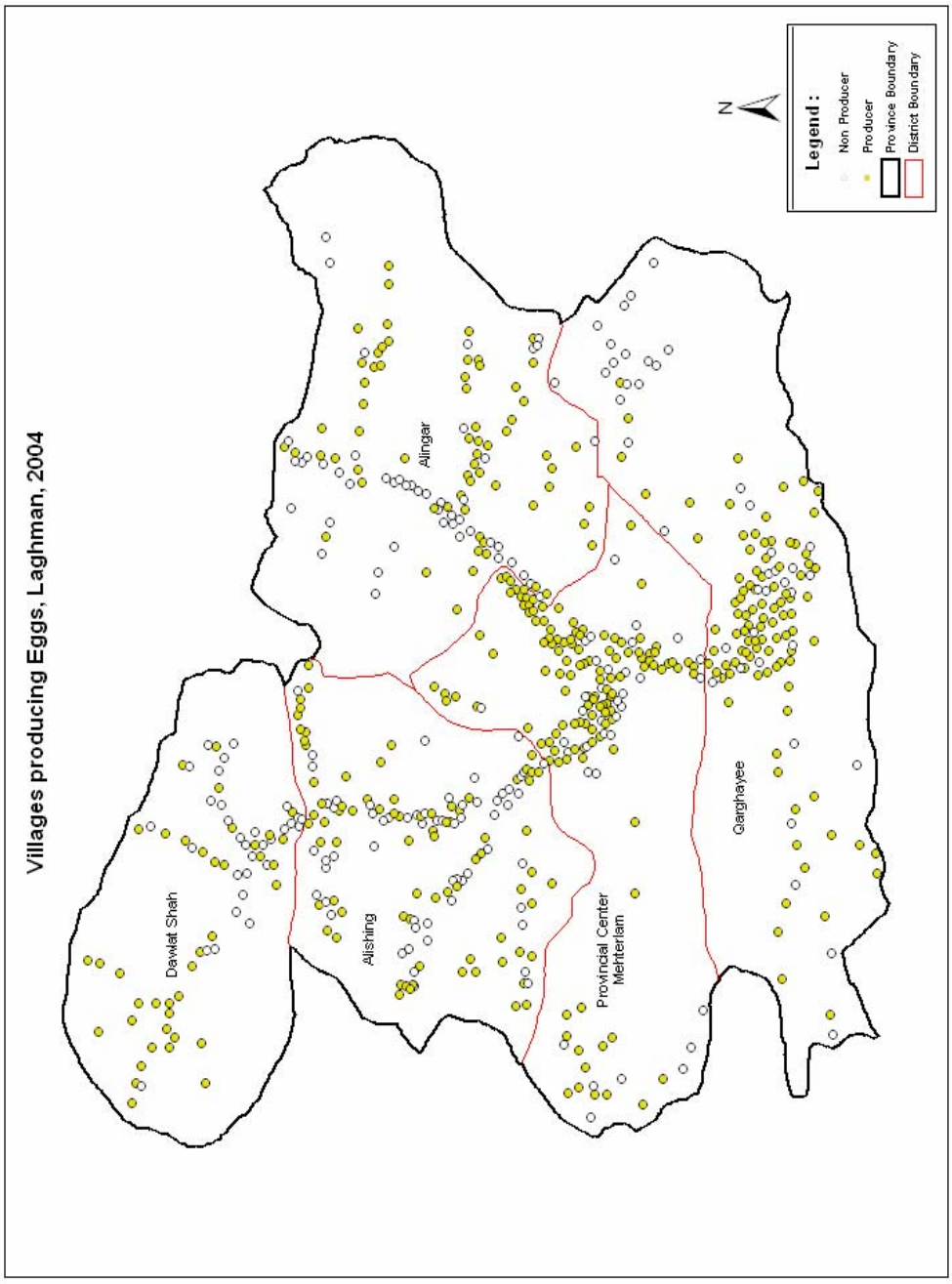
Annex 16


Villages producing Walnuts, Laghman, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Alingar
Qarghayee
Alishing
Mehterlam
Dawlat Shah

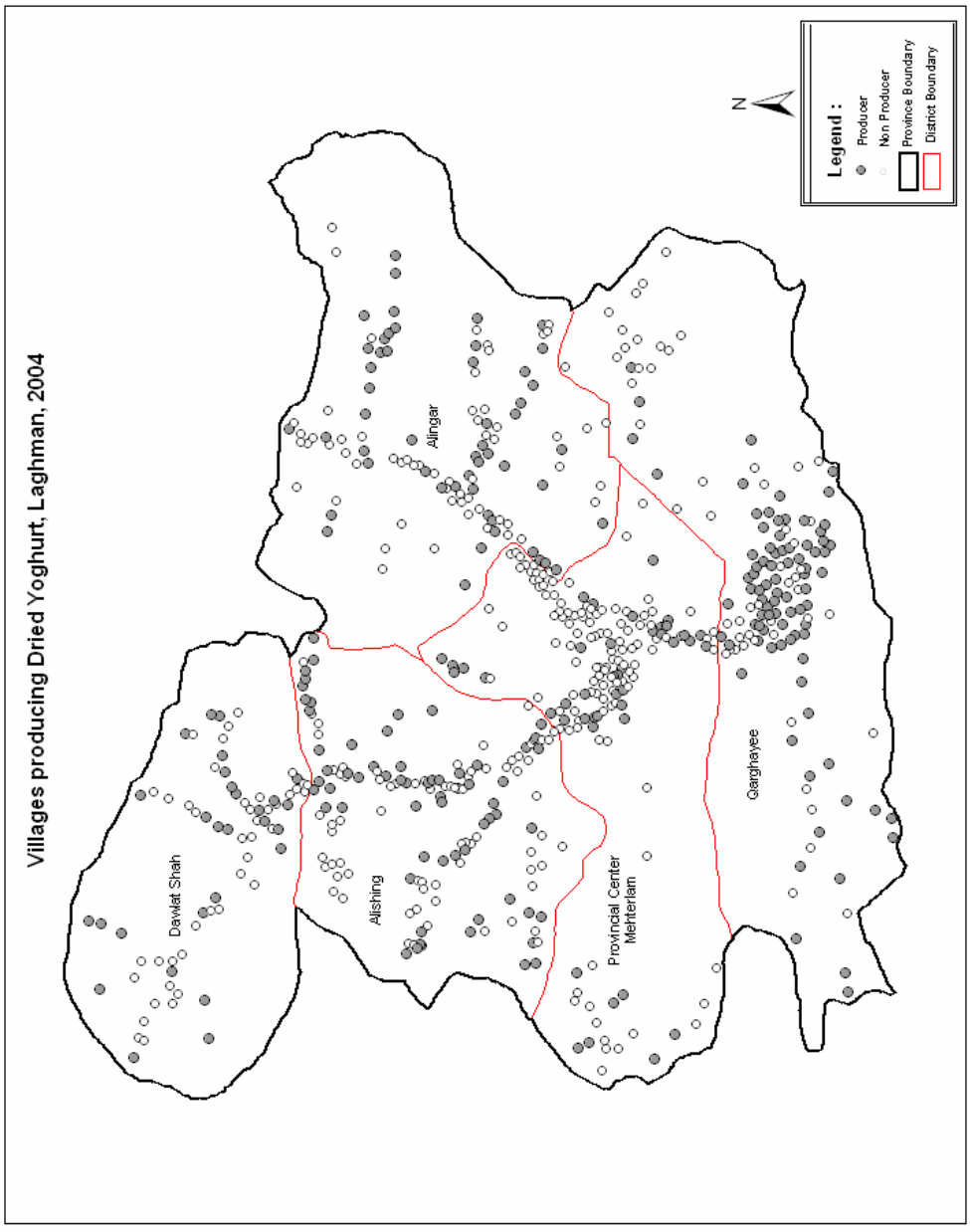
Annex 17


Villages producing Licorice, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Provincial Center
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

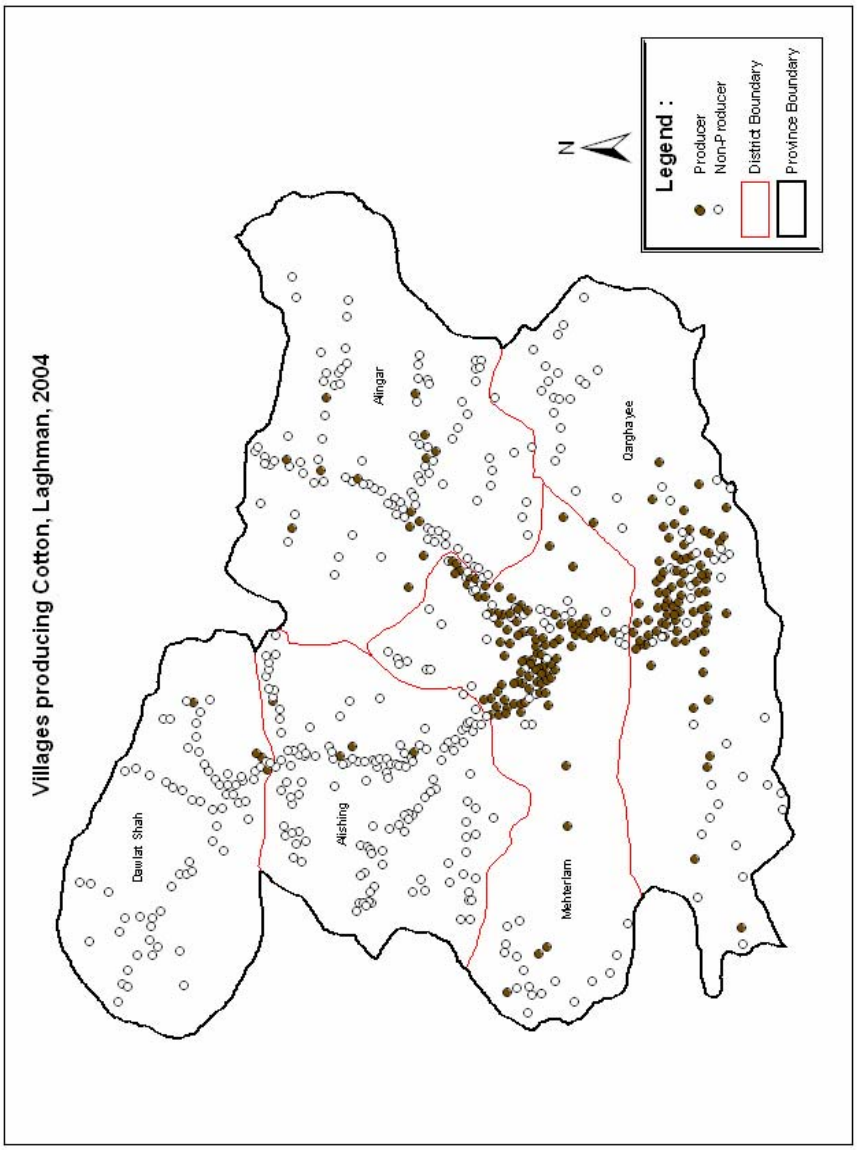
Annex 18


Villages producing Eggs, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Non Producer
Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Provincial Center
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

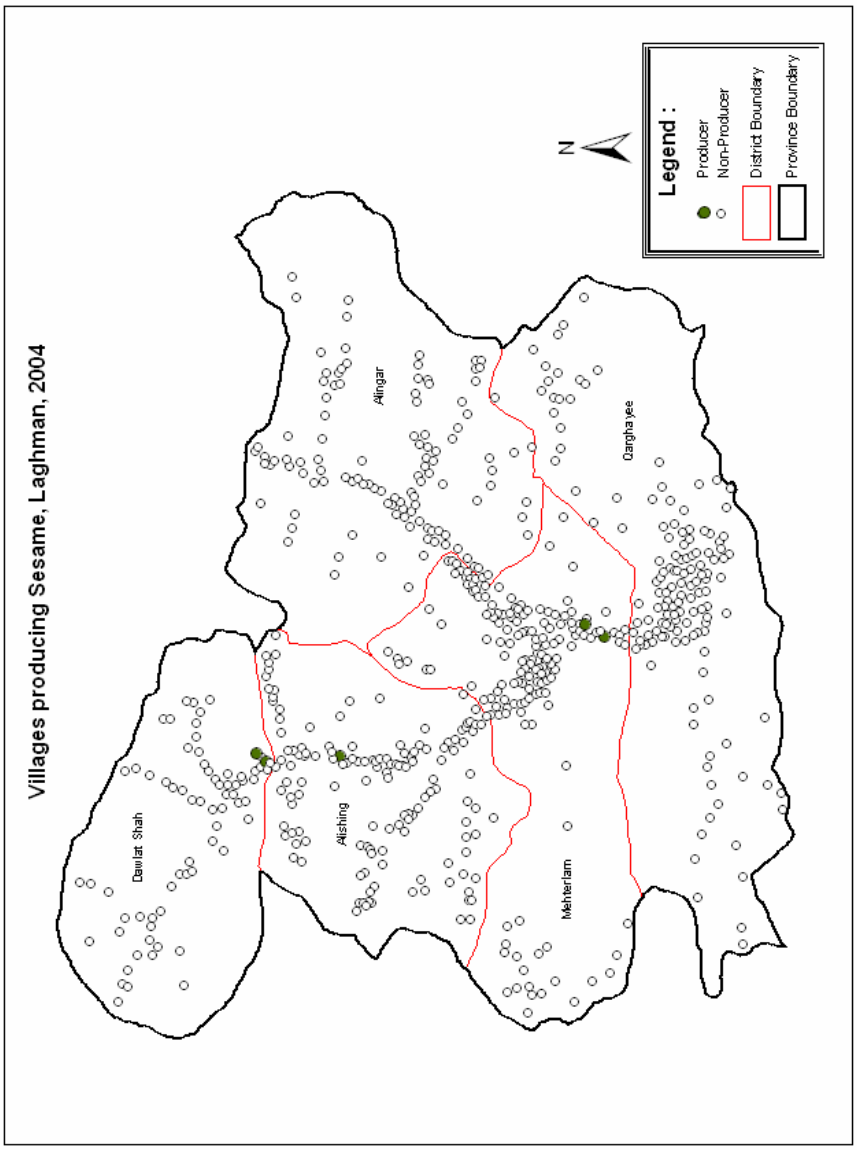
Annex 19


Villages producing Dried Yoghurt, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Provincial Center
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

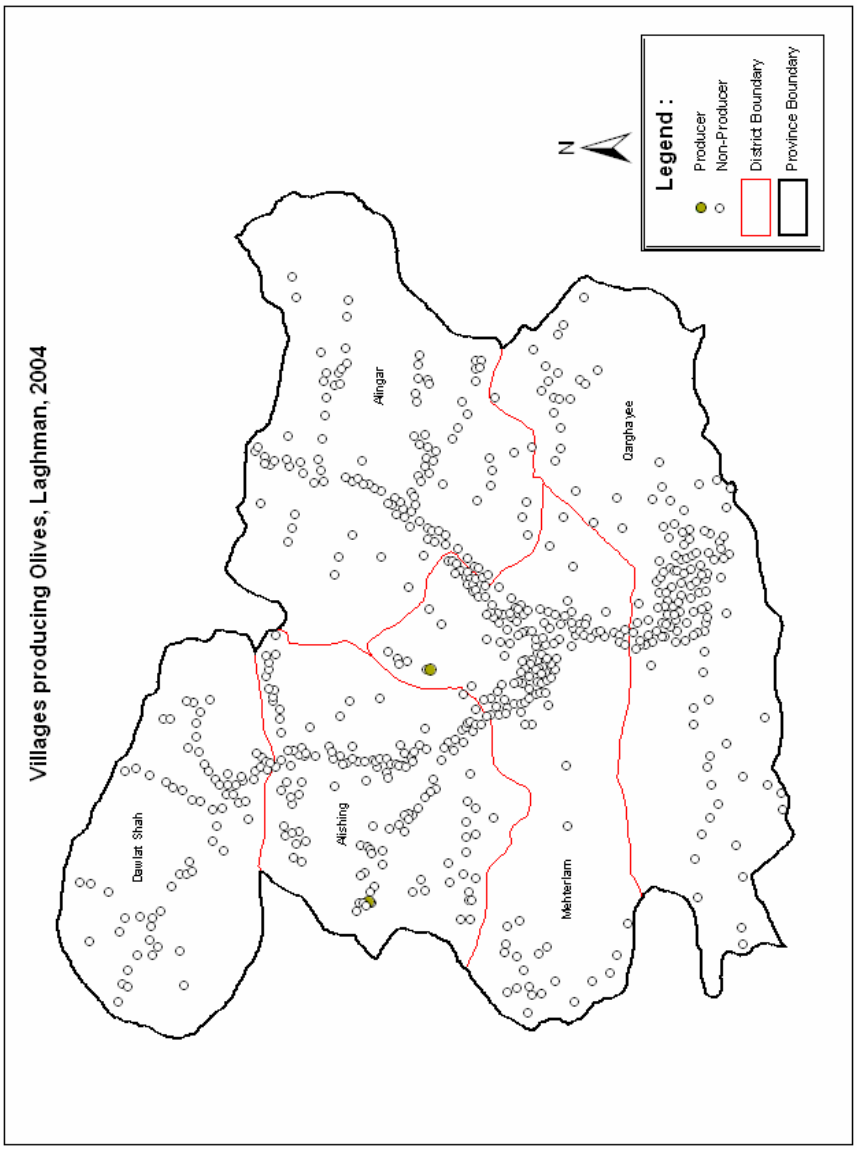
Annex 20


Villages producing Cotton, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Qarghayee
Alishing
Mehterlam
Dawlat Shah

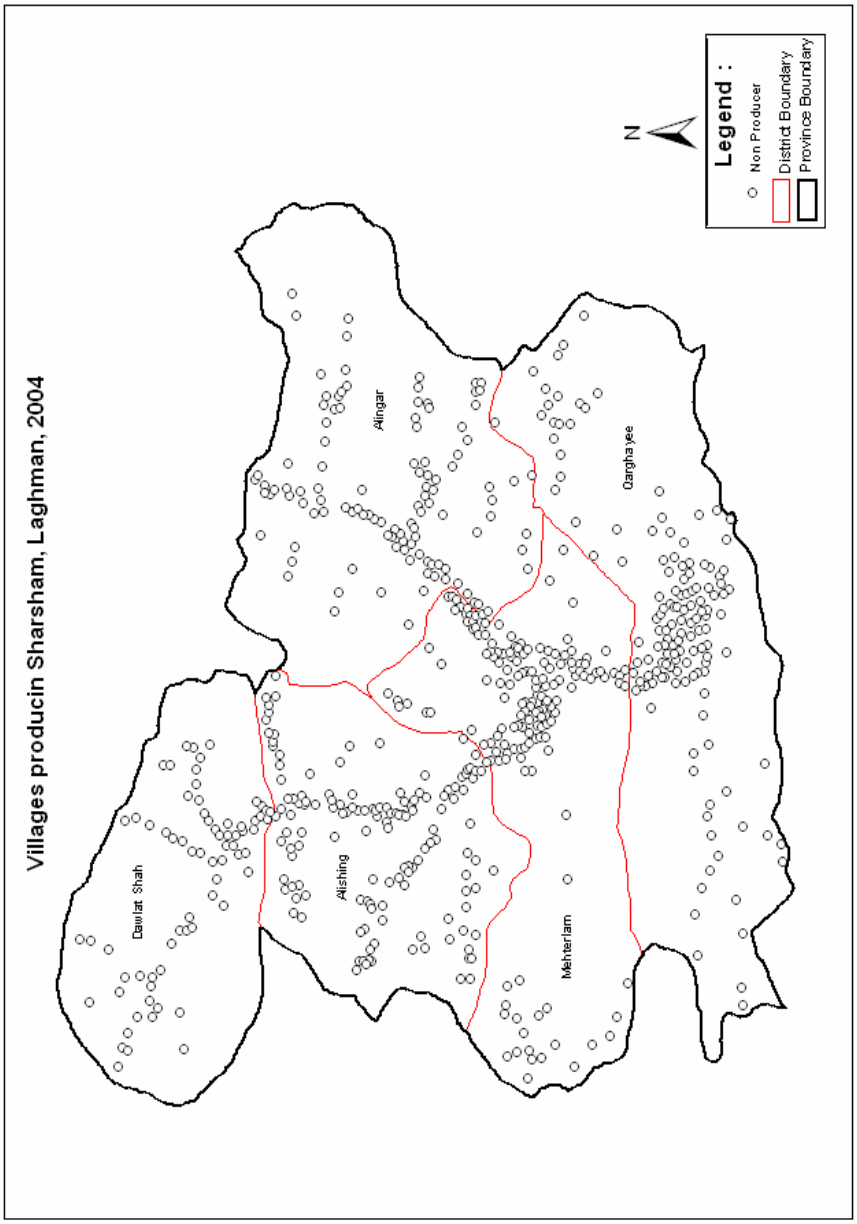
Annex 21


Villages producing Sesame, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Qarghayee
Alishing
Dawlat Shah
Mehterlam

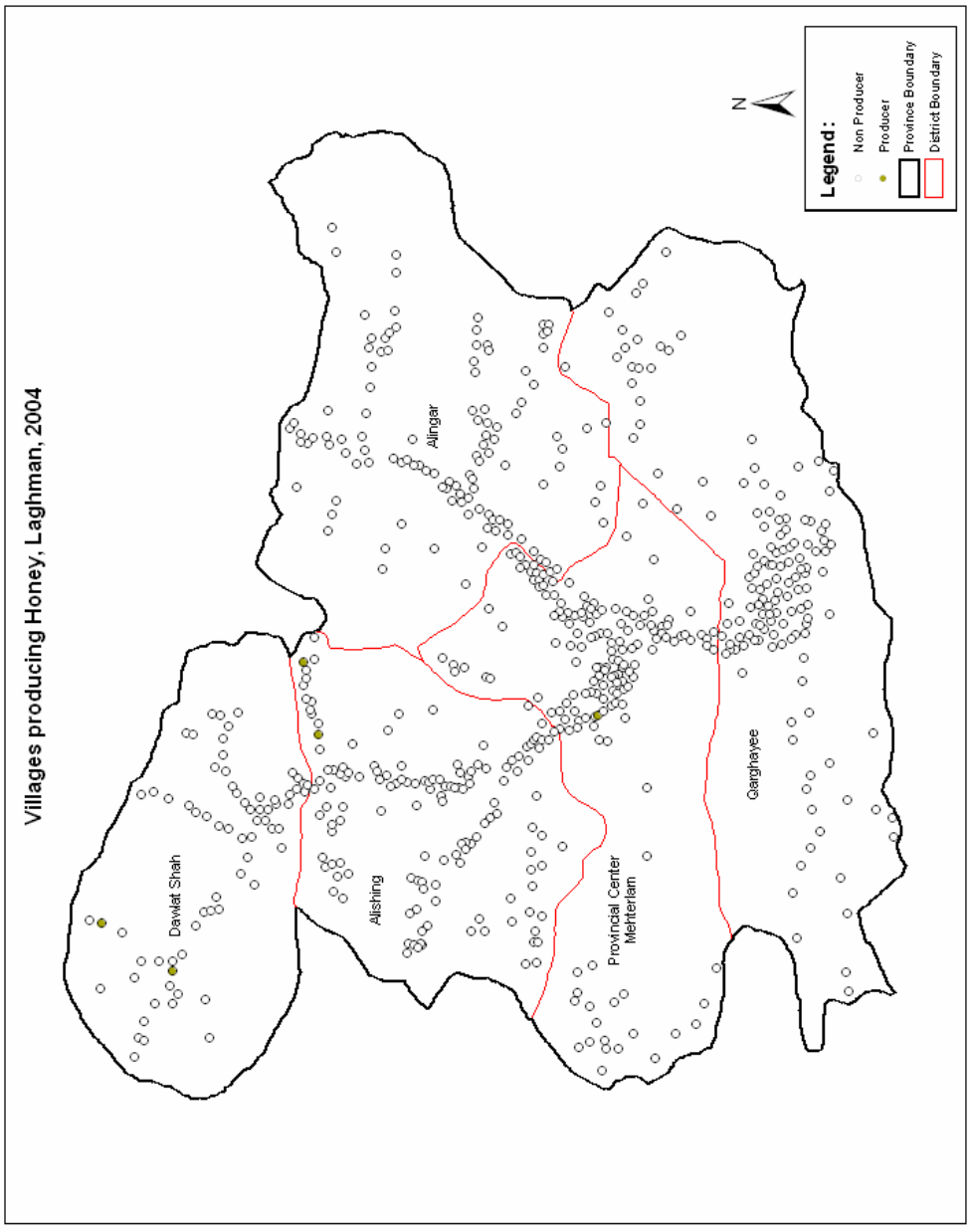
Annex 22


Villages producing Olives, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Qarghayee
Alishing
Dawlat Shah
Mehterlam

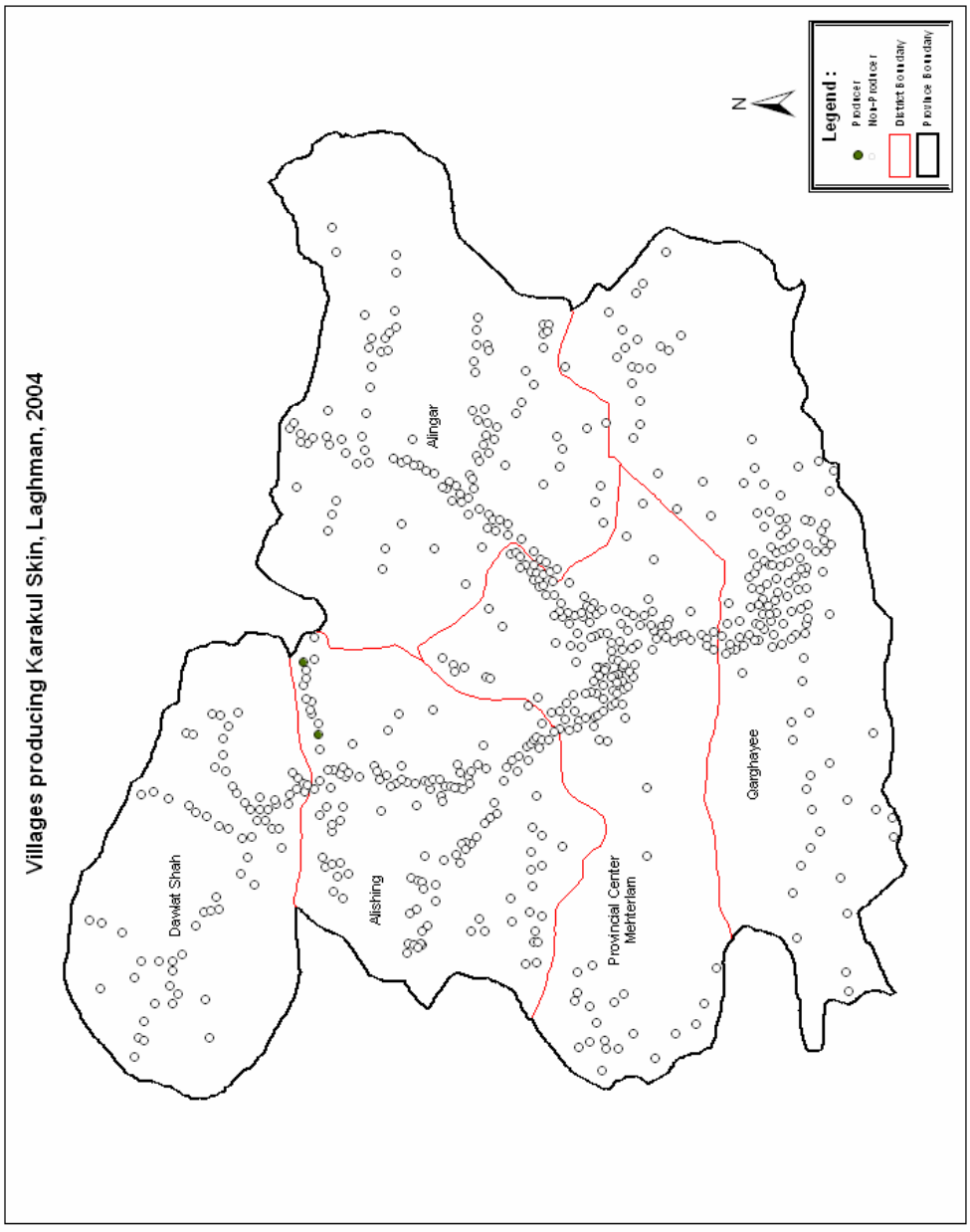
Annex 23


Villages producin Sharsham, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Qarghayee
Alishing
Dawlat Shah
Mehterlam

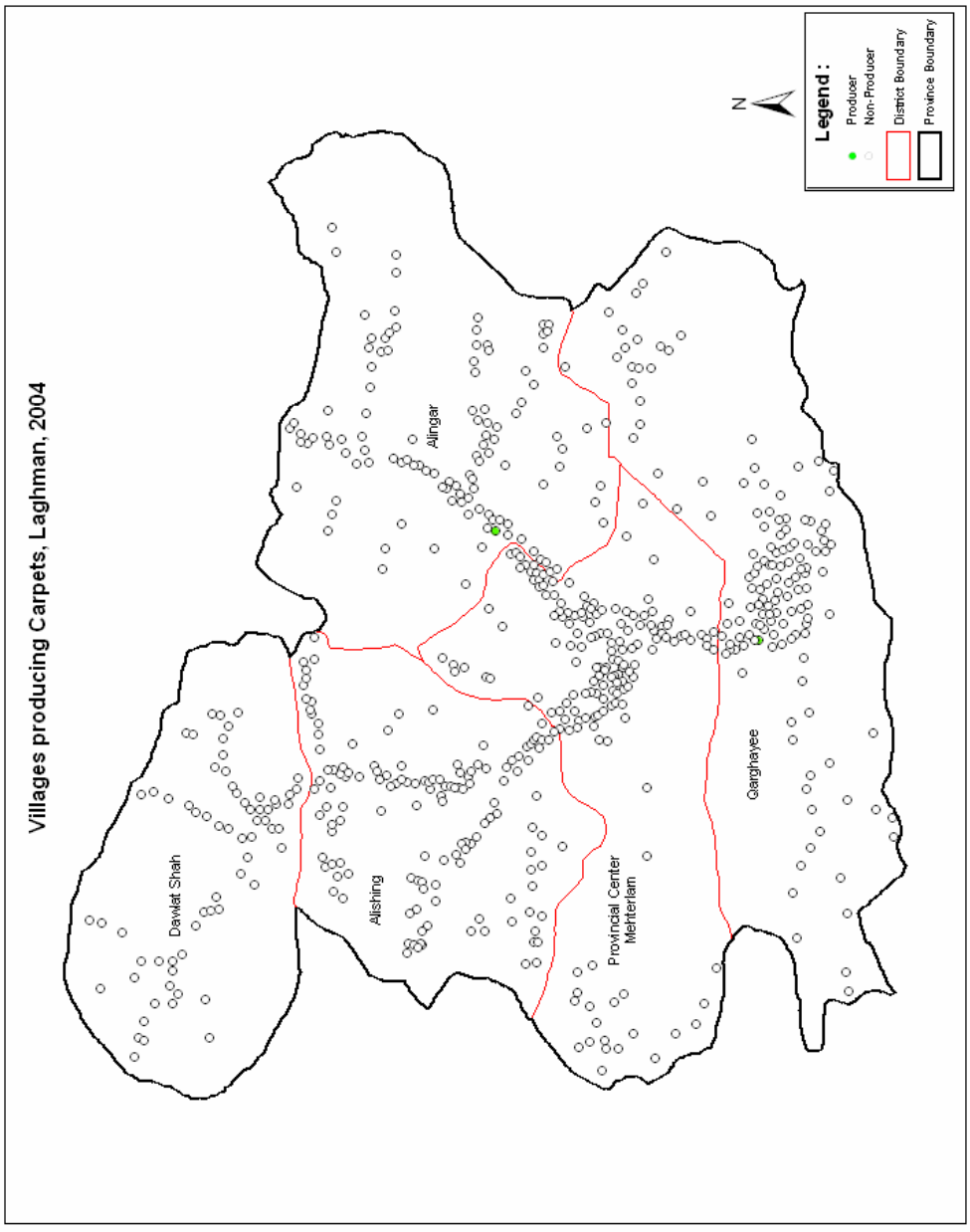
Annex 24


Villages producing Honey, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend:
Non Producer
Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Provincial Center
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

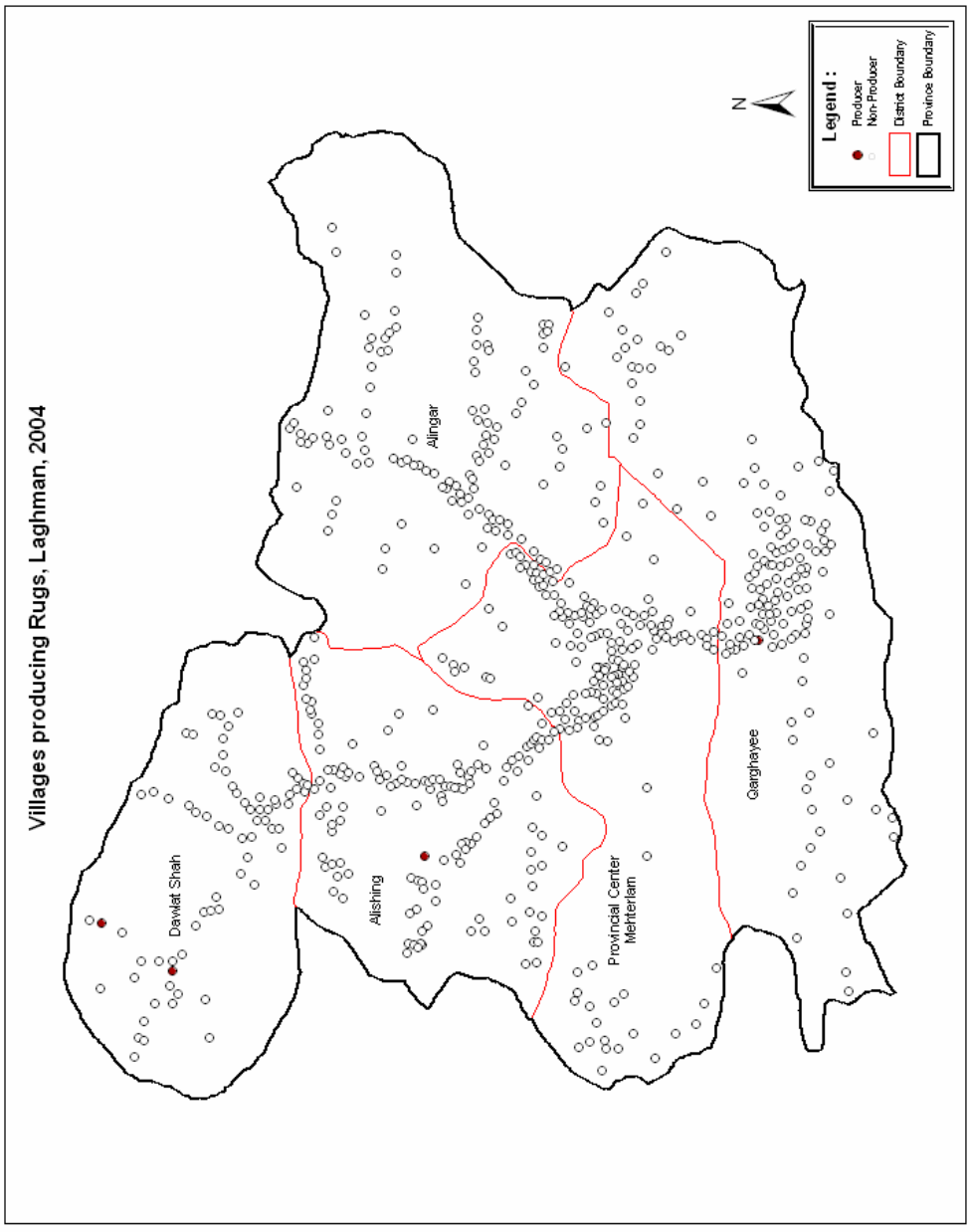
Annex 25


Villages producing Karakul Skin, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Province
Non-Province
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Provincial Center
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

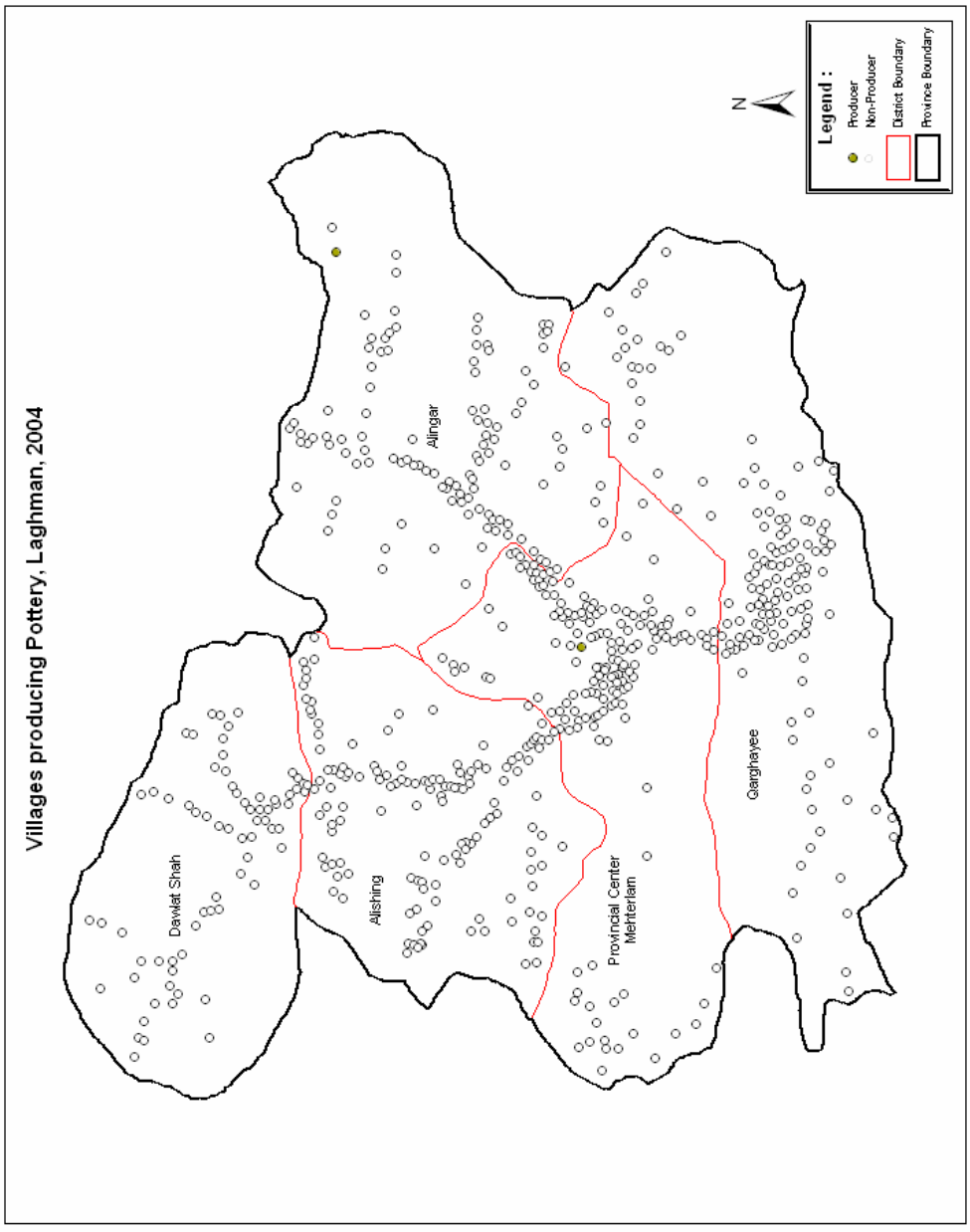
Annex 26


Villages producing Carpets, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Provincial Center
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

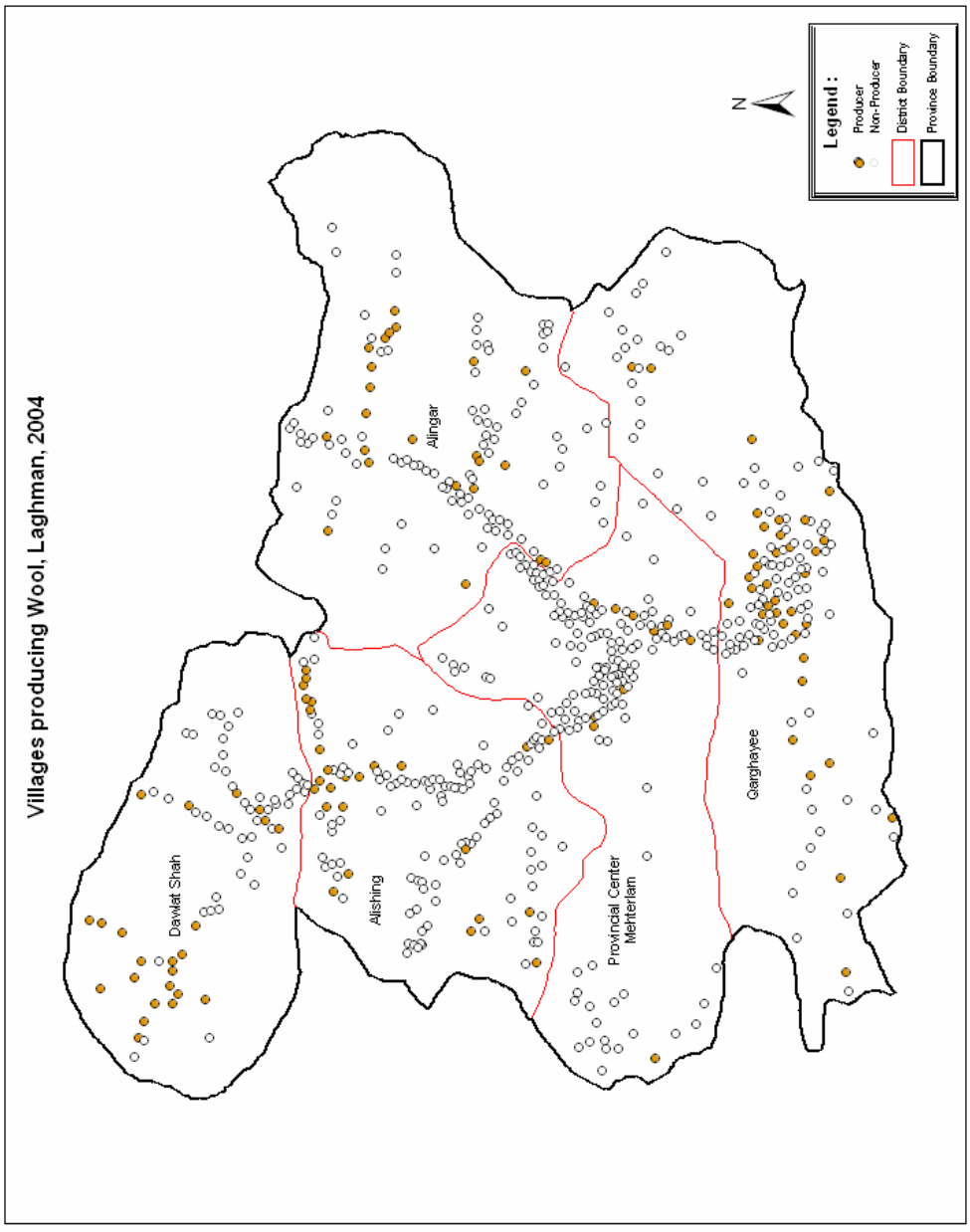
Annex 27


Villages producing Rugs, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Provincial Center
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

Annex 28


Villages producing Pottery, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Provincial Center
Mehterlam
Qarghayee

Annex 29


Villages producing Wool, Laghman, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Alingar
Dawlat Shah
Alishing
Qarghayee
Provincial Center
Mehterlam