

SURVEY OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

Hanne Christensen
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UNRISD

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PREFACE

The social situation of refugees has constituted an important part of UNRISD's research programme in the eighties. Work has been carried out on refugees in Tanzania, Somalia and Mexico but the biggest effort has been devoted to studying the socio-economic situation of Afghan refugees who constitute the largest concentration of refugees in any one country in the world. Previous work has comprised two small-scale surveys of food and related aspects in Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province in Pakistan.

The present monograph presents the findings of a large-scale survey on the skills, employment and income patterns, social relations, occupational aspirations and related aspects of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. The survey covered nearly 3,000 households in 58 villages through a stratified two-stage random sample. The information was obtained through a structural interview schedule. It is interesting to note that both male household heads as well as senior females were interviewed separately.

The results of the survey reveal a wealth of socio-economic information which should be useful for planning employment, training and assistance programmes for the refugees in Pakistan as well as for any initiatives that might be launched for the resettlement of refugees returning to Afghanistan. The survey shows that only 40 per cent of the males and 3 per cent of females above six years were literate. But despite relatively low literacy rates, especially among the adults, the Afghan refugees possess a wide range of skills. As might be expected, nearly 70 per cent of the male refugees were farmers. Of the rest, one in four claimed to have occupational skills such as driving, tailoring, carpentry, mechanics, teaching, engineering etc. No less than two thirds of women between the ages of 18 to 49 possessed such skills as tailoring, sewing, embroidery, weaving and spinning.

Nearly two thirds of the men and one out of every nine women were gainfully employed. In addition, most women did a variety of tasks at home. But employment for most refugees was irregular, part-time and low-paid. Nearly three quarters

of the household income excluding aid came from employment, 20 per cent from vegetable gardening, livestock and poultry etc., and the rest from remittances. There were considerable income inequalities: one third of the households earned less than 200 rupees per month while 14 per cent had incomes above 1000 rupees. A significant finding of the survey is that 10 per cent of the households did not earn any income at all.

The survey brings out that aid in the form of food, kerosene and cash played an important role in relieving poverty and in supplementing household incomes. But the official aid did not serve to even out income inequalities. This is understandable as aid is not related to household income, but not all refugees received aid. About one fifth of them were not registered for rations and not all the registered got their full entitlements. From a welfare point of view, a most important finding of the survey is that nearly 2 per cent of the refugees had neither income nor rations. This would amount to about 60,000 persons. Their survival presumably depended upon gifts, loans and begging. Many of the newly arrived refugees fell in this group.

Finally, in terms of interaction with the host society, the survey showed that 16 per cent claimed ties of friendship, while 5 per cent found themselves in conflict situations. Typically the conflicts revolved around access to firewood, pasture, drinking water and employment. Positive relationships in terms of friendship ties were most frequent in urban concentrations with long historical traditions of interaction between the two populations.

The study was made possible through co-operation between UNRISD, the Government of Pakistan and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees which also provided the bulk of the finance for the survey. I would like to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation to the co-operating institutions and to numerous refugees, both men and women, and the survey staff without whose help this study would not have been possible.

Dharam Ghai
Director

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NOTES AND NOTATIONS TO TABLES

1. Because of rounding, percentages do not necessarily add up to 100 or 100.0.
2. Apparent inconsistencies in totals between tables are explained by missing information on specific items. Thus, most household totals shown are below the nominal figure of 2,298. Similarly for individuals.
3. Both means and medians are shown in the tables. The mean is the total of the values divided by their number. The median is the central value when the values are ranged in order of magnitude, such that in grouped data approximately one half the values fall above, half below the median.
4. - denotes none.
5. 0 in percentages means a value of .4, respectively .04, or less.

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY FINDINGS

1. Background

Afghanistan and Pakistan accommodate some of the world's largest remaining tribal concentrations and a few of them, in particular the Pathans and the Baluchis, reside in both countries. Consequently the frontier between the two countries (the Durand Line) has been traversed frequently wherever the escarpment affords such opportunities, but in particular through passes such as the Khyber or Bolan, the former of which is located on the borderline in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), close to Peshawar, the provincial capital. Up to 1979 trading caravans of camels or vehicles crossed regularly, descending from Eastern Afghanistan to Peshawar in cold periods, climbing back at the return of the warmer weather. Vast numbers of seasonal labourers also followed this pattern. From 1978 onwards the traffic shifted in nature. Streams of escapees from the emerging conflict in Afghanistan poured over the Durand Line to seek refuge in Pakistan.

The North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Punjab, the three provinces in Pakistan that received the refugees in settled camps, cover greatly varied ecological zones: cool, barren highlands; semi-arid, hilly areas; lowland river tracts; and arid desert. There are heavily populated areas and uninhabited tracts, scattered accommodation units, hamlets and villages, and towns ranging from small-scale to very large-sized urban concentrations. Crop farming and animal husbandry mingle with craftsmanship, many kinds of business and industry. There are areas of brooding calm without visible activity and places of noisy, hectic action.

The Afghan refugees in Pakistan are now numbered in millions. They are still sustained by a large-scale relief operation. Viable means of livelihood have not been found

for them. Projects to induce income-generating activities, set up mainly on an experimental basis with a view to wider dissemination, so far cover but a small part of the population. As in most countries, finding employment has been the refugees' own affair. Rations of food and kerosene for cooking and heating, donated by the international community, are handed out to registered refugees on a monthly basis subject to availability of supplies. Many refugees also occasionally receive a limited cash allowance from the Government of Pakistan.

The majority of the refugees are accommodated in some 320 camp-like villages. Others reside on their own among the Pakistanis. 1/ The refugee villages are in part crowded, in part scattered, most often located near Pakistani villages or towns but occasionally in isolation. They vary in terms of population from a few thousand to more than one hundred thousand (the larger ones are divided into self-contained sectors which then become "villages" for administration purposes and for purposes also of the present survey). Each village is composed of numerous compounds which according to the refugees' tradition are usually walled-in to prevent passers-by looking into the accommodation area behind. A compound may be shared by several households. It commonly contains a number of dwellings in the form of either tents or katcha houses, containing sometimes two to three households, each one occupying a separate room. The villages are usually equipped with health, water, and education services. Many children can attend schools, sick people dispensaries or hospitals. Housing has been or is being constructed by the refugees following an initial issue of tents. The refugees have no right to buy land or other property and the refugees have not been allocated vacant areas for food production by the government. Some refugees have however made small kitchen gardens within the compound yard and quite a few have brought along livestock from Afghanistan.

A large part of the Afghan refugees, most of whom are orthodox Muslims, practice the cultural institution of

1/ The sample was drawn from a list of some 300 villages excluding the non-residential. By the time the survey was completed about 20 villages had been split up, making a total number of 320. It should be noted, however, that the splitting up did not affect the sampling so that in fact all 320 villages were included.

Purdah. Purdah involves, as far as is feasible, the separation of male and female activities in the sense that women are restricted to domestic activities and prohibited from embarking on trips beyond the compound wall unless special permission has been granted by the husband or other senior male. If permitted to leave the compound, the women must follow strict rules aimed at avoiding contact with men. In normal circumstances, women seen walking around in public areas on their own initiative would be considered shameless and as having degraded their male relatives. The men are responsible for relations of their household with the world at large, from modest domestic chores such as shopping to questions of employment, including women's employment in the home, and community management. The seclusion of women, based on religious and tribal tradition, is perforce associated with the domination by men in most domains of public and often private life. There is evidence that the pattern of Purdah, derived from Afghanistan, has been somewhat reinforced in the refugee villages. As a result, direct communication with the women and assessment of conditions in the households have been in general severely restricted. For example, programmes intended to improve the situation of women have been difficult to design and implement.

The men have their own concerns, some in relation to their stay in Pakistan, others with regard to the situation in Afghanistan where many spend part of the year. Their commitment is thus seriously divided between maintenance of the household, including employment, and affairs back home.

As noted, schemes for income generation have been few in number, but in recent years they have gained momentum to enable the refugees to become more independent. A solid basis of information on the socio-economic conditions of the refugee population is required for a systematic and targetted approach. Available case studies showed that, in the few areas examined, conditions varied widely in terms of skills, employment and self-reliance. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) therefore requested UNRISD to carry out a survey to provide data on these socio-economic issues for a representative sample of refugees covering the three provinces.

2. Objectives

The purpose of the research was to examine and provide statistically significant data giving the proportions of Afghan refugees residing in refugee villages who (i) are self-sufficient in the sense of having sufficient income to support themselves and their families, incomes being broadly interpreted to include earnings from wage employment, from self-employment in agriculture, including livestock, and in other forms: the earnings could be in cash or in kind, such as self-grown food; (ii) have some, but not necessarily sufficient, income; (iii) are potentially able to support themselves in the sense of having one or more able-bodied male household members; (iv) have occupational skills of various kinds. These were the initial concerns to which were later added items of relevance such as training programmes desired by the refugees, or social relationships between the refugees and the local populations.

It was further our intention to support the household data with relevant information on the local areas in which the refugees were located, notably on opportunities for employment and other sources of earnings. However, as no compatible information was available from other sources and given the severe time limit, this could not be done.

Answers to the following main questions were sought in the research (the formulation, but not the content, differs slightly from earlier project documents):

(a) What is the background of the refugees in terms of occupational training or skills and of previous occupations in Afghanistan?

(b) What is the employment structure of refugees and what are their earnings from employment?

(c) What are the incomes of refugee households from employment and other sources? How does income relate to needs, taking into account household size?

(d) What is the structure of the household in terms of earning **potential**?

(e) To what extent are incomes supplemented by aid?

(f) Which new skills are the refugees willing to learn and wish their children to acquire?

(g) What are the social relations between the refugees and the surrounding local population?

3. The Survey

UNRISD was requested to carry out a sample survey to answer the questions listed in the previous section. In line with the objectives, only refugees settled in the designated villages were included. The details of the survey design are given in Annex II. The sample was a stratified two-stage random sample in which villages were selected in a first stage and households within the selected villages in a second stage. Two thousand two hundred and ninety-eight households containing 19,653 individuals were interviewed out of a total (figures as of October 1985) of approximately 2,600,000 individuals (but compare the full account in Annex II). The sampling fraction was thus 1/133. However, what matters is not the sampling fraction but that the figures in each sub-group used in analysis, as well as the total, should be large enough to give statistically valid results, keeping in mind also the possibly distorting effect of the clustering of households in villages.

Stratification is a means of ensuring adequacy of figures within sub-groups or areas (such as the provinces) as well as improving statistical validity by reducing the degree of heterogeneity. Six strata were formed: Baluchistan and the Punjab constituted one stratum each. NWFP was divided into four strata: villages in tribal agencies and in isolated areas such as Chitral (hereafter referred to as the tribal agencies); those in fairly isolated areas beyond daily reach of a major source of employment; villages near main towns or distinct sources of employment (such as major development projects); and those near Peshawar and Kohat, which were thought to constitute a special case because of the relatively large size of these towns and the particularly heavy concentration of refugees nearby. A sub-division of Baluchistan into separate strata might have been desirable, but the required information was not available. Nor did the survey data permit a suitable division during analysis.

Refugee villages were allocated to the appropriate strata

and listed by size of population. Sixty-one villages were initially selected proportionate to size, i.e., the larger the village the greater its chance of being selected. In this way the number of households sampled **per village** could be the same without disturbing the principle that each household should have the same chance of selection. The allocation of the sample to strata was approximately proportionate to size of the strata in terms of estimated number of refugees. An exception was made in the Punjab. In order to reach the stipulated minimum sample size of 240 households the sample there was increased from about two to six villages.

A structured interview schedule was applied in the survey. A part was addressed to the male head of household, or other senior male, another part to a senior female, by a team of one male and one female interviewer. By this means it was hoped to obtain unbiased information on the situations of both men and women in the villages. Altogether, 110 questions were included in the schedule, most of them of a pre-coded nature, others in open-ended form. All questions were given a fixed wording. Before the schedule was finalized, the questions were tested with both men and women refugees. As a result, most of the questions were rephrased for greater precision, and the order of the questions was changed time and again in order to make the interview as fluent as possible for both parties and to ensure that sensitive questions came at the optimal stage. The interviews were conducted by Pakistani (and one Afghan) interviewers in the refugees' native languages.

The survey was carried out in the spring of 1986. As noted earlier, altogether 2,298 households were surveyed in 58 villages (listed in Annex V). The original target had been 2,440 households in 61 villages. Thus about 94 per cent of the target was reached. The remainder comprised, for example, households in villages in North Waziristan, a tribal agency, to which access was denied by the local authorities for security reasons. In another setting, about a dozen schedules had to be discarded because the information was dubious.

The Government of Pakistan authorized the survey and provided access to the villages. It was instrumental in arranging accommodation for the team. Government officials at all levels greatly facilitated the work. UNHCR and UNRISD provided the funds. Invaluable assistance was given by UNHCR head-

quarters, Geneva. The UNHCR mission in Islamabad and sub-offices in Peshawar (where the survey was co-ordinated) and Quetta provided constant support - greatly facilitating the survey and access to the refugees. The refugees themselves, apart from replying to the many interview questions went out of their way to provide hospitality. The survey staff accepted often trying conditions. 1/

4. Summary of Findings

The summary follows the order of questions listed in the previous section. Emphasis has been placed on results for the total refugee population, but major distinctions among provinces and strata within NWFP have been noted at the end of the section. The chapters that follow provide further detail.

A. What is the background of the refugees in terms of occupational training or skills, and of previous occupations in Afghanistan? Chapter II gives details of the former occupation in Afghanistan of the respondent, skills (defined here to include occupational training) and education of all household members, besides information on other characteristics of households and

1/ UNRISD is grateful to the following for their valuable contribution and sense of commitment: core survey staff: David Edwards and Shehla Zakaullah. Administrative and financial support: Tahir Aziz (UNHCR). Supervisors: Hamayun Kasi, Saadat Hussain Khan, Nazeer Marwat, and Zafaar Zeeshan. Interviewers and coders: Shaheena Agha, Amina Ahmad, Mukhtar Ahmad, Sabina Babar, Sonia Babar, Amjad Baber, Saeed Gul, Shaista Hamid, Abdul Hassan, Mohammad Iqbal, Mussarrat Jabeen, Talat Jabeen, Jehangir Kakar, Azim Khan, Humayun Khan, Ikramullah Khan, Javed Khan, Salar Khan, Saleem Khan, Shamin Khan, Shah Mahmood, Zafar Masood, Zia Mohiy-Ud-Din, Zafar Mumtaz, Shamsul Qamar, Syeda Mamoona Rehman, Syeda Moeena Rehman, Nuzhat Sadar, Abdul Sattar, Noshaba Shafiq, Syeda Azra Shah, Nasir Sharif, Nargis Sheerazi, Sabeeh Sheerazi, Zarnigar Tayyib, Rizwana Umer, Nasir-Ud-Din, Rafi-uz-Zaman, Shahzad Wadood, Badiuz Zaman Binyameen. Programmer: Dickson Yeboah (UNRISD). Beverly West assisted with the recruitment of survey staff and their training, Holly Edwards with logistics, Khalid Mahmud Shah (UNHCR) with initial preparations.

individuals, such as sex, age, tribal affiliation, or the year the refugee left Afghanistan.

About 70 per cent of the respondents had been farmers in Afghanistan, the remainder included sizeable groups of skilled manual workers and of professional, clerical and sales trades. Skills in agriculture apart, one male in six of those aged 12 or over claimed to have an occupational skill (one in four of the age group 18 to 49). A much larger percentage of women claimed to have a skill, about half of those aged 12 or over, more than two thirds of the age group 18 to 49. The great majority of the women were skilled in tailoring, sewing and embroidery, with a smaller number in beadwork, carpet weaving and trades such as cap-making, weaving or spinning. The range of skills among men was very much greater. Driving and tailoring were most frequently mentioned but Table 10 lists 33 other types of skills, including notably carpentry, mechanics or teaching, but also more unusual skills in the context, such as engineering, piloting of aircraft, medicine or lathe mechanics. Skills in handling arms were frequently mentioned but fell outside the scope of the survey and were therefore not tabulated.

Evidently, the significance of the skills must be judged in the context of demand for the skill, which is further discussed in chapter III. A number of those professing a skill in fact had labouring jobs requiring no skill. Most of the women with skills similarly had no gainful employment, although presumably they used their ability in tailoring or embroidery in the home. A further criterion is the level of skill or competence which in some cases may have been insufficient to satisfy the requirements of a specific job. In this sense, our figures are at best an approximation.

General education, including literacy, is also a skill of sorts, the relationship of which to employment is further examined in chapter III. About 40 per cent of the males aged 6 or more claimed literacy, as against 3 per cent of females. The great majority of the literate were below 18 years of age. However, even among men aged 18 to 49 the percentage was still 31 per cent. The majority of literate males had an incomplete primary education, but a quarter of the literate had complete primary education or better, and about 10 per cent of them completed middle or secondary or higher education. While the proportion of females with literacy was low (the

majority of the literate, moreover, were below 12 years of age), it may be useful, for training purposes, for example, to remember that a small pool of literate women does exist and that, through schooling provided in some villages, it is increasing each year. Thus, if present rates of educational provision continue and because of the characteristics of the age structure (children now aged 5-11 greatly outnumber adults now aged 18-24 - see Table A/6) the number of literate women aged 18-24 will have multiplied in ten years about eight-fold, the number of men about six-fold.

B. What is the employment structure of the refugees and what are their earnings from employment? Chapter III deals first with the employment and earnings of individual refugees before summarizing the situation in terms of joint household incomes. About two thirds of the men and one in nine of the women of prime working age (18-49) were in gainful employment, as well as much smaller proportions of the younger and older. Virtually all the women were self-employed in the home, in tailoring, sewing or embroidery, with small numbers also in carpet weaving and beadwork. Their median income was a low Rs. 90 per month.^{1/} The figure for gainful male employment, two thirds of the age group 18-49, may appear high. However, it conceals a considerable amount of under-employment. More than half had casual employment, working on average 16 to 18 days per month for relatively low incomes - Rs. 290 per month on average in the winter, Rs. 330 in the summer. Most of the work consisted of labouring in house construction, on the roads, or in general labouring. Agricultural work was relatively infrequent in the cool season; in the summer about one tenth of the casual labour was in agriculture.

The permanent work, which occupied about a tenth of the men aged 18-49 consisted partly of skilled work such as driving, partly of sales and service jobs, for example attending in tea-shops, partly of professions, such as teaching. Average income in this group was about Rs. 500 per month. Approximately one sixth of the age group were self-employed, half of them in shopkeeping, trade or business, with smaller numbers making a living from vehicles which they own, or from skilled trades such as carpentry or tailoring. Average monthly income

^{1/} At the time of the survey a Pakistani rupee was approximately one sixteenth of a US dollar.

was about Rs. 400, with however considerable variation around this figure, depending on the specific occupation.

In line with the terms of reference, the present report is deliberately descriptive rather than analytical. However, two tables in chapter III analyse the relationship of, respectively, education and skill to employment. By and large, possession of a skill or education did not help in finding employment. In fact, those with a "higher" education were more likely to be unemployed than the less educated, perhaps because they were more reluctant to accept casual or labouring jobs. On the other hand, among those in employment, possession of a skill or education does seem to have assisted in procuring the more desirable, better paid forms of employment.

In conclusion, a large proportion of the male refugees seeking jobs (many were otherwise occupied) succeeded in finding them, but the majority obtained only lowly, intermittent and often poorly paid employment. In spite of the seclusion of women, a surprisingly large proportion, namely 11 per cent, were in gainful employment.

C. What are the incomes of refugee households from employment and other sources? How does income relate to needs, taking into account household size? Employment was the main source of household income. Overall, about 75 per cent of total household income (not counting aid) was from employment, 15 per cent from livestock and poultry, 5 per cent from vegetables, smaller amounts from the remaining sources, such as remittances. The proportions varied with total income. Among the poorer households vegetables, livestock and poultry played a greater role, among the more affluent employment was more important.

Table 20 in chapter III shows the distribution of total household income, excluding aid. Median monthly income was Rs. 360 per household (which is to say that, by definition, 50 per cent obtained less, 50 per cent more than this figure). The mean was about Rs. 570. The difference between the two figures denotes severe inequality in incomes among households. About 10 per cent had no income at all, about one third had incomes below the nominal amount of Rs. 200. At the other end of the scale, about 14 per cent had incomes of Rs. 1,000 or more.

Household size was 8.5 on average, but highly variable. To take account of the relationship of income to the number of mouths to feed, per capita household incomes were calculated. The median was just below Rs. 50 per month (no account could be taken of age or sex of household members even though small children or the aged eat less than adolescents or working adults). As before, there was considerable variation. If it is stipulated that without aid refugees would require at least Rs. 75 per month per head for absolutely essential needs - perhaps more, as indicated in chapter III - about 70 per cent of the households would have insufficient income to cover minimum needs.

The survey shows that it takes on average about two years for the refugees to "settle down" in terms of employment and income. Refugees who have arrived within this time span clearly constitute a vulnerable group.

D. What is the structure of the household in terms of earning potential? It could be argued that the income figures, as in most surveys, are unreliable and possibly on the low side (see Annex II on methodology); that, however, the presence of an able-bodied male (ABM) in the household (meaning a male not disabled, aged 18 to 49 or 50) would ensure survival. Our figures show that 88 per cent of the households had an ABM, but that in fact the situation is more complex than this simple figure suggests. On the one hand, two thirds of the 12 per cent of the households without an ABM had an earner, either a younger or older man or a woman, or both. On the other hand, many households had an ABM but no earner, principally because of the frequent absence of the men in Afghanistan or their need to rest after travel. Thus about a fifth of the households with a single ABM, and even 10 per cent of those with two or three ABMs, had no earner. Therefore, if actual income is ignored, the criterion of survival is the presence of at least one earner, rather than an able-bodied male, in the household. In general, two or more earners may be needed to ensure that minimum needs can be met, particularly if one of the earners is a woman or an adolescent.

E. To what extent are incomes supplemented by aid? The survey shows that at present levels of income a majority of the refugees would be in dire stress without aid. As noted above, aid takes the form of rations of food and kerosene and of cash. To receive these, a refugee household must be

registered. ^{1/} Not all households are registered, and even if there is registration, this does not mean that the household receives rations in respect of all its members. If the information given to us is correct about 80 per cent of the households had one or more members registered. The remaining 20 per cent were unregistered for aid. Of the 80 per cent, slightly over one third (i.e., 30 per cent of **all** households) had all their members registered, one half had one or more members unregistered, and only a small minority (about 6 per cent of all households) had more registrations than household members. The details are shown in Table 29 of chapter IV.

Registration does not necessarily mean the receipt of rations. Virtually all those registered had received wheat and most of them kerosene, but only about half obtained tea and milk powder and about a third sugar and edible oil. The figures relate to the month prior to interview, but they seem to be fairly typical. The cash allowance was received, if at all, once a year. About 40 per cent of the households said they had received no cash during the previous 12 months. The average amount for the 60 per cent who received some cash was approximately Rs. 300 for the 12 months, or Rs. 25 per household per month.

We have attempted to relate the amount of wheat (by far the most important item) received to household income. Both figures have been converted to per capita terms to take into account the varying size of household. For practical reasons, the distribution of rations by the authorities cannot readily take account of household income, and this is reflected in the figures which show that rations are distributed irrespective of household income (there is a slight association between income and receipt of wheat, a greater proportion of those with high than with low incomes receiving the full allowance of 15 kg. of wheat per capita). On the other hand, the system results in relatively large numbers of households most in need, because they have no income, getting no or insufficient wheat - a fifth of those without income of their own receive no wheat

^{1/} For details on the registration procedure and distribution, see Hanne Christensen, **Sustaining Afghan Refugees in Pakistan**, UNRISD, Geneva, 1983 and **Afghan Refugees in Pakistan: From Emergency Towards Self-Reliance**, UNRISD, Geneva, 1984.

- whereas at the other end many of the households who do not need the rations because they have sufficient incomes nonetheless receive the wheat. The impact of the (small) cash allowance is evidently much more insignificant, but in this case also the distribution is approximately independent of needs. Overall, about 2 per cent of the households received neither wheat nor other income, another 11 per cent received no wheat and a per capita income which on the criterion established earlier, Rs. 75 per head per month, had incomes below the minimum. On the other hand, it is evident that receipt of wheat and other rations placed many of the households below the minimum line of Rs. 75 per capita on the basis of their own incomes, above the minimum.

F. Which new skills are the refugees willing to learn and wish their children to acquire? Male respondents were asked to suggest training programmes for refugee men in general. The great majority mentioned one or more programmes. About half the suggestions were for training in driving and tailoring. Mechanics, carpentry, masonry and carpet weaving received fairly strong support. Altogether, 24 specific types of training were suggested. Another question put to the same respondents concerned the kind of job the men would like the boys in their households to have when they grew up. The replies were very much more idealistic than to the previous question, reflecting quite another perspective. Liberal professions, especially teaching and medicine, were mentioned by more than half the respondents. Skilled manual jobs which had fully accounted for replies to the previous question accounted for merely 31 per cent. The women respondents, asked the same question about their sons, expressed a similar pattern of preferences. "Educated" jobs accounted for about two thirds of the total, manual skilled jobs for another fifth.

Asked about training programmes for other women and for their daughters, most of the women considered that such programmes were desirable. On the other hand, their suggestions were restricted to the small number of skills which many of them already possessed, namely tailoring, embroidery, beadwork, carpet weaving, knitting and domestic work.

G. What are the social relations between the refugees and the surrounding local population? The survey suggests that the refugees and their hosts interact both positively and

negatively, but that on the whole the relationships are limited, particularly so, as might be expected, in the more isolated areas. About 16 per cent of the refugees reported ties of friendship with Pakistanis living outside the refugee village, in the majority of cases involving mutual visits. Smaller proportions reported conflict, about 5 per cent of all households over firewood, 4 per cent over pasture land, 2 per cent over employment. Other, minor sources of conflict were over rights of passage, drinking water, the use of vehicles belonging to refugees, access to Pakistani cemeteries and similar. These figures are global and may conceal intensive problems in specific villages. Those of Mianwali in the Punjab are mentioned below.

The provinces and, within NWFP, the strata, vary significantly in respect of some of the findings cited here. Thus, refugees in NWFP had better education than those in Baluchistan or the Punjab, and within NWFP refugees in villages near Peshawar and Kohat of both sexes were the most advanced in this respect. As regards skills, NWFP also preceded the other two provinces. Some of this may reflect in employment. The Punjab had a smaller proportion of refugees in permanent employment than NWFP, but larger proportions in casual employment and among those not employed, whether or not they are seeking work. Within NWFP, refugees in villages near Peshawar and Kohat had the highest proportion of males in permanent employment and in self-employment and the least in casual work. Baluchistan can claim the greatest proportion of women in employment, the tribal agencies the least.

The sources of household income varied relatively little among the provinces and strata. However, the tribal agencies received less, villages near Peshawar and Kohat more, income from employment than the other areas. Refugees in the Punjab received smaller proportions of income than the other areas from livestock, poultry and vegetables. Median total and per capita household incomes were both significantly higher in villages near Peshawar and Kohat and lower in the Punjab and in the tribal agencies than elsewhere. Per capita income was almost twice as high in villages near Peshawar and Kohat than in the tribal agencies. A partial explanation may be the smaller number of earners per household in the tribal agencies, but this explanation does not apply to the Punjab. One reason for lower income in the Punjab may be the more restricted offer of occupations.

As regards aid, the Punjab had the greatest proportion of households with at least one member registered, Baluchistan and, within NWFP, the villages near Peshawar and Kohat the least. More Punjab refugee households received wheat and kerosene, and more households in the tribal agencies received tea, dried milk and edible oil than in other areas. On the other hand, fewer refugee households in the Punjab as well as in Baluchistan had obtained a cash allowance in the previous 12 months.

The pattern of choice as regards training programmes and occupational choice for the children did not greatly vary among the provinces. The male respondents in NWFP and the Punjab tended to favour training in driving more than respondents in Baluchistan. Carpentry was least favoured in the Punjab; more female respondents in NWFP favoured training in tailoring than did those in Baluchistan, and so on. But these differences among provinces should be carefully re-examined and explanations sought locally by project personnel before being used to formulate programmes.

Finally, social relations varied significantly among provinces and strata. Refugees in the Punjab differed from the remainder in this as in many other matters. Mianwali, where the refugees are located, probably contains the largest concentration of refugees in the country. It is well isolated physically, at some distance from the nearest town, and socially. A smaller proportion of the refugees than in other areas spoke the same language as the local population, the proportion of refugees in Mianwali claiming ties of friendship was well below that elsewhere, whereas on the other hand conflicts were considerably more common, especially over firewood and pasture. Refugees in the tribal agencies, in some of which they outnumber the local population, also reported fewer friendships and more conflict. Refugees near Peshawar and Kohat, on the other hand, were the most integrated. They tended to speak the same language and almost one fifth claimed friendships with Pakistanis. Conflicts were rare, although they existed.

II. GENERAL BACKGROUND AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REFUGEES

This chapter describes the geographic and social background of the Afghan refugees, essential information for an appreciation of the employment and income situation described in the chapter that follows.

1. Origin

The places of origin of the refugees cover almost all of Afghanistan, but some regions have witnessed a greater exodus to Pakistan than others. Refugees come from 23 of the country's 26 provinces. Sixty-two per cent come from a belt of Afghanistan lying within 200 km of the Pakistan border, most of them from three provinces bordering on the Pakistan frontier, namely Kunar, Nangrahar, and Paktya. Almost one fifth come from Kabul and Quandahar, which form the two largest population concentrations in the country (Table 1).

The refugees belong to various tribal groupings (Table 2). Each tribal group is in turn divided into a number of clans, some of which are constantly undergoing modification and amalgamation as part of an ongoing social process. The information obtained from the survey is limited to the tribal affiliation. Twenty-three distinct tribes of widely varying size are represented in the sample. About 70 per cent of the households represent tribes belonging to the Pathan people, of which the Ghilzai alone make up almost one half. Other important Pathan tribes include the Durrani and the Safi Wadair (9.7 and 9.0 per cent, respectively). Major non-Pathan tribes are the Tajik (6.4 per cent) and the Baluch (4.6 per cent).

The refugees are mainly of farming background (Table 3). Almost 70 per cent of the respondents (the question was asked of respondents, not of all individuals in the households) held agricultural occupations in Afghanistan. About 9 per cent

Table 1
PROVINCE OF ORIGIN IN AFGHANISTAN

Province	No. of households	Per cent
Baghlan	60	2.6
Balgh	12	.5
Bamjan	4	.2
Farah	1	.0
Ghazni	32	1.4
Herat	2	.1
Helmond	123	5.4
Jowzjan	1	.0
Kabul	213	9.3
Kapisa	3	.1
Kunar	294	12.8
Kunduz	66	2.9
Laghman	83	3.6
Logar	193	8.4
Nangrahar	420	18.3
(including Jalalabad)		
Nimroz	3	.1
Paktya	378	16.4
(including Khust)		
Parwan	35	1.5
Quandahar	223	9.7
Samangan	7	.3
Uruzgan	18	.8
Wardak	19	.8
Zabul	56	2.4
Origin not stated	52	2.2
Total	2298	100.0

Table 2
TRIBAL AFFILIATION

Tribe	No. of households	Per cent
Baluch	106	4.6
Durrani	223	9.7
Ghilzai	729	31.7
Hazara	6	.3
Jazi-Zagai	40	1.7
Kakar	21	.9
Mamund Mamoon	14	.6
Mangal	60	2.6
Mashwani	14	.6
Masood	23	1.0
Mohmand	157	6.8
Nooristani	10	.4
Qureshi-Arab	53	2.3
Safi/Wadair	206	9.0
Salar Zai	15	.7
Shinwari	94	4.1
Syed Miagan	48	2.1
Tajik	146	6.4
Utman Kheil	7	.3
Uzbek	6	.3
Wardak	17	.7
Yousaf Zai	18	.8
Zadran-Jadran	49	2.1
Miscellaneous*	176	7.6
Affiliation not stated	60	2.6
Total	2298	100.0

* Fewer than 5 cases per tribe.

were in skilled manual work, and 7 per cent in sales. Unskilled labour and professional occupations were each held by about 5 per cent.

Table 3
FORMER OCCUPATION IN AFGHANISTAN
(Respondents only)

Occupation	No.	Per cent
Agricultural	1528	69.8
Skilled manual	186	8.5
Labourers	124	5.7
Sales	148	6.8
Services + transport	32	1.5
Clerical	22	1.0
Professional	119	5.4
Government service	19	.9
Armed forces and police	12	.5
Total	2190	100.0

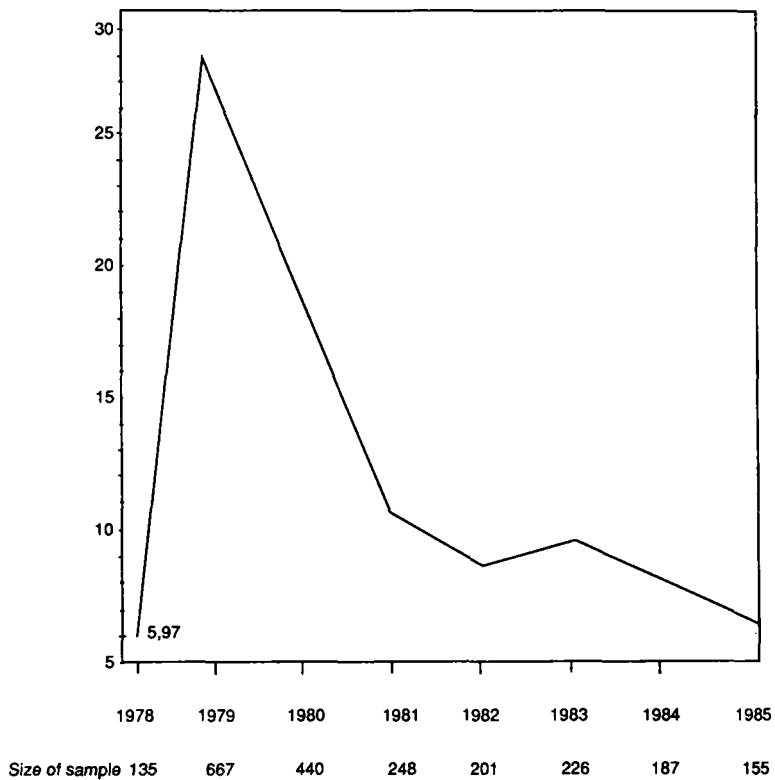
As might be expected, the distribution of refugees within Pakistan in terms of province of origin and tribe is not random. Annex Tables A/1 and A/2 show the degree of clustering in the six strata. Thus, by way of example, Baluchistan has concentrations of refugees from Ghazni, Helmod, Quandahar, Uruzgan, Wardak, and Zabul (Annex Table A/1). In terms of tribes, it has concentrations of Baluch, Durrani, Hazara, Kakar, Syad Miagan, Utman Kheil, and Uzbek (Annex Table A/2).

2. Year of departure from Afghanistan, duration of stay in present village and summer migration

There is some evidence, shown in the following chapter, that newcomers have lower incomes than earlier arrivals and that, in fact, refugees require two to three years "to settle down" economically speaking. The chart shows the distribution by year of departure from Afghanistan. The first refugees came in 1978; the movement reached a peak in 1979 and 1980. It then declined gradually, but very substantial numbers continued to arrive right up to the time of the survey. About 16 per cent of the refugees can be classified as "newcomers" in the

YEAR OF LEAVING AFGHANISTAN

Percentage of sample



sense that they left Afghanistan in 1984, 1985 or 1986. As shown in the following chapter, by 1986 they had not reached the average income level of earlier arrivals.

The pattern of settlement of refugees within Pakistan by year of departure has changed since 1978, mainly as a result of opening refugee villages in the Punjab (Mianwali). The proportions settling in NWFP (more precisely those in NWFP at the time of the survey) declined from about 80 per cent of departures in 1978 to about 50 per cent of departures in 1983, as refugees were encouraged to move to Mianwali. The trend has been reversed since 1984, smaller proportions going to Mianwali and larger proportions to NWFP and Baluchistan (Table 4, see also Annex Table A/3 for details):

Table 4
YEAR OF LEAVING AFGHANISTAN
BY PRESENT LOCATION IN THE THREE PROVINCES

Year of departure	Present location				percentages
	NWFP	Baluchistan	Punjab	Total	(Sample size)
1978	82	17	2	100	(135)
1979	78	21	1	100	(667)
1980	77	21	2	100	(440)
1981	71	20	9	100	(248)
1982	50	22	28	100	(201)
1983	47	17	36	100	(226)
1984	62	20	18	100	(187)
1985	65	25	10	100	(155)
1986	74	26	--	100	(19)
Total	69	21	10	100	(2278)

(Note that the present location is not necessarily the refugees' first location.)

The timing of the exodus is related to the course of the upheaval. People in areas seriously affected by violence fled in response to the escalation of danger. People accustomed to regular migration across the border would know where to go. Thus, transhumans, nomads, and traders who, before the upheaval, periodically went to lowland pastures and towns of the Frontier as part of their tradition, would head for their

usual destinations. When immediate reception areas reach their absorption capacity, new arrivals would have to go to reception schemes in other areas. Moreover, upon arrival in Pakistan, refugees often spend some time with relatives or friends before or while registering. Some reside initially outside the formal refugee villages, others in them. Registration most commonly implies allocation to a specific village and access to some relief. Normally, refugees registered in a specific village actually reside there. There are exceptions, however, in places such as Peshawar and Dir district, where refugees collect their rations in a designated location but live in private accommodation. Some refugees have changed villages since first arriving in Pakistan. The duration of residence in the village at the time of the survey is shown in Table 5.

Table 5
LENGTH OF STAY IN PRESENT REFUGEE VILLAGE

Length of stay in years	No. of households	Per cent
under 1/2	42	1.8
1/2 to under 1 1/2	236	10.3
1 1/2 to under 2 1/2	298	13.0
2 1/2 to under 4	303	13.2
4 -	269	11.7
5 -	273	11.9
6 -	435	18.9
7 -	389	16.9
8 -	46	2.0
unknown	7	.3
Total	2298	100.0

In addition to movements into, out of, and among, refugee villages, there is another kind of migration, in this case seasonal, on the part of refugees in villages located in the warm plains near the Indus, in Mianwali and the districts of Bannu and D.I. Khan.

As Table 6 indicates, about two thirds of the refugee households in Mianwali and virtually all the households in the two villages examined in Bannu and D.I. Khan moved in the summer to cooler areas, mainly Waziristan. There was very

little movement of this kind among refugees located elsewhere. The cost of this movement is considerable both in terms of actual moving expenses (lorries are normally hired) and probably in terms of foregone employment. Many refugees said in informal discussion that they would much prefer to stay all year round but could do so only if provided with electric fans, for the time being an unlikely eventuality since none of the villages involved are equipped with electricity.

Table 6
TRANSHUMANCE: MOVEMENT BY COOL AND WARM
SEASON LOCATION

Warm season location	Cool season location			
	Punjab (Mianwali)	D.I.Khan and Bannu	Others	Total
North Waziristan	84 (36.8)	36 (45.0)	2 (.1)	122 (5.3)
South Waziristan	22 (9.6)	29 (36.3)	5 (.3)	56 (2.4)
Other districts in NWFP	32 (14.0)	9 (11.3)	10 (.5)	51 (2.2)
Punjab (excl. Mianwali)	10 (4.4)	--	1 (.1)	11 (.5)
Location unknown	5 (2.2)	3 (3.8)	3 (.2)	11 (.5)
Sub-total: All movers	153 (67.0)	77 (96.3)	21 (1.1)	251 (10.9)
No move	75 (33.0)	3 (3.8)	1969 (98.9)	2047 (89.1)
Total	228 (100.0)	80 (100.0)	1990 (100.0)	2298 (100.0)

3. Household Size, Age and Sex

The household as defined in Annex II is normally larger than the "family" since it may include not only the family proper but also remoter relatives, or friends. Thus, (average) mean household size in the survey was 8.5 compared with the Government of Pakistan's average "family" of 6.3. Household size is important *inter alia* in relaying the household's requirement for income as compared with actual income received. The size of households varies widely, from 1 to 32; about 70 per cent of the sample, however, are fairly close to the average, comprising between 6 and 10 members (Table 7).

Table 7
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS

No. of household members	No. of households	Per cent
1	3	.1
2	9	.4
3	27	1.2
4	74	3.2
5	163	7.1
6	233	10.1
7	433	18.8
8	400	17.4
9	302	13.1
10	254	11.1
11	107	4.7
12	78	3.4
13	51	2.2
14	48	2.1
15	24	1.0
16	20	.9
17	22	1.0
18	16	.7
19	9	.4
20	8	.4
21-25	8	.4
26-32	8	.4
Total	2297	100.0

As shown in Annex Table A/4, NWFP contains rather fewer small households (4-6 members) and more large ones (10-12 in particular) than Baluchistan and the Punjab.

As regards age, the refugee population is notable for a very large proportion (60 per cent) of children and juveniles under 18, exceeding even the very high proportion in the local Pakistani population. The average by single years is about 4 per cent per year up to 12 years of age (on the basis of the grouping shown in the tables), about 2 per cent per year in the age group 12-17, just about 1 per cent per year in the groups 18-34, 0.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent per year in the following two age groups (Table 8 and Annex Tables A/5 and A/6). As is normal in a largely illiterate population, ages were stated with little exactitude. Ages ending with digits 0 and 5 (e.g. 25, 30, 35 ...) contain very much larger numbers than those in between. It is likely also that infants under one and, marginally those aged one, have been underreported (unless it is assumed that the birth rate fell drastically in 1985). Corrections have been made, and figures that we believe to be closer to reality are shown in Annex Table A/6. The corrections are explained in the table.

The high rate of minors among Afghan refugees implies a high dependency rate which, in turn, contributes to a low level of per capita income as shown in the following chapter. Moreover, the figures suggest that the total refugee population will greatly increase due to natural causes (excess of births over deaths) quite apart from continuing migration from Afghanistan. Important from the perspective of the labour market, the population of working age will also greatly increase. On the basis of certain simplifying assumptions (no deaths among children over seven or adults, and ignoring further arrivals) the working population aged 18-49 will have grown by about a quarter by 1991 and will have almost doubled by 1996. The age group 18-24 will have increased by about one third by 1991 and by a factor of almost 2.5 by 1996, ten years hence. The burden on the labour market will be even greater as a result of the influx of new arrivals. There is little distinction between the provinces and strata in respect of age (Annex Table A/7).

Table 8
AGE BY SEX*

Age	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio: Females per 1000 males
	per cent			
Under 1	1	1	1	1159
1-4	17	17	17	1058
5-11	27	29	28	1094
12-17	13	14	13	1129
18-24	9	9	9	972
25-34	11	11	11	1040
35-49	10	9	10	1037
50-69	9	8	8	1026
70+	3	1	2	519
Total:				
per cent	100	100	100	1048
No.	9588	10050	19638	

Summary	percentages		
	Male	Female	Total
under 18	58	62	60
18-49	30	29	30
50+	12	9	10
Total	100	100	100

* Unadjusted figures. See Annex Table A/6 for adjustments.

4. Education and Skills

Education is of value in its own right and highly appreciated as such by the refugees. Furthermore, as shown in the following chapter, there is an association, albeit a complex one, between education and employment. Two types of education existed in Afghanistan and prevail today in Pakistan: religious education administered by mullahs to boys in mosques and to girls in their homes, and formal education in schools. The former

aims largely at familiarizing pupils with the Koran, relying on memory rather than literacy.

As Table 9 shows, 41 per cent of males aged 6 or more and 3 per cent of females were reported to be literate. Virtually all education from the completed primary level onwards has been confined to males. Of the 3 per cent females claiming to be literate (as noted in the section on methodology, no test could be applied), most had attended but not completed primary school. While the data demonstrate the predictable difference between male and female education, our survey also shows that there is a small but potentially important group of girls and women (about half of one per cent) who reported completed primary schooling and, in some cases, complete or incomplete middle or secondary schooling. Most of them are still below 18 years of age, but they may begin to make their contribution, if allowed to do so, in a few years' time.

Of the large number of boys and men claiming to be literate a majority had only incomplete primary schooling (some are still at school), but important minorities had completed primary school (6 per cent), incomplete middle or secondary schooling (3 per cent - including some boys still at school), completed middle or secondary school (3 per cent), completed higher education (1 per cent). The overall literacy rate seems high. A breakdown by age (Annex Table A/8) suggests that the majority of the literate males, like the females, are comparatively young.

Age	Per cent literate	
	males	females
6-11	65	6
12-17	56	3
18-24	37	2
25-34	37	3
35-49	18	1
50-69	10	(0.5)
70+	4	(0.7)

Two thirds of the literate were below 18 years of age. Many presumably obtained their schooling in the refugee villages. It is worth noting that in the refugee villages schools for girls are still either absent or much fewer in number than schools

Table 9
EDUCATION BY SEX
(Individuals aged 6 or more)

Highest level of education attained	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate:			
No religious education	2878 (39.5)	5515 (74.2)	8393 (57.0)
Religious education	1402 (19.2)	1684 (22.6)	3086 (20.9)
All illiterate	4280 (58.7)	7199 (96.8)	11479 (77.9)
Literate:			
No formal or religious education	81 (1.1)	32 (.4)	113 (.8)
Religious education only	1 (.0)	1 (.0)	2 (.0)
Incomplete primary school	1951 (26.7)	171 (2.3)	2122 (14.4)
Completed primary school	457 (6.3)	22 (.3)	479 (3.2)
Incomplete middle or secondary school	237 (3.2)	5 (.1)	242 (1.6)
Completed middle or secondary school	208 (2.8)	6 (.1)	214 (1.5)
Completed higher education	88 (1.2)	- —	88 (.6)
All literate	3023 (41.4)	237 (3.2)	3260 (22.1)
Total	7303 (100.0)	7436 (100.0)	14739 (100.0)

for boys. Nor would many refugees allow their daughters to attend school where they exist. All this is reflected in figures of current school enrolment. Reference to Annex Table A/13 shows a large proportion of boys, but very few girls, claiming to be enrolled in schools at the time of the survey:

Boys aged	5-11	51 per cent of the age group
	12-17	53 per cent of the age group
Girls aged	5-11	4 per cent of the age group
	12-17	1 per cent of the age group

If present rates of educational provision continue and because of the characteristics of the age structure (children now aged 5-11 greatly outnumber adults now aged 18-24 - see Table A/6), the number of literate women aged 18-24 will have multiplied in ten years about eight-fold, the number of men about six-fold.

The level of education of refugees varies among the provinces and among strata within NWFP (Annex Table A/9). Forty-five per cent of male refugees in NWFP were literate. The corresponding figures for Baluchistan and Punjab were 35 and 31 per cent. NWFP also had significantly higher proportions of men with completed middle or secondary schooling and with higher education. Within NWFP, more refugees in villages near Peshawar and Kohat had a higher level of literacy and education at middle, secondary or higher levels than in other strata. Girls in villages near Peshawar and Kohat also had marginally higher levels of education than girl refugees elsewhere, mainly because of the better provision of schools for girls in some of these villages. However, the differences are small in line with the overall low level of female education among the refugees.

Slightly more than half the females and one in six of the males aged 12 or over claimed a skill. ^{1/} As noted earlier, about 70 per cent of the respondents (mainly men) had an agricultural occupation. Expertise in agriculture, however, was

^{1/} For purposes of the survey, skill was defined in terms of a period of training at home, or an apprenticeship for example, as a precondition of carrying out a task.

not claimed as a skill and is therefore not included in Table 10 below.

Afghanistan has long been known for its crafts, and Afghans are introduced to skills at an early stage. Girls start learning domestic handicrafts already in early childhood as part of an ongoing socialization process which continues through adulthood. Depending on the skill, boys commence training around the age of 12, mainly in community-related trades. The range of female skills is narrow, that of men wider. Women are mostly trained in tailoring or sewing and embroidery, men mainly in driving, tailoring or carpentry, a few in special skills such as metalworking. The men's list is relatively long.

Girls are normally trained at home by female relatives - a tradition that has been continued in the new setting as far as the necessary materials and equipment could be provided. Boys are usually trained in small workshops in the community - a tradition that could be continued provided facilities exist within or near the place where they live. Forty-three per cent in the girls' group aged 12 to 17 years claimed to be skilled compared with about 60 per cent in the group 18-49 (Annex Table A/10). As regards men, 28 per cent in the age groups 25-34 and 35-49 claimed a skill, but the figure is much lower - 16 per cent - among young men aged 18 to 24 years. Various explanations are possible. One is that in many cases training is completed only after the age of 25; another that the men aged 25 or over had received their training in Afghanistan, but those now aged 18-24 did not have the same opportunities in Pakistan, i.e., the refugee situation has reduced the training opportunities for young men. If so, an alteration of the skill structure of the male population will result.

There is a higher proportion of skilled men in NWFP than in Baluchistan and Punjab (19.4 against 12.2 and 13.3 per cent, respectively). Within NWFP the distribution is fairly even. As regards women, the picture is different. The highest concentration is found in Baluchistan (43.5 against 37.3 and 32.5 per cent in NWFP and Punjab, respectively [see Annex Table A/11]). The regional difference is in part due to tribal affiliation, Baluchistan being a region that accommodates a large concentration of Baluch refugees, a tribe known for outstanding female handicraft skills.

Table 10
REPORTED SKILL BY SEX

A. Male (aged 12 or over)

Skill	No.	Per cent
Tailoring	217	4.2
Carpentry	123	2.4
Masonry	58	1.1
Blacksmithry	10	.2
Shoemaking	13	.3
Driving	260	5.0
Mechanics	56	1.1
Goldsmith, jewellery	11	.2
Carpet weaving	18	.3
Teaching	26	.5
Barber	24	.5
Other skills*	84	1.6
Sub-total:		
All skills	900	17.4
No skill	4278	82.6
Total	5178	100.0

* Fewer than ten cases, as shown in parentheses: Cap-maker (1), Engineer (5), Typist (1), Pilot (1), Electrician (6), Baker (4), Potter (3), Butcher (3), Basket-maker (2), Doctor (5), Nurse (9), Dispenser (6), Cloth weaver (5), Welder (4), Musician (1), Boatsman (2), Watchmaker (3), Lathe machinist (2), Dyer (7), Embroiderer (8), Bead worker (5).

In addition 5 boys aged 5-11 claimed to have skills in carpet weaving or tailoring.

B. Female (aged 12 or over)

Skill	No.	Per cent
Tailoring, sewing	2093	39.5
Embroidery	501	9.5
Bead work	46	.9
Carpet weaving	39	.7
Other skills*	24	.5
Sub-total:		
All skills	2703	51.0
No skill	2592	49.0
Total	5295	100.0

* Cap-maker (4), Carpenter (2), Mason (2), Mechanic (1), Spinner (3), Potter (1), Basket-maker (3), Cloth-weaver (3), Nurse (1), Watchmaker (4).

III. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

1. Employment

In a refugee situation, traditional mechanisms to maintain, develop and reproduce skills may be upset; former patterns of employment and income may disintegrate. Skills and work experience will often fail to match demands in the host country particularly if the experience is largely in a sector such as agriculture where little foreign labour is required. A lack of tools, capital, elementary education or facilities for training may restrict entry to the more sophisticated jobs. Many refugees may be left with unskilled work. Others, on the contrary, may find employment in sectors new to them; their skills and experience may be broadened. A few of the younger refugees, with no previous work, may be able to participate in training schemes or enjoy a greater variety of choice than would have been available in their home country. On balance, however, and in spite of many individual exceptions, the Afghan refugees in Pakistan have not developed a viable pattern of livelihood. A majority continue to rely on food aid to supplement incomes from employment and other sources.

Table 11 shows the employment status, i.e., the extent to which refugees work or are otherwise engaged. The group of prime working age (18-49) is further singled out in Table 12. A high proportion, 65 per cent, of the male refugees aged 18-49 were employed. Another 10 per cent were unemployed and seeking work. Most of the remainder were not seeking work. Of the women aged 18-49, 11 per cent were employed (Table 11). While the proportion of males in employment appears high, the figure conceals considerable under-employment in the sense of both the small number of days worked per month and low remuneration. A majority of the men were engaged in unskilled, casual wage labour denoting relatively unstable employment and, as shown in the following section, usually ill-rewarded. A smaller group was established in gainful

Table 11
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX

Employment status	Male		Female	
	No.	Per cent of total	No.	Per cent of total
		Per cent of labour force		Per cent of labour force
In labour force				
Permanent wage employment	349	3.7	3	0
Casual labour	1457	15.3	10	.1
Self-employed	661	6.9	488	4.9
Trainees (paid)	19	.2	-	-
Unemployed seeking work	518	5.4	-	-
Sub-total: labour force	3004	31.5	501	5.0
Not in labour force				
Under 12 years, no other activities	2986	31.3	4003	40.0
Domestic work only	173	1.8	4987	49.8
At school or other education	2070	21.7	138	1.4
Too old to work	402	4.3	315	3.1
Disabled	150	1.6	64	.6
None of the above and not seeking work	741	7.8	6	.1
Total	9526	100.0	10014	100.0

The categories are in general consistent with those recommended by the International Labour Organisation, but are modified to suit the situation of the refugees. Casual labour is used in the sense of labour contracted and paid by the day.

self-employment and a smaller group still in permanent employment (meaning jobs held for at least 12 months with fixed hours of work). Virtually all the women in employment were self-employed, working at home mainly in tailoring or embroidery. Their incomes, as shown in section 3 below, were generally low.

Table 12
EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN PRINCIPAL WORKING
AGE GROUPS BY SEX

	percentages			
Employment status	18-24	25-34	35-49	Total aged 18-49
MEN				
Permanent wage employment	8	13	9	10
Casual labour	33	38	42	38
Self-employment	14	18	20	17
Trainees	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)
Unemployed seeking work	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
Total in labour force	65	78	82	75
Not in labour force	35	22	18	25
Total - per cent	100	100	100	100
number	887	1067	905	2859
WOMEN				
Self-employment	9	14	14	11
Other labour force	<u>1</u>	<u>(.4)</u>	<u>(.4)</u>	<u>(.4)</u>
Total in labour force	10	14	14	11
Not in labour force	90	86	86	89
Total - per cent	100	100	100	100
number	869	1111	946	2926

Overall, the proportion in the labour force was 32 per cent for men, 5 per cent for women, 18 per cent in total. The figure is evidently strongly influenced by the large number of children and by the low participation of women. It is affected also by the definition used. As noted in Annex II, women not actually in gainful employment were considered as outside

the labour force. It is likely, however, that many would accept work in the home if it were offered. 1/

Employment status varies somewhat among provinces and strata (Annex Table A/12). The Punjab had a smaller proportion of refugees than NWFP in permanent employment, but larger proportions in casual employment, unemployment or not available for work. Within NWFP, areas near Peshawar and Kohat had the highest proportion of males in permanent employment and self-employment and the smallest in casual work or unemployed. There was little variation as regards self-employment of males among strata in NWFP. As regards women, there was more employment (virtually all of it self-employment) in Baluchistan and the Punjab than in NWFP, and within NWFP least in the tribal agencies.

The principal occupations are shown in Table 13. Among the casually employed men the great majority were employed as labourers; of these about half in home construction (on a paid basis; many also assisted without pay in building mosques, communal facilities or homes of friends). Another quarter worked in the winter as general labourers, and a tenth on the roads (slightly fewer in the summer). Relatively small proportions (4 per cent in the winter, 9 per cent in the summer) worked in agriculture.

Of the permanently employed men, almost a third were teachers; the next largest group drivers, followed by labourers and the various categories of occupations in sales and services.

The largest category of self-employed men was in shop-keeping, trade and business (about half), followed by tailors (about 13 per cent), owners of vehicles, carpenters and drivers.

1/ To that extent the definition of the labour force is arbitrary. Comparison with other figures, for example with the Pakistan population, is affected also by the fact that small-scale agriculture plays an important role in Pakistan, but not among the refugees. Agriculture poses a problem as regards the definition of employment status, particularly of women and other family workers. The official figure of the labour force for Pakistan as a whole is 28 per cent for 1981 as compared with 18 per cent among the refugees.

Table 13
OCCUPATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX
 (Excluding the small number of women in
 casual and permanent employment)

A. Male

CASUAL	S e a s o n			
	Cool		Warm	
	No.	%	No.	%
Labourers				
Road and ditch	103	8.1	54	6.4
House construction	567	44.3	391	46.6
Brick-making	33	2.6	26	3.1
Transport/loading	74	5.7	47	5.6
Wood cutting	28	2.2	17	2.0
Agriculture	47	3.7	74	8.8
General	311	24.2	177	21.1
Skilled manual				
Driver	15	1.2	9	1.1
Carpenter	20	1.6	11	1.3
Mason	25	2.0	18	2.1
Sales and services				
Other	16	1.3	8	1.0
	39	3.1	7	.8
Total with known occupation	1278	100.0	839	100.0

PERMANENT	All year		SELF-EMPLOYED	All year	
	No.	%		No.	%
Labourers	32	9.2	Shopkeeper, trader, businessman	335	50.7
Skilled manual			Owner of vehicle	47	7.1
Driver	43	12.3	Professions	12	1.8
Other	26	7.4	Barber	7	1.1
Sales and service			Farmer	17	2.6
Servant in			Driver	32	4.8
tea shop	30	8.6	Mechanic	14	2.1
Peon, chowkidar	29	8.3	Carpenter	44	6.7
Bus conductor	15	4.3	Tailor	82	12.4
Clerk	18	5.2	Other skilled manual	47	7.1
Other	11	3.2	Wood cutter	11	1.7
Professions			Not specified	13	2.0
Teacher	98	28.1			
Dispenser	8	2.3			
Other or not specified	39	11.2			
Total	349	100.0	Total	661	100.0

Table 13 (continued)
OCCUPATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX

B. Female

SELF-EMPLOYED	All year	
	No.	%
Tailoring	344	69.9
Embroidery	95	19.3
Carpet weaving	15	3.0
Bead work	8	1.6
Other or not specified	30	6.1
Total	492	100.0

The classification of both males and females takes into account occupations and sectors of economic activity as internationally defined, but modified to suit the requirements of the refugees.

The women, as mentioned, were almost exclusively self-employed in tailoring and embroidery, a few in carpet-making and bead-work.

Reference was made above to the relatively high employment of males aged 18-49. Within this group, the rate increases with age for workers in each employment category except those in permanent employment, where the peak is in the age group 25-34 (Table 12). The data in Annex Table A/13 indicate also that quite a large proportion of males outside the prime work ages - both younger and older - participate in the labour force, especially as casual labourers. Thus about 20 per cent of the teenagers, from 12 to 17, and about 40 per cent of those aged 50 to 69 were employed. Similarly, substantial numbers of girls aged 12-17 and women 50 or over assisted with paid tailoring and embroidery.

Figures in Table 14 show, in relation to men aged 18-49, the impact of formal education and of acquired skills on the ability to obtain (i) any kind of employment, (ii) the more desirable jobs. The level of education seemed to have had no effect on overall employment except marginally, in that it kept the most highly qualified category from accepting incongenial work. On the other hand, among those with employment,

Table 14
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL
GROUPS BY EDUCATION (MEN AGED 18-49)

EDUCATION	Employment status					Selected occupational groups				percentages	
	Permanent	Casual	Self- employed	Trainees	Unemployed	Total		Labourers	Skilled manual		Professional
						%	No.				
Illiterate	9	56	22	(.1)	13	100	1497	60	17	3	
Incomplete primary	13	49	27	-	10	100	124	48	25	2	
Completed primary	20	42	23	1	14	100	175	45	31	5	
Incomplete Middle or Secondary	18	36	29	1	16	100	109	35	31	6	
Complete Middle or Secondary	35	32	19	1	14	100	151	37	11	34	
Higher education	37	22	19	-	21	100	67	25	10	40	
Total	13	50	23	(.3)	13	100	2123				

the more highly educated were more likely to have the permanent, the less educated the casual, employment. There was no consistent pattern as regards self-employment of which there are categories corresponding to all levels of education. Further, those with completed middle, secondary and higher education got most of the professional, and correspondingly fewer skilled or unskilled manual, jobs. There is a clear negative association between level of education and the proportions with labourers jobs or, inversely, the higher the level of education the greater the likelihood of obtaining employment at a level higher than unskilled manual. This trend notwithstanding, presumably because of the scarcity of the better kinds of jobs, considerable numbers even of the better educated were in unskilled manual jobs for which no education is required. Nonetheless, education, besides its other advantages, seems to be a positive factor in providing the more desirable forms of work.

Table 15
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES
OF SKILL (MEN AGED 18-49)

Skill (selected categories)	Permanent	Casual	Self- employed	Trainees	Unemployed	percentages	
						%	No.
Tailoring	8	27	50	1	14	100	136
Carpentry	9	43	37	-	11	100	81
Masonry	5	70	12	2	12	100	43
Driving	35	21	34	-	10	100	182
Mechanics	21	24	53	-	3	100	38
Teaching	71	10	5	-	14	100	21
Any skill*	20	27	40	(.3)	14	100	614
No skill	11	60	16	(.2)	13	100	1536
Total	13	50	23	(.3)	13	100	2651

*Including the above.

The impact of skill is similar (Table 15). Possession of a skill does not make it easier to find a job - the unemployment rate is 13 per cent for those with and equally those without a skill - but it helps to avoid the casual employment. Thus, the possessors of a skill had twice the chance of obtaining permanent work and more than twice the chance of self-employment than those with no skill. The proportions vary according to the type of skill. Teachers and drivers had good chances of obtaining permanent work. Masons, on the other hand, were likely to obtain casual work in spite of their skills, presumably because of the structure of the construction sector; similarly with carpenters. Mechanics not only were more likely to obtain any kind of employment than the remainder of the labour force, but they also tended to find permanent work or self-employment, rather than casual jobs. We noted earlier the "wastage" of education in the sense that some of the educated had jobs requiring no learning. A similar situation prevails as regards skill. Thus one in six had no employment at all; almost a quarter of those with a skill had only casual employment.

2. Individual Earnings

Of the three types of employment, casual labour, as the name implies, is the most uncertain. Demand and offer vary from one day and one month to another, quite apart from the vagaries of seasonal fluctuations. More refugees work in the winter than in the summer, 1,336 as compared with 920. (The figures may reflect the fact that the survey took place in the winter. Some activities in the summer, six months earlier, may have been forgotten.) If the figures are correct, one reason for the smaller numbers working in the summer may be the migration to the hills of refugees from the Punjab and the southern districts of NWFP during the summer months (cf. Chapter 2).

Another issue is the number of days of work by those in employment. The median number of days worked by those in casual employment in the respective seasons was 16 in the winter and slightly more, 18, in the summer (Table 16). Only about one fifth of the casually employed worked for more than three weeks per month (based on an average of the six-month season). Earnings are notoriously understated in surveys. The question is further discussed in Annex II where reference is

Table 16
CASUAL LABOURER: AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS
WORKED PER MONTH (MEN)

No. of days	Cool season		Warm season	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1-7	165	12.7	51	6.2
8-14	385	29.7	218	26.5
15-22	505	38.9	380	46.2
23-31	242	18.7	173	21.0
Total	1297	100.0	822	100.0

Approximate median

no. of days	16	18
-------------	----	----

made to the various means used to elicit as valid information as possible. The general magnitudes shown in Tables 17 to 19 may be correct even if some of the detail is faulty. The median income per month of casual labour was Rs. 290 in the winter and Rs. 330 in the summer, reflecting the larger number of days worked per month in the summer (Table 16). A total of Rs. 300 corresponds to 15 days work at Rs. 20 per day, figures frequently mentioned. There was, however, considerable variation around the median. About a quarter of the casual labourers earned less than Rs. 200, about a fifth Rs. 500 or more. Some of the variation is explained by differential income between occupations (Annex Table A/14). As noted earlier, the majority of casual workers worked as labourers, mainly in house construction, as general labourers or constructing roads or ditches, sectors in which pay is usually low. The highest paid work apparently was in brick-making. Among the skilled, masons were relatively highly paid.

As Table 18 shows, the permanently employed on average received Rs. 485 (approximate median income) per month, again with considerable variation. As shown in Annex Table A/15, drivers were on average the highest paid (Rs. 730). The payment of teachers varied greatly, depending in part on whether they were employed in government schools, by the political parties or worked as religious teachers (mullahs).

Table 17
CASUAL LABOUR: INCOME (MEN)

Monthly income, Rs.	Cool season		Warm season	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1-50	26	2.0	1	.1
51-100	70	5.4	28	3.3
101-200	257	19.7	122	14.5
201-300	346	26.5	223	26.4
301-500	331	25.3	252	29.9
501-750	198	15.2	137	16.2
751-1000	48	3.7	53	6.3
1000+	30	2.3	28	3.3
Total	1306	100.0	844	100.0
Approximate median income, Rs.	290		330	

Table 18
PERMANENT WAGE LABOUR: MONTHLY INCOME (MEN)

Monthly income, Rs.	No.	Per cent
1-50	3	0.9
51-100	3	0.9
101-200	21	6.3
201-300	39	11.6
301-500	110	32.8
501-750	94	28.1
751-1000	46	13.7
1000+	19	5.7
Total	335	100.0
Approximate median income, Rs.	485	

Whereas virtually no women were employed in casual or permanent work, they figure prominently among the self-employed. It is virtually the only form of employment open to women practising purdah, among the Afghan refugees. As noted above, women are largely confined to their compounds and contact with males other than close relatives is excluded. The employment consists mainly of tailoring and embroidery in the home. The median income per month per gainfully occupied woman was Rs. 90, but a minority (5 per cent) earned as much as Rs. 500 or over (Table 19).

Table 19
SELF-EMPLOYED: MONTHLY INCOME BY SEX

Monthly income, Rs.	Men		Women	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1-100	47	7.3	280	56.9
101-200	87	13.4	111	22.6
201-300	114	17.6	43	8.7
301-500	161	24.8	37	7.5
501-750	85	13.1	10	2.0
751-1000	68	10.5	6	1.2
1000+	86	13.3	5	1.0
Total	648	100.0	492	100.0

Approximate median

income, Rs.	390	90
-------------	-----	----

Among men in self-employment, the median lies at Rs. 390, between the medians respectively of the casual workers and those in permanent employment (Table 19). Predictably, there is wide variation. Among the categories with total numbers large enough to justify the calculation of medians, the highest earners are those who own vehicles, followed by drivers (Annex Table A/16). The lower-earning categories include shopkeepers, "businessmen" and traders who make up more than half the total of the self-employed. Their reported median monthly income is Rs. 370, with, however, considerable variation. Evidently, the earnings of this group strongly influence the overall average.

3. Household Income

The crucial question is not so much how many individuals earn or fail to earn an income or the amounts earned, but how the earnings are pooled in the household. For it is the household that is the ultimate unit of income, expenditure and consumption, and the recipient of government assistance. It is the balance between total household income and the number of dependants that determines the viability of the household and of the individual within the household.

Total income, as shown in Table 20, is composed of earnings from employment (plus small amounts from training stipends), current income from property in Afghanistan, remittances, income from livestock and poultry, and from vegetables. Income, which may be in cash or kind, does not include assistance from the Government of Pakistan, which is treated separately in chapter IV. Where self-produced livestock, poultry, eggs, vegetables etc. were sold the cash benefit has been entered plus the monetary equivalent of the produce consumed at home, if any. Locally prevailing retail prices were used as the basis of calculation. No attempt was made to calculate the income in kind derived from the houses that many refugees built for themselves, from carpets, furnishings, or similar, they may have manufactured for their own use, or from services provided in the villages. Whether or not these items should be priced (which would be very difficult to do in practice) or indeed whether income from home produced and consumed vegetables etc. should be excluded from income, depends on the use of the figures and types of comparisons envisaged.

Median monthly household income as defined was Rs. 360 for the entire sample. The mean was Rs. 570. The difference between the figures denotes severe inequality in incomes among households. Ten per cent of the households had no income, another 23 per cent low incomes - less than Rs. 200. At the other end of the scale, about 14 per cent of the households obtained Rs. 1,000 or more.

Households in NWFP had about the same incomes on average as in Baluchistan (Baluchistan had fewer households with no income), but median income in the Punjab was considerably lower (Table A/17), reflecting perhaps limited access by refugees to the labour market in this corner of the Punjab,

Table 20
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES
(EXCEPT GOP ASSISTANCE)

Monthly income, Rs.	No.	Per cent	Accumulative per cent
Nil	213	9.5	9.5
1-50	101	4.5	14.0
51-100	123	5.5	19.5
101-200	283	12.6	32.1
201-300	280	12.5	44.6
301-500	413	18.4	63.0
501-750	309	13.8	76.8
751-1000	197	8.8	85.6
1001-2000	238	10.6	96.2
2001-3000	50	2.2	98.4
3001+	35	1.6	100.0
Total	2242	100.0	

Approximate median
income, Rs.

360

rather than conditions in the province generally. Within NWFP, refugees in the tribal agencies had incomes on average only about half that of refugees in villages near Kohat and Peshawar; 26 per cent had incomes below Rs. 100 in the former as compared with 13 per cent in the latter stratum.

	Median monthly household income
NWFP	
Near Peshawar and Kohat	512
Near other large towns	385
Fairly isolated	396
Tribal agencies	<u>269</u>
Sub-total: All NWFP	367
Baluchistan	388
Punjab	<u>242</u>
All areas	<u>360</u>

As Table 21 and Annex Table A/18 indicate, most households had an income from employment; about half had an income from livestock and poultry, a small number from vegetables. The actual amounts earned vary with the source. Thus, although about half the households report an income from poultry or livestock, the earnings from this source are normally modest, evidently more so than the average earnings from employment which is the principal source of income. Thus, of total incomes obtained by all households about 75 per cent is from employment, 15 per cent from livestock and poultry, 5 per cent from vegetables, smaller amounts from the remaining sources. The proportions vary according to total household income. For the poorer households, livestock, poultry and vegetables play a **relatively** greater role than for the better off. For those with total incomes between Rs. 1 and 50, more than half the income derived from these sources. The corresponding percentage for households with Rs. 1,000 or higher incomes is a mere 11 per cent. Hence the significance of the development of livestock, poultry and vegetables for the poorest households.

Table 21
HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING INCOMES
FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES

Source	Households reporting an income	
	No.	Per cent of all households
Employment	1871	83
Property in Afghanistan	31	1
Remittances from:		
Inside Pakistan	55	2
outside Pakistan	31	1
Livestock and poultry	1095	48
Vegetables	194	8
Other	30	1

There is little variation among provinces and strata in this respect. Only refugees in the Punjab differ from the rest in having slightly more households with income from property in Afghanistan and "other sources", and considerably fewer households (including the poorest) with income from livestock, poultry and vegetables (Annex Table A/19).

Income tends to be higher in larger than in smaller households (Table 22). The relationship of income to needs in terms of mouths to feed is expressed therefore as per capita household income. This is total household income divided by the number of household members. Giving a smaller weight to young children, for example, would have been desirable but was not possible at the time for technical reasons. The median per capita household income was Rs. 46 per month (Table 23). Assuming that Rs. 75 per head is a minimum to meet essentials in the way of food, clothing, fuel, and so on, about 70 per cent of the households would, in the absence of government assistance, have insufficient income for bare essentials. The figure of Rs. 75 is arbitrary, but it is on the low rather than the high

Table 22
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Total monthly household income, Rs.	Household members			
	1-5	6-10	11+	Total
Nil	32 (15.0)	150 (70.4)	31 (14.6)	213 (100.0)
1-100	32 (14.3)	173 (77.2)	19 (8.5)	224 (100.0)
101-300	82 (14.6)	416 (73.9)	65 (11.5)	563 (100.0)
301-500	53 (12.9)	295 (71.6)	64 (15.5)	412 (100.0)
501-1000	50 (9.9)	353 (69.9)	102 (20.2)	505 (100.0)
1001+	22 (6.8)	202 (62.5)	99 (30.7)	323 (100.0)

Table 23
PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM ALL
SOURCES (EXCEPT GOP ASSISTANCE)

Per capita household income per month, Rs.	No.	Per cent	Accumulative per cent
Nil	213	9.5	9.5
1-24	465	20.7	30.2
25-49	504	22.6	52.8
50-74	362	16.1	68.9
75-99	206	9.2	78.1
100-149	251	11.2	89.3
150+	241	10.7	100.0
Total	2242	100.0	

Approximate median

income, Rs. 46

side. 1/

Per capita income varies among provinces and other strata similarly to but, because family size varies, not identically with total income (Annex Table A/20). Thus refugees in the Punjab have per capita income well below those of NWFP and Baluchistan. The tribal agencies are well below the other strata within NWFP. The villages near Peshawar and Kohat are well above all the areas. If Rs. 75 per capita is taken as standard, 77 per cent of households in the Punjab and the tribal agencies would go short of essentials in the absence of government assistance, and 56 per cent even in the best-off stratum, the villages near Peshawar and Kohat.

1/ Several poverty lines have been constructed for rural Pakistan. The lowest line we have found is about Rs. 100 per capita per month at 1985 prices. The conceptual and empirical basis of the poverty lines is dubious even in relation to Pakistan. It is all the more doubtful whether this line which in the absence of aid would place about 80 per cent of the refugees into a state of distressing poverty is applicable to refugees with a very different pattern of needs and expectations from those of the local Pakistani population.

Employment being the main source of income, household income is determined in part by the number of able-bodied males (ABM) in a household (males aged 18-49 or 50, not disabled or chronically ill), their employment situation including actual earnings, and by whether women and younger or older males are gainfully employed and the extent of their earnings. Table 24 shows that all but 12 per cent of households had at least one male aged 18-50 (50 is preferred to 49 as a limit in this part of the analysis), 59 per cent had one, 29 per cent two or more. Almost nine out of ten households are potentially able to support themselves in this limited sense. However, the problem is more complicated. On the one hand, many households with no ABM nonetheless had an earner: an older or younger man or a woman. On the other hand, by no means all ABMs had jobs. A problem is their frequent absence in Afghanistan. Even if present, a single male adult may often be reluctant to seek work if this necessitates his absence during the day and leaving his family unprotected. However, the chances that at least one of the ABMs has a job is evidently greater the more ABMs there are in a household. On an average, 70 per cent of the households had at least one ABM in employment. As noted, the gap in the remaining households is to some extent filled by other males, by females or by both categories together obtaining work, so that 82 per cent of the households had at least one earner. Households with no ABM evidently fared the worst but even in these households almost two thirds had at least one earner, usually an older or younger male, but quite often (in one household out of five) a female.

There is little distinction in this respect among provinces, with the exception, linked to the findings in previous sections, that women play a greater role in Baluchistan and the Punjab than in NWFP in contributing to household income when there is no male earner aged 18-50. In Baluchistan 7 per cent of households with no ABM had a woman earner as compared to 4 per cent in NWFP.

Table 24 indicates whether or not there is an earner in the household, but not the number of earners. Table 25 shows an average of rather more than one earner per household (1.26 is the mean). There was relatively little variation among strata. Only refugees in the tribal agencies had significantly fewer earners on average, which in part explains their relatively low incomes. However the Punjab, also with low average incomes

Table 24
HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ABLE-BODIED MALES (ABM) AND ACCORDING TO
WHO IN THE HOUSEHOLD IS EMPLOYED

	No. of able-bodied males aged 18-50 in the household					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
At least one ABM in employment	-	1032 (76.5)	329 (80.8)	145 (85.8)	78 (92.9)	1584 (69.5)
No ABM in employment						
Other male employed	121 (44.6)	35 (2.6)	20 (4.9)	1 (.6)	2 (2.4)	179 (7.8)
Female employed	27 (10.0)	37 (2.7)	9 (2.2)	-	-	73 (3.2)
Both	27 (10.0)	8 (.6)	3 (.7)	1 (.6)	-	39 (1.7)
Nobody employed	96 (35.4)	237 (17.6)	46 (11.3)	22 (13.0)	4 (4.8)	405 (17.8)
Total	271 (100.0)	1349 (100.0)	407 (100.0)	169 (100.0)	84 (100.0)	2280 (100.0)

Table 25
NUMBER OF EARNERS PER HOUSEHOLD
(INCLUDING OCCASIONAL EARNERS)

No. of earners	No.	Per cent
None	405	17.7
1	1203	52.4
2	450	19.6
3	167	7.3
4	47	2.0
5	12	.5
6	8	.3
7	1	.0
8	1	.0
Total	2294	100.0

Table 26
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY NUMBER OF EARNERS

Number of earners	Average (mean) monthly household income, Rs.
0	130
1	429
2	647
3	803
4+	1006

Table 27
PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY
NUMBERS OF EARNERS

Number of earners	Average (mean) monthly per capita household income, Rs.
0	24
1	61
2	82
3	95
4+	110

had slightly more earners on average than NWFP, and about the same as Baluchistan (Table A/21). Tables 26 and 27 suggest a marked association between the number of earners and household income on the one hand, and per capita household income, on the other hand; the greater the number of earners, the greater household income. The association is evidently higher still if income from employment, rather than total income is considered. Evidently also, the link is not invariable. As we saw in previous sections, earnings, and therefore household incomes, vary widely depending on the occupation of the earner and number of hours worked.

Finally, the survey shows that income is to some extent related to length of stay in Pakistan. Those who have been in the country for two years or less tend to be less well off than earlier arrivals. Median income among arrivals in 1984 and 1985 (the survey took place in 1986), is well below that of previous arrivals (Tables 28 and Annex Table A/22). The relatively low income of arrivals in 1978 is in large part due to the fact that the households concerned settled in tribal agencies, where, as we saw, the incomes are well below the average.

Table 28
MEDIAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY YEAR
OF LEAVING AFGHANISTAN

Year of leaving Afghanistan	Median monthly household income, Rs.
1978	330
1979	430
1980	390
1981	350
1982	420
1983	340
1984	260
1985	210

4. Vulnerable Groups

The survey helped to identify categories of refugees who would have more than the ordinary difficulties in achieving self-reliance. The categories listed are those amenable to ready identification (from village registers, for example).

First, it appears to take about two years for the refugees to have reasonable access to the labour market. Recent arrivals must be considered vulnerable during this period.

Second, refugees in the Punjab, quite apart from being more recently settled than refugees in NWFP and Baluchistan, have lower incomes from work, and also lower incomes from other sources, particularly crucial to the poorest, such as live-stock, poultry or vegetables.

Third, households in the tribal agencies have on average lower incomes from employment than elsewhere (the Punjab excepted).

Fourth, because income earners are mainly able-bodied males aged 18-50, households without someone in this category are clearly vulnerable. This is so even if younger or older males or women in the household have gainful employment since their earnings tend to be well below those of adult males (the actual number of earners is not available in the registers).

The categories are in part interrelated. Thus, recent arrivals in the tribal agencies or the Punjab with fewer than two males aged 18-50 are clearly most in need of assistance.

IV. AID

Since the initiation of the relief operation in Pakistan, the refugee population has been sustained by two forms of aid. Non-monetary rations consisting of wheat, powdered milk, edible oil, sugar, tea, and kerosene for cooking and heating, are provided to the refugees by the international community - and a cash allowance is paid to them by the Government of Pakistan. Both forms of aid are in principle distributed on an equal basis and should be received by all refugee households once a month, whether or not the households have alternative means of livelihood. In reality, the actual delivery has been somewhat irregular.

The amount of aid a refugee household can receive depends on the number of household members registered for rations. For example, each registered household member is entitled to 15 kilos of wheat per month without a maximum as regards the household. The cash allowance, however, is limited to seven persons, i.e., 50 rupees per registered person per month subject to a maximum of 350 rupees.

1. Rations

Our survey shows that registration does not correspond with the actual numbers of household members. In most households not all members are registered, while a small percentage have registered more members than they actually have. About one in five households has no members registered at all and therefore receives neither rations nor cash allowances. About two thirds of the households have fewer than their actual numbers registered, about 6 per cent have more (Table 29).

The figures further show that registration for rations does not always mean that registered refugees actually receive their entitlements. The quantities distributed are subject to availability of the supplies. If available supplies are sufficient,

Table 29
HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION FOR RATIONS

A. No. of members registered		
No. of household members registered for rations	No.	Per cent
None registered	434	18.9
1-2 members	8	.3
3-5 "	325	14.2
6-8	1130	49.3
9-10	237	10.3
11-15	123	5.4
16+	36	1.6
Total	2293	100.0

B. No. of members registered as a proportion of all members		
No. registered as proportion of all household members	No.	Per cent
None registered	434	18.9
Up to 3/4 of the members	523	22.8
Between 3/4 and (below) all members	514	22.4
All members registered	693	30.2
More registrations than members	128	5.6
Total	2292	100.0

the recipients can receive the full quantity. If they are insufficient the scale would normally be reduced for all recipients or certain villages might be left out of the distribution. Distribution during the month preceding the survey was below entitlement in respect of all the items, though the shortfall varied. Wheat, which forms the staple diet of the refugees, and fuel were received by almost all entitled households for at least one household member, whereas tea, powdered milk, edible oil, and sugar, in particular, were received by less than half (Table 30). In a few villages refugees received extra rations in the form of dates. There is also noticeable variation among the provinces and within NWFP as shown in Annex Table A/23 as regards both registration and actual receipts. Refugees in Baluchistan generally received the least amount of rations, those in Punjab, which also has the greatest numbers registered, most. Within NWFP, refugees in the tribal agencies got the most milk, tea and edible oil. This pattern is the opposite of that observed as regards income. The areas where incomes are least on average, i.e., Punjab and the tribal agencies, received the most rations.

Table 30
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED WHEAT,
SUGAR, MILK POWDER, TEA, EDIBLE OIL, AND
KEROSENE DURING PREVIOUS MONTH

Item	Per cent
Wheat	79.7
Sugar	27.3
Milk	39.7
Tea	41.1
Edible oil	29.0
Kerosene	77.0
Registered for rations -see Table 29	81.1

The survey also shows that quite a large number of refugees cannot manage on their actual wheat rations. About four in five households receiving wheat rations purchase supplementary wheat, 14 per cent do not need to do so and a small group of 5 per cent cannot afford to. This suggests that at the time of the survey the refugees were only partly sustained by the food relief operation. Again, there is some variation

among provinces and within NWFP (Annex Table A/24). Refugees in Baluchistan bought smaller amounts of supplementary wheat than refugees in NWFP. The survey further indicates that the refugees perceived the supply of rations to be a more serious problem of camp life than any other single aspect. Altogether 37 per cent of the men and 46 per cent of the women said that rations were a major problem. The figures varied according to province and stratum within NWFP. The greatest dissatisfaction was among refugees in Baluchistan (who together with those near Peshawar and Kohat had the least registration and the least rations). Men refugees in the Punjab were the best satisfied with rations, in line perhaps with the relatively high registration rate there. However, women in the Punjab were more likely to complain than men, in particular about the sugar ration which, as shown in Annex Table A/23, was indeed considerably lower in the Punjab than elsewhere. In spite of relatively high registration rates and receipts of rations in the tribal agencies, proportions of men and women dissatisfied with rations were relatively high.

The relationship of receipt of wheat to household income is shown in Table 31. Of those apparently most in need, because they have no income, one household in five received no wheat at all; almost a further one in five received less than 10 kg per capita. The proportions are similar for those with some, but very low, income - between 1 and 24 rupees per capita per month. Overall, two per cent of the refugee households reported receiving neither an income nor rations. A further 11 per cent had no rations and an income below Rs. 75 per capita - which in chapter III was taken as the limit below which refugees could not purchase even essentials. It is difficult to conceive how particularly the 2 per cent stayed alive. Gifts and loans from fellow refugees and savings brought from Afghanistan could sustain these households for an interim period, but in at least one village the refugees themselves reported that they had to beg to stay alive which is very unusual in Pathan societies. The survey further shows that about 70 per cent of those without income or rations arrived in Pakistan within the previous two years; 46 per cent of those who earn less than Rs. 75 per capita per month and receive no rations similarly arrived within this time-span.

At the other extreme, according to the figures in Table 31, of those with clearly sufficient income to buy their own

Table 31
RELATIONSHIP OF RECEIPT OF WHEAT TO
HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Total monthly household income per capita, Rs.	Wheat receipts in previous month per capita, in Kg.				
	None	-9.9	10-14.9	15+	Total
Nil	45 (21.1)	36 (16.9)	89 (41.8)	43 (20.2)	213 (100.0)
-24	89 (19.1)	101 (21.7)	219 (47.1)	56 (12.0)	465 (100.0)
25-49	97 (19.2)	72 (14.3)	242 (48.0)	93 (18.5)	504 (100.0)
50-74	69 (19.1)	58 (16.0)	160 (44.2)	75 (20.7)	362 (100.0)
75-99	44 (21.4)	34 (16.5)	86 (41.7)	42 (20.4)	206 (100.0)
100-149	56 (22.4)	38 (15.2)	97 (38.8)	59 (23.6)	250 (100.0)
150+	57 (23.8)	30 (12.5)	91 (37.9)	62 (25.8)	240 (100.0)
Total	457 (20.4)	369 (16.5)	984 (43.9)	430 (19.2)	2240 (100.0)

wheat - with per capita incomes exceeding Rs. 100, and even more so those exceeding Rs. 150 - about one quarter received the maximum of 15 or more kilograms of wheat, another 38 per cent between 10 and 15 kg. Evidently the system is such, perhaps unavoidably so, that some of those who most need the wheat rations do not get them while others who could afford to buy their own supplies get a large share of the deliveries. In the absence of means tests or similar, perhaps impractical, device it may be difficult to remedy this situation.

2. Cash Subsidy

The survey shows that refugees receive their cash allowance irregularly and more rarely than the rations. Cash was reportedly received only once, if at all, during the preceding year. About four in ten households received nothing. Three in ten received during the year the maximum monthly allowance of Rs. 350. The remainder got smaller amounts (Table 32). There is a noticeable distinction among provinces and also inter-stratum variance within NWFP. Refugees in Punjab received least, those in NWFP most, and within NWFP, refugees "near other large towns" were given the least share, those in fairly isolated areas the most (Table 33).

Table 32
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED A GOP
CASH ALLOWANCE IN PREVIOUS YEAR

Amount received, Rs.	Per cent
None	42.8
1-200	3.8
201-300	18.3
301-350	30.2
351+	4.9
Total - per cent	100.0
- number	2297

There is no correlation between income per capita and receipt of cash allowance. The cash subsidy is apparently distributed evenly along the income scale (Table 34).

In conclusion, the aid operation clearly fills a great part of the gap between refugees' incomes and needs. Many of those most in need are sustained by the rations and to a lesser extent by the cash allowance. On the other hand, distress remains in spite of the aid. Perhaps unavoidably, aid is not channelled in relation to actual requirements in terms of income or number of actual or potential earners in a household. Individual means tests are scarcely practical and in any case if based on potential earnings would clash with the refugees' very different ideas as to how their time should be spent. The

Table 33
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED A GOP
CASH ALLOWANCE BY STRATUM

Stratum	Per cent receiving a cash allowance
NWFP Near Peshawar and Kohat	68.5
Near other large towns	64.7
Fairly isolated	79.7
Tribal agencies	<u>65.6</u>
Sub-total: all NWFP	70.2
Baluchistan	32.8
Punjab	15.4

Table 34
WHETHER CASH ALLOWANCE WAS RECEIVED IN PREVIOUS
YEAR BY PER CAPITA TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Per capita total monthly household income, Rs.	Per cent of the income group which received a cash allowance
Nil	56.8
-24	55.1
25-49	57.3
50-74	59.1
75-99	57.3
100-149	59.6
150+	53.9
Total	57.0

arrangements whereby the areas with lowest average incomes, Punjab and the tribal agencies, tended on average to have the highest proportions of households in receipt of rations: the Punjab as regards most items, the tribal agencies as regards milk, tea and edible oil, are clearly a step in the right direction.

V. TRAINING

As was shown in chapter III, skill is conducive to employment of the more stable and remunerative kind. To that extent, training programmes may help the refugees to become self-reliant. If a tradition of expertise already exists, training may prevent degradation.

Male respondents were asked which kinds of training men should have, and secondly, which kinds of jobs they considered desirable for the boys in their households. Three questions were put to the women respondents: which kinds of training respectively women and girls should have; and which kinds of jobs they wished for their sons. The views expressed therefore are those of the respondents, who tended to be senior members of the households, and not usually those of the younger members. Respondents were asked to list up to four options in response to each question. As in each case, second, third and fourth options showed similar patterns to the first option, information here is restricted to the first option. The detailed distribution of choices is shown in Annex Tables A/25 to A/29, broken down by province. No consistent differences were observed among strata in NWFP.

1. Training Programmes

A very large majority of both men and women (around 90 per cent) desired some kind of training programme. Training programmes suggested by male respondents were for the most part similar to occupations carried out by the skilled refugees in Pakistan.

Tailoring	proposed by 33 per cent of male respondents
Driving	proposed by 24 per cent of male respondents
Carpentry	proposed by 12 per cent of male respondents
Mechanics	proposed by 11 per cent of male respondents
Masonry	proposed by 5 per cent of male respondents
Carpet weaving	proposed by 5 per cent of male respondents

In addition, 18 other types of training, listed in Annex Table A/25, were proposed by smaller proportions of refugees, varying from farming to medicine. As noted in the annex on methodology, proposals were for the most part restricted to the universe familiar to refugees. They tended to be training for the kinds of occupations known to yield a reasonable income and/or, as in tailoring, that could be used profitably in the home (Annex Table A/25).

The women were equally pragmatic as regards programmes for women refugees in general:

Tailoring	proposed by 78 per cent of female respondents
Embroidery	proposed by 16 per cent of female respondents
Carpet weaving	proposed by 3 per cent of female respondents
Beadwork	proposed by 2 per cent of female respondents
Domestic tasks	proposed by 1 per cent of female respondents

No other specific programmes were proposed (Annex Table A/26). In respect of programmes for girls, many fewer women opted for tailoring and more for embroidery and beadwork. A small number proposed knitting (Annex Table A/27).

2. Desired Occupations for Boys in the Household

Quite another perspective was tapped by the question on desirable occupations for boys in the household (the question was related by mistake to "boys" as regards the men and to "sons" as regards women. In each case, it was asked only if there was a boy, respectively son, under 15 actually present in the household). Both men and women respondents emphasized highly prestigious professional and "educated" jobs mainly of the white collar type. A small but important minority, however, suggested skilled trades, such as driving or tailoring:

Occupation	proposed by	
	men	women
	(per cent)	
Teacher	26	39
Doctor	14	17
Engineer	3	2
Government official	4	3
Clerk	2	1
"Any educated job"	15	8
Sales and Business	2	1

Occupation	proposed by	
	men	women
	(per cent)	
Manual skilled	32	19
Farming	1	2
Factory or other labourer	1	7

Women's choices differ from men's in emphasis, if not in kind. Even greater proportions of the women wanted professional jobs for their sons, and fewer desired skilled manual occupations. More women, on the other hand, wanted their sons to be factory or other labourers. Given the background of the refugees in farming, it is significant to see the lack of interest in this sector. It may reflect the fact that refugees have no access to land in Pakistan, or more broadly, the low incomes and prestige derived from agriculture in Afghanistan. In general, the preferences expressed here may be less realistic than those in connection with training programmes. However, the information does reveal a sentiment often expressed to us informally that the refugees do not see themselves as the world's drudges, that they have ambitions as much as anybody else. It is probably implicit in the replies - particularly the emphasis on "educated" jobs - that what they want for their sons more than anything is a sound general education, combined or not with later training.

The Annex tables suggest some variation in desired training programmes and occupations among the provinces. For example, a preference for driving was expressed by more men respondents in NWFP and the Punjab than in Baluchistan. On the other hand, masonry and, marginally, carpet weaving seemed to be more popular in Baluchistan than elsewhere. Training in tailoring was asked for by more female respondents in NWFP than the other provinces. Embroidery was more popular in the Punjab especially, and in Baluchistan, than in NWFP. In general, however, the variations may be less significant than the similarities in pattern.

VI. SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN REFUGEES AND THE SURROUNDING LOCAL POPULATION

Social relationships involve the ability to communicate and the actual fashion of relating to others. Social relations between refugees and local people are indicators of the willingness of the local communities and the host society in general to receive and maintain refugees within its borders and of the refugees to adapt to local conditions. Positive social relations between the two groups are a precondition for the development of self-reliance of the refugees.

1. Language

Our survey shows that more than seven language groupings exist among the refugees. Pashtu is spoken by a majority of nine in ten refugees. The Pakistanis are likewise divided into many language groups of which Pashtu speakers are again the main one in the refugee-affected areas.

More than three quarters of the sampled households have a common language with the local people, with some distinction by province: most in NWFP, least in Punjab, and within NWFP most in areas near Peshawar and Kohat. Hence, although there is a close linguistic affinity between the two groups, there are areas in Pakistan where a number of refugees and local people are unable to communicate with each other (Table 35).

2. Social Interaction

Our survey shows that refugees and local people interact with each other in both positive and negative ways. Friendship has been established between the two groups. Conflicts also occur.

Friendship ties have been established between the two

Table 35
IDENTITY OF LANGUAGE BETWEEN REFUGEES AND
LOCAL POPULATION BY STRATUM

Linguistic relationship	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab	Total
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP			
At least one common language	252 (90.3)	168 (59.8)	422 (88.8)	465 (82.7)	1307 (81.8)	368 (78.5)	141 (62.1)	1816 (79.2)
No common language	27 (9.7)	113 (40.2)	53 (11.2)	97 (17.3)	290 (18.2)	101 (21.5)	86 (37.9)	477 (20.8)
Total	279 (100.0)	281 (100.0)	475 (100.0)	562 (100.0)	1597 (100.0)	469 (100.0)	227 (100.0)	2293 (100.0)

groups, involving a minority of the refugee population. Altogether, one in six refugee households reports friendship ties with Pakistanis living outside the refugee village. In areas near Peshawar and Kohat, 22.6 per cent of the refugee households have such relationships with local people; in Punjab where, as we saw earlier, fewer of the refugees speak the same language as the local Pakistanis, even though there are many Pashtu speakers in this part of the Punjab, the percentage falls to 10.5 per cent. The other strata fall within this range, i.e., 19.9 per cent in areas near other main towns, 8.6 per cent in fairly isolated areas, 14.9 per cent in tribal agencies and 14.5 per cent in Baluchistan. Data thus show that friendship ties with local people are more common among refugees living near towns.

As regards the content of the friendship, 11 per cent of the sample, comprising 263 households of the 384 reporting some kind of friendship ties, appear to have established fairly firm institutionalized relationships in the sense that they have visit-at-home relationships. In Pathan society - to which the majority of both the refugees and of the surrounding Pakistani population belong - this implies extensive hospitality provided by both parties, including sharing of meals, exchange of gifts, help to the needy, etc. Here again, there is considerable inter-strata variance, ranging from 18 per cent in and near Peshawar and Kohat to 7 per cent in Punjab, through 13 per cent, 12 per cent, 11 per cent, and 9 per cent, respectively, in Baluchistan, fairly isolated areas, areas near other main towns, and in the tribal agencies.

As regards conflict, refugees were asked to report specifically on difficulties in connection with their search for employment and over pasture land. They were also asked to identify other sources of conflict. By this means all sources of conflict experienced by the refugees surfaced, but those suggested spontaneously would very likely have received higher frequencies had they been asked specifically. Collection of firewood was clearly the most important source of conflict, followed by pasture land and employment. To a much smaller extent, problems arose over drinking water, passage through land belonging to Pakistanis, cutting fodder and a number of other issues many of which would arise in any society, with or without refugees (Table 36). There is variation by province and within NWFP by strata. Collection of firewood and pasture land are

Table 36
SOURCES OF CONFLICT WITH THE LOCAL POPULATION BY STRATUM

Sources	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab	Total
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total			
Specifically asked Seeking employment	4 (1.4)*	4 (1.4)	7 (1.5)	21 (3.7)	36 (2.3)	4 (.9)	3 (1.3)	43 (1.9)
Pasture land	6 (2.2)	8 (2.8)	14 (2.9)	28 (5.0)	56 (3.5)	12 (2.6)	13 (5.7)	81 (3.5)
Volunteered Collection of firewood	1 (.4)	6 (2.1)	21 (4.4)	26 (4.6)	54 (3.4)	30 (6.4)	28 (12.3)	112 (4.9)
Collection of drinking water	-	2 (.7)	2 (.4)	3 (.5)	7 (.4)	2 (.4)	-	9 (.4)
Passage through areas belonging to Pakistanis	-	1 (.4)	8 (1.7)	9 (1.6)	18 (1.1)	1 (.2)	-	19 (.8)
Cutting fodder	1 (.4)	-	5 (1.0)	7 (1.2)	13 (.8)	2 (.4)	5 (2.2)	20 (.9)
Other (fewer than five cases)**	2 (.7)	1 (.4)	10 (2.1)	11 (2.0)	24 (1.5)	2 (.4)	-	26 (1.1)

* The percentages are based on the total number of refugee households in each stratum. Thus 4 out of the approximately 280 households near Peshawar and Kohat (=1.4 per cent) had a problem over employment.

** e.g., use of Pakistani cemeteries, use for transport of vehicles owned by refugees, conflict with a clerk in a refugee village over an alleged demand for a bribe, refugee children said to have damaged crops, over "truck repairs", etc.

Table 37
SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS BY STRATUM

Social relationship	NWFP				Baluchistan	Punjab
	New Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies		
Common language - per cent rank	90 1	60 6	89 2	83 3	79 4	62 5
Friendship - per cent rank	23 1	20 2	9 6	15 3	15 3	11 5
Employment conflict - per cent rank	1 3	1 3	2 5	4 6	1 1	1 2
Pasture conflict - per cent rank	1 1	3 3	3 4	6 5	3 2	7 6
Other conflict - per cent rank	1 1	4 2	4 4	8 5	6 3	13 6

Note that the ranking is based on percentages calculated to one place decimal.

the prime sources in all three provinces, but clearly this corner of the Punjab is most strongly affected. Within NWFP, conflict is reported least by refugees settled near Peshawar and Kohat, most in tribal agencies, irrespective of the source.

We may conclude that the pattern of interrelation of linguistic affinity, friendship, and conflict is complex (see Table 37). Identity of language is not always positively related to high/low percentage of friendship ties and/or low/high percentage of reported conflict. What is relatively clear, however, is that in villages near Peshawar, Kohat and other large towns friendship was high, conflict low. The opposite was found in Mianwali (Punjab). In other strata the association is less determinate. Institutionalization of friendship is a slow process which evolves gradually as the two parties get to know each other thoroughly. Those near towns evidently have succeeded best. Peshawar and Kohat are also areas that were visited by Afghans long before the refugee situation. Both positive friendship and conflict between the two groups in Pakistan have been noticed for some time. What seems new is the geographical distribution, particularly as regards the Punjab.

ANNEX I

TABLES

Annex Table A/2
CONCENTRATION OF REFUGEES WITHIN STRATA BY TRIBAL AFFILIATION
 (only concentrations of 25 per cent or more in any one stratum are shown)

Tribe*	NWFP				Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies		
Baluch	-	-	-	-	73**	-
Durtani	-	-	-	-	89	-
Hazara	-	-	-	-	100	-
Jazi-Zagai	-	-	-	80	-	-
Kakar	-	-	-	-	81	-
Mamund Mamoon	-	-	-	93	-	-
Mangal	-	-	27	58	-	-
Mashowari	-	29	-	71	-	-
Masood	-	-	91	-	-	-
Mohmand	26	-	-	35	-	-
Nooristani	-	-	-	70	-	-
Qureshi-Arab	-	-	-	70	-	-
Safi/Wadair	-	-	35	-	-	-
Salat Zai	-	-	-	73	-	-
Shinwari	-	-	-	54	-	-
Syed Miagan	-	-	-	-	25	-
Tajik	-	-	-	42	-	-
Utman Kheil	57	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbek	-	-	-	-	83	-
Wardak	-	-	-	-	65	-
Yousaf Zai	-	-	-	-	-	56
Zadran-Jadran	-	-	63	-	-	-

* Only tribes with 5 or more households are shown.

** i.e., 73 per cent of Baluch refugees are in Baluchistan, etc.

Annex Table A/1

CONCENTRATION OF REFUGEES WITHIN STRATA BY PROVINCE OF ORIGIN
(only concentrations of 25 per cent or more in any one stratum are shown)

Origin*	NWFP				Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies		
Baghlan	-	-	-	-	-	63**
Balgh	-	-	-	-	-	100
Ghazni	-	-	-	-	69	-
Helmond	-	-	-	-	98	-
Kabul	-	36	32	-	-	-
Kunar	-	-	-	65	-	-
Kunduz	-	-	-	38	-	35
Laghman	-	-	48	-	-	-
Logar	-	-	31	-	-	-
Nangrahar (incl. Jalalabad)	41	-	-	-	-	-
Paktya (incl. Khust)	-	-	35	45	-	-
Parwan	-	46	-	-	-	40
Quandahar	-	-	-	-	96	-
Uruzgan	-	-	-	33	44	-
Wardak	-	-	33	-	37	-
Zabul	-	-	-	-	100	-

* Only provinces of origin with ten or more refugee households are shown.

** i.e., 63 per cent of refugees, originating in Baglan, are now in the Punjab, etc.

Annex Table A/2
CONCENTRATION OF REFUGEES WITHIN STRATA BY TRIBAL AFFILIATION
 (only concentrations of 25 per cent or more in any one stratum are shown)

Tribe*	NWFP				Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies		
Beluch	-	-	-	-	73**	-
Durrani	-	-	-	-	89	-
Hazara	-	-	-	-	100	-
Jazi-Zagari	-	-	-	80	-	-
Kakar	-	-	-	-	81	-
Mamund	-	-	-	93	-	-
Mamoon	-	-	-	58	-	-
Mangal	-	29	27	71	-	-
Mashwari	-	-	91	-	-	-
Masood	26	-	-	35	-	-
Mohmand	-	-	-	70	-	-
Nooristani	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qureshi-Arab	-	-	-	70	-	-
Safi/Wadair	-	-	35	-	-	-
Salar Zai	-	-	-	73	-	-
Shinwari	-	-	-	54	-	-
Syed Mlagan	-	-	-	-	25	-
Tajik	-	-	-	42	-	-
Utman Kheil	57	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbek	-	-	-	-	83	-
Wardak	-	-	-	-	65	-
Yousaf Zai	-	-	-	-	-	56
Zedran-Jedran	-	-	63	-	-	-

* Only tribes with 5 or more households are shown.

** i.e., 73 per cent of Baluch refugees are in Baluchistan, etc.

Annex Table A/3
YEAR OF LEAVING AFGHANISTAN BY STRATUM

Year of leaving	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP		
1978	16 (5.7)	8 (2.9)	15 (3.2)	71 (12.8)	110 (6.9)	23 (4.9)	2 (.9)
1979	95 (34.4)	80 (28.8)	151 (31.9)	197 (35.5)	523 (33.0)	137 (29.3)	7 (3.1)
1980	66 (23.9)	64 (23.0)	96 (20.3)	111 (20.0)	337 (21.3)	93 (19.9)	10 (4.4)
1981	27 (9.7)	42 (15.1)	53 (11.2)	54 (9.7)	176 (11.1)	50 (10.7)	22 (9.6)
1982	23 (8.3)	18 (6.5)	32 (6.7)	28 (5.0)	101 (6.4)	44 (9.4)	56 (24.6)
1983	18 (6.5)	11 (4.0)	45 (9.5)	32 (5.8)	106 (6.7)	38 (8.1)	82 (36.0)
1984	9 (3.2)	26 (9.4)	60 (12.7)	20 (3.6)	115 (7.3)	38 (8.1)	34 (14.9)
1985	20 (7.2)	26 (9.4)	18 (3.8)	37 (6.7)	101 (6.4)	39 (8.4)	15 (6.6)
1986	3 (1.1)	3 (1.1)	3 (.6)	5 (.9)	14 (.9)	5 (1.1)	-
Total	277 (100.0)	278 (100.0)	473 (100.0)	555 (100.0)	1583 (100.0)	467 (100.0)	228 (100.0)

Annex Table A/4
HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY STRATUM

Household size	NWFP				Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP	
1-3 members	4 (1.4)	2 (.7)	7 (1.5)	6 (1.1)	19 (1.2)	6 (2.6)
4-6 "	50 (17.9)	64 (22.7)	79 (16.5)	83 (14.8)	276 (17.3)	67 (29.4)
7-9 "	154 (55.2)	147 (52.1)	237 (49.6)	267 (47.6)	805 (50.3)	108 (47.4)
10-12 "	48 (17.2)	51 (18.1)	107 (22.4)	139 (24.8)	345 (21.6)	34 (14.9)
13-15 "	13 (4.7)	10 (3.5)	29 (6.1)	39 (7.0)	91 (5.7)	5 (2.2)
16-20 "	9 (3.2)	6 (2.1)	15 (3.1)	22 (3.9)	52 (3.3)	6 (2.6)
21-25 "	-	2 (.7)	2 (.4)	2 (.4)	6 (.4)	-
26-32 "	1 (.4)	-	2 (.4)	3 (.5)	6 (.4)	2 (.9)
Total	279 (100.0)	282 (100.0)	478 (100.0)	561 (100.0)	1600 (100.0)	228 (100.0)

Annex Table A/5
AGE BY SEX (unadjusted)*

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	107 (1.1)	124 (1.2)	231 (1.2)
1-4	1637 (17.1)	1732 (17.2)	3369 (17.1)
5-11	2636 (27.4)	2883 (28.7)	5519 (28.1)
12-17	1234 (12.9)	1393 (13.9)	2627 (13.4)
18-24	900 (9.4)	875 (8.7)	1775 (9.0)
25-34	1078 (11.2)	1121 (11.2)	2199 (11.2)
35-49	913 (9.5)	947 (9.4)	1860 (9.5)
50-69	815 (8.5)	836 (8.3)	1651 (8.4)
70+	268 (2.8)	139 (1.4)	407 (2.1)
Total	9588 (100.0)	10050 (100.0)	19638 (100.0)

* See Table A/6 for adjusted figures.

Annex Table A/6
AGE BY SEX (adjusted)*

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	415 (4.2)	443 (4.3)	858 (4.3)
1-4	1619 (16.6)	1729 (16.7)	3348 (16.6)
5-11	2674 (27.4)	2897 (28.0)	5571 (27.7)
12-17	1252 (12.8)	1379 (13.3)	2631 (13.1)
18-24	960 (9.8)	1004 (9.7)	1964 (9.8)
25-34	1059 (10.8)	1082 (10.5)	2141 (10.6)
35-49	868 (8.9)	1000 (9.7)	1868 (9.3)
50-69	776 (7.9)	736 (7.1)	1512 (7.5)
70+	161 (1.6)	84 (.8)	245 (1.2)
Total	9784 (100.0)	10354 (100.0)	20138 (100.0)

* The adjustment was made by (i) using the numbers in each single age group except the under one-year olds, (ii) "smoothing" the figures by means of five-year moving averages, then reassembling the revised figures in the groups as above, (iii) calculating the under one-year olds by extrapolation from the older age groups. The number of under one-year olds is thus just over the average per year of the group 1-4. Because of this final adjustment the totals for each sex and overall exceed those shown in Table A/5 and the text tables. As noted in the text, the figures in this table may be considered the more valid for purposes of demographic analysis and were used for example to calculate population totals in 1991 and 1996. For reasons of convenience the original figures were retained in cross-tabulations and text.

Annex Table A/7
AGE BY STRATUM

Age	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP		
Under 1	45 (1.9)	26 (1.1)	38 (.9)	63 (1.2)	172 (1.2)	40 (1.1)	19 (1.1)
1-4	403 (16.6)	435 (18.6)	696 (16.5)	883 (17.3)	2417 (17.2)	664 (17.6)	289 (16.0)
5-11	671 (27.7)	680 (29.1)	1130 (26.9)	1509 (29.6)	3990 (28.3)	1035 (27.4)	494 (27.3)
12-17	314 (13.0)	285 (12.2)	578 (13.8)	703 (13.8)	1880 (13.4)	480 (12.7)	267 (14.8)
18-24	239 (9.9)	182 (7.8)	390 (9.3)	439 (8.6)	1250 (8.9)	371 (9.8)	154 (8.5)
25-34	258 (10.7)	281 (12.0)	517 (12.3)	520 (10.2)	1576 (11.2)	431 (11.4)	192 (10.6)
35-49	228 (9.4)	214 (9.2)	389 (9.3)	485 (9.5)	1316 (9.4)	348 (9.2)	196 (10.8)
50-69	199 (8.2)	188 (8.0)	368 (8.8)	421 (8.3)	1176 (8.4)	327 (8.7)	148 (8.2)
70+	65 (2.7)	45 (1.9)	92 (2.2)	79 (1.5)	281 (2.0)	78 (2.1)	48 (2.7)
Total	2422 (100.0)	2336 (100.0)	4198 (100.0)	5102 (100.0)	14058 (100.0)	3774 (100.0)	1807 (100.0)

Annex Table A/8
EDUCATION BY SEX BY AGE

Education (highest level attained)		A. Males							
		Ages							
		6-11	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-69	70+	Total males
Illiterate	Religious education	125 (6.0)	202 (16.4)	190 (21.2)	236 (22.0)	276 (30.3)	280 (34.5)	92 (34.7)	1401 (19.2)
	No religious education	610 (29.1)	338 (27.5)	368 (41.1)	439 (40.8)	472 (51.8)	479 (59.1)	161 (60.8)	2867 (39.4)
Literate	No formal education	15 (.7)	14 (1.1)	7 (.8)	17 (1.6)	13 (1.4)	13 (1.6)	2 (.8)	81 (1.1)
	Incomplete primary	1281 (61.2)	456 (37.1)	90 (10.1)	66 (6.1)	30 (3.3)	16 (2.0)	2 (.8)	1941 (26.7)
Completed primary		46 (2.2)	153 (12.4)	111 (12.4)	98 (9.1)	40 (4.4)	6 (.7)	3 (1.1)	457 (6.3)
	Incomplete primary or secondary	14 (.7)	58 (4.7)	71 (7.9)	61 (5.7)	23 (2.5)	7 (.9)	3 (1.1)	237 (3.3)
Completed middle or secondary		-	8 (.7)	51 (5.7)	105 (9.8)	38 (4.2)	3 (.4)	1 (.4)	206 (2.8)
	Completed higher education	-	-	7 (.8)	53 (4.9)	20 (2.2)	7 (.9)	1 (.4)	88 (1.2)
Total		2091 (100.0)	1229 (100.0)	895 (100.0)	1075 (100.0)	912 (100.0)	811 (100.0)	265 (100.0)	7278 (100.0)

B. Females

Education (highest level attained)	Ages						Total females
	6-11	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-69	70+
Illiterate							
Religious education	346 (16.2)	409 (29.5)	222 (25.5)	287 (25.8)	237 (25.1)	153 (18.4)	28 (20.9)
No religious education	1658 (77.5)	937 (67.6)	632 (72.7)	794 (71.4)	694 (73.6)	675 (81.1)	105 (78.4)
Literate							
No formal education	6 (.3)	5 (.4)	4 (.5)	6 (.5)	8 (.8)	2 (.2)	1 (.7)
Incomplete primary	125 (5.8)	26 (1.9)	4 (.5)	13 (1.2)	2 (.2)	1 (.1)	-
Completed primary	2 (.1)	9 (.6)	3 (.3)	6 (.5)	1 (.1)	1 (.1)	-
Incomplete middle or secondary	-	-	1 (.1)	3 (.3)	1 (.1)	-	-
Completed middle or secondary	-	-	3 (.3)	3 (.3)	-	-	-
Completed higher education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2137 (100.0)	1386 (100.0)	869 (100.0)	1112 (100.0)	943 (100.0)	832 (100.0)	134 (100.0)
							7413 (100.0)

Annex Table A/9
EDUCATION BY STRATUM BY SEX (persons aged 6 or more)

A. Males

Education (highest level attained)	NWFP				Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies		
Illiterate						
No religious education	332 (37.3)	263 (33.1)	606 (39.2)	748 (39.7)	642 (42.9)	287 (41.7)
Religious education	126 (14.1)	168 (21.2)	267 (17.3)	319 (16.9)	332 (22.2)	190 (27.6)
Literate						
No formal education	6 (.7)	17 (2.1)	10 (.6)	6 (.3)	29 (1.9)	13 (1.9)
Incomplete primary	266 (29.9)	217 (27.3)	421 (27.2)	520 (27.6)	382 (25.5)	145 (21.1)
Completed primary	71 (8.0)	57 (7.2)	118 (7.6)	142 (7.5)	48 (3.2)	21 (3.1)
Incomplete middle or secondary	25 (2.8)	36 (4.5)	49 (3.2)	84 (4.5)	30 (2.0)	13 (1.9)
Completed middle or secondary	49 (5.5)	29 (3.7)	56 (3.6)	34 (1.8)	27 (1.8)	13 (1.9)
Completed higher education	16 (1.8)	7 (.9)	20 (1.3)	32 (1.7)	7 (.5)	6 (.9)
Total	891 (100.0)	794 (100.0)	1547 (100.0)	1885 (100.0)	1497 (100.0)	688 (100.0)

B. Females

Education (highest level attached)	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP		
Illiterate							
No religious education	703 (73.6)	643 (70.4)	1215 (74.6)	1371 (72.2)	3932 (72.9)	1027 (78.0)	556 (76.7)
Religious education	206 (21.6)	243 (26.6)	355 (21.8)	474 (25.0)	1278 (23.7)	266 (20.2)	140 (19.3)
Literate							
No formal education	3 (.3)	3 (.3)	4 (.2)	1 (.1)	11 (.2)	6 (.5)	15 (2.1)
Incomplete primary	36 (3.8)	18 (2.0)	46 (2.8)	46 (2.4)	146 (2.7)	15 (1.1)	10 (1.4)
Completed primary	6 (.6)	3 (.3)	5 (.3)	5 (.3)	19 (.4)	-	3 (.4)
Incomplete middle or secondary	-	1 (.1)	2 (.1)	-	3 (.1)	2 (.2)	-
Completed middle or secondary	1 (.1)	2 (.2)	-	1 (.1)	4 (.1)	1 (.1)	1 (.1)
Completed higher education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	955 (100.0)	913 (100.0)	1627 (100.0)	1898 (100.0)	5393 (100.0)	1317 (100.0)	725 (100.0)

Annex Table A/10
SKILLS BY SEX BY AGE

A. Males (aged 12 or over)

Skill	Ages					
	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-69	70+
Tailoring	18 (1.5)	36 (4.0)	66 (6.2)	60 (6.6)	35 (4.3)	2 (.8)
Carpentry	8 (.7)	10 (1.1)	36 (3.4)	42 (4.6)	21 (2.6)	6 (2.3)
Masonry	1 (.1)	5 (.6)	17 (1.3)	27 (3.0)	8 (1.0)	3 (1.1)
Blacksmith	-	-	7 (.4)	4 (.4)	2 (.2)	-
Shoemaking	1 (.1)	4 (.4)	3 (.3)	3 (.3)	2 (.2)	-
Driving	15 (1.2)	66 (7.4)	107 (10.0)	54 (5.9)	17 (2.1)	1 (.4)
Mechanics	5 (.4)	6 (.7)	22 (2.1)	15 (1.7)	8 (1.0)	-
Carpet weaving	3 (.2)	4 (.4)	4 (.4)	3 (.3)	3 (.3)	1 (.4)
Goldsmith, jewellery	1 (.1)	3 (.3)	-	3 (.3)	4 (.5)	-
Teaching	-	1 (.1)	15 (1.4)	6 (.6)	1 (.1)	3 (1.1)
Barber	1 (.1)	3 (.3)	6 (.6)	8 (.8)	5 (.6)	1 (.4)
Other skills	3 (.2)	10 (1.1)	27 (2.5)	26 (2.9)	16 (2.0)	2 (.7)
Total skilled	56 (4.6)	148 (16.6)	310 (28.7)	251 (27.6)	122 (15.0)	19 (7.2)
No skill	1171 (95.4)	745 (83.4)	769 (71.3)	657 (72.4)	690 (84.9)	246 (92.8)
Total	1227 (100.0)	893 (100.0)	1079 (100.0)	908 (100.0)	812 (100.0)	265 (100.0)

Annex Table A/10
SKILLS BY SEX BY AGE (continued)

Skill	B. Females (aged 6 or over)						
	Ages						
	6-11	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-69	70+
Tailoring, sewing	52 (2.5)	395 (28.4)	414 (47.6)	607 (54.4)	438 (46.3)	222 (26.6)	17 (12.2)
Embroidery	41 (1.9)	180 (12.9)	102 (11.7)	101 (9.1)	81 (8.6)	33 (4.0)	4 (2.9)
Beadwork	4 (.2)	16 (1.2)	11 (1.3)	8 (.7)	7 (.7)	3 (.4)	1 (.7)
Carpet weaving	3 (.1)	6 (.4)	7 (.8)	9 (.8)	10 (1.1)	6 (.7)	1 (.7)
Other skills	3 (.1)	3 (.2)	5 (.6)	9 (.8)	4 (.4)	3 (.4)	-
Total skilled	103 (4.9)	600 (43.2)	539 (62.0)	734 (65.8)	540 (57.0)	267 (32.0)	23 (16.5)
No skill	2001 (95.1)	790 (56.8)	331 (38.0)	381 (34.2)	407 (43.0)	567 (68.0)	116 (83.5)
Total	2104 (100.0)	1390 (100.0)	870 (100.0)	1115 (100.0)	947 (100.0)	834 (100.0)	139 (100.0)

Annex Table A/11
SKILLS BY SEX BY STRATUM

A. Males (aged 12 or over)

Skill	NWFP					Beluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP		
Tailoring	22 (3.5)	42 (7.6)	48 (4.5)	59 (4.4)	171 (4.7)	27 (2.6)	19 (3.8)
Carpentry	9 (1.4)	13 (2.4)	26 (2.5)	63 (4.7)	111 (3.1)	8 (.8)	4 (.8)
Masonry	8 (1.3)	4 (.7)	12 (1.1)	11 (.8)	35 (1.0)	14 (1.0)	9 (1.8)
Blacksmith	1 (.2)	1 (.2)	1 (.1)	5 (.4)	8 (.2)	2 (.2)	-
Shoemaking	4 (.6)	-	2 (.2)	3 (.2)	9 (.2)	1 (.1)	3 (.6)
Driving	33 (5.3)	33 (6.0)	73 (6.4)	65 (4.9)	204 (5.6)	39 (3.7)	17 (3.4)
Mechanics	14 (2.2)	3 (.5)	16 (1.4)	7 (.5)	40 (1.1)	13 (1.3)	3 (.6)
Carpet weaving	-	5 (.9)	1 (.1)	3 (.2)	9 (.2)	6 (.6)	3 (.6)
Goldsmith, jewellery	1 (.1)	2 (.4)	2 (.2)	4 (.3)	9 (.2)	2 (.2)	-
Teaching	4 (.6)	2 (.4)	11 (1.0)	5 (.4)	22 (.6)	1 (.1)	3 (.6)
Barber	8 (1.3)	1 (.2)	8 (.7)	6 (.5)	23 (.6)	1 (.1)	-
Other skills*	11 (1.8)	9 (1.6)	27 (2.4)	19 (1.4)	66 (1.8)	13 (1.3)	5 (1.0)
Total skilled	115 (18.4)	115 (20.9)	227 (20.1)	250 (18.8)	707 (19.4)	127 (12.2)	66 (13.5)
No skill	511 (81.6)	436 (79.1)	900 (79.9)	1081 (81.2)	2928 (80.6)	918 (87.8)	432 (86.7)
Total	626 (100.0)	551 (100.0)	1127 (100.0)	1331 (100.0)	3635 (100.0)	1045 (100.0)	498 (100.0)

B. Females (aged 6 or over)

Skill	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP		
Tailoring, sewing	268 (28.2)	249 (27.6)	481 (29.8)	536 (28.3)	1534 (28.6)	422 (32.1)	189 (26.0)
Embroidery	72 (7.6)	73 (8.1)	130 (8.0)	130 (6.9)	405 (7.6)	107 (8.1)	30 (4.1)
Beadwork	4 (.4)	15 (1.7)	10 (.6)	13 (.7)	42 (.8)	8 (.6)	-
Carpet weaving	-	-	2 (.1)	1 (.1)	3 (.1)	24 (1.8)	15 (2.1)
Other skills**	1 (.1)	2 (.2)	4 (.3)	6 (.3)	13 (.2)	12 (.9)	2 (.2)
Total skilled	345 (36.3)	339 (37.6)	627 (38.8)	686 (36.3)	1997 (37.3)	573 (43.5)	236 (32.5)
No skill	605 (63.7)	562 (62.4)	988 (61.2)	1205 (63.7)	3360 (62.7)	743 (56.5)	490 (67.5)
Total	950 (100.0)	901 (100.0)	1615 (100.0)	1891 (100.0)	5357 (100.0)	1316 (100.0)	726 (100.0)

* NWFP 1: Typing (1) Welding (1) Dispensing (3) Boatman (2) Watchmaking (1) Dyeing (5) Beadmaking (1).
 NWFP 2: Electricity (1) Medicine (2) Nursing (2) Welding (1) Dispensing (1) Beadmaking (2).
 NWFP 3: Engineering (2) Electricity (3) Baking (2) Pottery (3) Butchery (1) Medicine (1) Cloth weaving (3) Nursing (3) Welding (2) Dispensing (2) Dyeing (1) Embroidery (4).
 NWFP 4: Engineering (2) Pottery (1) Electricity (1) Baking (1) Butchery (1) Basketmaking (2) Medicine (2) Cloth weaving (1) Nursing (3) Dispensing (1) Lathe machining (1) Dyeing (1).
 Baluchistan: Spinning (1) Engineering (1) Barber (1) Butchery (1) Nursing (1) Mechanics (1) Watchmaking (1) Dyeing (1) Embroidery (3) Beadmaking (1) Cap making (1).
 Punjab: Electricity (1) Cloth weaving (1) Watchmaking (1) Lathe machining (2) Dyeing (1).

** NWFP 1: Cap making (1).
 NWFP 2: Masonry (1) Nursing (1).
 NWFP 3: Spinning (1) Cloth weaving (3).
 NWFP 4: Cap making (2) Spinning (1) Basketmaking (3).
 Baluchistan: Cap making (2) Carpentry (2) Mechanics (2) Pottery (1) Basketmaking (1) Watchmaking (4).
 Punjab: Masonry (1) Spinning (1).

Annex Table A/12
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY STRATUM BY SEX

A. Males

Employment status	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP		
Labour force							
Permanent wage employment	55 (4.8)	36 (3.4)	77 (3.8)	74 (3.0)	242 (3.6)	82 (4.2)	25 (2.8)
Casual	158 (13.7)	180 (16.9)	335 (16.5)	351 (14.2)	1024 (15.3)	285 (14.7)	148 (16.7)
Self-employed	117 (10.1)	67 (6.3)	149 (7.3)	140 (5.6)	473 (7.0)	133 (6.9)	55 (6.2)
Trainees (paid)	5 (.4)	-	4 (.2)	4 (.2)	13 (.2)	4 (.2)	2 (.2)
Unemployed, seeking work	42 (3.6)	55 (5.2)	109 (5.4)	172 (6.9)	378 (5.6)	88 (4.6)	52 (5.9)
Not in labour force							
Under 12 years, no other activities	342 (29.7)	343 (32.2)	604 (29.8)	758 (30.7)	2047 (30.5)	641 (33.2)	298 (33.7)
Domestic work only	14 (1.2)	15 (1.4)	40 (2.0)	32 (1.3)	101 (1.5)	57 (3.0)	15 (1.7)
At school or other education	267 (23.2)	240 (22.5)	440 (21.7)	581 (23.5)	1528 (22.8)	394 (20.4)	148 (16.7)
Too old to work	48 (4.2)	46 (4.3)	76 (3.8)	108 (4.4)	278 (4.1)	91 (4.8)	33 (3.7)
Disabled	23 (2.0)	15 (1.4)	33 (1.6)	39 (1.6)	110 (1.6)	26 (1.3)	14 (1.6)
None of the above and not seeking work	79 (6.9)	67 (6.3)	159 (7.8)	213 (8.6)	518 (7.7)	127 (6.6)	94 (10.6)
Total	1150 (100.0)	1064 (100.0)	2026 (100.0)	2472 (100.0)	6712 (100.0)	1928 (100.0)	884 (100.0)

B. Females

Employment status	NNWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP		
Labour force							
Permanent wage employment	-	1 (.1)	1 (0)	-	2 (0)	1 (.1)	-
Casual	-	1 (.1)	1 (0)	-	2 (0)	6 (.3)	2 (.2)
Self-employed	48 (3.8)	64 (5.1)	81 (3.8)	70 (2.7)	263 (3.6)	151 (8.3)	74 (8.0)
Trainees (paid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed, seeking work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labour force							
Under 12 years, no other activities	491 (39.1)	505 (40.6)	795 (36.9)	1105 (42.2)	2896 (39.8)	789 (43.3)	316 (34.3)
Domestic work only	634 (50.4)	592 (47.6)	1132 (52.5)	1299 (49.7)	3657 (50.3)	845 (46.3)	485 (52.7)
At school or other education	30 (2.4)	15 (1.2)	39 (1.8)	42 (1.6)	126 (1.7)	5 (.3)	9 (1.0)
Too old to work	43 (3.4)	59 (4.7)	88 (4.1)	71 (2.8)	261 (3.6)	25 (1.4)	30 (3.3)
Disabled	10 (.8)	7 (.6)	15 (.7)	26 (1.0)	58 (.8)	1 (.1)	5 (.5)
None of the above and not seeking work	-	1 (.1)	1 (0)	3 (.1)	5 (.1)	1 (.1)	-
Total	1256 (100.0)	1245 (100.0)	2153 (100.0)	2616 (100.0)	7270 (100.0)	1824 (100.0)	921 (100.0)

Annex Table A/13
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE BY SEX

A. Males

Employment status	Ages								Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-11	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-69	70+
Labour force									
Permanent wage employment	-	-	-	31 (2.7)	74 (8.5)	135 (12.6)	77 (8.5)	30 (3.7)	2 (.7)
Casual labour	-	-	7 (.3)	145 (12.6)	294 (33.1)	407 (38.1)	384 (42.4)	207 (25.5)	13 (4.9)
Self-employed	-	-	5 (.2)	59 (5.1)	120 (13.5)	192 (18.0)	180 (19.9)	96 (11.8)	9 (3.4)
Trainees (paid)	-	-	8 (.3)	5 (.4)	2 (.2)	2 (.2)	2 (.2)	-	-
Unemployed, seeking work	-	-	11 (.4)	123 (10.6)	92 (10.3)	99 (9.3)	96 (10.6)	87 (10.7)	10 (3.7)
Not in labour force									
Under 12 years, no other activities	392 (100.0)	1328 (99.3)	1266 (46.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic work only	-	-	28 (1.0)	57 (4.9)	21 (2.4)	15 (1.4)	19 (2.1)	30 (3.7)	3 (1.1)
At school or other education	-	10 (.7)	1368 (50.6)	610 (52.8)	72 (8.1)	9 (.8)	1 (.1)	-	-
Too old to work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202 (24.5)	200 (75.5)
Disabled	-	-	9 (.3)	11 (1.0)	18 (2.0)	27 (2.5)	26 (2.9)	47 (5.8)	12 (4.5)
None of the above, not seeking work	-	-	-	114 (9.9)	194 (21.9)	181 (17.0)	120 (13.3)	114 (14.0)	16 (6.0)
Total	392 (100.0)	1338 (100.0)	2702 (100.0)	1155 (100.0)	887 (100.0)	1067 (100.0)	905 (100.0)	813 (100.0)	265 (100.0)
									9524 (100.0)

B. Females

Employment status	Ages								Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-11	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-69	70+
Labour force									
Permanent wage employment	-	-	-	-	-	2 (.2)	1 (.1)	-	3 (0)
Casual labour	-	-	-	-	4 (.5)	2 (.2)	3 (.3)	1 (.1)	10 (.1)
Self-employed	-	-	7 (.2)	75 (5.7)	79 (9.1)	148 (13.3)	131 (13.8)	46 (5.5)	488 (4.9)
Trainees (paid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed, seeking work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labour force									
Under 12 years, no other activities	474 (100.0)	1376 (100.0)	2153 (73.2)	-	-	-	-	-	4003 (40.0)
Domestic work only	-	-	658 (22.4)	1221 (92.0)	777 (89.4)	951 (85.6)	783 (82.8)	574 (68.9)	4987 (49.8)
At school or other education	-	-	119 (4.0)	19 (1.4)	-	-	-	-	138 (1.4)
Too old to work	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 (1.3)	195 (23.4)	315 (3.1)
Disabled	-	-	4 (.1)	10 (.7)	7 (.8)	8 (.7)	14 (1.5)	17 (2.0)	64 (.6)
None of the above, not seeking work	-	-	-	2 (.1)	2 (.2)	-	2 (.2)	-	6 (.1)
Total	474 (100.0)	1376 (100.0)	2941 (100.0)	1327 (100.0)	869 (100.0)	1111 (100.0)	946 (100.0)	833 (100.0)	10014 (100.0)

Annex Table A/14
CASUAL LABOUR: OCCUPATION BY INCOME (MEN, PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS ONLY)

Occupation	Monthly income, Rs.					Total	Approximate median income, Rs.
	Number of workers						
	1-100	101-300	301-500	501-1000	1001+		
COOL SEASON							
Skilled							a.*
Driver	-	6	3	6	-	15	a.
Carpenter	-	6	6	7	1	20	500
Mason	-	10	3	10	2	25	
Labourers							
Road or ditch worker	13	47	23	19	1	103	270
House construction	39	274	139	103	12	567	280
Brick-making	1	9	10	11	2	33	440
Transport/loading	9	39	11	13	2	74	240
Wood cutter	3	7	10	8	-	28	390
Agricultural labourer	6	18	16	6	1	47	300
General labourer	20	143	97	48	3	311	290
Sales	3	6	2	2	3	16	a.
WARM SEASON							
Skilled							
Driver	-	2	3	3	1	9	a.
Carpenter	-	3	2	5	1	11	a.
Mason	-	3	1	9	5	18	a.
Labourers							
Road or ditch worker	2	16	21	14	1	54	420
House construction	19	165	122	74	11	391	320
Brick-making	-	6	13	5	2	26	420
Transport/loading	1	25	6	14	1	47	280
Wood cutter	-	9	4	3	1	17	a.
Agricultural labourer	-	39	19	15	1	74	290
General labourer	6	75	60	36	-	177	330
Sales	1	3	1	3	-	8	a.

* No median was calculated for categories with fewer than 25 cases.

Annex Table A/15
PERMANENT WAGE LABOUR: OCCUPATION BY INCOME (MEN)

Occupation	Monthly income, Rs.				Total	Approximate median income, Rs.
	Number of workers					
	1-200	201-500	501-1000	1001+		
Skilled manual						
Farming	-	-	2	-	2	a.
Driver	-	9	29	5	43	730
Tailor	2	2	3	1	8	a.
Mechanic	3	3	-	1	7	a.
Other*	2	4	1	2	9	a.
Unskilled manual						
	3	12	12	5	32	560
Service, sales, clerical						
Servant in tea shop	1	20	9	-	30	420
Peon, chowkidar	-	21	8	-	29	410
Bus conductor	-	12	3	-	15	a.
Clerk	2	3	13	-	18	a.
Other**	-	8	3	-	11	a.
Professions and Government						
Teacher	11	45	41	1	98	460
Dispenser	-	2	4	2	8	a.
Other***	-	-	9	1	10	a.
Occupation not stated						
	3	8	3	1	15	a.
Total	27	149	140	19	335	485

* Carpenter (1), Welder (1), Mason (2), Armourer (1), Carpet weaver (1), Other, unspecified (3).

** Assistants in bazaar and similar.

*** Doctor (1), Government official (4), Others, unspecified (5).

Annex Table A/16
SELF-EMPLOYED: OCCUPATION BY INCOME BY SEX

Occupation	Monthly income, Rs.					Total	Approximate median income, Rs.
	Number of workers						
	1-100	101-300	301-500	501-1000	1001+		
MEN							
Farming	2	10	3	1	1	17	a.
Driver	-	3	5	17	7	32	760
Mechanic	2	-	4	6	2	14	a.
Carpenter	8	12	7	6	11	44	370
Tailor	13	28	23	11	7	82	300
Shoe-maker	-	3	1	4	-	8	a.
Carpet weaver	-	2	2	5	-	9	a.
Other skilled manual	4	6	5	11	4	30	520
Wood cutter	4	3	2	1	1	11	a.
Barber	1	4	1	1	-	7	a.
Shopkeeper, trader, businessman, etc.	13	121	97	72	32	335	370
Owner of vehicles	-	4	6	17	20	47	925
Professions	-	5	5	1	1	12	a.
Total	47	201	161	153	86	648	390
WOMEN							
Tailor	190	117	26	9	2	344	90
Embroiderer	50	30	8	7	-	95	100
Carpet weaver	11	2	-	-	2	15	a.
Beadwork	6	2	-	-	-	8	a.
Other	8	1	3	-	1	13	a.
Total	265	152	37	16	5	475	90

Annex Table A/17
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (EXCEPT GOP ASSISTANCE) BY STRATUM

Monthly income, Rs.	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP		
Nil	18 (6.5)	23 (8.4)	44 (9.5)	78 (14.3)	163 (10.5)	24 (5.3)	26 (11.5)
1-50	9 (3.3)	14 (5.1)	14 (3.0)	25 (4.6)	62 (4.0)	19 (4.2)	20 (8.8)
51-100	8 (2.9)	9 (3.3)	23 (5.0)	41 (7.5)	81 (5.2)	26 (5.7)	16 (7.0)
101-200	25 (9.1)	33 (12.1)	47 (10.2)	87 (15.9)	192 (12.5)	52 (11.4)	39 (17.2)
201-300	32 (11.6)	33 (12.1)	57 (12.3)	61 (11.2)	183 (11.8)	67 (14.7)	30 (13.2)
301-500	43 (15.6)	58 (21.2)	96 (20.8)	92 (16.8)	289 (18.6)	90 (19.7)	33 (14.5)
501-750	57 (20.7)	35 (12.8)	61 (13.2)	60 (11.0)	213 (13.7)	70 (15.3)	26 (11.5)
751-1000	30 (10.9)	26 (9.5)	41 (8.9)	31 (5.7)	128 (8.2)	50 (10.9)	19 (8.4)
1001-2000	35 (12.7)	34 (12.5)	63 (13.6)	45 (8.2)	177 (11.4)	45 (9.8)	16 (7.0)
2001-3000	13 (4.7)	6 (2.2)	10 (2.2)	11 (2.0)	40 (2.6)	9 (2.0)	1 (.4)
3001+	6 (2.2)	2 (.7)	6 (1.3)	15 (2.7)	29 (1.9)	5 (1.1)	1 (.4)
Total	276 (100.0)	273 (100.0)	462 (100.0)	546 (100.0)	1557 (100.0)	457 (100.0)	227 (100.0)
Approximate median income, Rs.	512	385	396	269	367	388	242

Annex Table A/18
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING INCOME FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

Monthly income from the given source, Rs.	Employment	Property in Afghanistan	Remittances from		Poultry and livestock	Vegetables	Other source	Total income
			Inside Pakistan	Outside Pakistan				
Nil	387* (17.1)	2265 (98.6)	2242 (97.6)	2266 (98.7)	1202 (52.4)	2102 (91.6)	2264 (98.7)	213 (9.5)
1-50	89 (3.9)	2 (.1)	1 (0)	-	502 (21.9)	120 (5.2)	5 (.2)	101 (4.5)
51-100	153 (6.8)	-	2 (.1)	-	206 (9.0)	38 (1.7)	4 (.2)	123 (5.5)
101-200	313 (13.9)	6 (.3)	12 (.5)	-	220 (9.6)	20 (.9)	8 (.3)	283 (12.6)
201-300	269 (11.9)	2 (.1)	16 (.7)	1 (0)	85 (3.7)	11 (.5)	2 (.1)	280 (12.5)
301-500	384 (17.0)	5 (.2)	9 (.4)	7 (.3)	54 (2.4)	3 (.1)	4 (.2)	413 (18.4)
501-750	252 (11.2)	5 (.2)	5 (.2)	2 (.1)	18 (.8)	2 (.1)	3 (.1)	309 (13.8)
751-1000	166 (7.4)	3 (.1)	6 (.3)	6 (.3)	9 (.4)	-	-	197 (8.8)
1001+	245 (10.9)	8 (.3)	4 (.2)	15 (.7)	-	-	4 (.2)	323 (14.4)
Total	2258 (100.0)	2296 (100.0)	2297 (100.0)	2297 (100.0)	2297 (100.0)	2296 (100.0)	2294 (100.0)	2242 (100.0)

* i.e., 387 households or 17.1 per cent of all reporting households had no income from employment, 89, or 3.9 per cent, had an income from employment of Rs. 1 to 50, etc.

Annex Table A/19
PER CENT OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING INCOMES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP		
Employment	87	85	84	77	82	84	82
Property in Afghanistan	2	(.4)	1	1	1	2	4
Remittances from inside Pakistan	3	2	2	2	2	3	1
outside Pakistan	2	-	2	1	1	1	-
Livestock and poultry	50	50	51	50	50	48	30
Vegetables	8	13	8	7	9	11	3
Other	2	1	1	2	2	(.2)	3

Annex Table A/20
PER CAPITA MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES
(EXCEPT GOP ASSISTANCE) BY STRATUM

Income per capita per month, Rs.	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP		
Nil	18 (6.5)	23 (8.4)	44 (9.5)	78 (14.3)	163 (10.5)	24 (5.3)	26 (11.5)
1-24	42 (15.2)	52 (19.0)	84 (18.2)	152 (27.8)	330 (21.2)	74 (16.2)	61 (26.9)
25-49	55 (19.9)	66 (24.2)	106 (22.9)	116 (21.2)	343 (22.0)	106 (23.2)	55 (24.2)
50-74	40 (14.5)	50 (18.3)	76 (16.5)	75 (13.7)	241 (15.5)	89 (19.5)	32 (14.1)
75-99	31 (11.2)	19 (7.0)	47 (10.2)	37 (6.8)	134 (8.6)	55 (12.0)	17 (7.5)
100-149	50 (18.1)	39 (14.3)	57 (12.3)	34 (6.2)	180 (11.6)	51 (11.2)	20 (8.8)
150+	40 (14.5)	24 (8.8)	48 (10.4)	55 (10.1)	167 (10.7)	58 (12.7)	16 (7.0)
Total	276 (100.0)	273 (100.0)	462 (100.0)	547 (100.0)	1558 (100.0)	457 (100.0)	227 (100.0)
Approximate median income, Rs.	64	48	49	34	45	57	37

Annex Table A/21
NUMBER OF EARNERS PER HOUSEHOLD BY STRATUM

Number of earners in the household	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP		
None	35 (12.5)	39 (13.9)	77 (16.1)	135 (24.2)	286 (17.9)	78 (16.7)	41 (18.0)
1	155 (55.6)	164 (58.4)	242 (50.6)	306 (54.6)	867 (54.3)	222 (47.4)	114 (50.0)
2	64 (22.9)	55 (19.6)	97 (20.3)	73 (13.0)	289 (18.1)	116 (24.8)	45 (19.7)
3	20 (7.2)	19 (6.8)	43 (9.0)	29 (5.2)	111 (6.9)	37 (7.9)	19 (8.3)
4+	5 (1.8)	4 (1.4)	19 (4.0)	17 (3.0)	45 (2.8)	15 (3.2)	9 (3.9)
Total	279 (100.0)	281 (100.0)	478 (100.0)	560 (100.0)	1598 (100.0)	468 (100.0)	228 (100.0)
Average number of earners	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3

Annex Table A/22
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY YEAR OF LEAVING AFGHANISTAN

Total monthly household income, Rs.	Year of leaving Afghanistan							
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nil	9 (6.8)	52 (8.1)	36 (8.5)	25 (10.5)	11 (5.4)	24 (10.7)	19 (10.4)	29 (19.3)
1-100	16 (12.1)	42 (6.5)	33 (7.7)	17 (7.1)	25 (12.3)	23 (10.3)	30 (16.4)	24 (16.0)
101-200	23 (17.4)	77 (12.0)	47 (11.0)	32 (13.4)	25 (12.4)	31 (13.9)	25 (13.7)	19 (12.7)
201-300	15 (11.4)	72 (11.2)	53 (12.4)	35 (14.7)	24 (11.9)	27 (12.1)	27 (14.8)	24 (16.0)
301-500	24 (18.2)	120 (18.7)	99 (23.2)	43 (18.1)	27 (13.4)	38 (17.0)	34 (18.6)	23 (15.3)
501-750	15 (11.4)	89 (13.9)	46 (10.8)	39 (16.4)	39 (19.3)	40 (17.9)	19 (10.4)	17 (11.3)
751-1000	7 (5.3)	62 (9.7)	46 (10.8)	18 (7.6)	21 (10.4)	16 (7.1)	17 (9.3)	9 (6.0)
1001+	23 (17.4)	128 (19.9)	66 (15.5)	29 (12.2)	30 (14.9)	25 (11.2)	12 (6.6)	5 (3.3)
Total	132 (100.0)	642 (100.0)	426 (100.0)	238 (100.0)	202 (100.0)	224 (100.0)	183 (100.0)	150 (100.0)
Approximate median income, Rs.	330	430	390	350	420	340	260	210

Annex Table A/23
PROPORTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS REGISTERED AND RECEIVING RATIONS
IN PREVIOUS MONTH BY STRATUM

Type of ration	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP		
Wheat	71.0	83.0	81.0	81.3	79.0	73.5	92.5
Sugar	7.9	53.9	9.6	47.2	29.7	28.6	3.5
Milk	33.7	34.4	41.4	53.2	40.7	4.1	90.4
Tea	27.2	41.4	27.2	50.5	36.6	29.3	88.6
Edible oil	20.8	27.7	33.5	41.3	30.8	9.4	40.8
Kerosene	68.1	82.3	80.1	79.1	77.4	69.7	85.1
Registered for rations (at least one household member)	74.6	84.0	82.0	81.8	80.6	75.9	92.5

Annex Table A/24
ADDITIONAL WHEAT PURCHASE
(by those receiving a wheat ration)

Wheat purchased	NWFP					Baluchistan	Punjab	Total
	Near Peshawar and Kohat	Near other large towns	Fairly isolated	Tribal agencies	Total NWFP			
Yes	175 (85)	190 (80)	323 (82)	398 (87)	1086 (84)	264 (74)	163 (78)	1513 (81)
No, not needed	22 (11)	33 (14)	34 (9)	59 (13)	148 (11)	75 (21)	38 (18)	261 (14)
No, cannot afford it	9 (4)	14 (6)	35 (9)	3 (1)	61 (5)	16 (5)	8 (4)	85 (5)
Total - number per cent	206 (100)	237 (100)	392 (100)	460 (100)	1295 (100)	355 (100)	209 (100)	1859 (100)

Annex Table A/25
MEN'S DESIRED TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR MEN

Type of training	Total		NWFP		Baluchistan		Punjab	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Driving	475	23.8	370	26.4	62	16.4	43	23.0
Mechanics	227	11.4	153	10.9	49	13.0	25	13.4
Carpentry	238	11.9	185	13.2	44	11.7	9	4.8
Tailoring	668	33.4	486	34.6	120	31.8	62	33.2
Masonry	106	5.3	69	4.9	29	7.7	8	4.3
Carpet weaving	90	4.5	51	3.6	29	7.7	10	5.4
Farming	33	1.7	14	1.0	13	3.4	6	3.2
Electrics	12	.6	11	.8	-	-	1	.5
Welding	11	.6	11	.8	-	-	-	-
Teaching (incl. religious)	26	1.3	12	.9	8	2.1	6	3.2
Business	16	.8	10	.7	1	.3	5	2.7
Trading, shopkeeping	16	.8	4	.3	9	2.4	3	1.6
Other specific skills*	31	1.5	not listed	not listed	not listed	not listed	not listed	not listed
"Any skill"	50	2.5	28	2.0	13	3.4	9	4.8
Total	1999	100.0	1404	100.0	377	100.0	187	100.0

* With below ten cases: Plumbing (1), Shoe-making (6), Painting (1), Wood-cutting (1), Shepherd (1), Jeweller (4), Barber (1), Engineering (3), Dispensing (2), Clerical (3), Medicine (4), Armouring (4).

Annex Table A/26
WOMEN'S DESIRED TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

Type of training	Total		NWFP		Baluchistan		Punjab	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Tailoring	1605	77.6	1191	80.8	277	67.6	137	74.0
Embroidery	322	15.6	207	14.0	84	20.5	31	16.8
Beadwork	40	1.9	29	2.0	7	1.7	4	2.2
Carpet weaving	65	3.1	31	2.1	26	6.3	8	4.3
Domestic tasks	14	.7	5	.4	8	2.0	1	.5
"Any skill"	23	1.1	11	.7	8	2.0	4	2.2
Total	2069	100.0	1474	100.0	410	100.0	185	100.0

Annex Table A/27
WOMEN'S DESIRED TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR GIRLS

Type of training	Total		NWFP		Baluchistan		Punjab	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Tailoring	981	49.1	735	52.0	168	41.2	78	43.8
Embroidery	708	35.4	465	32.9	164	40.2	79	44.4
Beadwork	203	10.2	158	11.2	37	9.1	8	4.5
Carpet weaving	72	3.6	32	2.3	32	7.8	8	4.5
Knitting	15	.8	14	1.0	1	.2	-	-
Domestic tasks	21	1.0	10	.7	6	1.5	5	2.8
Total	2000	100.0	1414	100.0	408	100.0	178	100.0

Annex Table A/28
MEN'S DESIRED JOBS FOR BOYS

Desired jobs	Total		NWFP		Baluchistan		Punjab	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Teacher (incl. religious teacher)	485	25.8	336	25.6	105	28.2	44	25.7
Doctor	256	13.6	195	14.9	49	13.1	12	7.0
Engineer	50	2.7	37	2.8	9	2.4	4	2.3
"Any educated job"	278	14.8	207	15.8	54	14.4	17	9.9
Driver	156	8.3	103	7.9	33	8.8	20	11.7
Mechanic	126	6.7	86	6.6	23	6.2	17	9.9
Tailor	214	11.4	140	10.7	50	13.4	24	14.0
Mason	24	1.3	17	1.3	5	1.3	2	1.2
Carpenter	50	2.7	36	2.7	8	2.1	6	3.5
Businessman	27	1.4	20	1.5	2	.5	5	2.9
Shopkeeper, trader	13	.7	5	.4	6	1.6	2	1.2
Carpet weaver	13	.7	4	.3	7	1.9	2	1.2
Welder	10	.5	8	.6	1	.3	1	.6
Farmer	17	.9	7	.5	5	1.3	5	2.9
Clerk	43	2.3	36	2.7	2	.5	5	2.9
Government official	80	4.3	65	5.0	11	2.9	4	2.3
Factory or other labourer	12	.6	8	.6	3	.8	1	.6
Others*	27	1.4	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Total**	1881	100.0	1310	100.0	373	100.0	171	100.0

* With below ten cases: Plumber (1), Electrician (4), Shoemaker (2), Armourer (1), Painter (2), "Labourer" (9), Jeweller (1), Barber (2), Scientist (2), Dispenser (1), Nurse (2).

** Applies to men respondents with boys under 15 years of age in the household, and expressing a choice.

Annex Table A/29
WOMEN'S DESIRED JOBS FOR SONS

Desired jobs	Total		NWFP		Baluchistan		Punjab	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Teacher (incl. religious teacher)	567	38.7	383	37.5	143	47.5	41	36.3
Doctor	241	16.5	194	19.0	35	11.6	12	10.6
Engineer	32	2.2	29	2.8	3	1.0	-	-
"Any educated job"	115	7.8	95	9.3	7	2.3	13	11.5
Driver	115	7.8	76	7.4	25	8.3	14	12.3
Mechanic	12	.8	5	.5	4	1.3	3	2.7
Tailor	91	6.2	55	5.4	26	8.7	10	8.8
Carpenter	42	2.9	32	3.2	7	2.3	3	2.7
Shopkeeper	14	1.0	7	.7	2	.7	4	3.5
Farmer	31	2.1	20	2.0	6	2.0	5	4.4
Clerk	21	1.4	16	1.6	4	1.3	1	.9
Government official	47	3.2	43	4.2	3	1.0	1	.9
Factory or other labourer	108	7.4	67	6.6	36	12.0	6	5.3
Others*	29	2.0	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Total**	1465	100.0	1022	100.0	301	100.0	113	100.0

* With below ten cases: Welder (1), Mason (7), Electrician (1), Carpet weaver (5), Wood cutter (1), Businessman (9), Jeweller (1), Peon (2), Dispenser (1), Nurse (1).

** Applies to women respondents with sons under 15 in the household, and expressing a choice.

ANNEX II

METHODOLOGY

Structure of the Survey

The inquiry took the form of a sample survey with the refugee household, defined below, as the sample unit. The sample had to be large enough to give statistically significant results within reasonable limits for each province containing refugees, i.e., North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, and Punjab. The principal interview schedule was divided into two parts, one directed at the head of household or a senior male respondent in the household, and the other at a senior female (Annex III contains the questionnaire). As male interviewers in Pakistan do not normally have access to women and their living quarters, the part of the schedule for women had to be administered by female investigators. This greatly complicated the logistics of the survey, but in view of the questions on women's employment and income, the "female schedule", as it came to be called, was deemed essential. By means of a supplementary schedule, information was collected, principally on communal facilities such as schools, for each of the 58 refugee villages in which households were interviewed.

The survey was designed and a schedule drafted during and immediately after a pilot study carried out by UNRISD staff in November and December 1985, when about 20 villages were visited and informal, individual and group interviews and discussions were conducted with refugees and their leaders, and with Pakistani Government and UNHCR officials at all levels. Although it had been initially intended to engage the services of a Pakistani survey agency for the interviewing, none was found that had both the necessary experience of Afghan refugees and staff available in the crucial period. UNRISD therefore decided to recruit and train its own interviewing staff, which was done between the middle of February and the third week of March 1986. Interviewing lasted from 23 March to 2 May. The timing was decided by the need to reach the refugees in the Punjab and the southern districts of NWFP before they began their warm season exodus, which could be expected to start, depending on the weather, in early April. At the other end, interviewing had to stop for practical reasons at the start of Ramadan, in the beginning of May. The timetable was too tight for complete comfort. Normally, a survey of this size and complexity would require six months' preparation instead of the three available. It was fortunate that some of the interviewers had previous survey experience.

As noted below, consistency checks were built into the interview schedule, among others the requirement that the information in the male and female parts of the schedule, completed by separate interviewers, should agree. Many, if not all, of the schedules were checked soon after the interview. Even so, some of the tasks that would have been useful in a more leisurely operation, such as simultaneous coding of completed schedules and continued interviewer training, had to be foregone. The notes on data quality below conclude that although the information may not be precise in every detail, the magnitudes appear plausible in the light of other information.

Sample Design

The sample was a stratified two-stage random sample. Villages were selected in a first stage, households within villages in a second stage. The figures supplied by the Government of Pakistan indicated that as of 1 October 1985 the most recent figures available when the sample was drawn early in 1986, 2,594,000 refugees lived in 297 refugee villages in NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab, excluding "villages" which served only as centres for the distribution of rations and excluding also the refugees registered in these centres. The 2,594,000 refugees were contained according to the GOP figures within 410,000 "families", giving an average family size of 6.3. Initially, a sample of 2,440 families distributed over 61 villages was aimed at. For reasons explained below the sample was subsequently reduced to 2,320 in 58 villages of which a further 22 households did not respond, giving a final sample of 2,298. On this basis the effective sampling fraction would be $1/179$, but the actual calculation is more complex. A "household" is defined in the survey as including all persons who normally have a common kitchen and eat principal meals together; it may include non-family members and temporarily absent members. It differs from the "family" definition used by the Government. Average household size in the survey was 8.5 as compared with the official "family" size of 6.3.

Various assumptions might be made as to the implications of this difference for the total figures. As estimation of the total number of refugees, however, was not an object of the survey, it was decided to accept the Government's total and assume that the number of households would be smaller than the number of families, i.e., $2,594,000/8.5$, equal to about

305,000 households as defined by us, the sampling fraction would be 1/133.

There is a further complication. Chapter IV suggests that about one in five of the sampled households reported having no member registered for rations. Other households reported that some but not all of its members were registered and still others reported more registrations than household members. If the information is correct and if indeed the households or individuals in the households were not registered and therefore not included in the Government figures in the village of enumeration or any other village, the total number of refugees would be considerably greater than those shown in the official reports. However, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, the survey was not designed to estimate the total number of refugees (quite a different survey design would have been required). It should be noted merely that the various proportions and distributions in the text and annexes are not affected by the magnitude of the total.

Stratification attempted to do justice to the heterogeneity of employment opportunities, thought to be different, for example, in villages near large towns from those in isolation, on the one hand, and between the three provinces: North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, and Punjab - there were no refugee villages elsewhere in Pakistan - on the other hand. Six strata were identified. NWFP was divided into four strata: respectively villages near Peshawar and Kohat; villages near other large towns (Mardan, Bannu, D.I. Khan, for example) or near major employment schemes; fairly isolated villages; and, lastly, villages in tribal agencies, in Chitral, and in part of Dir. Baluchistan and Punjab, were each treated as a single stratum.

Stratification has the two-fold purpose of (i) ensuring that each major category, in this case each province, the tribal agencies etc., has sufficient units for analysis, and (ii) combining sample units into groups as homogeneous as possible in order to minimize the sample error. The first purpose was attained, the second only in part. The various "villages" of Mianwali, in the Punjab, formed a fairly homogeneous group and to some extent the villages in the tribal agencies and those near Peshawar and Kohat. The other strata were less homogeneous. The major employment schemes signalled to us do not seem

to provide much employment, although they may have done so in the past. Nor do villages in Baluchistan form a homogeneous group. A sub-division of this province in terms of employment opportunities may have been desirable but was not possible for lack of information. In retrospect, also, it seems that each refugee village in Baluchistan has its distinct characteristics, and they are not easily assembled into groups.

With the exception of the Punjab, sampling was proportionate to size of strata. Proportionate sampling in the Punjab would have given about 90 households. For purposes of analysis, not fewer than approximately 240 were required. Therefore, a disproportionate sampling fraction was used in the Punjab to provide this number. The generally moderate effect of this disproportionality on the tables is discussed in Annex IV.

Sample Selection

Selection was systematic, every n th village being chosen from a list prepared for each stratum separately, villages being arranged first by district, then alphabetically within districts. Selection was proportionate to size (number of households) of the village, i.e., the larger villages were given a greater chance of selection than the smaller. This is standard procedure which makes it possible to select an identical number of households within each village. Identity in size of clusters normally facilitates the logistics of field work.

The list of villages included in the survey is shown in Annex V. It does not correspond entirely to that originally selected. A few changes were imposed by the realities of the political situation and by weather conditions. North Waziristan, in which three villages had been selected, was considered unsafe. In Kurram, two of the villages originally selected were considered by the Pakistani authorities to be too close to the border for safety, and other villages were substituted. A village not included in the original sample was added in Chitral when the interviewing team was stranded in Chitral because of adverse weather (the road was closed and no flights could operate) and it was considered that a village in Chitral could adequately substitute for one not available in North Waziristan. Otherwise, the original sample was adhered to, often in the face of severe logistical problems. Safety and weather were crucial factors, and it was often not known until the moment of departure

whether or not a given village was available for interviewing.

In each village, 40 households were selected. Selection at this stage posed a problem. It was not possible for political reasons to use the normal procedure of drawing up a list of all households and to sample from this list. Listing of households would have been mistaken for a control of registration for purposes of rations and would have prejudiced the refugees against the survey from the very beginning. Nor could other conventional means of preparing a frame for sampling, such as detailed maps or aerial photographs, be applied within the available time. Therefore, the following procedure was used: each village administration prepared a rough sketch map indicating the approximate clustering of locations of refugees within the village area. The 40 households were allocated proportionately on this basis. In case of tightly settled areas, selection then followed the "snail" method of selection. With a start in the centre or the periphery of the area the interviewer moved in circles from centre to periphery, or vice versa, in ever widening (if the start is made in the centre) or narrowing (if the start is at the periphery) circles so as to allow for the gradually decreasing density of settlement towards the periphery. Every n th (e.g., every fifth or tenth) household was selected en route, the sampling interval being constant. The procedure varied with the terrain. In some villages or parts of villages housing stretched along ridges. Every n th household would then be selected along the line of the ridge. The size of the sampling interval (n) was determined by the reported number of families in the village, divided by 40. In theory, the difference between the number of reported "families" and the number of "households" actually found (see the discussion under sample design above) might have resulted in too large a sampling interval, causing the interviewers to "run out of households". This was however not found to be a practical problem, whatever the reason.

Various devices were used to ensure randomness and to avoid bias in selection. For example, where, as frequently happened, the supervisor was faced with a choice, in following his path through the village, of turning right or left, he spun a coin, tails indicating left, and heads indicating right. In most cases, the household to be interviewed was selected by the supervisor, not the interviewer.

Households as defined are normally clustered in 'compounds', each containing between 2 and 10 households. The first selection was thus of a compound. Within a chosen compound, the household was selected by means of a random number from a list given to each supervisor. This method gives rise to a slight bias in favour of households in small as compared to large compounds. However, the extent of the bias was thought to be too small to justify the use of alternative, more complex, methods of selection. Tents or houses on their own, frequently found on the periphery of villages, were included in the same way as compounds.

The household was then interviewed if senior adult male and female respondents were present. This was not always the case at first, but often the respondent could be located and fetched. A very small number of substitute households were used, selected as far as possible in the same compounds as, and living in similar conditions to, the original designate, as defined by the type of housing (tent, primitive katcha house, better type katcha house). ^{1/}

In terms of the original target of 2,440 households in 61 villages the response rate was 94 per cent (not counting minor substitution). Most of the loss (120 households), as mentioned in the Introduction, was in the tribal agency of North Waziristan which was deemed unsafe for interviewing; 12 schedules were abandoned because badly completed while in ten cases the interview was broken off because of the unsatisfactory nature of the response.

Sampling Error

Survey results are usually expressed in terms of the probability that a certain figure, or the differences between two figures, or the level of association shown by a table, is indeed real and not the chance result of the specific sample selected or other random source of error. The testing for probability in a two-stage stratified sample design as applied to the Afghan households in the present survey (three-stage as

^{1/} In formal sample theory, effective substitution in random sampling is impossible by definition. However, in some cases, estimates can be improved by a process of substitution following specific rules.

regards individuals) is complex. The simpler tests, including chi-squared, are not valid. It is therefore not practical to apply a test to each single figure or table. The method used here is to indicate the general magnitudes of error and - in the course of analysis - emphasize the results likely to be significant.

By way of example, the relative standard error, that is, the standard error divided by the mean or the proportion, the reliability of which is assessed, is about 4 per cent for mean total household income, 2 per cent for the mean number of earners, and about 2 per cent for the mean number of persons registered to receive rations in a household. These are the figures relating to the total sample of 2,298 households, and they are made up of the unadjusted standard error plus a factor due to the clustering of the sample in villages, and a further factor, marginally negative, to allow for the effect of stratification. Although variance between villages, as compared to variance within, was relatively small, clustering nonetheless had the effect of raising the variance by a factor of about 2 on average for the variables examined. The higher variance is to some degree justified by the saving in cost achieved by concentrating the sample in 58 rather than a large number of villages. The cost of reaching a village and of the preparatory work there was in many cases a major component of total cost. Nonetheless, in the light of the figures now available it is likely that a slightly smaller cluster size would have improved the design.

The standard errors are larger for individual strata than for the total since they are derived from a smaller number of cases. Stratification has reduced the variance but, as is often the case, the effect has been small. The standard errors for the number of earners vary among strata from 3.6 to 7.6 per cent, those for total household income from 4.1 to 11.7 per cent, and for ration recipients from 4.3 to 6.5 per cent.

The standard errors as shown here (by way of example) must be multiplied by a further factor of 2 which would indicate that an actual result (mean or percentage) will in 95 out of 100 cases lie within this confidence interval (of twice the standard error). The factor may be smaller or larger if a smaller or larger degree of confidence is required.

Practical Problems

Practical problems were numerous. The risk of entering certain tribal areas or villages close to the border has been mentioned above. The weather, which on one occasion caused a team to be retained for a week in Chitral, was another. The drivers did wonders in crossing swollen rivers or following tracks hardly recognizable as such. Perhaps the most serious logistics problem was accommodation for the staff. This may have been the first time that mixed survey teams of Pakistani men and women had travelled throughout NWFP and Baluchistan. The teams varied in size, but ranged from 10 to 45. Suitable accommodation had to be procured and reserved, sometimes in areas that had very little to offer. Government rest-houses were used at all times for women and usually for men, requiring advance arrangements and permission from officials often absent on mission, all this in conditions of uncertainty whether an area could be visited or not. Hotels were occasionally used for men. It was not unusual for a team to arrive late in the evening only to find that no suitable accommodation was available. We owe a good deal to the patience and kindness of Pakistani officials, who often went out of their way to make emergency arrangements.

Logistics apart, many problems were those common in survey work, in particular establishing a suitable interview situation and persuading respondents to give full and honest replies. A method used during the first week, of assembling the Maliks and other elders and explaining the purpose so that the Maliks could in turn inform selected respondents, was quickly abandoned. The Maliks used the meetings for a general discussion of refugee problems and as a bargaining platform to try to wrest concessions from the administration on a quid pro quo basis. In any case, relations between Maliks and the rank and file refugees are often by no means harmonious. There is frequently a parallel system of leadership in the refugee villages, but to tap this would have required careful and certainly lengthy study for which there was no time. It was therefore for the supervisors and interviewers to establish good relations on an individual basis. While the interviewing was under way, but not earlier, the team manager, if possible, spoke to the elders and to others who identified themselves as leaders. Relations were harmonious without exception. The natural good will and sense of hospitality of the refugees invariably asserted itself.

It was common practice for the refugees to serve a meal to the interviewing staff on the conclusion of the day's work or during a midday break. The common heritage of interviewers and refugees - for the most part Pathans, speaking a common language, Pashtu - favoured harmony.

Quality of the Data

The information was mainly, but not always, full and candid. There was a natural reluctance to disclose full information on employment and income - the two key variables in the survey. Many of the refugees suspected that the disclosure of potential self-reliance might affect assistance. On the other hand, the interview situation may have improved the quality of the information. The interview normally took place inside the compound. The interviewer was rarely alone with the refugee; friends and relatives would listen. Although this "sociability" may have had other adverse effects, it probably made it more difficult for a respondent to tell a blatant untruth about conditions which the others would know to be an untruth. The schedule was designed to cover the same ground twice on the important items. As noted above, comparison of the men's and women's parts of the schedule was an additional check. An interviewer's perspective is given below:

"Question about employment was the most difficult question and it needed skill to get information. At first when this question was asked the majority of the people replied that they are doing nothing. To cope with this problem this question was left for the time being ... Now again the question about employment was asked; some of the people provided information at this point. While still there were some who insisted not doing anything, so again the question was left for the time being and turning to block E question about regular income from property in Afghanistan or remittances from ... Pakistan and if still the answer was No then the income from livestock was inquired ... Then another method was applied. I asked him that you bought wheat ... and you have not received income from property in Afghanistan nor remittances ... again you are doing nothing and still you are buying vegetables etc. from Bazaar. When you go to Bazaar to buy these things what you give in exchange to shopkeeper? They replied money.

So my next question was from where money comes. At this point the respondent gave a smile and told about his employment. (I learned this from [name of another interviewer])."

"Still there were some who insisted not doing anything. This kind of respondent was tackled in another way. That respondent was told that I can see only stones around your house. Do you eat stones? Certainly not and I am sorry to say that nor does a human being is like a snake who can live on earth. So this technique worked at last and respondent was seen to be shameful and information about employment was received. But after every interview excuse was done and a special excuse to such a case."

The interviewer adds:

"I want to quote a sentence from Khalil Gibran's book 'The Prophet'. He wrote 'Who are you that the people should let you know about their secrets and open their hearts before you. Think that whether you have the quality or ability that the people should let you know about their secrets'."

None of this is entirely conclusive. It suggests that some of the interviewers were aware of the problems and able to impose their own solutions. Others were no doubt less skilled. More formally, an attempt was made to capture the variety of possible employment by asking respondents - both male and female - to detail fixed wage employment, self-employment and casual labour, then further distinguishing casual employment during the previous month, in the cool season generally (to which the previous month also belonged), and as a check on previous information, monthly income. For self-employment and fixed-wage employment, the occupation and monthly income were ascertained. In a stage of recapitulation, this information was converted into a monthly household income from employment, a process which again permitted the elimination of unlikely replies. A problem, not always solved, arose from the fact that the respondent often had to reply on behalf of other, sometimes temporarily absent, household members about whose occupations or incomes he might know little. This accounts for the large number of "Don't knows" in the tables on casual

employment and for about 50 cases where household income was not tabulated because it could not be reliably ascertained.

As usual, the category of "unemployed" created difficulties of interpretation. People actively "seek" employment if they think they have a chance of finding it. There is thus a subjective element, and it is likely that some men and, in particular, many women would classify themselves as unemployed if work were to be readily available. A very large number of women and their husbands on their behalf answered that they would welcome self-employment in the house. In the event, none of the women were classified as unemployed, but we might as well have decided to so classify **all** the able-bodied women, with the proviso that most of them would accept only work in the home.

Income may well have been understated. In submitting the proposal we pointed to this risk. It is likely, for example, that information on income from illicit sources, such as some forms of trading across the border with Afghanistan and Iran, perhaps fairly common in villages near the border, may have been suppressed. Not even the most skilful of interviewers dare probe too deeply into these matters. Allegations concerning the sale of part of food rations at a profit and the purchase of other foods instead fall into the same category.

Tests of data quality were conducted before preparation of the tables. For example, income was tabulated against household property. The results show that a small but significant number of households claimed to have no income but nonetheless reported owning trucks or other vehicles. The tests are not entirely conclusive since we observed on several occasions that refugees had carried property with them which yielded no income. Many of the vehicles were certainly unused, such as the Russian jeep we saw, which the owner claimed to have captured and was now trying to sell.

In general, the information may not be precise in every detail, but the magnitudes seem plausible in the light of what is known about the refugees from other sources. The picture that emerges is that the majority of men of working age have some form of employment, much of it casual and lowly in nature and remuneration. A small proportion of women also earn incomes from employment, mainly in tailoring and sewing at

home. On the other hand, a large proportion of households remains with no employment or other source of income. The dependency ratio is high in most households so that even if actual earnings exceed reported earnings by reasonable amounts, the burden would still be considerable.

Employment and income were not the only problematical items. It was not practical to conduct a literacy test in support of the question on educational attainment. A large number of males claimed to be literate or had the claim made on their behalf by the respondent. Tabulation by age makes the figures more plausible. The proportions are greatest for the younger age groups and decline rapidly after the age of 34. This suggests the influence of recent schooling, much of it in refugee villages. Since literacy is claimed for two thirds of the boys aged 6 to 11 (and even for 6 per cent of the girls in this age group) it probably means that, in these cases, the literacy may be incomplete or fragile, i.e., that the reading and writing ability may be confined to fairly simple topics and that it may waste away if not used.

Moreover, as is normal with surveys, questions are asked in a certain context and the answers must be understood in this sense. An example of a "dialectic" question is that on desirable occupations or skills, which tend to be circumscribed by the limits of the respondent's experience. For example, had accountancy been a skill known to refugees, no doubt many of them would have requested appropriate training perhaps in preference to more mundane skills actually mentioned. As regards the majority of items, however, the questions were well, sometimes too well, understood and, we think, openly and frankly answered.

ANNEX III

THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

SURVEY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF
AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

Family number:

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Block A. INFORMATION ON THE INTERVIEW (complete items 1 to 5 before interview)

	Field	Code
1. Name of province	1	
2. Name of district	2(2)	
3. Name and number of RV	3(2)	
4. Household number	4(2)	
5. Stratum	5	
6. Blocks J to N completed by male/ /female/ /interviewers?	6	

7. Male interviewer's comments: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____

8. Female interviewer's comments: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____

9. Checked Date: _____ Signature: _____

10. Coded Date: _____ Signature: _____

Family number:

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Schedule A

Block B. ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLD

1. From which part of Afghanistan do you come (province)? _____	7(2)	
2. Which year did you leave Afghanistan (as a refugee)? _____	8(2)	
3. To which tribe do you belong? _____	9(2)	
4. How did you earn your living in Afghanistan (Occupation)? _____	10(2)	
5. How long have you been in this camp (no. of years)? _____	11	
6. Do you usually move elsewhere in the summer months? Yes/ / No/ /	12	
7. <u>If yes</u> , where to (District)? _____ DNA/ /	13	
8. Do you go by truck / / or by other means / / DNA / /	14	
9. <u>If by truck</u> how much do you pay each way? Rs. _____ Nil / / DNA / /	15(3)	
10. Do you have access to a plot of land here in Pakistan (other than vegetable plot in compound)? Yes / / No / /	16	
11. <u>If yes</u> , how much? _____ DNA / /	17(2)	

WE SHALL BE SPEAKING ABOUT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, BUT BEFORE DOING SO COULD WE NOTE THE COMPOSITION OF YOUR FAMILY (INCLUDING ALL MEMBERS WHO NORMALLY FORM PART OF THE FAMILY IN THE SENSE OF TAKING FOOD TOGETHER, INCLUDING MEMBERS TEMPORARILY ABSENT (ON JIHAD OR EMPLOYMENT ELSEWHERE)).

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Family number:

Block C. FAMILY COMPOSITION (include all present and temporarily absent members)

1 Serial number	2 Relationship to head	3 Sex	4 age (in years)	5 Present or absent (if absent say where)	6 For those 6 or over Highest level of education attained	7 Skill or completed training	8 Employment status (see code)
200	DNC	201	202	203	204	205	206 Codes
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							

■ Employment status code (Col. 8)

Remunerated employment (go to Block D)

1. Permanent wage employment (PWE)
2. Casual wage employment any time in previous year (CAS)
3. Gainful self-employment - full time or part-time, family members working in own business, with own livestock, or similar (SE)
4. Trainee with stipend (TRAIN)

No remunerated employment (go to Block E)

5. Work in house or other unpaid work (DOM)
6. Under 12, not at school and not earning (YP)
7. At school or in training (SCHOOL)
8. Too old to work (OLD)
9. Too ill or disabled to work (ILL)
10. Mujahiddin services or recuperating from such service (MUJID)
11. None of the above, unemployed and seeking and available for work (SEEK)
12. None of the above, unemployed and not seeking or available for work (JOSEEK)

Family number:

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Block D. EMPLOYMENT OF THOSE WITH WAGE LABOUR (CASUAL, SEASONAL OR PERMANENT, GAINFULLY SELF-EMPLOYED OR PAID TRAINEE) (one sheet per person)

1. Serial number as in Block C				code
2. Is employment casual wage labour, permanent wage labour, seasonal wage labour, gainfully self-employed, trainee or combinations*?				
A. If casual				
3.	During previous month	Generally in the previous 12 months during		
		Cool Season	Season	
Occupation/industry	207	208	209	
No. of days worked per month	210	211	212	
Rate per day Rs.	213	214	215	
Monthly earnings	216	217	218	
Income in kind (major items only) say what and amount	219	220	221	
Location of work	222	223	224	
4. Number of months during previous year not worked at all _____ Worked in each month / /				
B. If permanent (12 months or more)				
5. Occupation/industry				225
6. Normal rate of pay per month, Rs.				226
7. Location				227
C. Gainfully self-employed				
8. Occupation/industry incl. embroidery, beadwork, home tailoring, etc.				228
9. Does this provide casual or continuous income?				229
10. Approximate earnings per month				230
11. Location				231
12. If capital required to start occupation, where obtained?				232

* If combinations, complete all information in column

Family number:

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Block E. SUMMARY AND CHECK QUESTIONS

<p>Could we now recapitulate.</p> <p>1. So you have altogether _____ members in your household?</p>	18(2)	
<p>2. And _____ earners (including occasional earners)?</p>	19(2)	
<p>3. And total income per month from employment or training is approximately Rs. _____ ? (check against previous info.)</p>	20(4)	
<p>4. Do you have <u>regular</u> income from property in Afghanistan or from remittances or other ? Approximately Rs. per month</p> <p>Property in Afghanistan Rs. or Afghanis _____</p> <p>Remittances:</p> <p>from inside Pakistan Rs. _____</p> <p>from outside Pakistan Rs. _____</p> <p>Other, specify Rs. _____</p>	<p>21(4)</p> <p>22(4)</p> <p>23(4)</p> <p>24(4)</p>	
<p>5. Do you have livestock or poultry? Yes/ /No/ /</p>	25	
<p>6. <u>If yes</u>, what is the approximate income from livestock or poultry per month (in cash or cash equivalent)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. _____ DNA/ /</p>	26(4)	
<p>7. Do you have a vegetable plot? Yes/ / No/ /</p>	27	
<p>8. <u>If yes</u>, what is the approximate monthly income in cash or equivalent?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. _____ DNA/ /</p>	28(4)	
<p>9. Total monthly income from all sources (exclude allowance from GOP)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. _____</p>	29(4)	

Block F. TRAINING PERCEPTIONS

<p>YOU HAVE SPOKEN ABOUT EMPLOYMENT. COULD WE NOW TALK ABOUT TRAINING.</p>		
<p>1. What training in general do you think men here should have?</p> <p>_____</p>	30(2)	
<p>2. (Ask only of families with boys under 15 years of age)</p> <p>What job would you like the boys in this family to have when they grow up?</p> <p>_____</p>	31(2)	

TO COME TO AN OTHER SUBJECT, COULD WE NOW SPEAK ABOUT RATIONS RECEIVED HERE.

Family number:

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Block G. AID

1. For how many persons in your family do you receive rations? _____	32(2)	
2. Which rations have you received during the last month?		
Quantity-state unit of measurement (total household)	None	
Wheat _____	/ /	33(3)
Sugar _____	/ /	34(2)
Milk DSM _____	/ /	35(3)
Edible oil _____	/ /	36(3)
Tea _____	/ /	37(3)
Kerosene _____	/ /	38(2)
3. <u>If wheat rations received</u> , do you buy wheat or wheat flour in addition? Yes/ / No, not needed/ / No, cannot afford it/ / DNA/ /		
	39	
4. Did you receive a cash allowance during the past year? Yes/ / No/ /		
	40	
5. <u>If yes</u> , how much? (Rs.) _____ DNA/ /		
	41(3)	
6. How many times during the last twelve months? _____ DNA/ /		
	42(2)	

Block H. PERCEPTION OF LIVING CONDITIONS

1. Do you have any particular problems in this camp? Yes/ / No/ /	43	
2. <u>If yes</u> , specify _____		

DNA/ /		

Family number:

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Block I. RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL POPULATION

1. Language of family _____ Language of local population _____	45 46	
2. Same/ / Different/ /	47	
3. Do you have friends among the Pakistanis living outside the village? Yes/ / No/ /	48	
4. <u>If yes</u> , do you pay them visits? Yes/ / No/ / DNA/ /	49	
5. Have you or other members of your family been in conflict with Pakistanis while seeking employment? Yes/ / No/ / DNA/ /	50	
6. Have you or other members of your family been in conflict with Pakistanis in connection with pasture land? Yes/ / No/ / DNA/ /	51	
7. Have you or other members of your family been in conflict with Pakistanis over anything else? Yes/ / No/ /	52	
8. <u>If yes</u> , (specify) _____ _____ _____ DNA/ /	53(2)	

Family number:

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SCHEDULE B

(if administered by men do not ask questions marked*)

Block J. LIVING CONDITIONS

EXPLAIN TO THE RESPONDENT THAT YOU ARE INTERESTED IN HOW THE REFUGEES LIVE AND WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK ABOUT THE CONDITIONS IN THE VILLAGE. THEN ASK IN GENERAL ABOUT SPECIFIC LIVING CONDITIONS.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| <p>1.* Do you have any particular problems in this camp? _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | 54(2) |
| <p>2.* If <u>yes</u>, which is the most important of these? _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____ DNA/ /</p> | 55(2) |

Block K. CRAFT AND WORK

- | | |
|--|-------|
| <p>1. Does any woman in your family produce anything by way of embroidery, beadwork, weaving, tailoring, spinning or similar? Yes/ / No/ /</p> | 56 |
| <p>2. If <u>yes</u>, is this for home use/ / exchange/ / gift/ / or sale/ / DNA/ /</p> | 57(2) |
| <p>3. If for <u>exchange or sale</u>, approximately what is the value or earnings in a year?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rs. _____ or detail items exchanged _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____ DNA/ /</p> | 58(4) |
| <p>4. Does any woman in your family do <u>other work</u> that provides earnings? Yes/ / No/ /</p> | 59 |
| <p>5. If <u>yes</u>, give details:</p> | |

Relationship to head of household (1)	Occupation/industry (2)	Normal monthly earnings (3)

Supervisor:

For consistency check with Blocks C and D

DNA/ /

Family number:

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Block L. TRAINING PERCEPTION

YOU HAVE SPOKEN ABOUT CRAFT AND WORK, COULD WE NOW SPEAK ABOUT TRAINING.

1. What training in general do you think women here should have? _____	60(2)	
2. What training in general do you think girls here should have? _____	61(2)	
3. Ask the respondent whether she has sons under 15 years of age? Yes/ / No/ / DNA/ /	62	
4.* If yes, what job would you like your son (or sons) to have when he (or they) grow(s) up? _____ DNA/ /	63(2)	

Block M. EXPENDITURE PATTERN

1. Now turning to another subject, do you consider the income obtained in your family sufficient for you? Yes/ / No/ /	64
2. How much money was spent last <u>week</u> on (if none enter "none"): Cost Rs.	

Family number:

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Block N. **ASSETS**

1. Is the respondent living in a katcha house or tent? House/ / Tent/ /	80			
<hr/>				
2. If house, indicate type of door and window frames Door: carpenter made/ / self-made/ / DNA/ /	81			
<hr/>				
Window frames: carpenter made/ / self-made/ / DNA/ /	82			
<hr/>				
3. <u>Other assets.</u> Ask and observe the following - Do you have?				
	Yes	No	Observed	
Weaving loom				
for carpets	/ /	/ /	/ /	83
for cloths	/ /	/ /	/ /	84
Sewing machine	/ /	/ /	/ /	85
Crockery	/ /	/ /	/ /	86
Radio	/ /	/ /	/ /	87
Carpenter made furniture	/ /	/ /	/ /	88
Bicycle	/ /	/ /	/ /	89
Motorcycle	/ /	/ /	/ /	90
Car	/ /	/ /	/ /	91
Truck	/ /	/ /	/ /	92
Tractor	/ /	/ /	/ /	93
Shop	/ /	/ /	/ /	94
Other, specify	/ /	/ /	/ /	95
_____	/ /	/ /	/ /	96
_____	/ /	/ /	/ /	97
_____	/ /	/ /	/ /	98
_____	/ /	/ /	/ /	99
Livestock	Yes	Number	No	Observed
Poultry	/ /	_____	/ /	/ /
Goats	/ /	_____	/ /	/ /
Sheep	/ /	_____	/ /	/ /
Donkey	/ /	_____	/ /	/ /
Cattle				
(cow, bullock, etc.)	/ /	_____	/ /	/ /
Camel	/ /	_____	/ /	/ /
Horse	/ /	_____	/ /	/ /
Other, specify _____	/ /	_____	/ /	/ /
_____	/ /	_____	/ /	/ /
<hr/>				
6. Do you have a vegetable garden?	Yes/	/ No/	/	109
<hr/>				
7. Do you have electricity in your compound?	Yes/	/ No/	/	110

ANNEX IV

THE EFFECT OF NOT WEIGHTING THE PUNJAB SAMPLE

As noted in the section on methodology, sampling was proportionate except that the Punjab was allocated 240 households (228 interviews were achieved) instead of the approximately 90 that were its due with proportionate sampling. In other words, the 228 households should be weighted by a factor of approximately 0.39 to restore the proper balance whenever the figures for the Punjab are combined with the figures for other areas. Evidently, figures relating only to the Punjab need not be adjusted. The decision whether or not to reweigh normally depends, on the one hand, on the costs of doing so and, on the other hand, on the nature of the decisions that may flow from the changed figures. If the impact of the weighting is so small as not to affect decisions, while the costs are high, then reweighting is unnecessary.

In the present survey, the costs of reweighting would have been high (they can be quite low in other conditions). It remained to measure the extent of the distortion caused by the relatively large sample in the Punjab. The examples below are not a representative cross section. Rather, tables have been selected in which the Punjab differs most from other areas and would therefore be most affected by reweighting (as in regard to summer migration or conflict over firewood) plus some others that are more typical of the general run of tabulations.

Examples of relatively large impact:

1. Proportion of households moving to a summer location

Punjab	67.00
Other areas	4.70
Total non-adjusted	10.92
Total adjusted (by weighting)	6.39

2. Proportion of households receiving no cash allowance

Punjab	15.40
Other areas	60.00
Total non-adjusted	57.25
Total adjusted	58.22

3. Proportion of households without rations

Punjab	7.50
Other areas	20.20
Total non-adjusted	18.92
Total adjusted	19.62

4.	Proportion of households with conflict over firewood	
	Punjab	12.28
	Other areas	4.06
	Total non-adjusted	4.87
	Total adjusted	4.14

Examples of relatively moderate impact:

5.	Proportion of men with casual employment	
	Punjab	16.70
	Other areas	15.20
	Total non-adjusted	15.30
	Total adjusted	15.20
6.	Proportion of households with no earners	
	Punjab	18.00
	Other areas	17.60
	Total non-adjusted	17.65
	Total adjusted	17.63
7.	Proportion of households with no income from any source	
	Punjab	11.50
	Other areas	9.30
	Total non-adjusted	9.50
	Total adjusted	9.37

The adjusted figures are the real figures in the sense that they would have been obtained had sampling been proportionate throughout and Punjab had had a sample of approximately 90 instead of the 228 actually achieved. In most of the tables in the text, the impact of the adjustment is small, as will be seen from examples 5., 6. and 7. It is relatively large in only a small minority of cases, for instance the move to a summer location, much more frequent in the Punjab than elsewhere. Even in these cases, the figures are not so radically different from the unweighted figures as to affect conclusions or decisions based on them. Hence, the figures in the text and Appendix A were left unweighted.

ANNEX V

VILLAGES INCLUDED IN THE SAMPLE

ALLOCATION OF SAMPLED VILLAGES BY STRATUM

Near Peshawar or Kohat	NWFP			Baluchistan	Punjab
	Near other main towns or major sources of employment	Fairly isolated	Tribal Agencies and non-tribal isolated		
Adizai/Haji Zai Kacha Ghari Khazana Nasir Bagh 5 Michni Jalozai Gamkol 2	Padhana 1 Pania 3 Pania 8 Timer Lakhti Banda Barakai 2 Barakai 10	Bakka Khel Chakdara Darsamand 1 Kata Khanri Thall 1 Haji Abad 1 Rata Depot Akora/Hawai 2 Badaber 3 Munda 2 Munda 4 Tank 3	Damadola 7 Raghagan Yousaf Abad New Begzai Parachinar 2 Sraghura Khapyanga 1 Yakka Ghund Zatinoor 1 Shiddi Kalakatak Durrani Satin 1 Bajawar	Mohamed Khel 2 Mohamed Khel 5 Surkhab 2 Nadira 2 Killa Abdullah Jungle P.3 Malgegai 2 Ghekai Minara Girdi Jungle Posti 2 Gillah Shah Kila Haji Khan	Mianwali 1 Mianwali 2 Mainwali 4 Mainwali 6 Mianwali 8 Mianwali 10
Number of villages per stratum (total = 58)					
7	7	12	14	12	6

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