

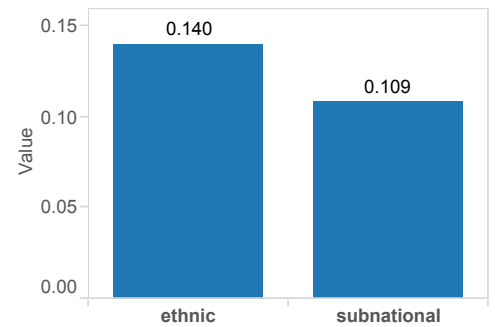
## Education Inequality Profile: Afghanistan

Education Inequality Profiles portray data for 15-24 year olds by ethnic, religious, and subnational composition for the following indicators: Group Gini (GGini) Index, educational attainment, and mean years of schooling.

The GGini, based on mean years of schooling, can be interpreted as a measure of how concentrated the total stock of education is in any group or region. A GGini of 0 would mean that all groups or regions have the same mean years of schooling, while a GGini of 1 can be understood loosely to correspond to a situation where one group or region has essentially exclusive access to all the education in the country.

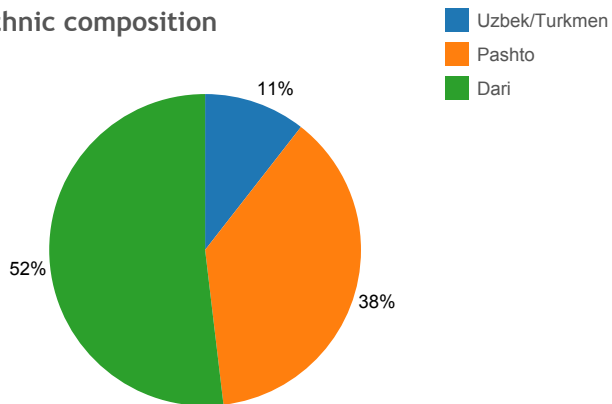
Data for the Afghanistan profile was extracted from MICS 2011. Afghanistan's highest GGini is the ethnic GGini at 0.14. The Dari group, which is 52% of 15-24 year olds, has the highest level of educational attainment, with 47% having completed at least primary schooling in 2011, as compared with 29% of the Pashto and 23% of the Uzbek/Turkmen.

Group Gini

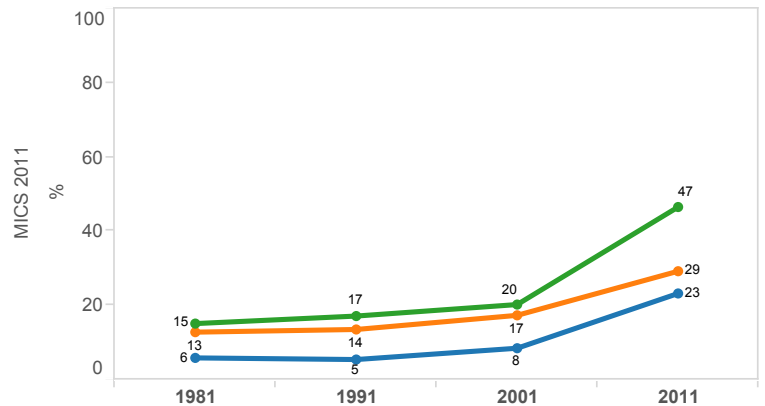


### Ethnicity

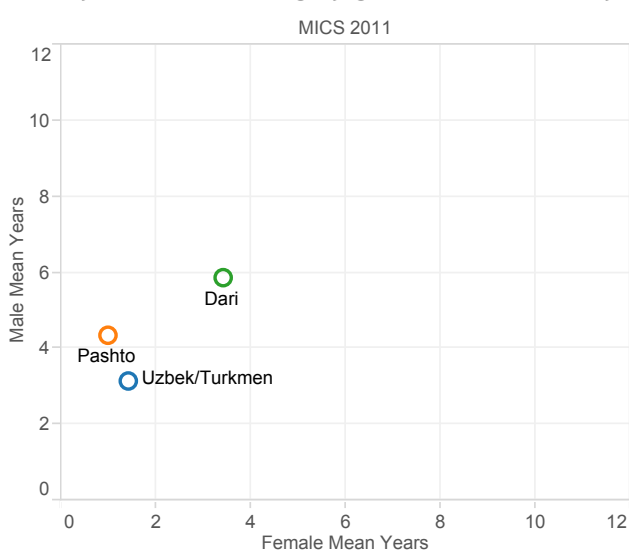
Ethnic composition



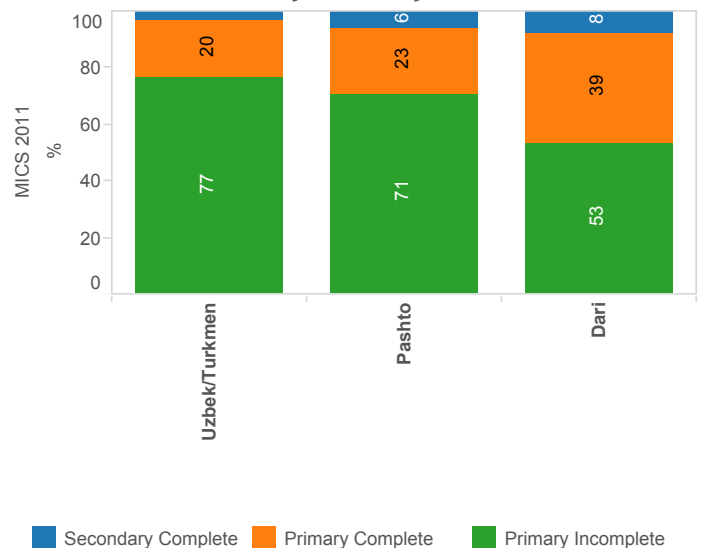
% of population with at least primary education completed



Mean years of schooling by gender and ethnicity



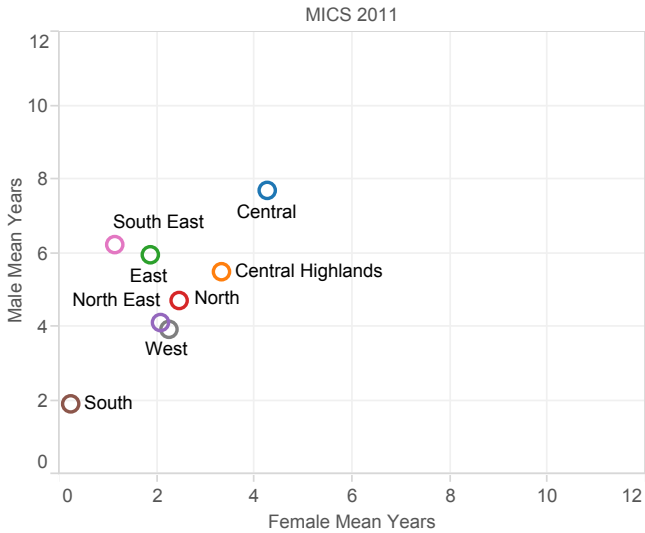
Educational attainment by ethnicity



# Education Inequality Profile: Afghanistan

## Region

Mean years of schooling by gender and region



Educational attainment by region

