



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Central Statistics Organization



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY 2016



Herat





Central Statistics Organization

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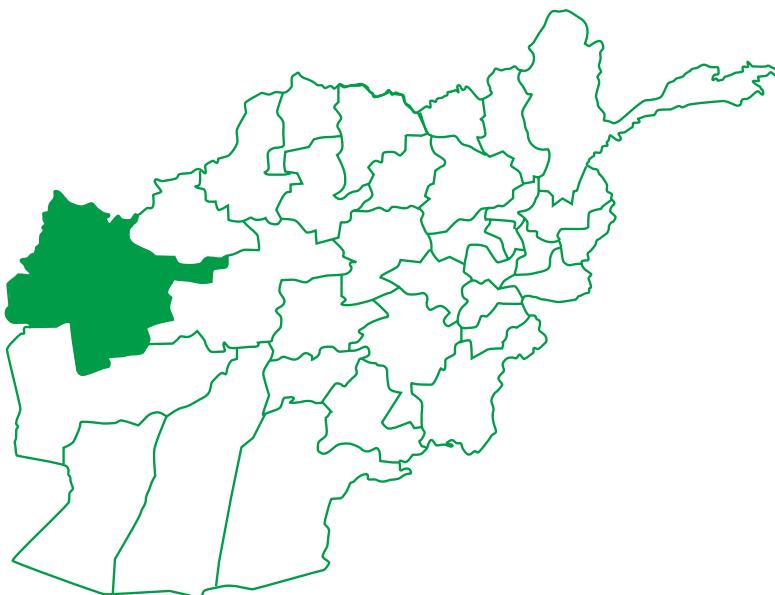
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SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY 2016

Herat



MESSAGE FROM CSO

The Afghanistan's Central Statistics Organization (CSO) is pleased to publish the final report of Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) implemented in Herat Province in 2016. The survey report presents invaluable information and facts on key social, economic and demographic aspects of lives of the people of Herat Province. The data is disaggregated by sex and age group. Because of its recentness and comprehensiveness, the data would play an instrumental role in guiding planners and policy makers to properly plan, implement, monitor and evaluate local development programs and projects.

Compared to other surveys, SDES is the largest survey in coverage ever conducted in the county. It involves listing and mapping of all households and establishments and enumeration of half of the households in each enumeration area/village. The households were asked to provide details on socio-demographic and economic characteristics of all members including information on age, sex, education, employment and migration.

Herat is the 10th province in which SDES project has been rolled out after Bamiyan, Ghor, Daikundi, Kabul, Parwan, Kapisa, Samangan, Takhar and Balkh provinces. CSO strongly encourages all the public and private actors in Herat province to use these data as official statistics and reliable inputs for their projects' design and implementation.

Despite numerous challenges including insecurity threats in some districts and villages of the province, with the support of provincial authorities and local people, CSO was able to implement the survey successfully.

On behalf of CSO, I would like to acknowledge the importance of UNFPA's technical support in the process and dedication of CSO's field.

Also, I would like to sincerely thank all the provincial and districts officials for their tireless support and efforts extended to CSO's field team. Likewise, my appreciation goes to donors and international partners, in particular, USAID, for their generous financial support and commitment to strengthening Afghanistan statistical systems.

Engr. Sheer Mohammad Jamizada
Acting President General of CSO

MESSAGE FROM UNFPA

UNFPA – the United Nations Population Fund in Afghanistan is pleased to present the final report of Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) for Herat province. This is yet another milestone put forth by the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) towards improving evidence-based and informed decision making in the country.

Robust and reliable statistics are a pre-requisite for the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) goals that set UNFPA's mandate, and national priority programs. The governments, donor community and development partners are expected to collectively work together to strengthen statistical systems and evidence based data to support the implementation and track progress of SDGs' targets.

The SDES project is a large-scale survey and one of the extensive data collection exercises of CSO initiated in 2011. Since then 10 provinces, Including Herat, were covered and local development planners were provided with recent and reliable disaggregated data at the district and village level for use in planning, monitoring and evaluation of development and humanitarian interventions.

On behalf of UNFPA Afghanistan, I would like to congratulate CSO, under the leadership of Acting President General Eng. Sher Mohammad Jamizada for the successful completion of the survey in this province despite numerous challenges. CSO's staff dedication and hard work made the survey a success.

UNFPA sincerely thanks the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for providing financial assistance and Herat provincial authorities for extending all possible support to the project implementation in the province and districts.

We believe that the data from the survey will be used to improve the efficiency of the local government service delivery in Herat province and hence contribute to the betterment of the lives of Afghan population in the province.

Dr. Bannet Ndyanabangi
Representative

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Acronyms

ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CSO	Central Statistics Organization
DPC	Data Processing Centre
DSO	District Statistics Officer
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPS	Global Positioning System
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISOC	International Standard Occupational Classification
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SDES	Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey
TDR	Total Dependency Ratio
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The SDES in Herat Province was conducted in March 2016. It covered 13 districts and around 2,040 Enumeration Areas (EAs). Due to security problems, the districts of Gulran, Shindand and Fersi were not covered. This survey is considered an important milestone for CSO since Herat is the 10th province in which SDES has been successfully conducted.

The key findings of the survey indicate that Herat Province had a very young population that half of its population was below 16.8 years old. The 0–4 year age group constituted the largest segment of the population at 15.2 percent, followed by the 5–9 year age group at 14.9 percent while the 10–14 year age group comprised the third largest segment at 14.3 percent. On the other hand, the youth population (15–24 year age group) composed 22.1 percent of the total combined population in the 13 districts/city of the province.

In terms of percentage distribution of population in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province, Herat City had the largest share of the population (40.1 percent) followed by Enjil (11.1 percent), and Nizam-E-Shahid (8.7 percent). As to the population density, which is the ratio of the population to the total land area, Herat City was the most densely populated with 2,383 persons per km² while Adraskan was the least populous with only 10 persons per km².

Adult literacy rate (15 years and older) in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province was 42.4 percent (51.1 percent among males and 33.9 percent among females). This is lower compared to the literacy rate for 10 years and older at 47.9 percent (55.4 percent among males and 40.5 percent among females). The highest literacy rate was recorded among the youth population (15 to 24 years) at 61.7 percent (66.7 percent among males and 56.3 percent among females).

The net primary attendance ratio was the highest school attendance ratio at 65.2 percent followed by the net secondary attendance ratio at 30.5 percent. The lowest was the net attendance ratio for higher education at 7.1 percent. As expected, the net attendance ratios for males at all levels of education were consistently higher than for females. For every 100 boys aged 7–12 years who were attending primary school, there were 91 girls of the same age group at that level of education.

At the time of the survey, the share of the population aged 15 years and older who worked for at least six months was 41.8 percent while a higher proportion was reported among those who did not work (55.3 percent). The rest (2.8 percent) worked for less than six months during the reference period. Majority of the men (72.8 percent) reported that they worked for at least six months while only one in ten among their female counterpart. Most of the workers were engaged as service and sales workers (29.9 percent) and elementary occupations (22.9 percent).

Working children comprised 8.2 percent of the total children aged 5 to 17 years (13.5 percent among boys and 3.2 percent among girls) some 31 percent of these working children came from Herat City. Children who were not attending school were more likely to work than those who were attending school. Around 10.5 percent of those who were out of school reported to have worked at anytime during the 12 months before the survey.

The survey reveals that about 90.4 percent of ever-married women (EMW) aged 15 years and older reported that they had given birth to at least one child. This translates to a Total Fertility Rate¹ (TFR) of 6.6. Among districts, Chisht-E-Sharif had the highest TFR at 8.1 while Adraskan had the lowest at 5.2.

In terms of mortality, two major indicators were calculated using the SDES data: the infant mortality rate (IMR) and under 5 mortality rate (U5MR). As of November 2012, the estimated infant mortality rate in Herat Province was 71 infant deaths per 1,000 live births and the under-five mortality at 98 deaths among children below 5 years of age per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figures for males are 79 and 107, respectively, and for females, 62 and 88, respectively.

On the average, the size of the households in Herat was 5.7 persons. Chisht-E-Sharif had the highest average household size of 6.4 persons while Adraskan had the smallest with 4.8 persons. Three of five households in the province had access to improved sources of drinking water². While also three in five households in the province reported using improved sanitation facility.

¹ The TFR of a population is a measure of fertility level and is defined as the average number of children a woman would have if she went through her entire reproductive period (15–49 years) reproducing at the currently prevailing Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR).

² As per UNICEF definition, improved drinking water sources include piped water into dwelling/yard or compound/neighbor, tube well borehole, protected dug well and protected spring.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) was first carried out in Bamiyan in 2011 and is being rolled out to other provinces. SDES is a joint undertaking of the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) of Afghanistan with the technical assistance of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The SDES aims to provide indicators on socio-demographic and economic data at the national, provincial and district levels that are crucial for local development planning, project monitoring, and evaluation.

This report provides key findings of SDES in Herat. It contains reliable information on the composition of population characteristics, literacy, educational attainment, employment, migration, functional difficulty, fertility, mortality, birth registration, living status of parents, as well as information on the households and housing characteristics.

Herat is the 10th province after Bamiyan, Ghor, Daykundi, Kabul, Parwan, Kapisa, Samangan, Takhar and Balkh in which the SDES has been successfully rolled out. Herat SDES is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Despite security problems, CSO and UNFPA were able to closely monitor all phases of the survey operations from the training of surveyors/controllers/editors, to data collection, data processing and data analysis to ensure high quality of data.

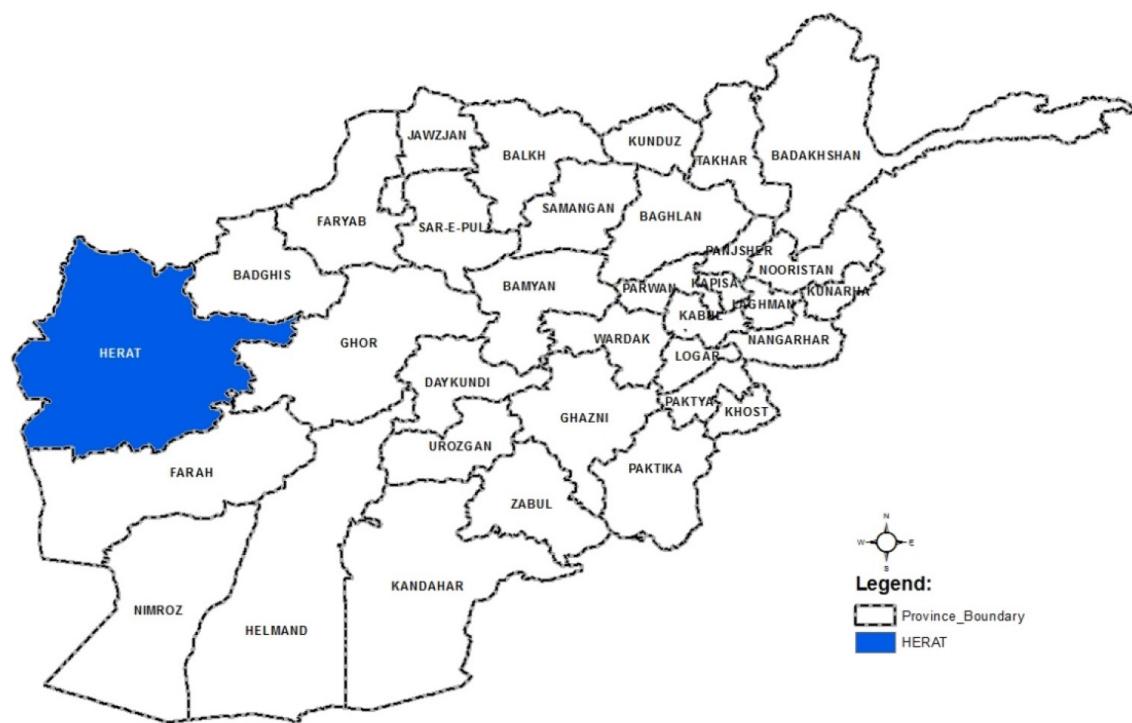
1.1 Herat Profile

Herat Province is one of the largest provinces in Afghanistan in terms of population. It is located in the Western Region of the country and is bordered by Badghis in the North East, Ghor in the East, and Farah in the South (Figure 1). Herat Province also shares international borders with Iran in the West and Turkmenistan in the North, making it an important trading province. The province lies at coordinates 34.39 N, 62.21 E and at a distance of 640 Kilometers from country's capital, Kabul.

Herat is situated at an elevation of 920 meters above sea level and covers a land area of 55,869 km², representing 8.56 percent of the total Afghan territory (CSO, 2015). Its capital is Herat City and the 15 districts are Enjil, Nizam-E-Shahid, Pashtun Zarghun, Karrukh, Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi), Gulran, Kohsan, Ghoryan, Zendajan, Adraskan, Shindand, Fersi, Obe, Chisht-E-Sharif and Kushk-E-Kuhna.

Herat is famous for the cultivation and production of saffron, grapes, pistachios, cashmera and wool.

Figure 1. Map of Afghanistan



1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 Evidence-Based Decision Making, Policy Making, Planning and Administration

From 2002, Afghanistan began receiving massive amounts of multi-sector support for development projects. Most projects were designed and implemented despite lack of reliable population and demographic data, especially relating to villages and districts. This lack of data has hampered effective policy formulation and strategic development planning at the local level. Absence of precise baseline data also makes it difficult to measure progress or to target priority populations and ensure efficient resource allocation. The SDES was designed to fill this data gap. The social and economic dimensions of Afghan households it collects could lead to better targeted policies and service delivery.

1.2.2 Data for Businesses and Industries

The business sector needs information on the environment, product availability and demand, consumer capability and demand, labour dimensions and government policies. The SDES covers important questions on the current economic activities and capacities of the population.

1.2.3 Housing Policy and Programmes

The SDES provides data on current housing status, demand and capacity to acquire property, and the structural make-up of houses. This will guide policymakers in the design of housing programmes.

1.2.4 Data on Vulnerable Populations

The survey collects data on categories of the population with varying types of vulnerability. Among the special groups are people with disabilities, youth, and women. Their demographic and socio-economic attributes require special treatment in policy and programming and must be factored into the country's development processes at all levels.

1.2.5 Humanitarian Assistance

The SDES includes mapping and listing of all houses, business establishments and institutions at the district and village levels as well as the location of community infrastructure, such as health facilities, schools, mosques, markets and roads, which are essential for emergency preparedness plans to mitigate the effects of disaster. Population groups are categorized by sex, age, education, literacy, employment status, and other important variables to help shape humanitarian assistance, if needed.

1.2.6 Research

The SDES provides invaluable data for further analysis, comparison with other survey results and for further research. The data will be extremely useful for government and non-government institutions. For instance, data on out-of-school youth can generate new policies to address their situation.

1.3 Methodology

The survey comprised two related activities: listing and mapping of houses, establishments and institutions (conducted before the household survey), and the household survey itself.

1.3.1 Listing of Houses, Establishments and Institutions

An extensive listing and mapping process covered all houses, businesses and institutions in every village and urban area in Herat Province³. This included the preparation of sketch maps on which the physical location of each structure was marked during canvassing. The locations of important public services, establishments

³ Except in the three districts in Herat, namely Gulran, Shindand and Fersi which were not covered due to insecurity.

and institutions such as schools, hospitals, banks, etc., were further pinpointed through the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) devices. Information related to infrastructure, such as available means of transportation to and from each village, the presence of electricity, water sources, potential relocation sites, etc., were also collected.

The surveyors used the outputs from the mapping to guide them in conducting the survey and to ensure complete coverage of their assigned areas. In total, 13 districts and around 2,040 enumeration areas were canvassed.

1.3.2 Survey Enumeration

Unlike previous CSO surveys, which were designed to provide data at the provincial level, SDES focuses on district and even smaller units, including urban subdivisions, major villages and clusters of small villages. This will prove valuable for local development planning and for monitoring and assessing public service delivery.

Half of the listed households (i.e., every other household) were taken as sample households and respondents from these households were asked detailed questions.

1.4 Monitoring and Supervision

The listing and mapping activity was carried out by 318 hired cartographers, 318 hired assistant cartographers, along with 47 CSO supervisors. The field work was conducted by 2,078 surveyors, 771 controllers (team supervisors), 144 district editors, 103 district coders, and 27 Receipt and Control Clerks (R&CC) under the supervision of the Nahia/District Statistics Officers (N/DSOs) and their assistants, and CSO supervisors.

Monitoring was conducted by CSO and UNFPA technical staff who visited the training venue during the two-week training of N/DSOs and assistants, controllers and surveyors. They provided clarifications on concepts and procedures to follow in executing the survey and responded to logistical, administrative, financial, and human resource problems as needed.

CSO and UNFPA technical staff were also responsible for checking the questionnaires, as well as spot-checking, re-interviewing and recording observations during household interviews in all 13 districts. Errors were thus corrected at an early stage of enumeration.

A third party monitoring company was contracted to check the coverage of data collection. A total of 21 District Monitors (DMs) and 26 District Deputy Monitors (DDMs) were utilized. The findings of the monitoring group were immediately relayed to CSO supervisors for necessary action.

1.5 Data Processing

Provincial data verification was undertaken after the district editing and coding were completed. A Data Processing Centre (DPC) was established in Herat for this purpose. A total of 118 provincial verifiers were hired to further check the quality of the data before the data entry. This activity was supervised closely by CSO staff.

The first and second data entry processes were carried out at the CSO DPC in Kabul. One hundred fourteen data processors were recruited and given strict screening and extensive technical training. CSO supervisor was in-charged to oversee the data processing stage.

2. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Population Distribution by District

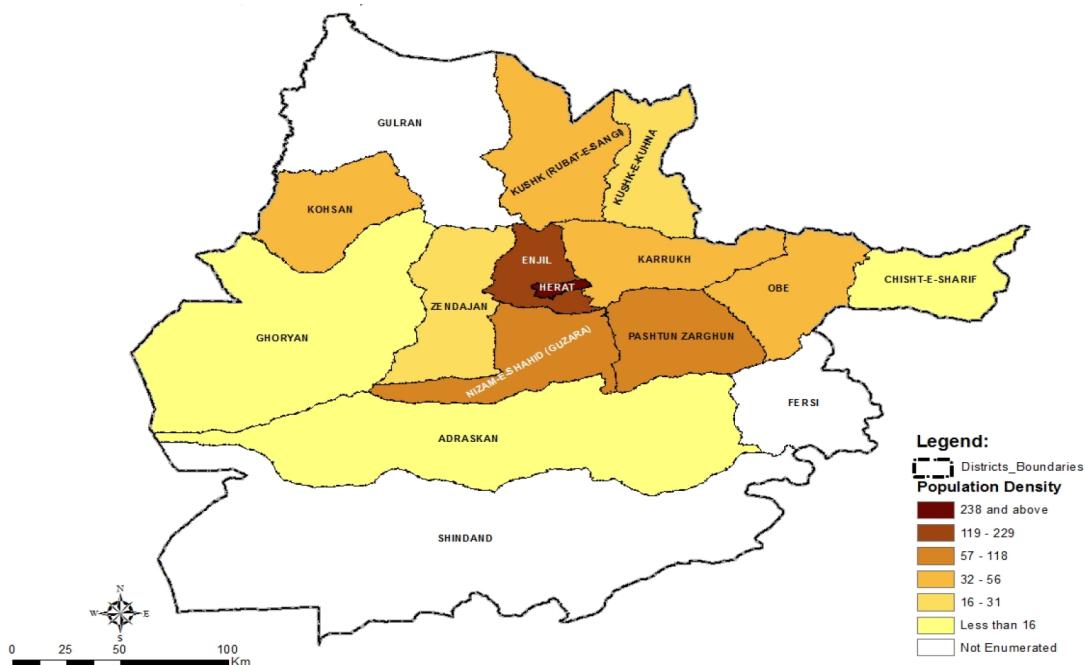
Among the 13 districts/city in the province, Herat City, the Provincial Center, had the largest share of the population in the province, comprising 40.1 percent of the total population, followed by Enjil making up 11.1 percent. Chisht-E-Sharif had the lowest proportion of the total population with 1.5 percent followed by Zendajan with 2.4 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Percent Distribution of the Population by District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Percent
Herat	100.0
Herat City	40.1
Enjil	11.1
Nizam-E-Shahid	8.7
Karrukh	3.2
Zendajan	2.4
Pashtun Zarghun	5.6
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	7.2
Adraskan	4.6
Kushk-E-Kuhna	2.6
Ghoryan	4.6
Obe	4.5
Kohsan	3.8
Chisht-E-Sharif	1.5

Figure 2 shows the population density, which is the ratio of the population to the total land area. Herat City had the most number of persons who occupy the same size of land (2,383 persons per km² of land), while Adraskan had the fewest (10 persons per km²).

Figure 2. Population Density by District: Herat, March 2016



2.2 Sex Composition

In the 13 districts/city in Herat Province the number of males and females was almost the same (50.1 percent and 49.9 percent, respectively). The sex ratio was 101 males for every 100 females, which is lower than Afghanistan's overall sex ratio (105 males for every 100 females) (CSO, 2014).

Populations with marked deviations in sex ratio from 100, i.e., below 95 or above 110, can be explained by sex-selective migration, female infanticide, sex-selective abortion, sex-selective under-reporting, economic activities, or a special feature of the area such as the presence of a large military installation, an institution confining a particular sex, or war mortality.

Table 2 shows that Adraskan had the highest sex ratio at 108 males for every 100 females, followed by Obe and Kushk-E-Kuhna at 102 males per 100 females. The sex ratio in other districts ranged from 96 in Zandajan and Koshan to 101 in Herat City, Karrukh and Chisht-E-Sharif.

The sex ratio varies by age group. In developed countries, the sex ratio of a population is high at very young ages and decreases with increasing age. In countries with very high maternal mortality rate and low status of women, however, the sex ratio decreases up to child bearing age and increases with age. Generally, young populations or populations with high fertility tend to have a higher sex ratio than old populations or populations with low fertility.

Table 2. Sex Ratio of the Population by Age Group and District: Herat, March 2016

Age group/ Province/ District	Herat													
	Herat City	Enjil	Nizam-E-Shahid	Karrukh	Zendajan	Pashtun Zarghun	Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	Adraskan	Kushk-E-Kuhna	Ghoryan	Obe	Kohsan	Chisht-E-Sharif	
Total	101	101	99	99	101	96	99	100	108	102	97	102	96	101
0 - 4	100	103	104	102	101	95	99	91	91	98	103	95	101	95
5 - 9	104	104	104	102	104	103	103	102	103	106	105	107	103	104
10 - 14	106	105	102	102	105	105	107	109	128	111	101	106	106	109
15 - 19	90	94	88	85	85	79	81	90	99	90	81	97	82	91
20 - 24	90	91	86	87	96	81	94	92	103	92	83	95	79	89
25 - 29	95	95	95	97	95	103	93	101	104	92	90	96	87	96
30 - 34	100	100	98	107	99	96	91	101	112	100	91	94	98	93
35 - 39	89	92	87	84	82	79	85	89	100	82	84	89	82	86
40 - 44	103	107	101	104	106	99	99	93	110	99	87	106	95	98
45 - 49	98	98	100	99	113	85	94	100	109	113	87	100	97	89
50 - 54	106	101	103	108	137	110	109	105	144	116	107	110	78	140
55 - 59	121	115	111	124	120	116	144	135	140	159	133	113	109	122
60 - 64	136	133	144	119	165	132	147	131	211	145	117	133	124	187
65 +	172	157	162	195	165	192	202	193	244	202	179	194	171	192

In general, the sex ratio at birth for children ever born (CEB) is around 105 males per 100 females, with a normal range of 102–107. A sex ratio higher than 107 suggests that female babies are being omitted, while sex ratios below 102 may indicate that male babies are being omitted. Sex-selective abortion may also result in sex ratios at birth which are outside the normal range.

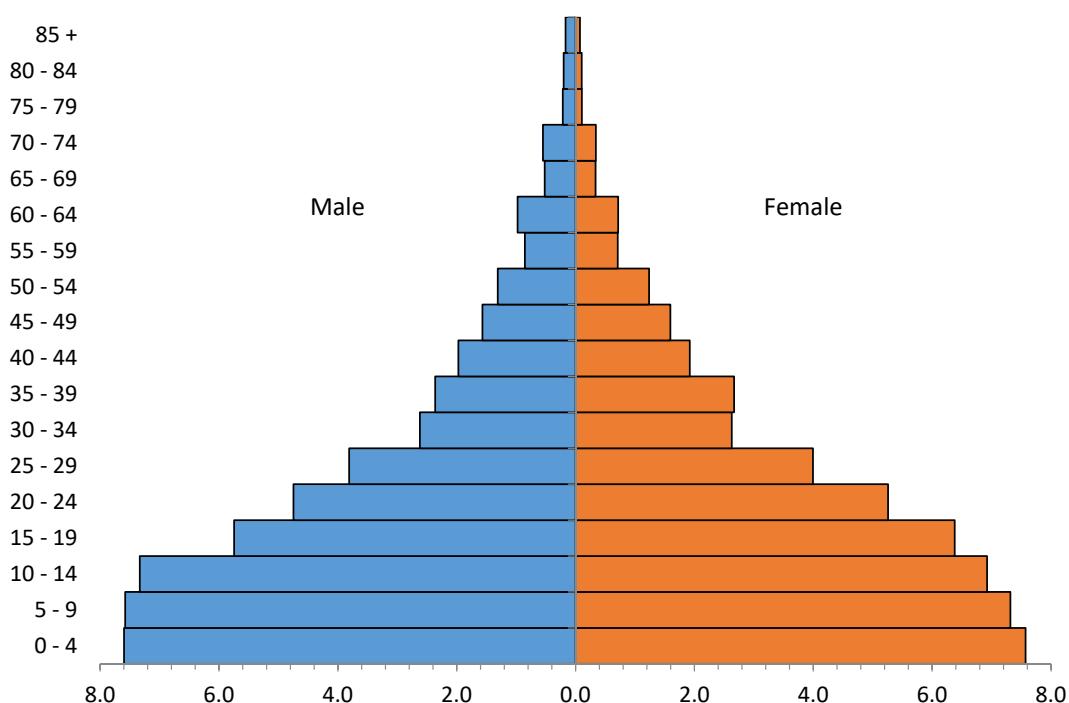
Extremely high sex ratios were noticeable for the 60 years and above in all districts which ranged from 117 in Ghoryan to 244 in Adraskan (Table 2). The high sex ratios for older ages may be due to high maternal mortality.

2.3 Age Structure

Herat has a very young population with about 44.3 percent of its population below 15 years old at the time of the survey (Figure 3). The 0–4 year age group constituted the largest segment of the 13 districts/city combined in Herat at 15.2 percent, followed by the 5–9 year age group at 14.9 percent. The 10–14 year age group comprised the third largest segment of the population at 14.3 percent.

Age data for household members are normally reported by the respondents, either by the mother or the father. Age misreporting arises when the respondent does not know either the exact age or the date of birth of each household member. In cases like this, respondents tend to report certain ages, which result in age heaping, age preference or digit preference. A detailed discussion on the quality of age data for Herat Province is provided in Appendix A1.

Figure 3. Population by Age Group and Sex: Herat, March 2016



The median age of the population in the 13 districts/city in Herat is 16.8 years, which is lower than the estimated median age in Kabul (17.7 years), Samangan (17.5 years), Balkh, Parwan and Kapisa (17.1 years) but higher than Takhar and Ghor (16.3 years), Daykundi (15.2 years), and Bamiyan (16.6 years) (Text Box 1). At the district level, the median age ranged from 14.4 years in Kushk-E-Kuhna to 17.6 years in Herat City.

On average, the male population of the 13 districts/city of Herat had a median age of 16.7 years while the female population had a slightly higher median age of 17.0 years. Females were generally older than males in most of the districts covered (Table 3).

Table 3. Median Age in Years of Population by District and Sex: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Herat	16.8	16.7	17.0
Herat City	17.6	17.5	17.7
Enjil	16.6	16.4	16.8
Nizam-E-Shahid	16.4	16.3	16.5
Karrukh	15.7	15.6	15.7
Zendajan	17.2	17.1	17.3
Pashtun Zarghun	15.3	15.0	15.5
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	16.2	16.3	16.2
Adraskan	17.2	17.6	16.9
Kushk-E-Kuhna	14.4	14.1	14.7
Ghoryan	16.6	16.1	17.0
Obe	17.2	17.2	17.2
Kohsan	15.7	15.0	16.3
Chisht-E-Sharif	14.6	14.5	14.7

The proportion of the population under age 15 years also provides an indication as to whether a population is young or old; those with 35.0 percent or more below age 15 years are regarded as young. As Table 4 shows, the proportion of children under 15 years ranged from 42.2 percent in Herat City to 50.2 percent in Kushk-e-Kuhna. This indicates that all the 13 districts/city of Herat have a very young population.

Text Box 1: Median Age

Herat (2016)	16.8
Balkh (2015)	17.1
Takhar (2015)	16.3
Samangan (2015)	17.5
Parwan (2014)	17.1
Kapisa (2014)	17.1
Kabul (2013)	17.7
Ghor (2012)	16.3
Daykundi (2012)	15.2
Bamiyan (2011)	16.6

Source: SDES

Table 4. Percent Distribution of Population by Age Group, Aged-Child Ratio and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Total	Age Group			Aged-Child Ratio
		0–14	15–64	65 and above	
Herat	100	44.3	53.1	2.6	5.9
Herat City	100	42.2	55.1	2.7	6.5
Enjil	100	44.8	52.3	2.8	6.4
Nizam-E-Shahid	100	45.2	52.1	2.7	6.1
Karrukh	100	47.3	50.2	2.6	5.5
Zendajan	100	42.8	54.4	2.9	6.7
Pashtun Zarghun	100	48.3	49.1	2.6	5.4
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	100	46.0	51.8	2.2	4.7
Adraskan	100	43.7	55.0	1.3	3.1
Kushk-E-Kuhna	100	50.2	47.8	2.0	4.1
Ghoryan	100	45.0	52.2	2.9	6.3
Obe	100	43.5	53.8	2.6	6.0
Kohsan	100	47.3	50.1	2.6	5.4
Chisht-E-Sharif	100	49.8	47.6	2.6	5.2

Table 4 also shows the proportions of persons aged 15–64 years and 65 years and over, by district. The 15–64 year age group is commonly considered as the working age group especially in more developed countries. For the 13 districts/city in Herat Province combined, the working age group accounted for 53.1 percent of the total population. At the district level, this proportion ranged from 47.6 percent in Chisht-e-Sharif to 55.1 percent in Herat City.

When older persons (65 years old and over) comprise less than 10 percent of the total population, it is also considered a young population. The proportion of older or aged persons for the 13 districts/city in Herat Province in 2016 was 2.6 percent, with district level proportions varying from 1.3 percent in Adraskan to 2.9 percent in Ghoryan and Zendajan.

The aged-child ratio or the ratio of persons aged 65 years and over to the number of children less than 15 years is also shown in Table 4. For the 13 districts/city of Herat Province combined, the aged-child ratio was 5.9, which means that in 2016, there were about six persons aged 65 years and over for every 100 children under 15 years of age. At the district level, the ratio ranged from 3.1 percent in Adraskan to 6.7 percent in Zendajan.

Another indicator of population composition is the age dependency ratio. This ratio shows changes in the population age structure, which may have implications for social and economic development. Assuming that the population aged 15–64 years represents the working age group, this ratio is commonly calculated as the sum of the number of children and the number of aged or older persons divided by the number of working-age population. It is observed that young populations typically have a total dependency ratio exceeding 100.

Table 5. Age Dependency Ratios by District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old-Age Dependency Ratio
Herat	88.4	83.5	4.9
Herat City	81.6	76.6	5.0
Enjil	91.2	85.7	5.4
Nizam-E-Shahid	92.1	86.9	5.3
Karrukh	99.4	94.2	5.1
Zendajan	84.0	78.7	5.3
Pashtun Zarghun	103.6	98.3	5.3
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	92.9	88.7	4.2
Adraskan	81.8	79.4	2.4
Kushk-E-Kuhna	109.4	105.1	4.3
Ghoryan	91.7	86.2	5.5
Obe	85.8	80.9	4.9
Kohsan	99.6	94.5	5.1
Chisht-E-Sharif	109.9	104.4	5.5

Table 5 shows the age dependency ratios in all 13 districts/city in Herat Province. The total combined dependency ratio was 88.4 percent, broken down into the child dependency ratio of 83.5 and the old-age dependency ratio of 4.9. This means that for every 100 persons in working ages (15 to 64 years) there were about 88 dependents, involving 84 children and five older persons. The total dependency ratio in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province combined is lower than the national estimate of 100 (Text Box 2).

Among the districts, Chisht-E-Sharif had the highest total dependency ratio at 109.9 and old-age dependency ratio at 5.5. Kushk-E-Kuhna had the highest child dependency ratio at 105.1. Conversely, Herat City had both the lowest total dependency ratio at 81.6 percent and child dependency ratio at 76.6. Adraskan had the lowest old-age dependency ratio at 2.4.

Text Box 2: Total Dependency Ratio

Herat (2016)*	88.4
Balkh (2015)*	87.6
Takhar (2015)*	99.7
Samangan (2015)*	89.1
Parwan (2014)*	90.8
Kapisa (2014)*	91.1
Kabul (2013)*	83.5
Ghor (2012)*	96.0
Daykundi (2012)*	108.9
Bamiyan (2011)*	96.3
Afghanistan**	100.0

Sources: *SDES

**ALCS 2013-2014

2.4 Marital Status Composition

In the absence of migration and polygamy, the total number of married men in a population equals the total number of married women. These numbers typically vary by age group as women customarily marry men older than they are. This custom of women marrying older men would result in the differences between the marital status distributions of men and women at young ages. This appeared to be the case in the 13 districts/city of Herat Province as shown in Figures 4 and 5. Among males aged 20–24 years, those who were married at the time of survey comprised 41.3 percent, while among females in this age group; the corresponding percentage was 70.9 percent. For age group 25–29 years, about nine in ten women were married, compared to eight in ten men.

Figures 4 and 5 also show that at age group 60 years and above, 55.1 percent of women were widowed and 43.7 percent were married, while for men the figures were 8.3 percent and 91.0 percent, respectively. This may be due to older men remarrying younger women.

Figure 4. Percentage Distribution of Male Population by Marital Status and Age Group: Herat, March 2016

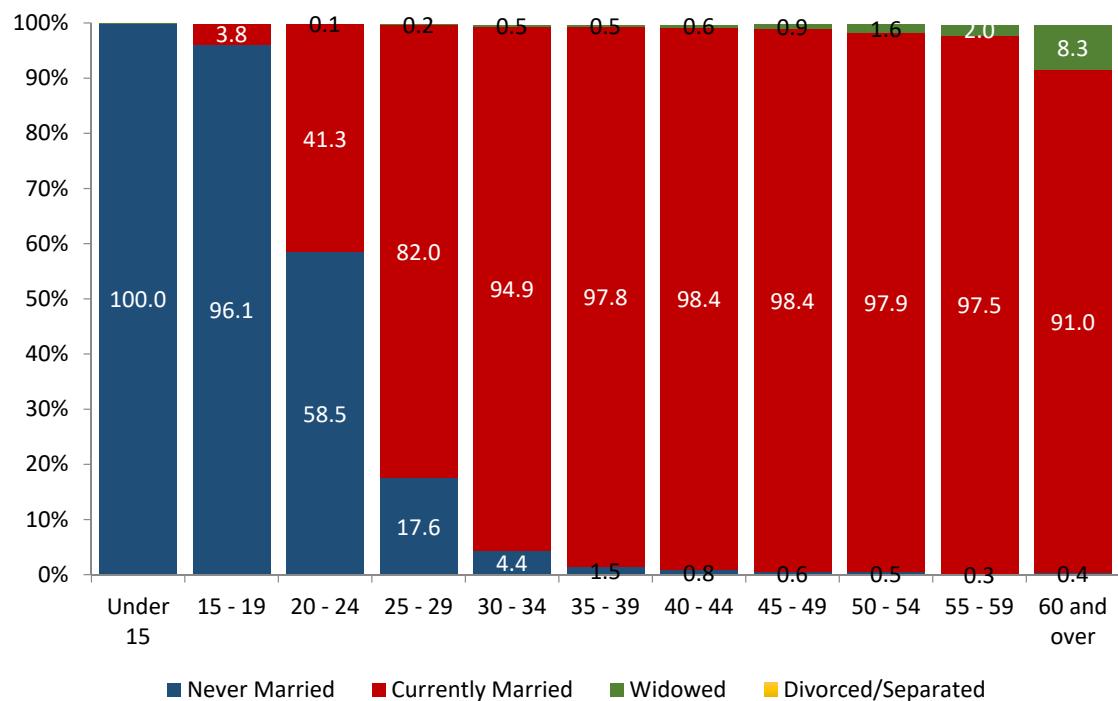
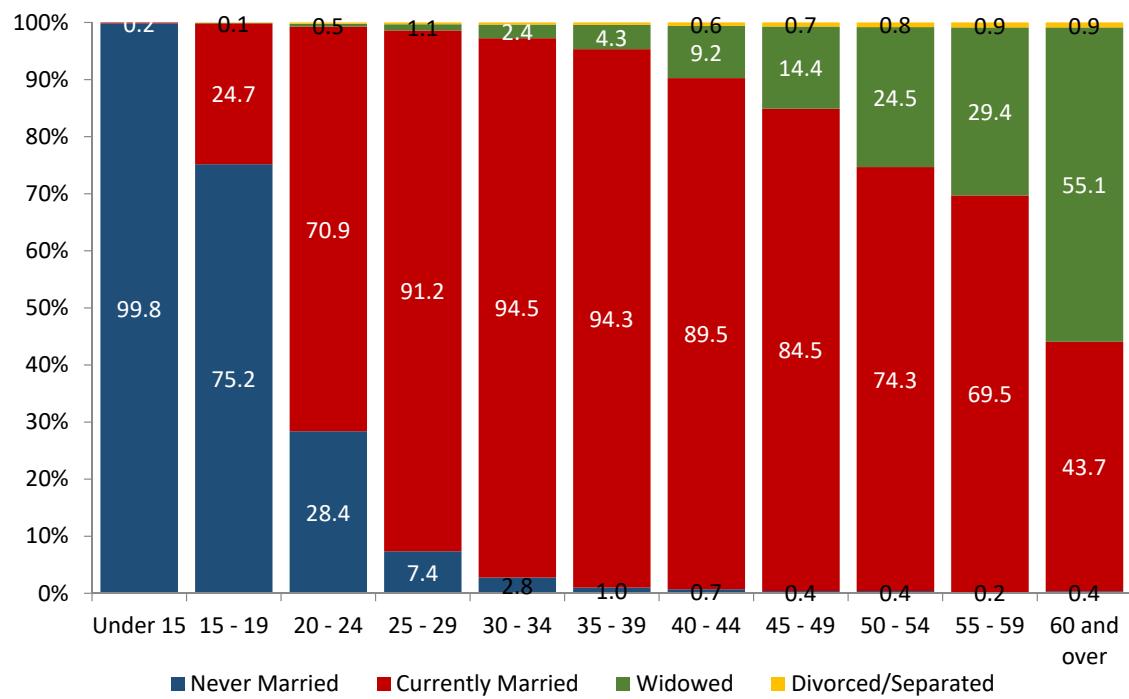


Figure 5. Percentage Distribution of Female Population by Marital Status and Age Group: Herat, March 2016



For lack of a direct question on the age at first marriage of men and women in the SDES, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was estimated as an indirect measure for mean age at first marriage. SMAM is based on the marital status information for males and females in ages 15–54 at the time of the survey.

Table 6 shows that among males in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province who marry before age 50, they have spent 23.8 years, on average, in single state before crossing to the formal married state. The SMAM of their women counterparts is 20.7 years. This suggests that males have remained single by about four years longer, on average, than females.

Data from Table 6 also shows that women in Adraskan transitioned to the married state at the age 18.4 years (lowest SMAM). In contrast, males in Herat City and Obe had the highest average length of single life (24.8 and 24.2 years, respectively).

Table 6. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) by Sex and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	
	Male	Female
Herat	23.8	20.7
Herat City	24.8	21.6
Enjil	23.6	20.6
Nizam-E-Shahid	23.3	20.4
Karrukh	22.7	19.7
Zendajan	23.3	20.7
Pashtun Zarghun	22.9	19.7
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	22.8	19.8
Adraskan	21.8	18.4
Kushk-E-Kuhna	22.1	18.5
Ghoryan	23.5	20.4
Obe	24.2	20.7
Kohsan	23.3	20.0
Chisht-E-Sharif	23.1	19.2



3. Literacy

The United Nations defines literacy as the ability to read and write, with understanding, a short simple statement. The UN recommends that data on literacy be collected in censuses for persons aged 10 years and older because the ability to read and write requires some years of schooling or time to develop. In censuses, the answers to the cited question on literacy are accepted at face value.

In the 2016 Herat SDES, the question on whether a member of the sample household can read and write, with understanding, a simple message in any language was asked for household members aged five years and above. Literacy rates for the population aged 10 years and above, 15 years and above and for the 15–24 age group are given in Table 7.

Table 7. Literacy Rates for Males and Females by Major Age Group and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	10 Years and Above				15 Years and Above				15-24 Years			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/Male Ratio	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/Male Ratio	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/Male Ratio
Herat	47.9	55.4	40.5	73.2	42.4	51.1	33.9	66.3	61.2	66.7	56.3	84.4
Herat City	62.8	70.1	55.4	79.0	57.3	66.2	48.4	73.2	78.1	81.5	74.9	91.9
Enjil	50.3	56.3	44.5	79.1	43.2	50.3	36.3	72.1	65.5	69.0	62.5	90.6
Nizam-E-Shahid	43.3	49.6	37.2	74.9	36.2	43.6	29.1	66.7	57.1	62.9	52.1	82.8
Karrukh	30.6	35.8	25.4	71.0	26.3	32.1	20.5	64.1	42.6	45.9	39.7	86.5
Zendajan	45.1	50.4	39.9	79.2	38.5	44.7	32.7	73.1	59.1	61.6	57.1	92.7
Pashtun Zarghun	29.2	38.7	19.7	51.0	24.9	35.6	14.5	40.8	38.7	49.6	29.3	59.0
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	34.7	43.6	25.7	59.0	29.1	38.7	19.5	50.4	44.7	53.5	36.7	68.6
Adraskan	19.4	26.7	11.1	41.6	17.1	25.0	8.4	33.6	22.5	31.2	13.8	44.1
Kushk-E-Kuhna	20.9	28.7	12.8	44.8	18.3	27.7	9.0	32.6	25.7	33.8	18.3	54.1
Ghoryan	40.7	46.6	35.3	75.7	34.6	41.6	28.2	67.8	54.0	57.2	51.3	89.7
Obe	31.8	43.6	19.8	45.4	26.6	39.0	14.0	35.9	42.1	55.3	29.4	53.1
Kohsan	44.3	53.7	35.6	66.2	36.6	46.5	27.7	59.6	57.7	66.2	50.7	76.6
Chisht-E-Sharif	26.5	38.1	14.7	38.4	23.6	36.5	10.7	29.2	32.1	44.7	20.9	46.8

The literacy for 10 years and older in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province combined was 47.9 percent. The literate rate for males (55.4 percent) was higher compared to females (40.5 percent). At the district level, the literacy rate for aged 10 years and older ranged from 19.4 percent in Adraskan to 62.8 percent in Herat City. The males' literacy rates for aged 10 years and older were higher in all the 13 districts/city compared to females' literacy rates. The literacy rate for the males ranged from 26.7 percent in Adraskan to 70.1 percent in Herat City. On the other hand, the literacy rate for the females ranged from 11.1 percent in Adraskan to 55.4 percent in Herat City. When compared to other provinces where the SDES has been carried out, the literacy rate of 47.9 percent for 10 years old and over in Herat Province was the third to highest after Kabul and Kapisa (Text Box 3).

There were significant gaps between male and female literacy rates as reflected in the female/male ratio in Table 7. For the 13 districts/city in the province combined, there were 73 literate females for every 100 literate males. Chisht-E- Sharif had the lowest female/male ratio with 38 literate females for every 100 literate males 10 years old and over. Herat City, which had both the highest male and female literacy rates, was one of the districts with the highest female/male literacy ratio at 79 literate women for every 100 literate men.

The literacy rates shown in Table 7 for the population aged 10 years and above were higher than those aged 15 years and over. This suggests an improvement in literacy status, especially in the 10–14 age group. The data also demonstrates a narrowing of the gap between male and female literacy rates: the female/male ratio for those aged 15 years and above was 66.3 percent, lower than for those aged 10 years and over (73.2 percent).

The literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and above in the 13 districts/city in the province combined was 42.4 percent for both sexes (51.1 percent for males and 33.9 percent for females). These percentages are higher than Afghanistan's overall literacy rate of 34.3 percent (49.1 percent for males and 19 percent for females) (CSO 2014).

At the district level, the literacy rates for persons aged 15 years and older was highest in Herat City at 57.3 percent and lowest in Adraskan at 17.1 percent. The literacy rate for males aged 15 years and older ranged from 25 percent in Adraskan to 66.2 percent in Herat City. Likewise, the literacy rate for females was the lowest in Adraskan at 8.4 percent and the highest in Herat City at 48.4 percent.

Text Box 3: Literacy Rate for 10 Years and Older

Herat (2016)	47.9
Balkh (2015)	46.9
Takhar (2015)	33.2
Samangan (2015)	32.6
Kapisa (2014)	52.2
Parwan (2014)	44.9
Kabul (2013)	59.6
Ghor (2012)	26.0
Daikundi (2012)	43.6
Bamyan (2011)	38.1

Source: SDES

Table 7 also shows the literacy rates for men and women in the 15–24 age group (defined as the youth population), and the ratio of women's and men's literacy rates in this age group by district. This is one of the indicators of Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education. In this age group, the female/male youth literacy ratio was 84.4 percent with three in five females were considered literate (56.3 percent) while two in three male youths.

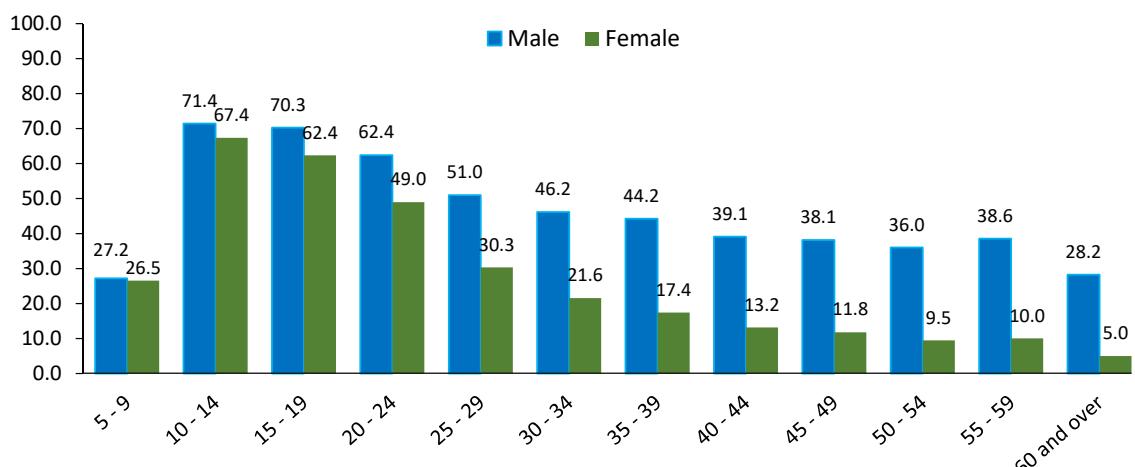
At the district level, the ratio ranged from 44.1 (Adraskan) to 92.7 (Zendajan) literate female youths for every 100 literate male youths. Herat City had both the highest male and female youth literacy rates at 81.5 percent and 74.9 percent, respectively. Enjil had the second highest male and female youth literacy rates at 69 percent and 62.5 percent, respectively. Conversely, Adraskan had both the lowest male and female youth literacy rates (31.2 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively).

Text Box 4 shows the comparison of the youth literacy rate by sex in provinces where SDES has been successfully completed. The male youth literacy rate in Herat Province was higher compared to Takhar, Samangan, Ghor, Bamiyan and the national estimate. While the female youth literacy rate was the second to the highest after Kabul.

	Male	Female
Herat (2016)*	66.7	56.3
Balkh (2015)*	69.8	53.0
Takhar (2015)*	56.1	37.4
Samangan (2015)*	55.4	31.6
Kapisa (2014)*	86.3	48.3
Parwan (2014)*	78.8	35.7
Kabul (2013)*	83.3	68.4
Ghor (2012)*	42.0	15.8
Daikundi (2012)*	67.2	46.5
Bamiyan (2011)*	61.6	34.1
Afghanistan**	66.3	36.7

Sources: *SDES
**ALCS 2013–2014

Figure 6. Literacy Rate by Age Group and Sex: Herat, March 2016





Recent improvements in Herat's literacy may be inferred from Figure 6. The literacy rates for the 10–14 years, 15–19 years and 20–24 year age groups for both males and females were significantly higher than the other age groups. The literacy rates for males, and more evidently among females, in the 20–24 age group were lower than those for younger age groups but noticeably higher than those for older age groups. These older groups also had similar rates, suggesting that there was an improvement in literacy status among the school-age population as compared to older population. This could be attributed to recent improvements in the educational system of Herat Province that partly led to higher school participation.

Moreover, the gender gap in literacy rate has declined. The 23 percentage point difference in literacy rate for 60 years and over population has declined to just 4.1 percentage point difference among males and females in the age group 10–14 years.

4. Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is defined as the highest class completed by an individual, and is assessed by examining data on the highest grade, class or level of education completed by those aged 25 years and above when an individual would normally have completed schooling or participation in college prior to graduation, and varying levels of degree attainment such as Associate's, Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral degrees. Tables 8–10 present the highest level of education completed by the population aged 25 years and above in Herat and its 13 districts/city.

Table 8. Percent Distribution of Total Population (Both Sexes) 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1–6	Classes 7–9	Classes 10–12	Vocational and Higher Education
Herat	73.5	11.7	5.4	5.8	3.7
Herat City	59.9	14.7	8.3	9.6	7.4
Enjil	75.3	13.6	5.2	4.0	1.8
Nizam-E-Shahid	81.8	9.6	3.8	3.5	1.3
Karrukh	85.4	7.4	2.8	2.9	1.6
Zendajan	79.6	11.9	3.7	2.9	1.9
Pashtun Zarghun	88.2	6.5	2.2	2.4	0.7
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	85.0	8.2	3.0	3.1	0.7
Adraskan	91.8	4.7	2.0	1.5	0.1
Kushk-E-Kuhna	87.8	7.8	1.8	2.3	0.3
Ghoryan	79.8	12.4	3.4	3.0	1.4
Obe	87.6	4.4	2.7	4.5	0.8
Kohsan	78.9	15.3	3.0	2.5	0.4
Chisht-E-Sharif	88.9	5.9	2.3	2.4	0.4

Table 8 shows that 73.5 percent of the residents in the 13 districts/city of Herat Province aged 25 years and above did not attend school or had attended but did not complete the first class at the time of the survey. The corresponding percentages were 63.4 percent for males (Table 9) and 83.9 percent for females (Table 10).

Generally, men in Adraskan and Chisht-E-Sharif were less educated compared to their counterparts in other districts. Four in five (87.5 percent and 80 percent, respectively) of their population did not attend school or had been to school but did not complete class 1 (Table 9).

Table 9. Percent Distribution of Male Population 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1–6	Classes 7–9	Classes 10–12	Vocational and Higher Education
Herat	63.4	15.8	7.5	8.4	4.9
Herat City	47.7	18.3	10.9	13.5	9.5
Enjil	65.7	18.6	7.2	5.8	2.7
Nizam-E-Shahid	72.9	14.0	5.7	5.3	2.2
Karrukh	77.8	11.0	4.2	4.6	2.4
Zendajan	69.6	17.4	5.6	4.6	2.8
Pashtun Zarghun	79.6	11.2	3.8	4.1	1.3
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	76.5	12.9	4.8	4.6	1.1
Adraskan	87.5	6.9	3.1	2.4	0.1
Kushk-E-Kuhna	79.5	12.9	3.0	4.0	0.6
Ghoryan	70.3	18.2	5.2	4.3	2.0
Obe	78.7	7.6	4.6	7.6	1.4
Kohsan	68.6	22.3	4.7	3.7	0.7
Chisht-E-Sharif	80.0	10.6	4.2	4.5	0.8

Table 9 also shows that among males, those who attended classes 10–12 or received vocational or higher education comprised a very small percentage (13.3 percent). In Herat City, 23.1 percent of males aged 25 years or older had attained or completed classes 10–12, vocational or higher education. This was followed by Obe (9.0 percent), Enjil (8.5 percent), Nizam-E-Shahid (7.5 percent), Zendajan (7.4 percent), Karrukh (7.0 percent), and Ghoryan (6.3 percent), while the remaining districts had less than five percent completing at least class 10.

Women in Herat were less likely to go to school than men as four in five women aged 25 years or older had not completed any class (Table 10). Nearly all women aged 25 years or older in the eight districts in Herat had not attended school ranging from 91.2 percent in Nizam-E-Shahid to 98.6 percent in Chisht-E-Sharif.

Table 10. Percent Distribution of Female Population 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1–6	Classes 7–9	Classes 10–12	Vocational and Higher Education
Herat	83.9	7.3	3.2	3.1	2.4
Herat City	72.6	11.0	5.7	5.5	5.2
Enjil	85.3	8.5	3.1	2.2	0.9
Nizam-E-Shahid	91.2	5.0	1.8	1.5	0.5
Karrukh	93.5	3.5	1.3	1.1	0.7
Zendajan	89.9	6.2	1.7	1.2	1.0
Pashtun Zarghun	97.1	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.1
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	93.9	3.2	1.1	1.6	0.2
Adraskan	96.7	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.0
Kushk-E-Kuhna	96.7	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.0
Ghoryan	89.2	6.7	1.7	1.7	0.8
Obe	96.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.2
Kohsan	88.8	8.4	1.4	1.3	0.1
Chisht-E-Sharif	98.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1

The comparison on the highest class completed with other provinces where SDES has been successfully conducted is shown in Text Box 5. Herat's proportion of persons aged 25 years and above who had reached/attained vocational and higher education was higher than in Takhar, Samangan, Ghor, Daykundi and Bamiyan but it is lower than in Balkh, Kapisa, Parwan and Kabul.

Net attendance ratios for primary (classes 1–6), secondary (classes 7–9), high school (classes 10–12) and higher education (technical/vocational/bachelor degree/master degree/or PhD) are presented in Table 11. These are the ratios of children in the age group that officially corresponds to class level (i.e., 7–12 years old for primary school, 13–15 years old for secondary school, 16–18 years old for high school and 19–24 years for higher education) to the total number of children in these respective age groups. An estimated 287 thousand children aged 7–12 years old in Herat were attending primary school at the time of the survey: 56 thousand children

aged 13–15 years were attending secondary school, 37 thousand children aged 16–18 years were in high school and some 20 thousand persons aged 19–24 years were in higher education. These numbers translate to net attendance ratios of 65.2 percent for primary school, 30.5 percent for secondary school, 19.2 percent for high school and 7.1 percent for higher education (Table 11). The net primary attendance rate for Herat was higher than the national rate of 54.5 percent (CSO, 2014).

Text Box 5: Highest Class Completed

Provinces	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Herat (2016)	73.5	11.7	5.4	5.8	3.7
Balkh (2015)	73.4	8.2	4.7	8.0	5.7
Takhar (2015)	85.3	4.6	2.6	3.9	3.6
Samangan (2015)	86.0	5.3	2.4	3.8	2.5
Kapisa (2014)	69.3	8.3	5.5	10.6	6.4
Parwan (2014)	74.6	6.8	5.2	9.1	4.3
Kabul (2013)	57.7	8.6	7.2	16.6	9.9
Ghor (2012)	93.2	1.3	1.9	2.8	0.6
Daykundi (2012)	88.5	3.2	4.1	3.5	0.7
Bamiyan (2011)	90.2	2.3	2.4	3.3	0.6

Source: SDES

Net attendance ratios for boys at all levels of education were consistently higher than for girls. The ratio of girls to boys declined with increasing levels of education, except for the net secondary attendance ratio which is the same with the net primary attendance ratio. In Herat Province, for every 100 boys aged 7–12 years who were attending primary school, there were 91 girls of the same age group at that level of education. At the high school level, the ratio was lower, with only 85 girls aged 16–18 for every 100 boys attending that level of education.

Among the districts, Herat City had the highest female-to-male net primary and net high school attendance ratios at 95.7 percent and 94.5 percent, respectively. Ghoryan had the highest female-to-male net secondary attendance ratio at 107.8 percent.

For higher education, the net attendance ratio is lower compared to other levels, with only 64 females aged 19–24 years for every 100 males attending either vocational, technical, bachelor degree, master degree or doctoral degree. Herat City reported the highest attendance ratio of 76 females for every 100 males aged 19–24 years.

The net primary attendance rates for both males and females in Herat Province are higher than in Balkh, Takhar, Samangan, Ghor, Daykundi, Bamiyan and the national estimate, but lower when compared to other SDES provinces (Text Box 6).

Text Box 6: Net Primary Attendance Rate

	Male	Female
Herat (2016)*	68.2	62.0
Balkh (2015)*	63.9	55.1
Takhar (2015)*	59.0	48.4
Samangan (2015)*	57.8	46.2
Kapisa (2014)*	83.4	62.0
Parwan (2014)*	79.8	51.2
Kabul (2013)*	74.4	60.4
Ghor (2012)*	45.7	32.1
Daykundi (2012)*	65.7	61.4
Bamyan (2011)*	59.5	53.5
Afghanistan **	62.4	45.5

Sources: *SDES

**ALCS 2013–2014

Table 11. Net Attendance Ratio by Sex, Level of Education and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Primary: Classes 1–6 (Ages 7–12)			Secondary: Classes 7–9 (Ages 13–15)			High School: Classes 10–12 (Ages 16–18)			Vocational and Higher: Classes 13 and Above (Ages 19–24)		
	Female Both Sexes	Male Both Sexes	Female/Male Ratio	Female Both Sexes	Male Both Sexes	Female/Male Ratio	Female Both Sexes	Male Both Sexes	Female/Male Ratio	Female Both Sexes	Male Both Sexes	Female/Male Ratio
Herat	65.2	68.2	62.0	90.9	30.5	32.0	29.1	90.9	19.2	20.9	17.7	84.6
Herat City	78.0	79.6	76.2	95.7	42.0	42.3	41.7	98.5	28.8	29.6	28.0	94.5
Enjil	73.8	76.6	70.9	92.6	31.2	31.5	30.8	97.9	17.5	18.1	17.0	93.7
Nizam-E-Shahid	65.6	68.5	62.5	91.3	27.4	29.3	25.6	87.4	14.8	17.3	12.8	73.8
Karrukh	60.8	64.2	57.3	89.2	22.7	26.0	19.5	74.9	13.1	15.6	11.0	70.3
Zendajan	64.0	66.0	61.9	93.8	30.2	32.0	28.2	88.2	19.2	20.9	17.9	85.4
Pashtun Zarghun	50.2	56.3	43.7	77.7	19.0	24.7	13.6	55.2	11.2	15.1	8.1	54.0
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	56.2	61.5	50.7	82.4	19.0	21.5	16.4	76.0	9.2	10.1	8.5	83.5
Adraskan	24.0	27.1	20.3	74.8	7.1	9.1	4.5	50.0	2.7	3.9	1.6	40.2
Kushk-E-Kuhna	39.9	43.2	36.3	83.9	8.6	11.5	5.8	50.8	3.3	5.6	1.4	25.5
Ghoryan	62.3	64.0	60.5	94.6	23.8	22.9	24.6	107.8	14.1	15.6	12.8	82.2
Obe	46.3	54.1	37.9	70.2	22.7	28.1	17.0	60.3	14.4	19.1	10.0	52.4
Kohsan	68.0	73.5	62.0	84.3	18.4	23.6	13.4	56.9	8.5	11.8	5.8	49.5
Chishl-E-Sharif	30.2	36.2	23.7	65.6	13.0	16.8	9.1	54.4	6.6	10.2	3.4	33.7

Figures 7 and 8 show the male and female school-age population (i.e., aged 7–24 years) who were not attending school at the time of the survey by highest class completed. Some 577 thousand young people of Herat, consisting of 260 thousand males and 317 thousand females, were not attending school at the time of the survey. A large majority of this young people who were not in school had not completed the first class. For the districts/city of Herat Province that were covered by SDES, 61.2 percent of males aged 7–24 years who were not attending school at the time of the survey had never attended school or if they had attended school they did not complete the first class. The corresponding proportion among their female counterparts was 66.5 percent. Adraskan had the highest percentage of the male (87.3 percent) and female (92.4 percent) populations aged 7–24 who were not attending school at the time of the survey and had never attended school nor completed the first class.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 7 to 24 Years Who Were Not Attending School at the Time of the Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Herat, March 2016

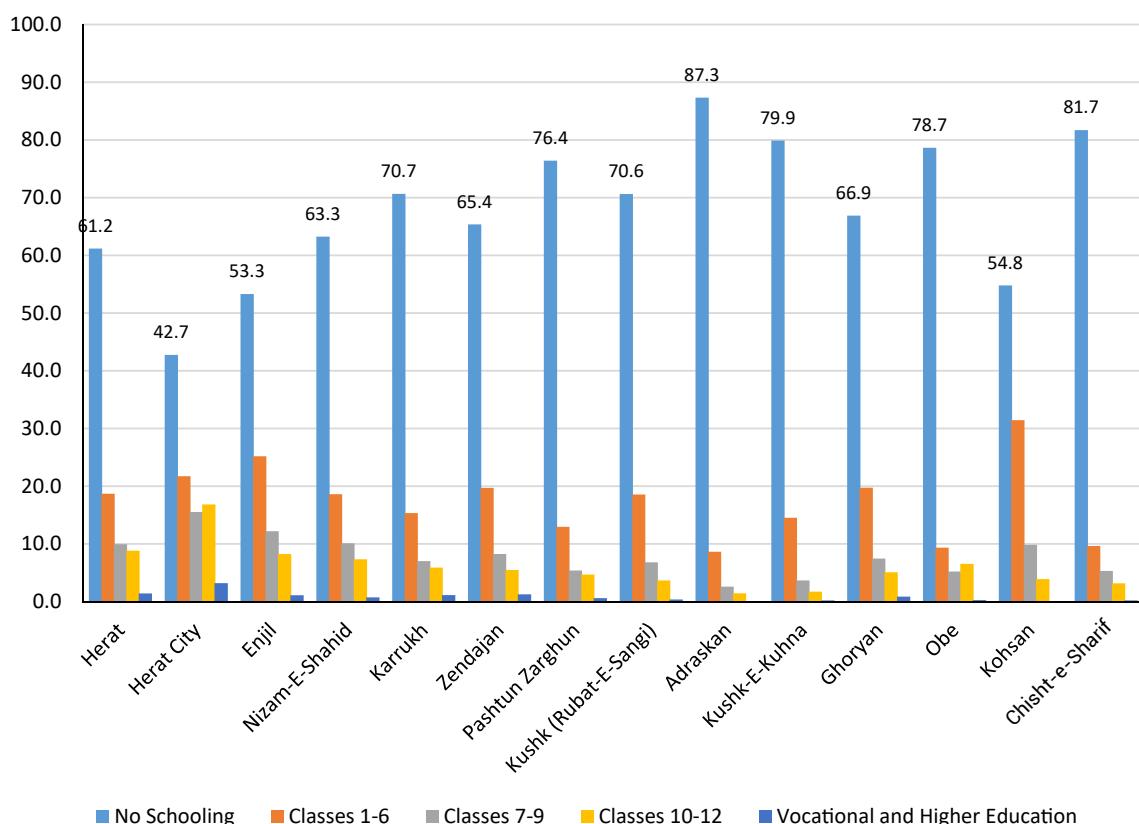
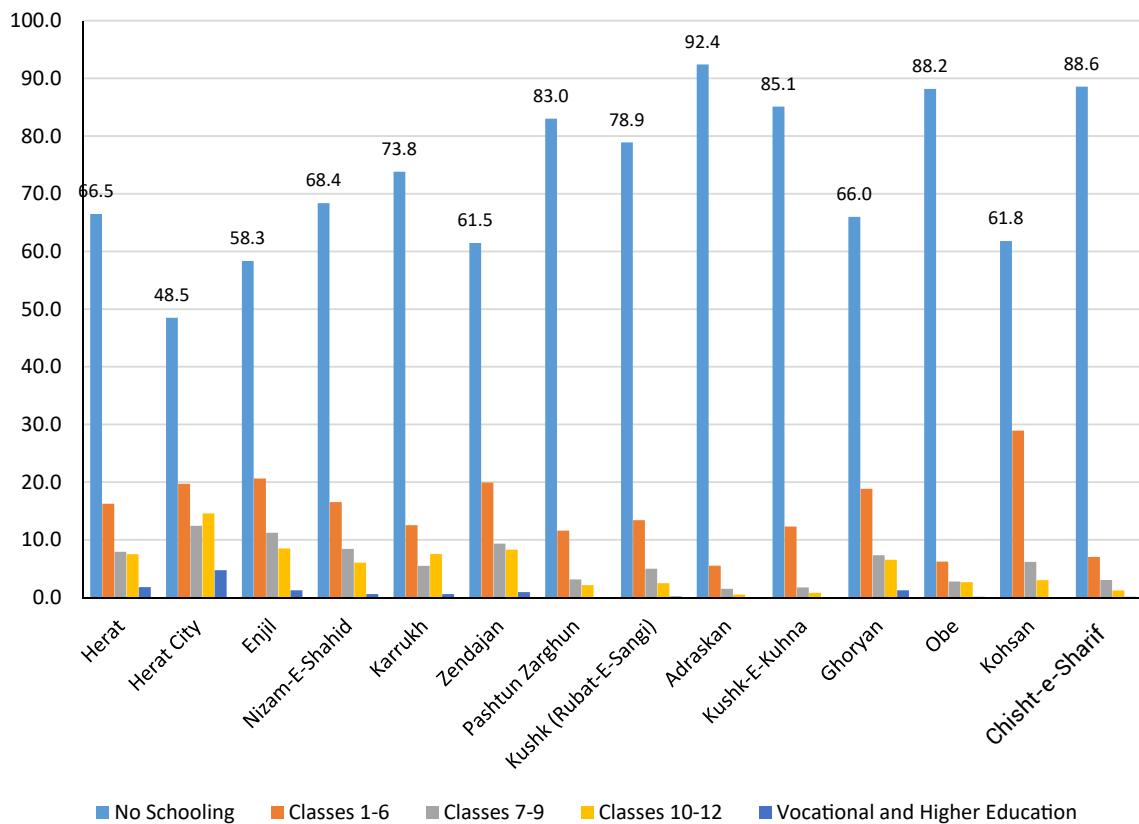


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 7 to 24 Years Who Were Not Attending School at the Time of the Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Herat, March 2016



5. Migration

Although the majority of populations in the 13 districts/city of Herat Province are non-migrants, some 808 thousand residents in the 13 districts/city in Herat are migrants, which comprised 33.4 percent of the total population. Migrants are defined as those who had resided elsewhere for at least six months in another district within Herat, in another province of Afghanistan, or abroad. The corresponding proportion among the male population (36.6 percent) was much higher compared to the female population (30.3 percent). Close to one in two persons in Herat City (47 percent) and two in five in Enjil (43.4 percent) were migrants (Figure 9).

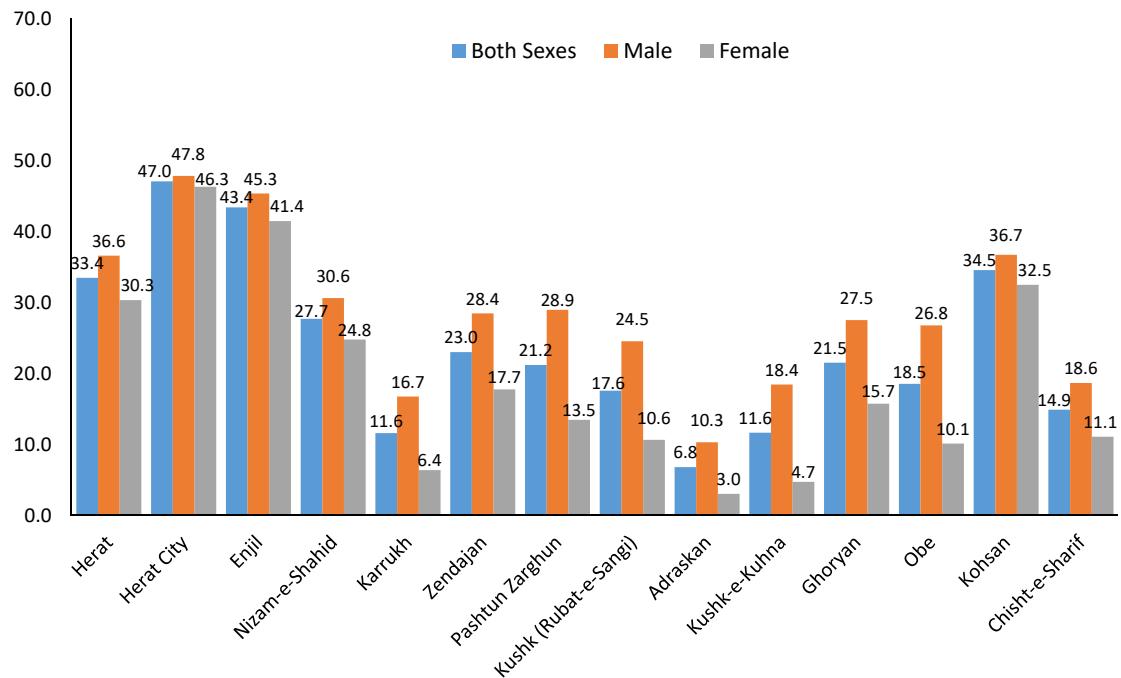
Figure 9. Proportion of Migrants by Sex and District: Herat, March 2016

Figure 10 shows the distribution of migrants per district to the total migrants of the 13 districts. Herat City is the favorite destination with 56.4 percent share of total migrants followed by Enjil (14.3 percent), while Chisht-E-Sharif had only 0.7 percent of the total migrants.

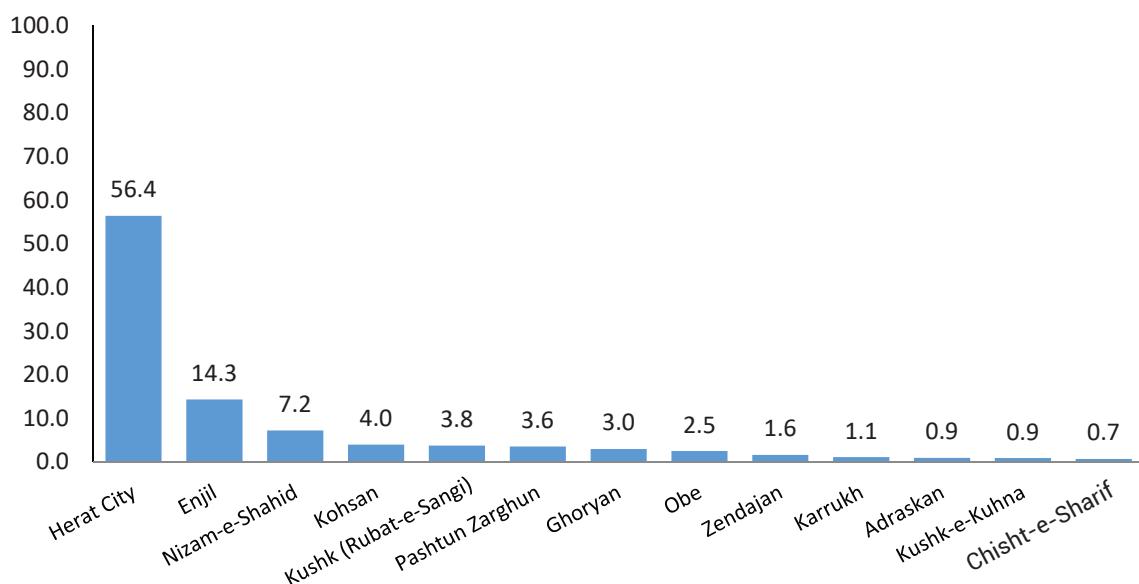
Figure 10. Percentage Distribution of Migrants in the Province by District: Herat, March 2016

Table 12 shows the distribution of the migrant population by previous residence (province/district or abroad). Among those who have resided in a place other than their district or city of residence, in Herat City, most of the migrants came from other districts of Herat (43.2 percent), followed by those from abroad (27.5 percent) while a lower proportion by those from other provinces (17.3 percent) and by those from neighboring provinces (12.0 percent). Among those who came from abroad in Herat City, 93.9 percent came from Iran and five percent from Pakistan.

In nine districts of Herat Province, the largest proportion of the migrant population came from abroad. This is the case for Ghoryan (77.1 percent), Adraskan (72.6 percent), Kushk-e-Kuhna (70.4 percent), Zendajan (67.7 percent), Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi) (66.2 percent), Kohsan (63.6 percent), Karrukh (54.4 percent), Obe (49.5 percent) and Pashtun Zarghun (43 percent). In Chisht-E-Sharif the leading area of origin was from neighboring provinces with 56.1 percent of migrants. On the other hand, two in five of the migrants in Enjil, Herat City and Nizam-E-Shahid (48.6 percent, 43.2 percent and 42.2 percent, respectively) came from other districts of Herat Province.

Table 12. Proportion of Migrants by Previous Residence and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Previous Residence			
	Other Districts of Herat	Neighboring Provinces ⁴	Other Provinces	Abroad
Herat City	43.2	12.0	17.3	27.5
Enjil	48.6	10.9	13.2	27.3
Nizam-E-Shahid	42.2	13.5	17.9	26.5
Karrukh	20.7	20.4	4.6	54.4
Zendajan	25.0	3.4	3.8	67.7
Pashtun Zarghun	25.2	21.5	10.3	43.0
Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	19.2	4.4	10.2	66.2
Adraskan	18.0	5.3	4.0	72.6
Kushk-e-Kuhna	23.2	5.3	1.2	70.4
Ghoryan	17.9	3.2	1.8	77.1
Obe	16.1	32.2	2.2	49.5
Kohsan	32.3	1.8	2.4	63.6
Chisht-e-Sharif	13.7	56.1	0.6	29.6

⁴ Neighboring provinces are Farah, Ghor and Badghis.

Table 13 shows data on the length of stay in the district of residence at the time of survey for migrants. Of these, 4.5 percent have been residing in their current district of residence for less than one year while 14.1 percent have lived there for 1–3 years. Another 28 percent have resided in their current district of residence for 4–9 years, and 27.6 percent for 10–19 years. About 25.7 percent have been living in their current district of residence for 20 or more years. Among the districts/city covered by SDES, Enjil, recorded the highest proportion of recent movers (less than seven years) at 41.1 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of migrants with lengthy stays (20 years or more) was the highest in Adraskan at 41 percent.

Table 13. Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Duration of Stay in the Current Residence and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Duration of Stay in Current City/District of Residence					
	Less than one year	1 – 3 years	4 – 6 years	7 – 9 years	10 – 19 years	20 years or more
Herat	4.5	14.1	16.1	11.9	27.6	25.7
Herat City	5.2	15.2	18.0	12.5	28.6	20.6
Enjil	5.5	16.0	19.6	12.1	27.4	19.3
Nizam-E-Shahid	4.2	14.0	16.9	11.5	26.1	27.2
Karrukh	4.1	12.1	12.2	10.8	26.8	34.0
Zendajan	3.9	10.9	12.2	11.2	29.5	32.4
Pashtun Zarghun	4.1	14.4	15.5	13.3	26.1	26.8
Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	3.5	13.8	13.1	10.7	26.3	32.6
Adraskan	1.9	10.4	11.6	9.7	25.4	41.0
Kushk-e-Kuhna	3.9	14.1	13.5	11.6	24.9	31.9
Ghoryan	4.8	11.7	11.7	10.9	28.5	32.4
Obe	2.2	10.9	12.6	11.6	29.7	32.9
Kohsan	4.4	13.8	14.3	12.2	27.0	28.3
Chisht-e-Sharif	3.5	14.0	13.9	10.8	26.9	30.8

Table 14 shows that about seven in eight of the current residents in the 13 districts/city of Herat (86.9 percent) were born in this province while one in ten was born in other provinces. A small proportion (3.5 percent) was born in foreign countries. In Kohsan, Herat City and Ghoryan, 8.2 percent, 5.4 percent and 4.1 percent of their respective total populations, were born overseas.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Birth and District of Residence: Herat, March 2016

Province/District of Current Residence	Place of Birth		
	Herat	Other Provinces	Foreign Country
Herat	86.9	9.6	3.5
Herat City	79.2	15.4	5.4
Enjil	84.2	11.8	3.9
Nizam-e-Shahid	88.5	9.8	1.8
Karrukh	97.2	2.6	0.2
Zendajan	95.7	1.7	2.6
Pashtun Zarghun	92.7	7.0	0.3
Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	96.0	2.8	1.2
Adraskan	98.8	0.3	0.9
Kushk-e-Kuhna	99.1	0.7	0.3
Ghoryan	94.8	1.1	4.1
Obe	93.4	6.4	0.2
Kohsan	89.9	2.0	8.2
Chisht-e-Sharif	91.1	8.8	0.1

Survey respondents were asked of each household member “Where was _____’s usual residence in Nawroz 1390?⁵ Around 77 percent of migrants were in their current city/district of residence during Nawroz 1390. Only 3.7 percent were living in other districts of Herat, 2.5 percent in other provinces, and 1.9 percent in other countries while 14.8 percent were not yet born during Nawroz 1390 (Table 15).

⁵ Nawroz 1390 (March 2011) was used as the common reference period for all SDES to achieve a consolidated population count for the entire country. It was during that year that the first SDES was conducted in Bamyan.

Table 15. Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Residence in Nawroz 1390 and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Residence in Nawroz 1390				
	Same City/ District	Other District, Same Province	Other Province	Other Country	Not Yet Born in Nawroz in 1390
Herat	77.0	3.7	2.5	1.9	14.8
Herat City	74.7	5.6	4.0	1.8	13.8
Enjil	73.0	7.2	2.9	1.8	15.0
Nizam-e-Shahid	77.0	3.4	3.1	1.5	15.0
Karrukh	80.2	0.6	0.9	1.7	16.6
Zendajan	81.9	1.2	0.5	3.0	13.4
Pashtun Zarghun	78.3	1.5	1.6	2.3	16.3
Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	79.1	1.0	0.5	2.7	16.6
Adraskan	83.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	15.3
Kushk-e-Kuhna	78.5	0.4	0.2	2.2	18.8
Ghoryan	80.6	1.0	0.3	2.9	15.2
Obe	83.6	0.7	1.2	2.3	12.2
Kohsan	79.5	2.3	0.3	1.6	16.3
Chisht-e-Sharif	78.6	0.5	1.9	1.5	17.5

6. Economic Activity

The SDES collected data on the main activity carried out by household members 5 years or older during the 12 months prior to the survey. This section is divided into two parts. The first part analyses data on economic activity of 15 years and older population while the second part is about the working children aged 5–17 years old.

6.1 Economic Activity of 15 Years Old and Over

In the 13 districts/city in Herat Province, 41.8 percent of the population 15 years or older worked for at least six months during the 12 months prior to the survey (Figure 11). A larger proportion among males (72.8 percent) had worked for at least six months compared to females (11.4 percent). A small proportion (2.8 percent) of the

population 15 years or older had worked for less than 6 months (4.0 percent among males and 1.7 percent among females), while persons who did not work at all during the reference period comprised 55.3 percent. Among females, 87.0 percent did not work while only 23.2 percent of the males did not work during the past year.

Figure 11. Percentage of Population 15 Years or Older by Work Status and Sex: Herat, March 2016

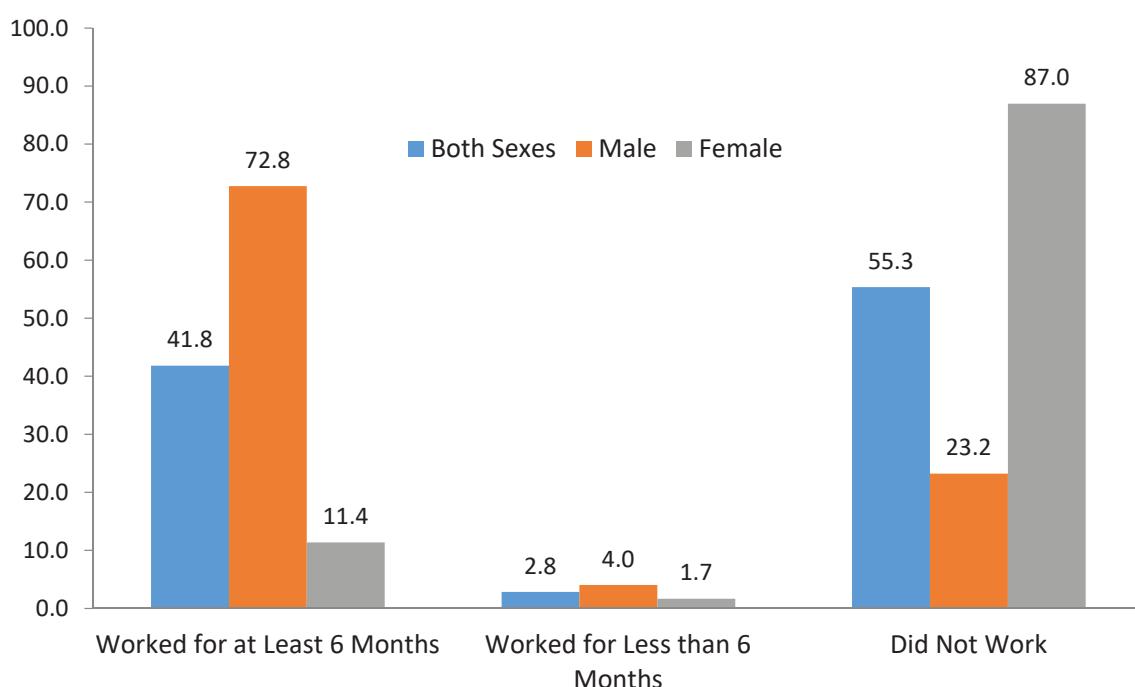


Figure 12 shows that the proportion of males aged 15 years and older who had some work (regardless of the number of months worked) during the reference year was much higher (76.8 percent) than among their female counterparts (13.0 percent). This pattern was observed in all districts. For males, the highest percentage was in Kushk-e-Kuhna at 86.4 percent, while Adraskan had the highest percentage for females at 29.9 percent. The lowest percentage for males was reported in Herat City (71.7 percent) while Kohsan (9.0 percent) for females.

Figure 12. Percent of Population 15 Years or Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Sex and District: Herat, March 2016

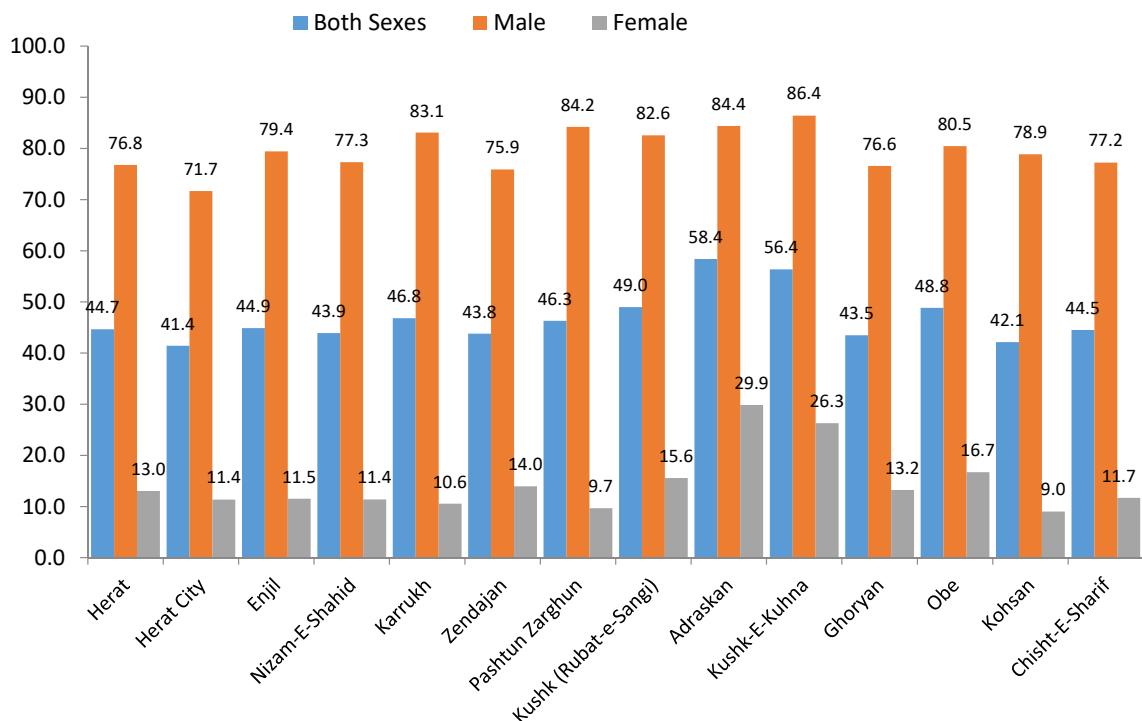


Figure 13 shows that more than half of the persons aged 15 years and older in all districts, except Adraskan and Kushk-e-Kuhna, did not work during the reference period with the lowest proportion in Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi) (51.0 percent) and the highest in Herat City (58.6 percent). Adraskan had the highest proportion (55.3 percent) of population aged 15 years or over who worked for six months or more followed by Kushk-e-Kuhna (52.9 percent), while Zendajan had the lowest proportion (38.6 percent).

Figure 13. Percentage of Population 15 Years or Older by Work Status and District: Herat, March 2016

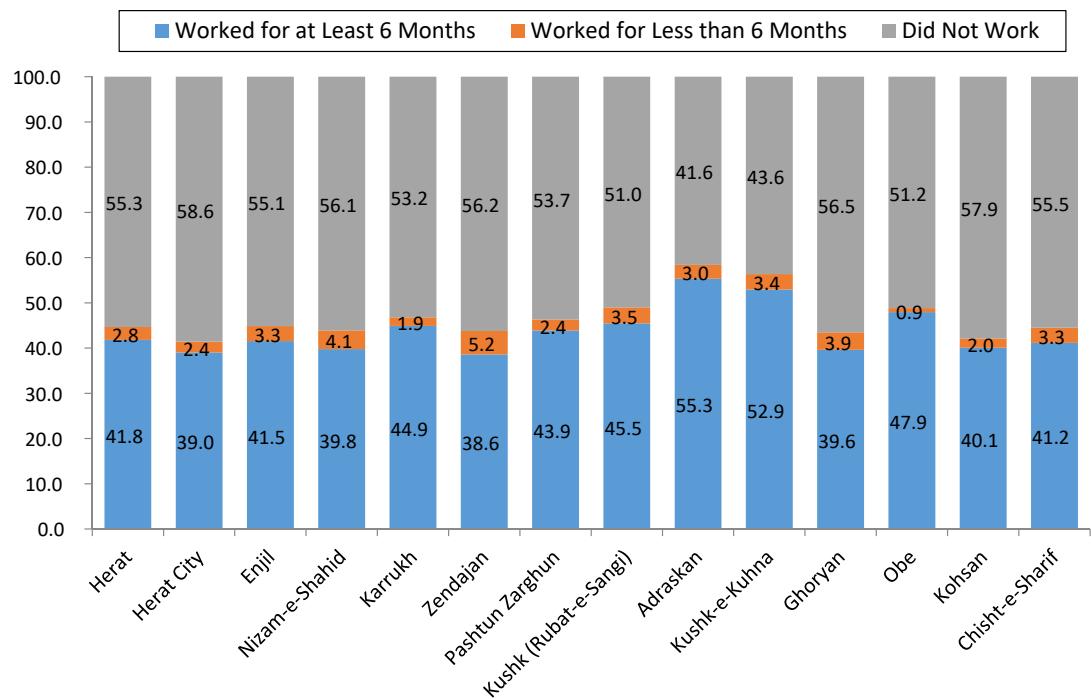
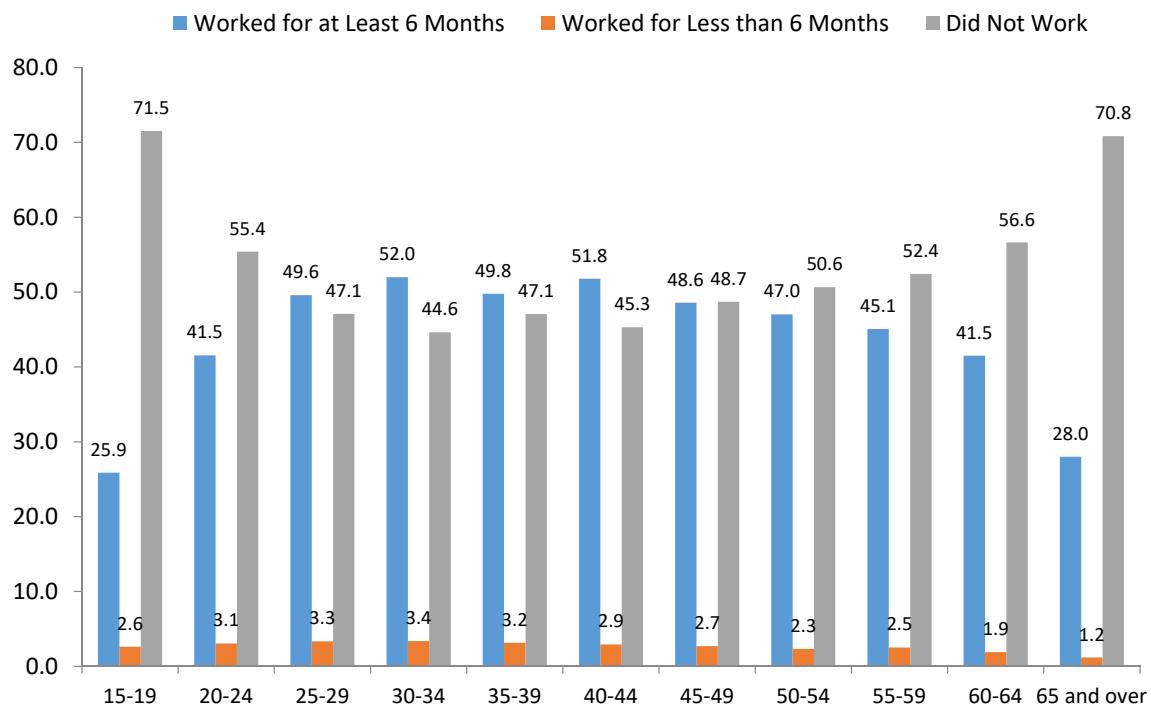


Figure 14 shows that the highest proportion of population 15 years or older who worked for six months or more during the reference period were in age group 30–34 at 52.0 percent followed by age group 40–44 at 51.8 percent. The proportion of those who did not work was highest in 15–19 age group (71.5 percent) followed by age group 65 and older (70.8 percent). Conversely, the proportion that worked for less than six months was lowest among the age group 65 and over (1.2 percent) and highest among the 30–34 age group (3.4 percent).

Figure 14. Percentage of Population 15 Years or Older by Work Status and Age Group: Herat, March 2016



Of the 744 thousand people aged 15 years or older who did not work during the 12 months prior to the survey, only 15.3 percent were either available for work and had actively sought for work or were available for work but had not sought work for various reasons, such as awaiting the result of a job application, temporary illness, or believed that there was no work for them. About 84.4 percent were not available for work (Figure 15).

At the district level, higher proportions of persons 15 years or older who did not work but were available for work were in Kushk-e-Kuhna, Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi) and Zendajan at 31.7 percent, 27.7 percent and 27.2 percent, respectively. At 94.7 percent, Obe had the highest proportion of the population 15 years or older who were not available for work (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years or Older Who Did Not Work by Whether Available for Work or Not and District: Herat, March 2016

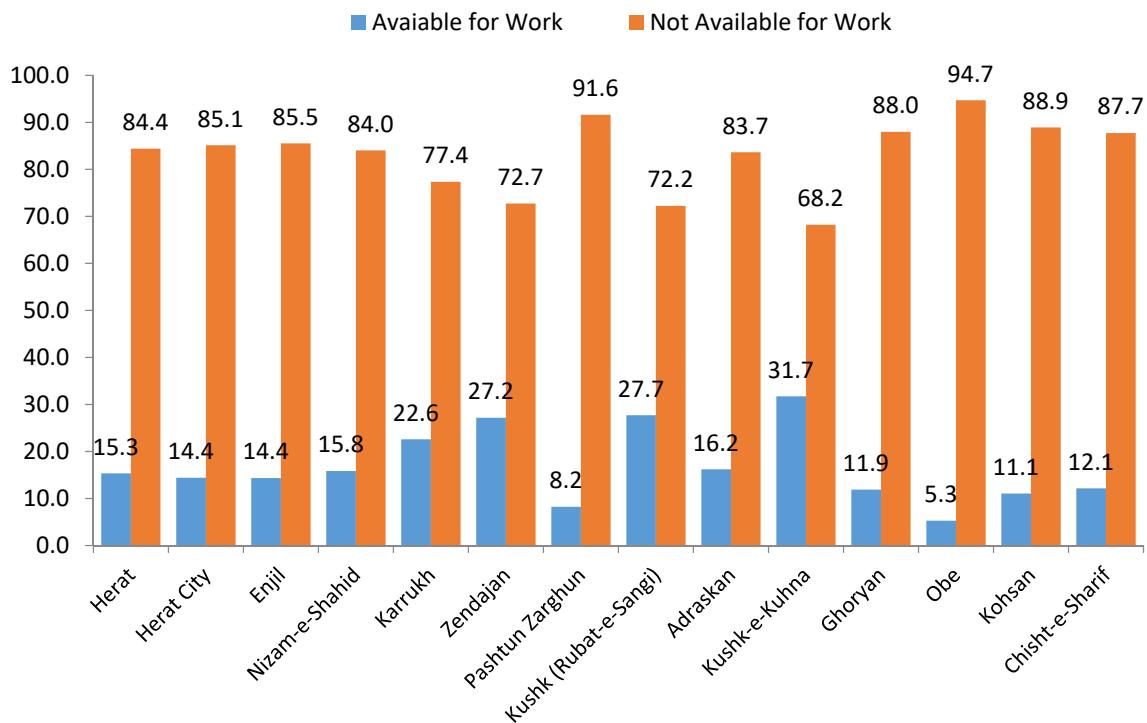


Figure 16 shows the proportion of the population aged 15 years or older who did not do any work but seeking for work, and those available for work but not looking for work, relative to the total population 15 years old or over. For the districts/city in Herat Province covered by the survey, about 8 of every 100 persons aged 15 years or older were not working but seeking or available for work. This ratio was higher for females than for males: 11 per 100 females while only 6 per 100 males. At the district level, the percentage for females varied from 3.2 percent in Obe to 22.6 percent in Zendajan. For males, it varied from 2.2 percent in Obe to 7.8 percent in Herat City.

Figure 16. Percentage of Population 15 Years or Older Who Were Not Working but Seeking or Available for Work by Sex and District: Herat, March 2016

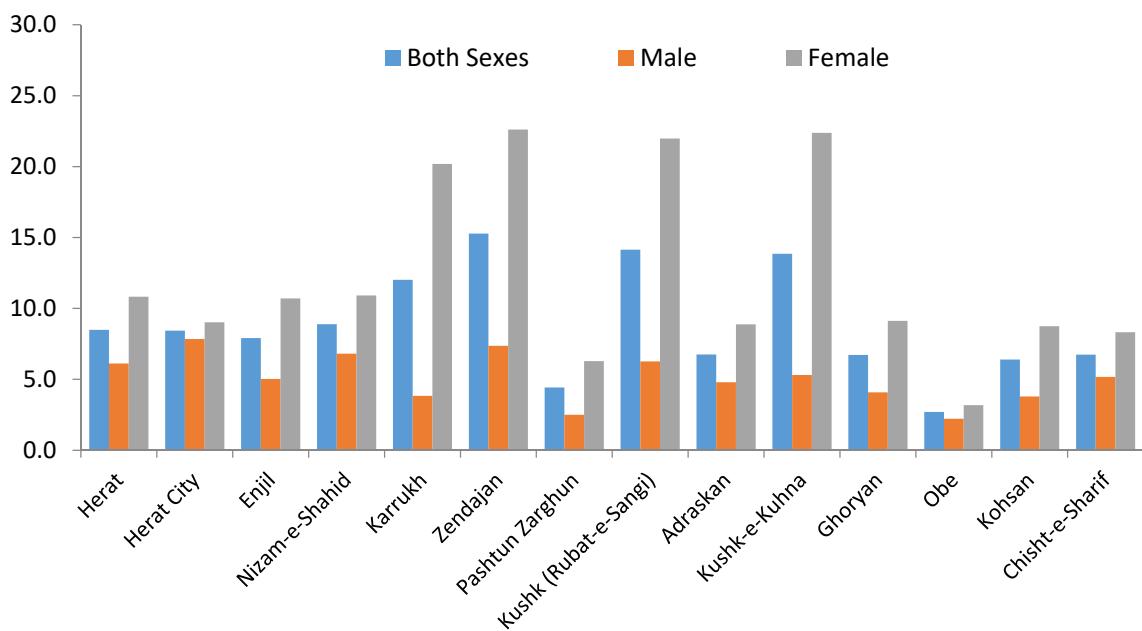


Table 16 shows the proportion of the population aged 15 years or older who had some work in the 12 months prior to survey, regardless of the number of months they have worked by literacy status. Persons who are literate are more likely to engage in an economic activity than those who are illiterate. About 47.4 percent of the population aged 15 years or older who were literate had some work during the reference period compared to 42.6 percent of the illiterate persons.

In the districts, the highest percentage point difference between literate and illiterate population who worked during the 12 months prior to the survey was in Chisht-E-Sharif (19.3 percentage points).

Table 16. Percentage of Population 15 Years or Older Who Worked by Literacy Status and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Herat	44.7	47.4	42.6
Herat City	41.4	44.5	37.3
Enjil	44.9	47.2	43.1
Nizam-e-Shahid	43.9	46.1	42.6
Karrukh	46.8	48.5	46.2
Zendajan	43.8	44.7	43.2
Pashtun Zarghun	46.3	56.8	42.8
Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	49.0	57.7	45.4
Adraskan	58.4	69.3	56.1
Kushk-e-Kuhna	56.4	68.7	53.6
Ghoryan	43.5	44.8	42.8
Obe	48.8	59.6	44.9
Kohsan	42.1	48.6	38.4
Chisht-E-Sharif	44.5	59.2	40.0

Figure 17 shows that for males and females combined, the percentage of those who were engaged in some economic activities at any time during the 12 months prior to the survey was lowest among those who attended class 7–12 (41.4 percent) and highest among those who had reached vocational and higher education (52.5 percent) and closely followed by those who attended class 1–6 (52.3 percent). Among males, the proportions who were engaged in an economic activity at any time in the 12 months prior to the survey was highest for those who did not attend school or had not completed class 1 at 83.9 percent. For those who had reached a primary level (classes 1–6), those who had some work was at 79.1 percent. For those with vocational or higher level of education, those with work made up 60.2 percent. Among females, the pattern was different, those who had reached vocational or higher education had the highest percentage (41.0 percent) with a job during the reference period.

In the 13 districts/city in Herat, the proportion of persons who were not working but seeking or available for work during the 12 months prior to the survey was highest for those who had reached vocational and higher education (17.0 percent) and followed by those who had reached classes 7–12 (11.1 percent). A similar pattern was observed among males who did not work but seeking or available for work. This percentage was highest for those who had reached vocational and higher education (15.8 percent) and followed by those who had reached classes 7–12 (9.5 percent). Likewise among females, the percentage of those who were not working but seeking or available for work during the 12 months prior to the survey was highest among those who reached vocational and higher education (18.7 percent) and lowest for those who had no schooling (9.7 percent).

At the district level, in Karrukh, 73.6 percent of those aged 15 years and older who had reached vocational and higher education did some work during the reference period. Likewise, in Pashtun Zarghun and Obe, 72.3 percent and 68.6 percent, respectively, of those who had reached vocational and higher education did some work during the reference period. In Kushk-E-Kuhna and Adraskan, 65.4 percent and 63.8 percent, respectively, of the population aged 15 years and older who reached classes 7–12 were reported as having an economic activity in the year prior to survey. Except in Herat City and Kohsan, the rest of the districts have more than 50 percent of the population 15 years old and over who had attended classes 1–6 had reported to have worked during the 12 months prior to survey. The proportion ranged from 50.8 percent in Nizam-E-Shahid to 69.9 percent in Kushk-E-Kuhna (Table 17).

Figure 17. Percentage of Population 15 Years or Older by Work Status, Highest Class Completed and Sex: Herat, March 2016

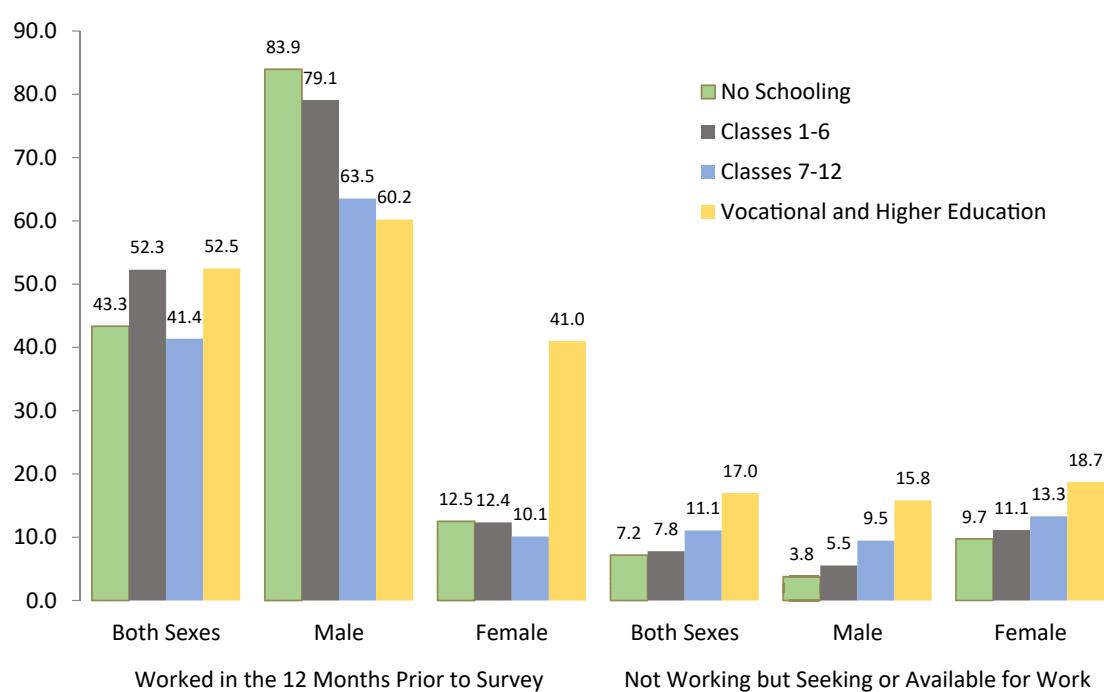


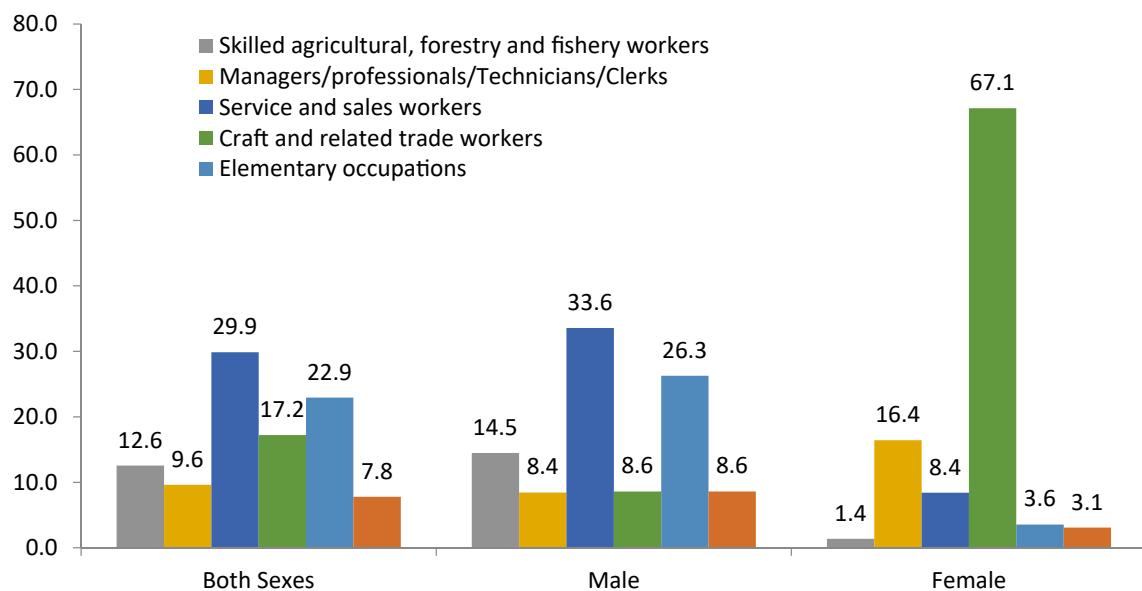
Table 17. Percentage of Population 15 Years or Older Who Worked by Highest Class Completed and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1–6	Classes 7–12	Vocational and Higher Education
Herat	43.3	52.3	41.4	52.5
Herat City	38.0	49.1	39.7	51.0
Enjil	43.4	53.0	40.6	55.0
Nizam-e-Shahid	43.0	50.8	40.1	58.7
Karrukh	46.1	53.7	42.1	73.6
Zendajan	43.7	52.3	34.7	60.7
Pashtun Zarghun	44.0	57.4	49.4	72.3
Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	46.3	61.9	49.7	66.6
Adraskan	57.5	65.8	63.8	64.4
Kushk-e-Kuhna	53.5	69.9	65.4	60.5
Ghoryan	43.1	51.4	35.6	51.4
Obe	46.8	58.8	53.3	68.6
Kohsan	38.9	49.8	44.5	50.5
Chisht-E-Sharif	41.6	61.4	53.5	49.5

Figure 18 shows the distribution of population aged 15 years and older, by sex, who worked at any time during the 12 months prior to survey by their major occupation groups based on the International Standard Occupational Classification (ISOC).

The service and sales workers accounted for the highest proportion of workers in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province at 29.9 percent; 33.6 percent among males and 8.4 percent among females. These include personal service workers (delivery of services at different levels), such as sales, protective services or maintenance and personal care workers, etc. Elementary occupations composed the second highest proportion of workers at 22.9 percent; the proportion was higher among males (26.3 percent) compared to females (3.6 percent). Among female workers, those who were engaged in craft and related trade workers such as manufacturing workers comprised a very significant proportion at 67.1 percent. There was a lower proportion of this type of workers among males (8.6 percent).

Figure 18. Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years or Older Who Worked by Occupation Group and Sex: Herat, March 2016



Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constituted the largest group of workers in nine districts except in Herat City, Kohsan, Enjil and Chisht-E-Sharif. The proportion of workers in this occupation ranged from 34.1 percent in Nizam-E-Shahid to 62.6 percent in Kushk-E-Kuhna. Elementary occupations which include cleaners and helpers, street and related sales and service workers, food preparation assistants, agricultural forestry and fishery labourers, refuse workers and other elementary workers, comprised the largest group in Kohsan at 45.3 percent (Table 18).

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years or Older Who Worked by Occupation Group and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Managers/ Professionals/ Technicians/ Clerks	Service and sales workers	Craft and related trade worker	Elementary occupations	Others
Herat	12.6	9.6	29.9	17.2	22.9	7.8
Herat City	3.4	14.3	22.8	24.4	22.2	12.9
Enjil	20.8	4.9	11.2	21.4	31.3	10.3
Nizam-e-Shahid	34.1	3.8	7.5	20.0	25.1	9.4
Karrukh	48.9	4.8	4.9	7.8	29.1	4.5
Zendajan	42.1	4.8	6.7	12.4	24.8	9.2
Pashtun Zarghun	55.3	3.2	6.2	9.8	21.9	3.6
Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	49.2	3.3	7.5	9.9	19.3	10.7
Adraskan	53.9	1.0	6.0	10.7	14.4	14.1
Kushk-e-Kuhna	62.6	2.1	5.1	9.8	10.3	10.1
Ghoryan	38.2	3.9	7.9	12.3	28.4	9.3
Obe	39.4	4.2	8.7	19.9	24.5	3.3
Kohsan	19.3	4.1	10.9	10.3	45.3	10.2
Chisht-E-Sharif	33.0	3.7	10.3	13.3	34.3	5.5

Figure 19 shows the distribution of population aged 15 years and older who worked at any time during the 12 months prior to the survey by sex and major industry groups based on the International Standards Industrial Classification (ISIC).

About 28.6 percent of workers in the 13 districts/city in Herat were involved in agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing industry. A high proportion (32.0 percent) of males worked in these industries. Another 23.2 percent of male workers were in construction and 16.4 percent in community, social and personal services. Among female workers, 66.0 percent worked in manufacturing, 23.3 percent in community, social and personal services and 8.7 percent in agricultural, hunting and fishing industries.

Figure 19. Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years or Older Who Worked by Industry Group and Sex: Herat, March 2016



Table 19 shows that the proportion of workers in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing recorded the highest in almost all districts except in Herat City, Kohran and Enjil. The proportion of workers in this industry ranged from 39.4 percent in Chisht-E-Sharif to 67.1 percent in Kushk-e-Kuhna. At least two in five workers in Chisht-E-Sharif (29.2 percent), Enjil (26.6 percent), Nizam-E-Shahid (24.7 percent), Kohsan (22.8 percent), Ghoryan (22.3 percent), Zendajan (22 percent), and Karrukh (20.8 percent) were involved in construction industry. Most of the workers in Kohsan and Herat City were working in community, social and personal services at 29.6 percent and 26.9 percent, respectively.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years or Older Who Worked by Industry Group and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/ District	Agricultural, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	Community, Social and Personal Services	Manufacturing	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	Construction	Others
Herat	28.6	17.4	14.4	11.9	19.9	7.8
Herat City	4.3	26.9	14.4	21.0	19.6	13.8
Enjil	23.8	16.4	15.8	9.7	26.6	7.7
Nizam-e-Shahid	38.3	12.0	14.5	5.4	24.7	5.1
Karrukh	56.1	9.5	8.1	3.4	20.8	2.1
Zendajan	46.3	10.7	14.6	3.7	22.0	2.8
Pashtun Zarghun	60.7	7.3	9.6	4.2	16.4	1.9
Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	54.7	7.7	14.1	6.7	13.2	3.6
Adraskan	54.6	4.3	21.1	4.6	14.0	1.5
Kushk-e-Kuhna	67.1	5.2	16.8	3.2	7.1	0.7
Ghoryan	41.1	14.9	12.4	6.3	22.3	2.9
Obe	46.1	9.2	16.9	7.0	18.8	2.0
Kohsan	21.3	29.6	10.0	8.0	22.8	8.2
Chisht-E-Sharif	39.4	9.4	11.6	6.0	29.2	4.4

The distribution of the population aged 15 years and older who were engaged in economic activity in the 12 months prior to the survey by employment status and sex, is shown in Figure 20. Only 0.6 percent of workers were employers during the reference year while 50.2 percent were employees. The self-employed comprised 43.3 percent and family workers, 5.9 percent.

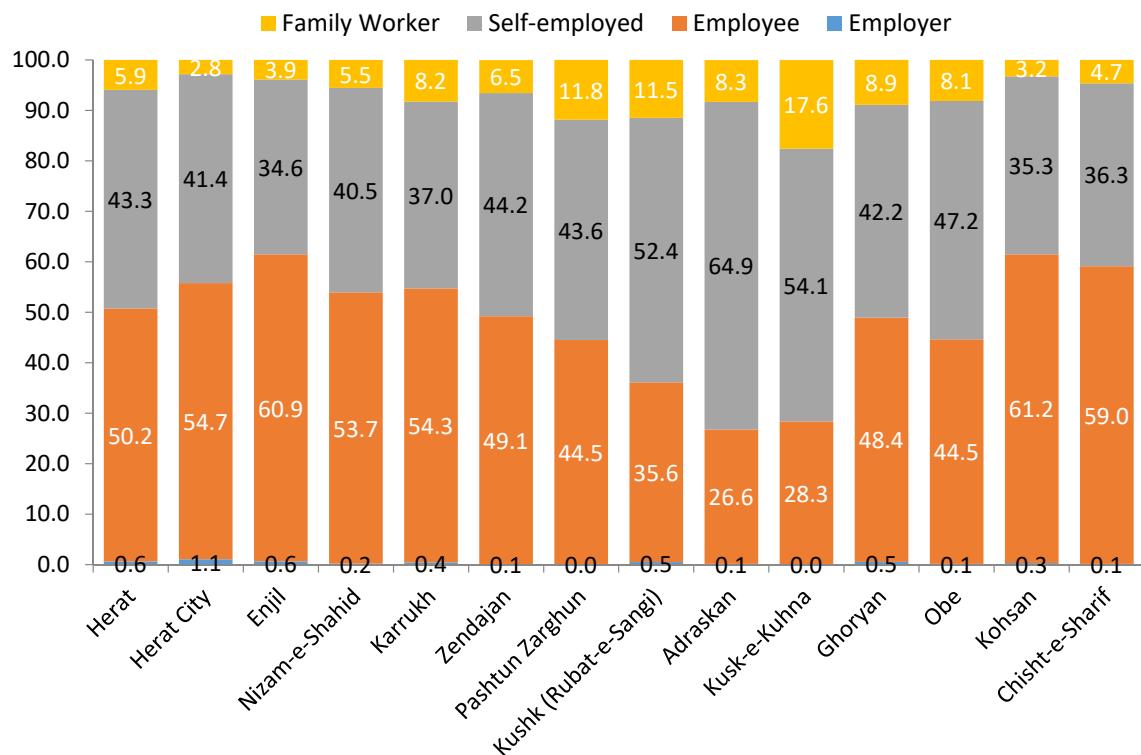
Among the male workers, 0.7 percent were employers during the reference year while 53.6 percent were employees. The self-employed comprised 40.6 percent and family workers, 5.1 percent. More than half of the female workers (59.3 percent) were self-employed, 30.0 percent were employees and 10.5 percent were family workers.

Figure 20. Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years or Older Who Worked by Status of Employment and Sex: Herat, March 2016



Figure 21 shows that employees made up the largest proportion of workers in most of the districts except in Kushk-e-Kuhna (54.1 percent), Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi) (52.4 percent), and Obe (47.2 percent). The percentage of family workers was highest in Kushk-e-Kuhna (17.6 percent) while employers were highest at the provincial center (1.1 percent).

Figure 21. Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years or Older Who Worked by Status of Employment and District: Herat, March 2016



6.2 Working Children Aged 5–17 Years

The 2016 Herat SDES recorded about 8.4 percent (74 thousand) of children aged 5–17 years who worked at any time during the 12 months before the survey, while the remaining 91.6 percent did not work (Table 20). Boys (13.5 percent) were more likely to work than girls (3.2 percent).

Among the districts, Adraskan (16.5 percent), Kushk-E-Kuhna (15.7 percent), Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi) (10.5 percent), and Pashtun Zarghun (10.0 percent) had at least one in ten children working.

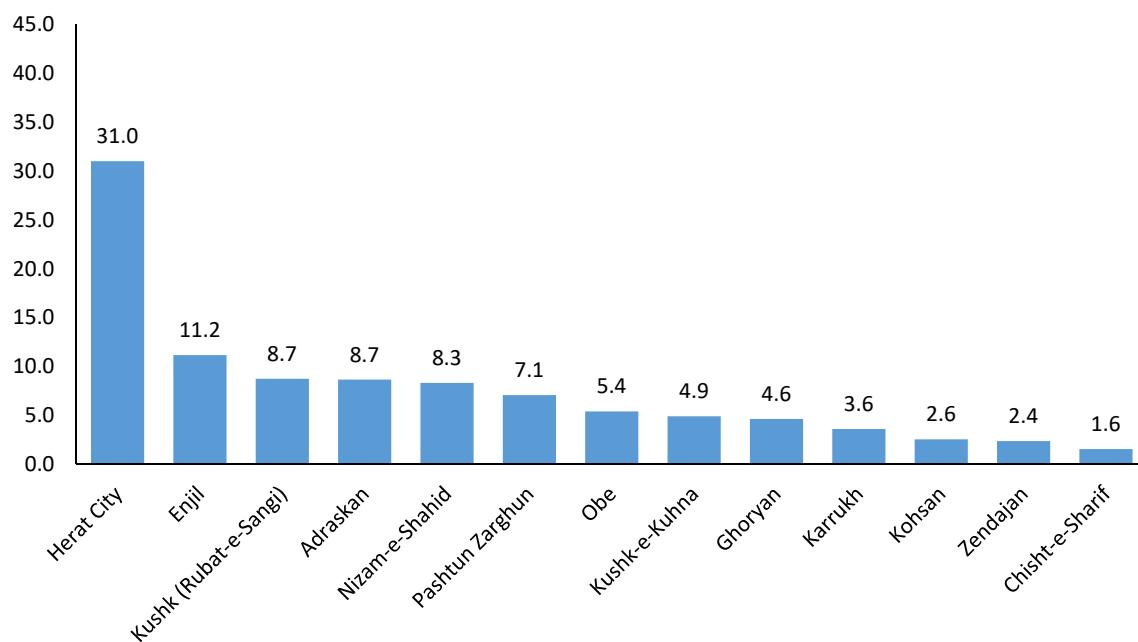
Table 20. Number and Percentage Distribution of Children 5–17 Years Old by Work Status, Sex, Age Group and District: Herat, March 2016

Sex/Age Group/District	Worked at any time in 12 months prior to survey	Did not work	Number of Children 5–17 Years Old (000)
Total	8.4	91.6	877
Sex			
Boys	13.5	86.5	444
Girls	3.2	96.8	433
Age Group			
5–9	0.9	99.1	360
Male	1.5	98.5	183
Female	0.4	99.7	177
10–12	5.4	94.6	222
Male	8.6	91.4	116
Female	1.9	98.1	106
13–17	19.8	80.2	294
Male	32.6	67.4	145
Female	7.5	92.5	150
District			
Herat City	6.7	93.3	343
Enjil	8.4	91.6	98
Nizam-e-Shahid	7.8	92.2	79
Karrukh	9.2	90.8	29
Zendajan	8.3	91.7	21
Pashtun Zarghun	10.0	90.0	52
Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	10.5	89.5	62

Adraskan	16.5	83.5	39
Kushk-e-Kuhna	15.7	84.3	23
Ghoryan	8.3	91.7	41
Obe	9.6	90.4	41
Kohsan	5.4	94.6	35
Chisht-E-Sharif	8.1	91.9	14

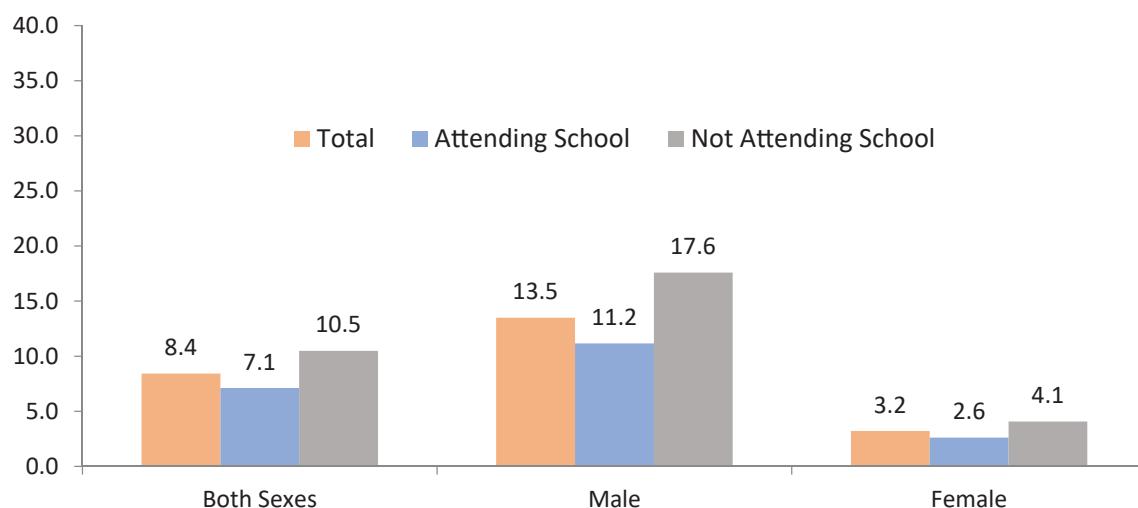
Figure 22 shows that Herat City had the largest share of working children at 31.0 percent of the total number of working children in 13 districts/city covered by SDES, followed by Enjil (11.2 percent), Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi) (8.7 percent), Adraskan (8.7 percent) and Nizam-E-Shahid (8.3 percent). The lowest share of working children was in Chisht-E-Sharif at 1.6 percent.

Figure 22. Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5–17 Years Old by District: Herat, March 2016



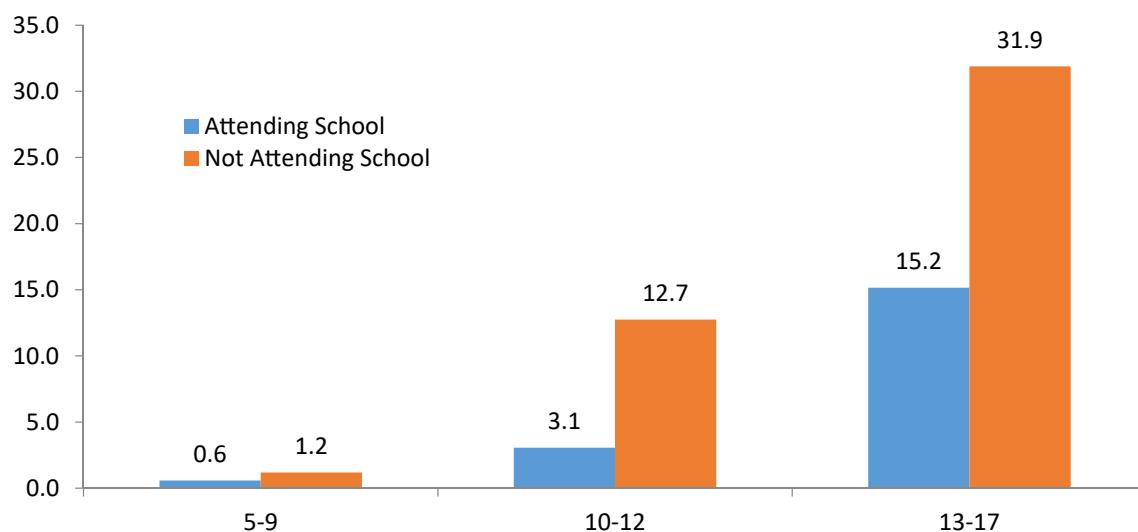
As expected, children who were not attending school were more likely to work than those still attending school. Among children aged 5–17 years who were not attending school at the time of survey, 10.5 percent worked at any time during the 12 months before the survey. Among those attending school, 7.1 percent worked during the reference period. Among males aged 5–17 years who were not attending school, 17.6 percent worked during the reference year, compared to 11.2 percent of those who were in school. The corresponding percentages for females were 4.1 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively (Figure 23).

Figure 23. Percentage of Children 5–17 Years Old Who Worked by Sex and School Attendance: Herat, March 2016



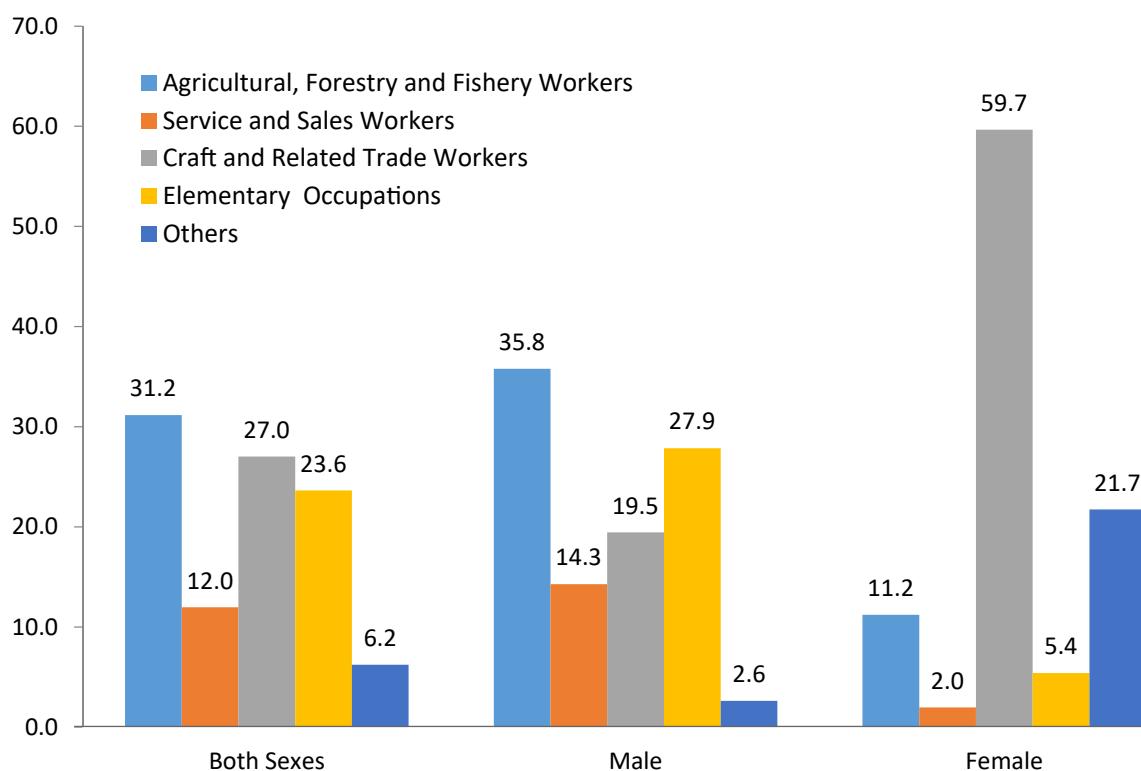
Among children aged 13–17 years old who were not attending school, 31.9 percent worked during the reference year, compared to 15.2 percent of those who were attending school (Figure 24). Among children aged 10–12 years who were not attending school, 12.7 percent worked during the reference year, while 3.1 percent worked among those who were attending school. For children aged 5–9 years, only 0.6 percent worked among those who were attending school and 1.2 percent among those who were not attending school.

Figure 24. Percentage of Children 5–17 Years Old Who Worked by Age Group and School Attendance: Herat, March 2016



The majority of working children in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province were agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (Figure 25). The child workers in this industry comprised 31.2 percent of all working children aged 5–17 years: 35.8 percent among working males and 11.2 percent among working females. Children engaged in craft and related trade workers comprised the second largest group at 27 percent (19.5 percent among males and 59.7 percent among females). Elementary occupations were the third largest group at 23.6 percent: males at 27.9 percent and females at 5.4 percent.

Figure 25. Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5–17 Years Old by Sex and Occupation Group: Herat, March 2016



7. Functional Difficulties

The 2016 Herat SDES asked questions that sought to determine whether a person had difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating and self-caring. These questions were asked for all household members aged five years or older in the sample households.

About 4.7 percent of the population aged five years or older at the time of the survey had at least one functional difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating, or self-caring. Figure 26 shows that this proportion was higher among males at 5.5 percent than among females at 3.9 percent.

Figure 26. Percentage of the Population 5 Years or Older with Functional Difficulty by Sex: Herat, March 2016

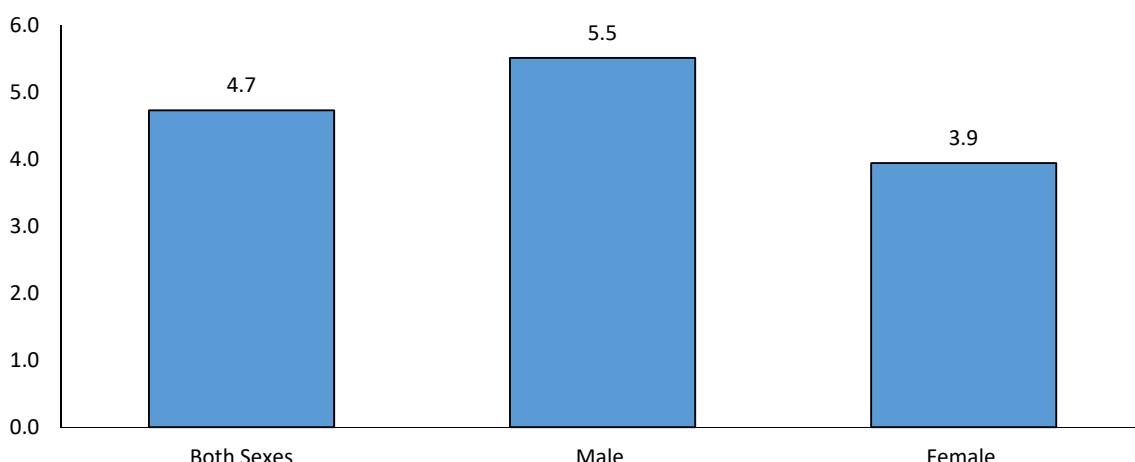


Figure 27 shows that difficulty in walking was the most commonly reported type of difficulty among the six types of difficulties at 2.4 percent. This was higher among males (2.8 percent) compared to females (2 percent). The least common type of functional difficulty was self-caring with 0.8 percent. In all difficulties, the proportions among males were higher as compared to females.

Among the population aged five years or older, 1.5 percent responded that they had some difficulties in seeing (1.8 percent among males and 1.3 percent among females), 0.4 percent had a lot of difficulties in seeing (0.5 percent among males and 0.3 percent among females) and 0.2 percent reported that they cannot see at all.

About 1.4 percent of the population aged five years or older reported that they had some difficulties in walking (1.6 percent among males and 1.2 percent among females), 0.6 percent had a lot of difficulties (0.8 percent among males and 0.5 percent among females), and 0.4 percent reported that they cannot walk at all.

Relatively few of the population aged five years or older reported that they had some difficulties in taking care of themselves (0.3 percent), higher among males (0.4 percent) compared to females (0.3 percent). About 0.2 percent reported that they had a lot of difficulties in taking care of themselves and another 0.2 percent said that they cannot take care of themselves at all.

Figure 27. Proportion of Population 5 Years or Older With Functional Difficulty by Type and Degree of Difficulty and Sex: Herat, March 2016

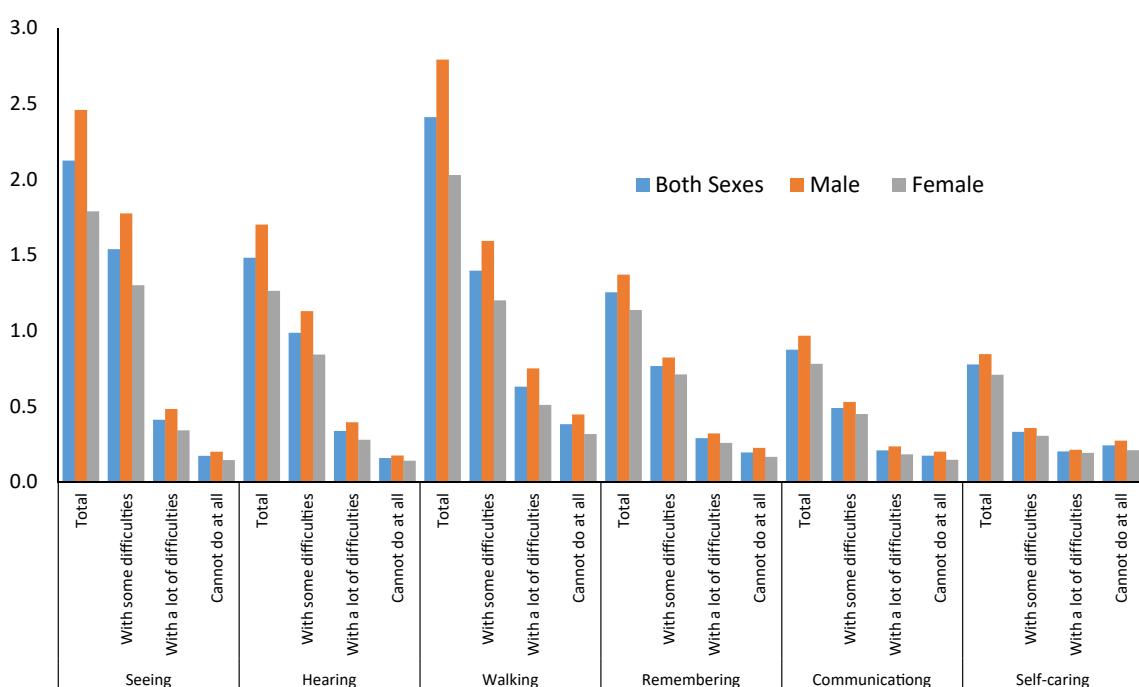
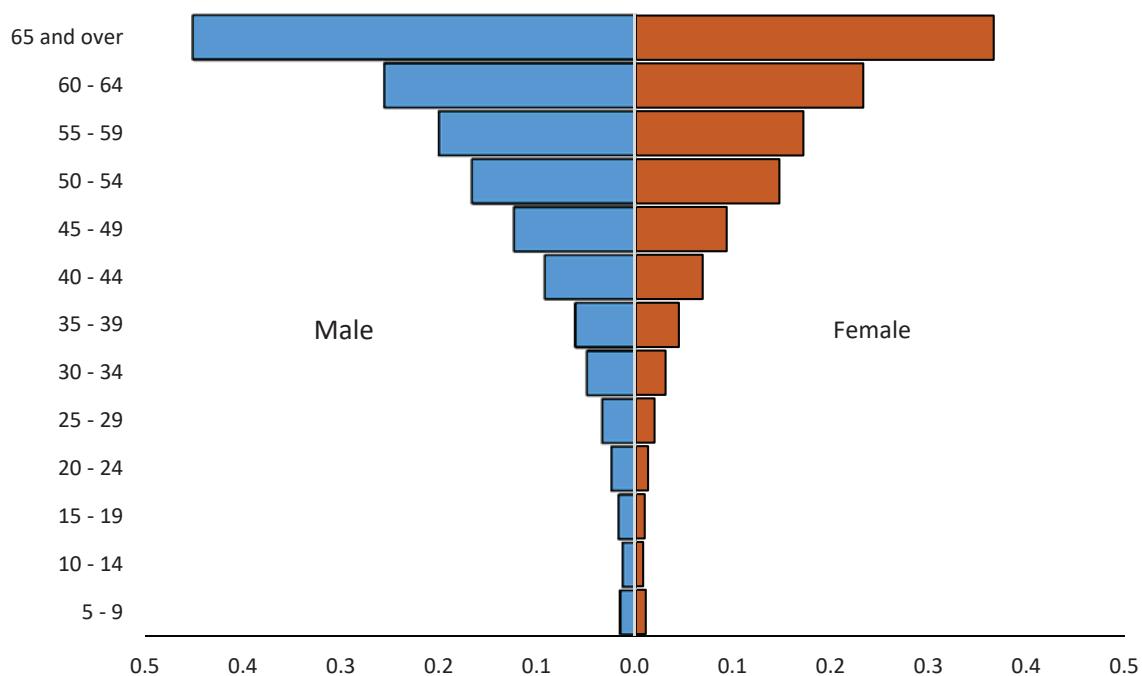


Figure 28 shows that there seems to be a positive correlation between age and functional difficulty: as age increases the proportion of persons with a functional difficulty also increases. Having at least one type of functional difficulty was more prevalent among those aged 65 years and above (39.2 percent) with higher proportion among males (40.6 percent) than females (36.7 percent).

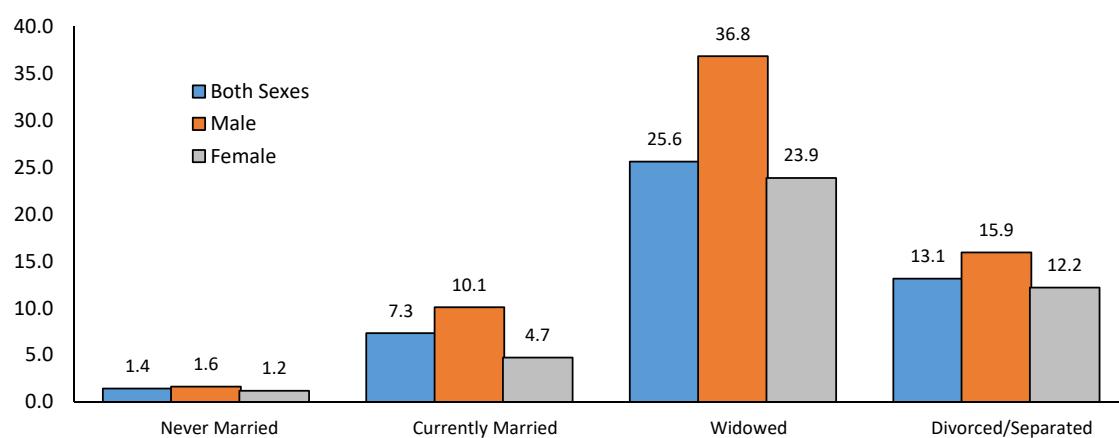
Among the age group 5 to 9 years, the proportion of having functional difficulty was at 1.3 percent (1.4 percent among boys and 1.1 percent among girls). A higher proportion of children with some difficulties in communicating and self-caring was reported at 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively. For age group 65 years and older, some difficulties in seeing (16.5 percent), walking (13.7 percent) and hearing (11.8 percent) were the prevalent types of functional difficulties.

Figure 28. Percentage of the Population 5 Years or Older With Functional Difficulty by Sex and Age Group: Herat, March 2016



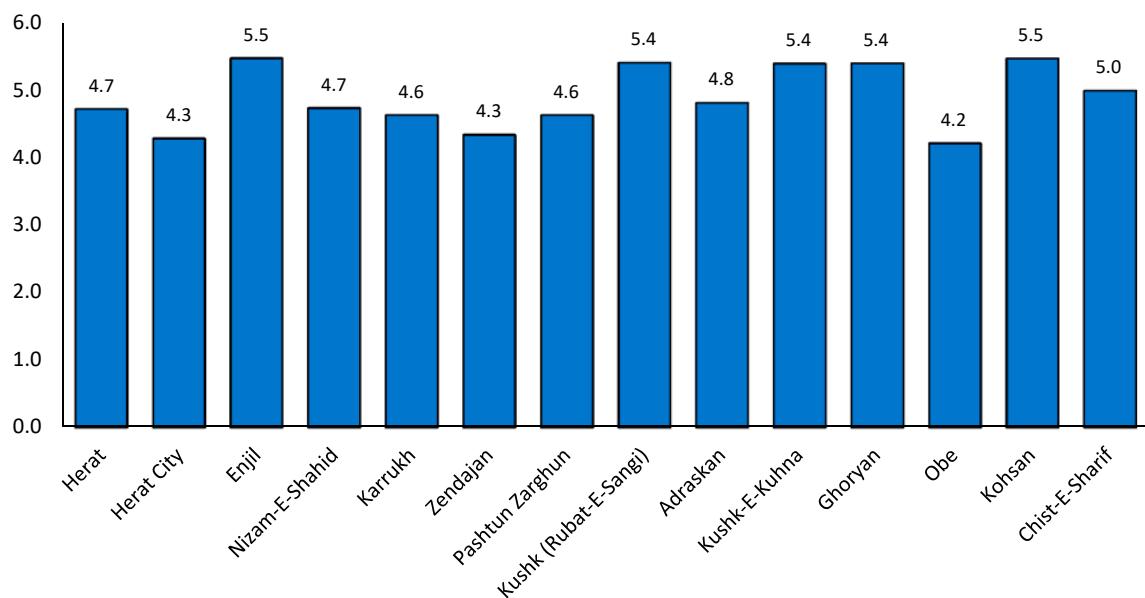
The proportion of those with functional difficulty was highest among widowed persons at 25.6 percent, followed by those divorced/separated from their spouses at 13.1 percent. While the lowest proportion was for those who were never married nor engaged at 1.4 percent (Figure 29).

Figure 29. Percentage of the Population 5 Years or Older with Functional Difficulty by Marital Status and Sex: Herat, March 2016



Among districts, Enjil and Kohsan had the highest proportion of population aged five years or older with functional difficulty (5.5 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively). Obe had the lowest percentage with 4.2 (Figure 30).

Figure 30. Percentage of the Population Five Years or Older with Functional Difficulty by District: Herat, March 2016



Except in Herat City, difficulty in walking was the most commonly reported type of difficulty in almost all districts, ranging from 2.1 percent in Zendajan to 3.3 percent in Kohsan. Among the population aged five years or older in Kohsan, 1.9 percent responded that they had some difficulties in walking, 0.8 percent reported that they had a lot of difficulties in walking, and 0.6 percent reported not being able to walk at all. In Herat City, about 2.1 percent of the population aged five years or older reported that they had functional difficulty in seeing, 1.5 percent said that they had some difficulties in seeing, 0.4 percent had a lot of difficulties, and 0.1 percent reported that they cannot see at all.

Difficulty in self-caring was the least commonly reported type of difficulty among the six types of functional difficulties, except in Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi) and Kohsan. The proportions of population aged five years or older with functional difficulty in self-caring ranged from 0.6 percent in Zendajan to 0.9 percent in Nizam-E-Shahid. Only few of the population aged five years or older in Zendajan reported that they had some difficulties in taking care of themselves at 0.3 percent and another 0.2 percent reported that they had a lot of difficulties in taking care of themselves and 0.2 percent said that they cannot take care of themselves at all.

Text Box 7: Proportion of Population 5 Years Old and Over with Functional Difficulty

Takhar (2016) ⁵	4.7
Balkh (2015)	1.9
Takhar (2015)	1.5
Samangan (2015)	3.2
Kapisa (2014)	2.1
Parwan (2014)	1.8
Kabul (2013)	1.7
Ghor (2012)	4.8
Daikundi (2012)	3.6
Bamyan (2011)	5.3

Source: SDES

The proportion of population aged five years or older with functional difficulty in Herat Province was lower than in Bamiyan and Ghor (Text Box 7).

⁶ The categories for functional difficulty was revised based on the international recommendation for functional difficulty.

Table 21. Proportion of Population 5 Years or Older With Functional Difficulty by Type and Degree of Difficulty and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/ District	Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Communicating		Self–caring		
	Total	With some difficulties difficulties do at all	Total	With some difficulties difficulties do at all	Total	With some difficulties difficulties do at all	Total	With some difficulties difficulties do at all	Total	With some difficulties difficulties do at all	Total	With a lot of difficulties difficulties do at all	
Herat	2.1	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.8
Herat City	2.1	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.8
Enjil	2.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	3.0	1.7	0.9	0.4	1.6
Nizam-E-Shahid	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.4	1.2
Karrukh	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	2.6	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.0
Zendajan	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.9
Pashtun Zarghun	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.1	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.2
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	2.3	1.7	0.4	0.2	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.2	3.0	1.8	0.7	0.5	1.4
Adraskan	2.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	2.3	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.3
Kushk-E-Kuhna	2.5	1.7	0.6	0.2	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.2	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.3	1.4
Ghoryan	2.6	1.9	0.5	0.2	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	3.0	1.8	0.7	0.5	1.3
Obe	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.2
Kohsan	2.4	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	3.3	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.2
Chisht-E-Sharif	2.5	2.0	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.6	0.3	0.1	2.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.6

8. Fertility

Fertility of women in a population refers to their actual birth performance. Fertility normally relates to live births. The 2016 Herat SDES included questions designed to gather data on the fertility of women. Specifically the data collected pertain to the number of children ever born (CEB) alive to each ever-married woman (EMW) in sample households and the number of live births born in the 12 months prior to survey by each ever-married woman below 50 years of age.

Typical census questions on lifetime and recent fertility were asked in the SDES which were addressed to ever-married women aged 10–49 years. On lifetime fertility, questions on total number of live births and number of currently alive and dead were asked for sons and daughters separately. Regarding recent fertility, questions were asked on whether women had a live birth 12 months preceding the survey, and the number of live births by sex.

8.1 Mean Number of Children Ever-Born

At the time of the survey, there were about 428 thousand ever-married women aged 15–49 years in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province. Out of this figure, 10.7 percent did not have any child. As expected, the percentage of ever-married women without

children was highest in the age group 15–19 years with those childless comprising more than half (51.1 percent) of all ever-married women in this age group. Those with one child made up 12.3 percent while those with two children, 14.7 percent.

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Ever-Married Women Aged 15–49 Years by Number of Children Ever Born and Age of Women: Herat, March 2016

Age group	Number of Children Ever Born Alive											Number of EMW
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Total	10.7	12.3	14.7	13.2	12.0	10.0	8.0	6.2	4.6	3.1	5.2	428,000
15–19	51.1	33.4	11.6	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38,000
20–24	17.5	28.3	29.9	15.0	6.3	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	91,000
25–29	5.4	10.2	21.5	24.0	19.2	10.7	5.2	2.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	89,000
30–34	3.5	3.5	9.9	16.0	19.6	17.5	12.8	8.2	4.5	2.4	2.2	62,000
35–39	2.1	2.0	4.8	8.8	13.6	16.2	16.1	13.2	9.7	5.7	7.7	64,000
40–44	2.5	2.0	3.5	6.5	9.8	12.9	14.0	13.1	11.5	8.5	15.7	46,000
45–49	2.5	2.0	3.3	5.0	8.2	10.7	12.0	12.4	12.3	10.1	21.4	38,000

The fertility of Herat women is high. Table 23 shows that, on the average, Herat women who were in their early twenties have given birth to about two children, while those in their late thirties, about six children. Women in their late forties have given birth to seven children, on the average. Women aged 45–49 represent the women with completed fertility. The mean CEB for age group 45–49 can be used to compare the fertility of different populations. Women in Chisht-E-Sharif and Pashtun Zarghun had the highest fertility. Ever-married women aged 45–49 years in these districts had given birth to 8.0 children, on average. Adraskan and Obe Districts had the lowest fertility as suggested by the mean CEB of its ever-married women aged 45–49 years, with 5.4 and 6.3, respectively.

Table 23. Mean Number of CEB among Ever-Married Women Aged 15–49 Years by Age of Women and District: Herat, March 2016

Age Group	Herat	Herat City	Enjil	Nizam-E-Shahid	Karrukh	Zendajan	Pashtun Zarghun	Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	Adraskan	Kushk-E-Kuhna	Ghoryan	Obe	Kohsan	Chisht-E-Sharif
Total	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.3	3.4	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.0
15–19	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5
20–24	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4
25–29	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.4	4.0
30–34	4.7	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.5	5.3	4.9	3.8	5.8	4.7	4.5	4.9	5.6
35–39	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.7	5.7	4.5	7.1	5.9	5.5	6.1	6.9
40–44	6.7	6.6	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.0	7.6	6.4	5.1	7.8	6.7	6.1	7.0	7.8
45–49	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.0	6.8	5.4	7.9	7.2	6.3	7.3	8.0

Due to the abridged nature of the questions asked on lifetime and recent fertility, the scope for internal validation and cross-checking of the answers given was limited. Responses commonly suffer from two types of errors. First, data on lifetime fertility tends to be reported poorly with increasing age of the mother which often leads to the omission of children who have died or who were no longer living with the mother. Second, recent fertility tends to be systematically underreported by all women, similar to widespread under-enumeration of the youngest children in the household head count (Moultrie TA, et al., 2013).

For SDES, the Relational Gompertz Method was used for fertility estimation which is a refinement of the Brass P/F ratio method. This method estimates the age-specific and total fertility by determining the shape of the fertility schedule from recent births while determining its level from the reported average parities of younger women. This method seeks to remedy the errors commonly found in the fertility data associated with too few or too many births being reported in the reference period, and the under-reporting of lifetime fertility and errors of age reporting among older women (Moultrie et al., 2013).

8.2 Fertility Level

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of a population is a measure of fertility level and is defined as the average number of children a woman would have if she went through her entire reproductive period (15–49 years) reproducing at the currently prevailing Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR). AFSRs are estimated by dividing the number of births to the number of women in a specific age group. Additional measures of fertility reported in the table below are the General Fertility Rate (GFR), which represents the annual number of births per 1,000 women aged 15–49 and the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), which is expressed as the annual number of live births per 1,000 population.

Table 24 shows a TFR of 6.6 children per woman in the 13 districts/city of Herat Province combined. Among districts, the total fertility rates ranged from 5.2 in Adraskan to 8.1 in Chisht-E-Sharif.

GFR was recorded at 160 births per 1,000 women 15 to 49 years old while CBR was 27 births per 1,000 population. Kushk-E-Kuhna's GFR was the highest among the districts (199). The same district also had the highest CBR at 37 births per 1,000 population.

Text Box 8: Total Fertility Rate	
Herat (2016)	6.6
Balkh (2015)	6.6
Takhar (2015)	7.4
Samangan (2015)	6.9
Kapisa (2014)	7.2
Parwan (2014)	6.8
Kabul (2013)	6.3
Ghor (2012)	6.1
Daykundi (2012)	7.6
Bamiyan (2011)	7.8

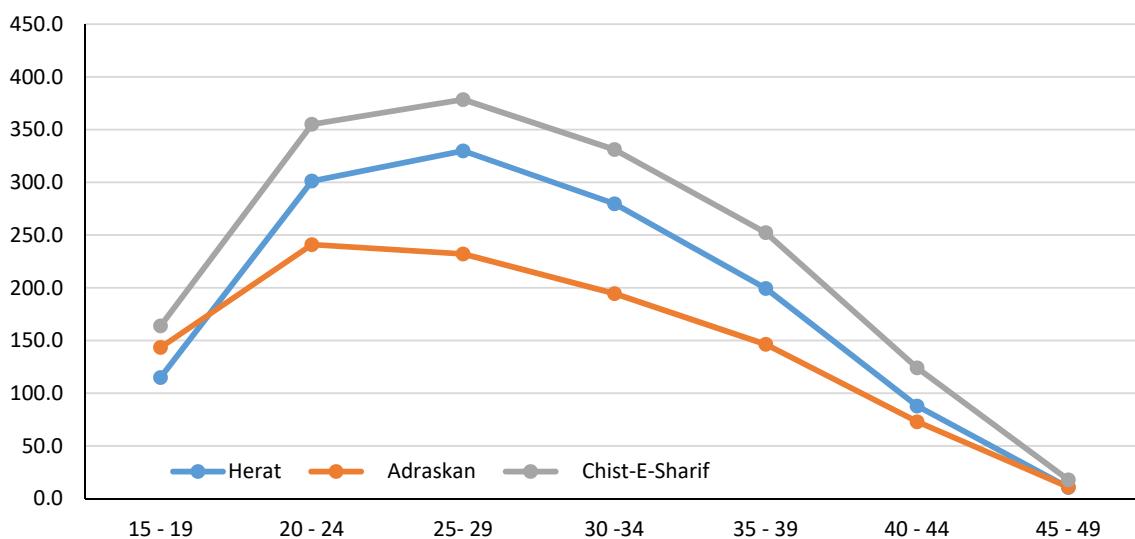
Source: SDES

Table 24. TFR, GFR and CBR by Districts: Herat, March 2016

Herat	6.6	160	27
Herat City	6.4	157	26
Enjil	7.1	167	29
Nizam-E-Shahid	6.9	163	26
Karrukh	7.3	173	29
Zendajan	6.6	152	26
Pashtun Zarghun	7.4	173	30
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	6.5	162	28
Adraskan	5.2	139	24
Kushk-E-Kuhna	7.9	199	37
Ghoryan	6.6	158	30
Obe	6.0	139	20
Kohsan	6.7	169	31
Chisht-E-Sharif	8.1	191	33

Figure 31 shows the age specific fertility rates (per 1,000 women) by age of women in all 13 districts/city combined. Also shown in Figure 31 are the ASFR of women in Chisht-E-Sharif, which had the highest TFR and Adraskan, which had the lowest TFRs. ASFRs for Chisht-E-Sharif peaked at ages 25–29 while 20–24 for Adraskan.

Figure 31. Age Specific Fertility Rates of Herat Province, Adraskan and Chisht-E-Sharif Districts: March 2016



9. Birth Registration

Birth registration, the official recording of a child's birth by the government, establishes the existence of the child under law and provides the foundation for safeguarding many of the child's civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Article 7 of the convention on the Rights of the Child specifies that every child has the right to be registered at birth without any discrimination (UNICEF 1990).

SDES used the standard question "Does _____ have a birth certificate?" for all children under five years of age. Figure 32 shows that 41.5 percent of the births of children under five in the 13 districts/city in Herat were registered. Boys were more likely to be registered than that of the girls (42.0 percent and 41.0 percent, respectively).

Figure 32. Percentage of Registered Births for Population Below 5 Years Old by Sex: Herat, March 2016

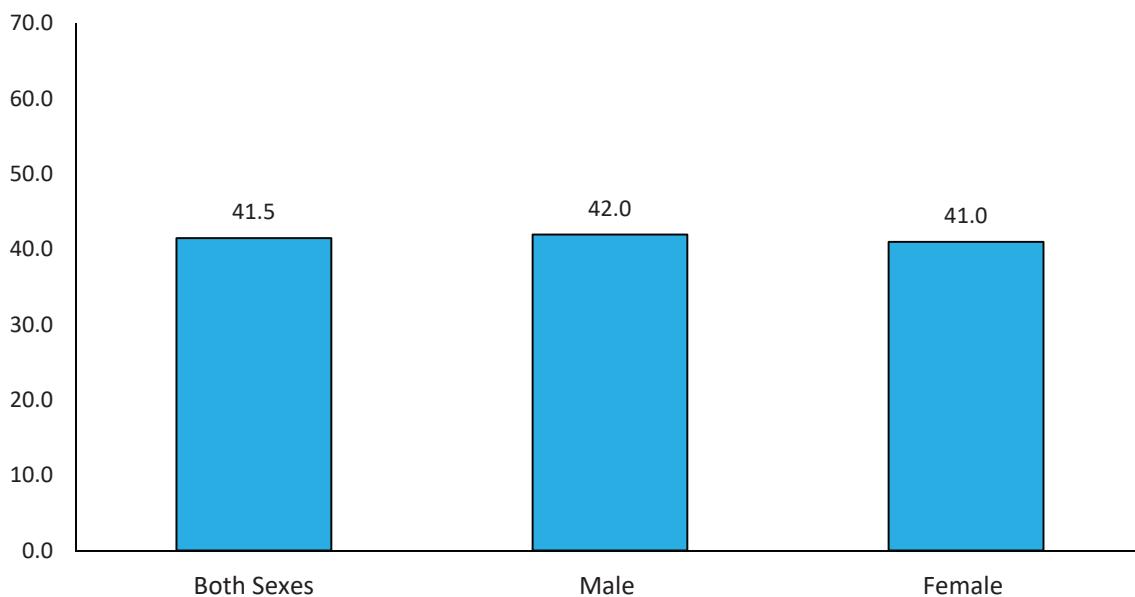
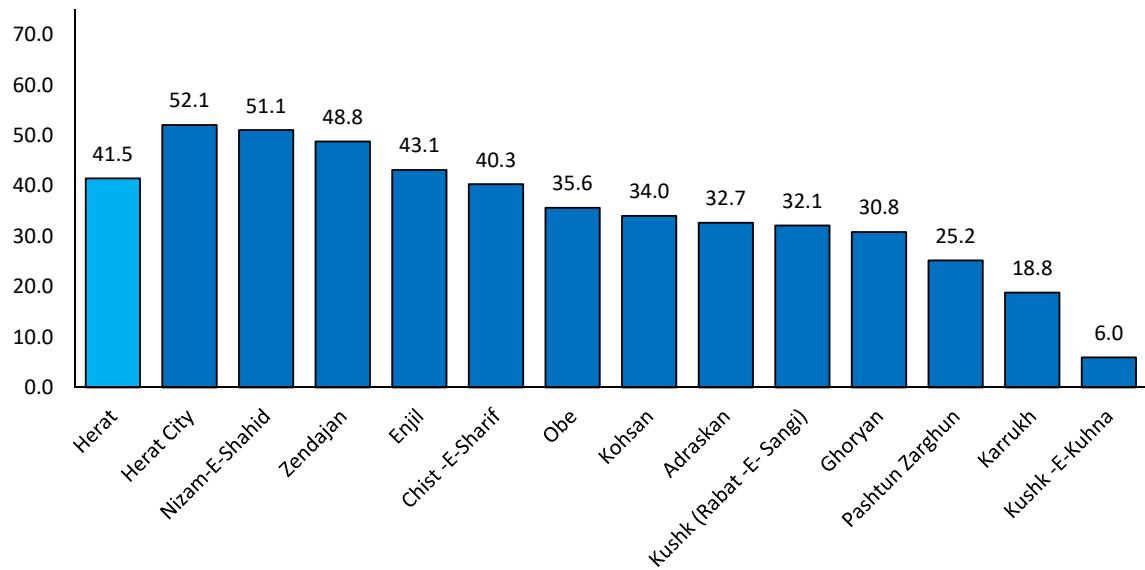


Figure 33 shows the high disparity of birth registration by district. Herat City had the highest proportion of registered births at 52.1 percent while Kushk-E-Kuhna had the lowest at 6.0 percent.

Figure 33. Percentage of Registered Births for Population Below 5 Years Old by District: Herat, March 2016



Of the 12 districts and one city, it was only in Herat City, Enjil, Nizam-E-Shahid, Zendajan, Obe and Kohsan where the proportion of birth registration of boys was higher than the girls. The percentage point difference ranged from 0.9 percentage point in Enjil to 2.9 percentage points in Zendajan.

Table 25. Proportion of Registered Births for Population Below 5 Years Old by Sex and District: Herat, March 2016

District/Province	Male	Female
Herat	42.0	41.0
Herat City	52.6	51.5
Enjil	43.6	42.7
Nizam-E-Shahid	51.7	50.4
Karrukh	18.3	19.3
Zendajan	50.3	47.4
Pashtun Zarghun	25.2	25.2
Kushk (Rabat -E- Sangi)	31.9	32.4
Adraskan	32.5	32.8
Kushk -E-Kuhna	5.9	6.0
Ghoryan	30.7	30.9
Obe	36.3	35.0
Kohsan	35.0	33.1
Chisht -E-Sharif	40.2	40.4

The proportions of registered births in other provinces where SDES was conducted are presented in Text Box 9. Herat's birth registration (41.5 percent) was higher compared to Balkh (38.4 percent), Takhar (32.8 percent), Samangan (28.0 percent), Ghor (9 percent) and Daykundi (16.3 percent).

10. Mortality

This chapter presents the estimated rates of infant and under-five mortality in the 12 districts and one city in Herat Province. These are important indicators of a country's or an area's socio-economic development and quality of life, as well as the population's health status. Measures of child mortality also contribute to a better understanding of the progress of population and health programmes and policies.

Text Box 9: Registered Births by Province

Herat (2016)	41.5
Balkh (2015)	38.4
Takhar (2015)	32.8
Samangan (2015)	28.0
Kapisa (2014)	53.8
Parwan (2014)	55.9
Kabul (2013)	66.0
Ghor (2012)	9.0
Daykundi (2012)	16.3

Source: SDES

Early childhood mortality in general and infant mortality in particular are used for monitoring the country's progress toward SDG 3, to end preventable deaths and newborns and children under 5 years of ages, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030.

Early childhood mortality indicators are expressed in age categories and are customarily defined as follows:

- Infant mortality: the probability of dying between birth and first birthday
- Under five mortality: the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

The SDES included questions that are asked to ever-married women of reproductive age about their children ever born, and number of children currently alive, as well as those who died, by sex.

The Trussel variant of the Brass method, an indirect method, was used to estimate the early childhood mortality indicators. This method utilized information on aggregate number of children ever born and children still alive (or dead reported by women) classified by the latter's age group and the Coale-Demeny West Mortality Models.

Table 26 presents infant (IMR) and under five mortality rates (U5MR) with a reference date of November 2012. The estimated infant mortality rate was 71 infant deaths per 1,000 live births while the under-five mortality was 98 deaths for children below 5 years of age per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figures for males are 79 and 107, respectively, and for females, 62 and 88, respectively.

Table 26. Estimates of Infant Mortality and Under-Five Mortality Rates by Sex: Herat, March 2016

Sex	IMR	U5MR
Both Sexes	71	98
Male	79	107
Female	62	88

The mortality risk for children of women aged 15–19 years is frequently higher than for other age groups. Two factors account for this pattern: the distribution of children by birth order and socio-economic factors. First births are known to be at higher risk of dying than higher-order births, and children born to younger women include an above-average proportion of first births. Women having children at early ages tend to come from lower socio-economic groups, and their children are thus exposed to above-average mortality (Moultrie et al., 2013).

Estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates of Herat, Balkh, Takhar, Samangan, Kapisa, Parwan, Kabul, Ghor, Daykundi and Bamiyan Provinces are shown in Text Box 10. The infant and under five mortality rates in Herat are higher than in Balkh, Takhar, Kapisa, Parwan, Kabul and Ghor but lower than Samangan, Daykundi and Bamiyan. Caution should be considered in comparing these indicators as their reference years vary due to different timing of the conduct of SDES in these provinces. .

Text Box 10: Early Childhood Mortality Rates

	IMR	U5MR
Herat (2016)	71	98
Balkh (2015)	52	68
Takhar (2015)	59	79
Samangan (2015)	81	114
Kapisa (2014)	55	72
Parwan (2014)	59	80
Kabul (2013)	43	54
Ghor (2012)	70	97
Daykundi (2012)	76	105
Bamiyan (2011)	86	122

Source: SDES

11. PARENTS' LIVING STATUS

Figure 34 shows the living status of parents of 366 thousand children below five years old. The figure reveals that 1.1 percent of the children in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province had lost at least one parent while 98.9 percent of the children had both parents still alive. The proportion of children below five years old who had lost only their father was 0.8 percent while 0.2 percent for those who had lost only their mother. The proportion of children below five years old who had lost both parents was 0.1 percent.

Figure 34. Percentage of Orphaned Children Below 5 Years Old: Herat, March 2016

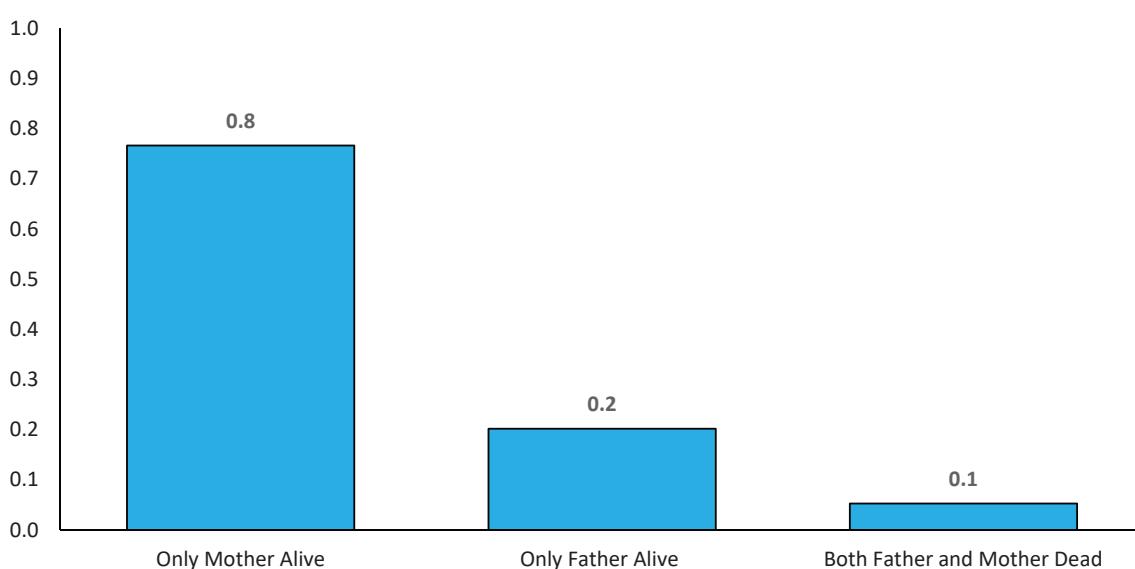
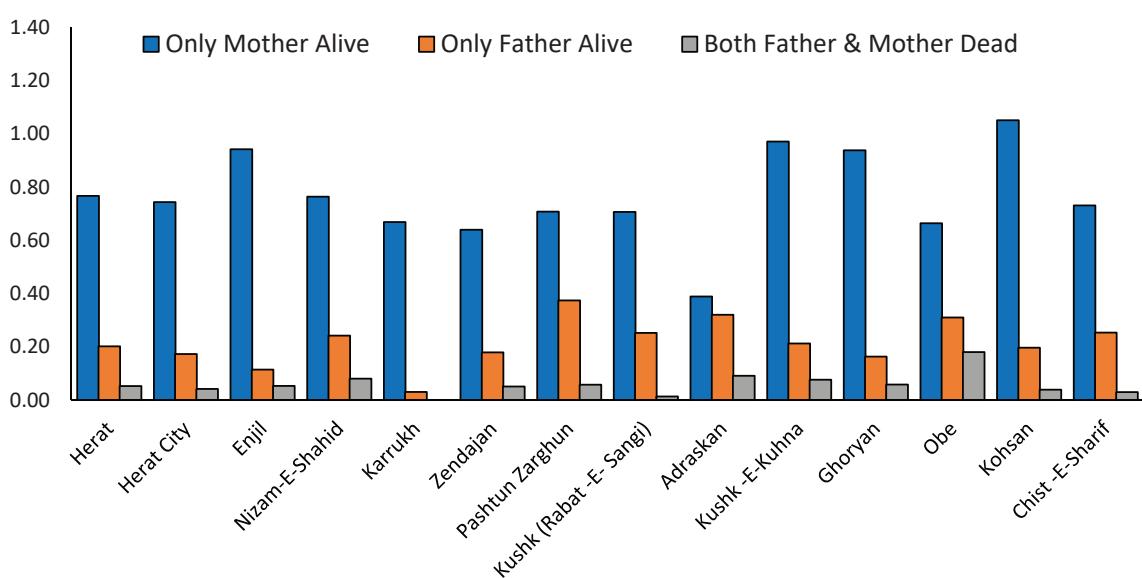


Figure 35 presents the living status of parents of children below five years old by district. The proportion was highest in Kushk-E-Kuhna and Kohsan where 1.3 percent of the children in that age group in both districts had lost at least one parent while the lowest was in Karrukh at 0.7 percent. The proportion of children aged 0-4 years who had lost both parents was highest in Obe at 0.2 percent.

Figure 35. Percentage of Orphaned Children Below 5 Years Old by District: Herat, March 2016



The comparison on the parents' living status in Herat, Balkh, Takhar, Samangan, Kapisa, Parwan, Kabul, Ghor and Daykundi is shown in Text Box 11. Herat's proportion of children who had lost at least one parent was higher than in Balkh (0.90 percent), Parwan (0.92 percent) and Kabul (0.75 percent) but lower than the other SDES provinces. Moreover, among the nine provinces, Takhar and Kapisa recorded the lowest proportion of children who had lost both their parents followed by Herat, Balkh and Kabul.

Text Box 11: Parents' Living Status

	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both alive
Herat (2016)	0.77	0.20	0.05
Balkh (2015)	0.63	0.22	0.05
Takhar (2015)	0.76	0.26	0.04
Samangan (2015)	0.78	0.34	0.09
Kapisa (2014)	0.81	0.22	0.04
Parwan (2014)	0.65	0.21	0.06
Kabul (2013)	0.49	0.21	0.05
Ghor (2012)	0.70	0.60	0.20
Daykundi (2012)	1.50	0.60	0.40

Source: SDES



12. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

12.1 Size of Households

The 13 districts/city of Herat Province combined, had a total of 424 thousand households with an average size of 5.7 persons, which is lower than the national average (7.4 persons). Households with 2–5 members accounted for 50.5 percent, while one-person households comprised only 1.2 percent. Among the districts, Adraskan (4.8 persons), Zendajan (5.4 persons), Karrukh (5.5 persons), Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi) (5.5 persons), Enjil (5.6 persons), Nizam-e-Shahid (5.6 persons) and Ghoryan (5.6 persons), had the lower average household size than the provincial average (Table 27).

Text Box 12: Average Household

Size

Herat (2016)*	5.7
Balkh (2015)*	6.5
Takhar (2015)*	6.7
Samangan (2015)*	5.9
Kapisa (2014)*	6.8
Parwan (2014)*	6.8
Kabul (2013)*	6.9
Ghor (2012)*	5.6
Daykundi (2012)*	9.0
Bamiyan (2011)*	7.4
Afghanistan**	7.4

Sources: *SDES

**ALCS 2013–2014

Table 27. Percentage Distribution of Households by Size, Average Household Size and District: Herat, March 2016

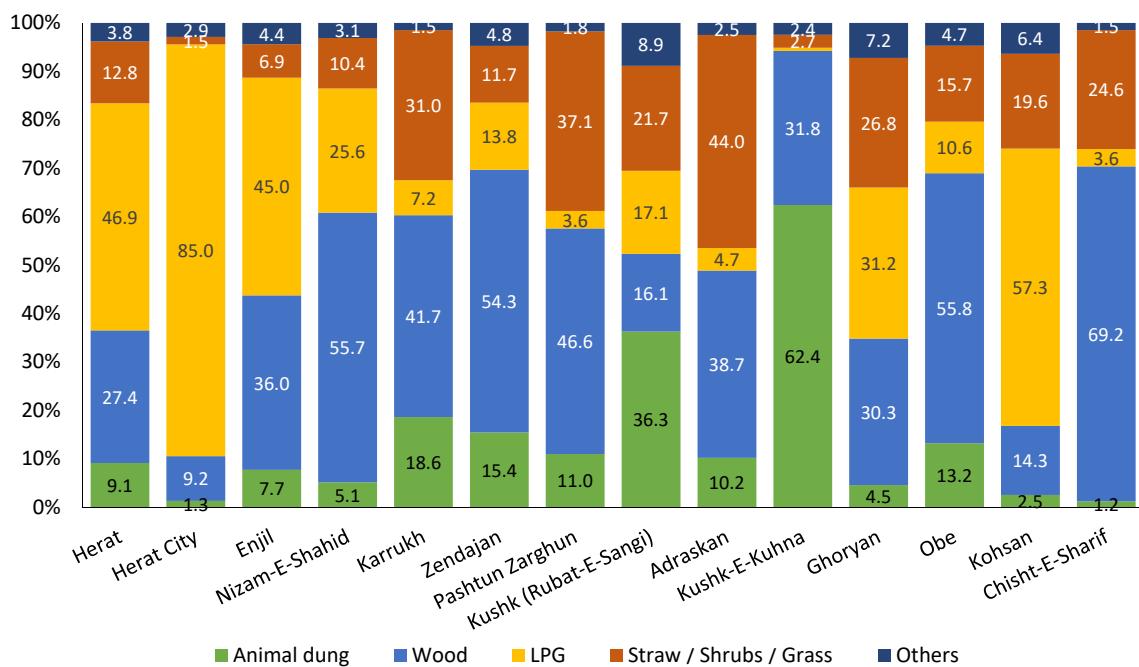
Province/District	Total Number of Members										
	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons	9 Persons	10 Persons or more	Average Household Size
Herat	1.2	8.4	11.6	15.2	15.3	14.4	11.9	8.7	5.5	7.7	5.7
Herat City	1.2	6.2	10.8	15.4	16.1	15.2	12.5	8.9	5.5	8.3	5.9
Enjil	1.2	8.4	11.9	15.6	15.2	15.0	12.1	8.7	5.3	6.5	5.6
Nizam-e-Shahid	1.3	10.4	12.0	14.7	14.3	13.6	11.8	8.9	5.8	7.0	5.6
Karrukh	1.4	11.3	11.4	14.5	14.1	13.1	11.9	9.7	5.5	7.0	5.5
Zendajan	1.7	11.2	11.9	15.2	14.4	14.7	11.9	8.7	4.8	5.5	5.4
Pashtun Zarghun	1.3	10.0	10.9	13.6	13.8	13.7	11.9	9.5	6.2	9.1	5.8
Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangī)	1.5	10.9	12.3	14.3	14.8	13.4	11.6	8.8	5.3	7.3	5.5
Adraskan	0.6	12.6	16.1	20.4	18.3	12.8	8.4	4.6	2.8	3.4	4.8
Kushk-e-Kuhna	1.1	10.4	10.7	11.7	13.8	12.5	12.6	10.0	7.0	10.0	5.9
Ghoryan	1.3	8.5	12.7	15.1	14.7	15.0	11.5	8.4	5.2	7.6	5.6
Obe	0.8	7.4	11.3	14.9	14.6	14.7	12.0	9.8	6.1	8.5	5.8
Kohsan	1.1	8.8	11.7	14.3	14.8	13.9	11.6	8.8	6.1	9.0	5.8
Chisht-e-Sharif	1.5	8.0	9.8	10.7	12.4	13.6	12.8	10.2	6.8	14.3	6.4

12.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

The most common source of energy for cooking in the 13 districts/city of Herat Province combined was Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) which was used by 46.9 percent of households (Figure 36). Wood was used by 27.4 percent of households, straw/shrubs/grass by 12.8 percent, animal dung by 9.1 percent, and the remaining 3.8 percent used other types of fuels such as kerosene, charcoal, electricity, biogas, coal/lignite, and agricultural crop residues for cooking.

LPG was a popular fuel for cooking in Herat City (85.0 percent), Kohsan (57.3 percent), Enjil (45.0 percent) and Ghoryan (31.2 percent). Wood was the main source of energy for cooking in Chisht-E-Sharif (69.2 percent), Obe (55.8 percent), Nizam-e-Shahid (55.7 percent), Zendajan (54.3 percent), and Pashtun Zarghun (46.6 percent). On the other hand, animal dung was the main source of energy for cooking in Kushk-E-Kuhna (62.4 percent) and Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi) (36.3 percent), while straw/shrubs/grass was used as energy for cooking in Adraskan by 44 percent of households.

Figure 36. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking and District: Herat, March 2016



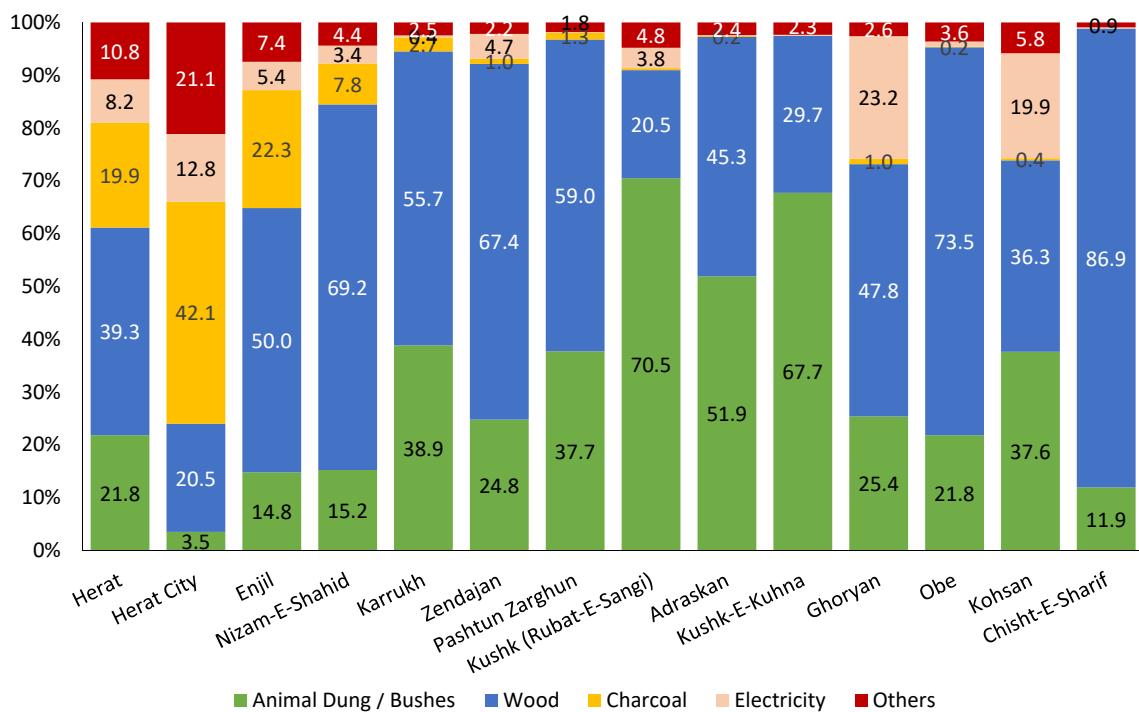
12.3 Main Source of Energy for Heating

Wood was the main source of energy for heating and was used by 39.3 percent of the total households in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province (Figure 37). Animal dung/bushes was the second source of energy for heating and was used by 21.8 percent of households, followed by charcoal (19.9 percent), and electricity (8.2 percent). The remaining 10.8 percent of households used other types of fuels such as gas/kerosene/diesel, coal, etc.

The majority of the households used wood as fuel for heating in Chisht-E-Sharif (86.9 percent), Obe (73.5 percent), Nizam-e-Shahid (69.2 percent), Zendajan (67.4 percent), Pashtun Zarghun (59 percent), and Karrukh (55.7 percent).

Animal dung/bushes was used for heating by seven in ten households in Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi) (70.5 percent) and two in three households in Kushk-E-Kuhna (67.7 percent), while charcoal was the main source of fuel for heating in Herat City and was used by 42.1 percent of households.

Figure 37. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Heating and District: Herat, March 2016



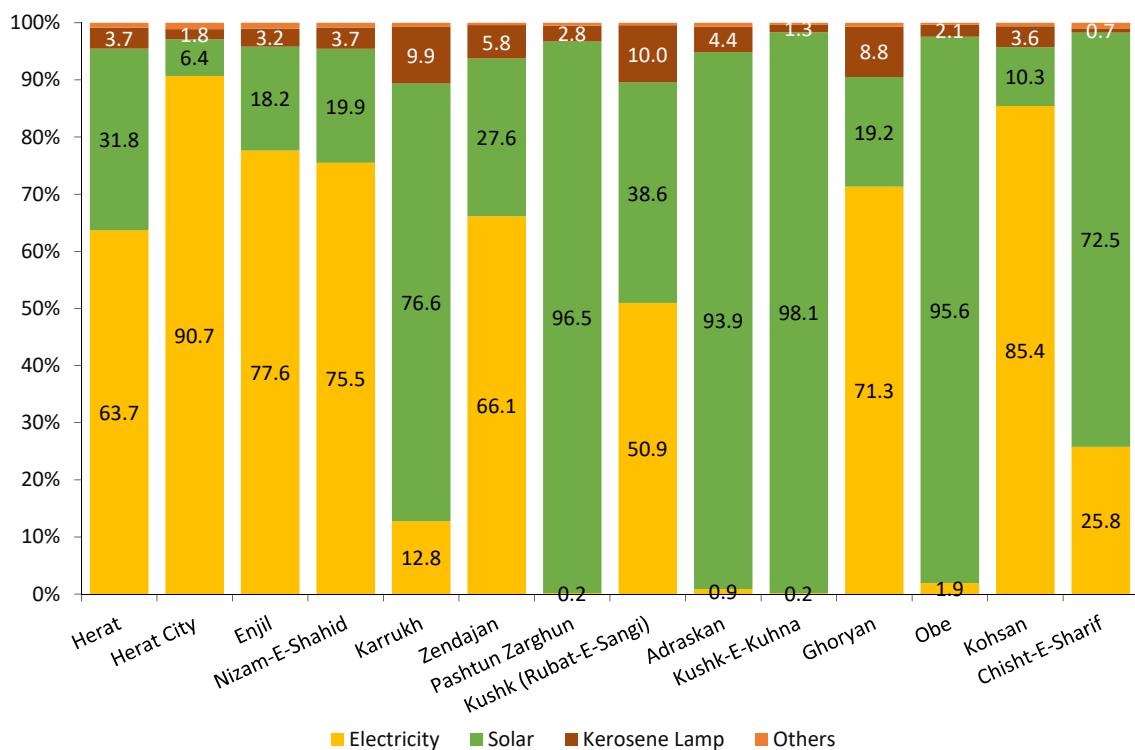
12.4 Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Electricity (from generator, gridline or hydropower) was the leading source of energy for lighting among households in the 13 districts/city of Herat Province. It was used by three in five (63.7 percent) households, followed by solar energy (31.8 percent) and kerosene (3.7 percent) as shown in Figure 38. A small proportion of households (0.9 percent) reported other sources of energy for lighting such as gas, candle, etc.

The majority of the households in Herat City (90.7 percent), Kohsan (85.4 percent), Enjil (77.6 percent), Nizam-e-Shahid (75.5 percent), Ghoryan (71.3 percent), Zendajan (66.1 percent) and Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi) (50.9 percent) used electricity for lighting.

Solar energy was the main source of energy for lighting in Kushk-e-Kuhna (98.1 percent of the total households), Pashtun Zarghun (96.5 percent), Obe (95.6 percent), Karrukh (76.6 percent), and Chisht-E-Sharif (72.5 percent). One in ten households in Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi) (10.0 percent) used kerosene as source of energy for lighting.

Figure 38. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting and District: Herat, March 2016



12.5 Main Source of Water for Drinking, Washing, Cooking and Other Uses

About 24.1 percent of the total households in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province, drew their drinking water from pipes connected into their compounds. At least one in four households in Nizam-E-Shahid (42.3 percent), Enjil (35.8 percent), Kohsan (34.3 percent), Herat City (28.3 percent) and Pashtun Zarghun (25.5 percent) drew water from this source (Table 28).

Table 28 also shows that close to two in three households (65.4 percent) in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province had access to improved sources of drinking water⁷. About 40.7 percent of households drew water from piped water into dwelling/compound/neighbors, 18.8 percent from protected wells, 4.4 percent from tube well boreholes and 1.5 percent from protected spring.

Nizam-e-Shahid had the largest proportion of households with access to improved drinking water sources (82.4 percent), followed by Herat City (81.2 percent), Enjil (78.3 percent), Zendajan (65.1 percent), and Kohsan (63.2 percent) (Figure 39).

Text Box 13: Proportion of Households Using Improved Drinking Water Sources

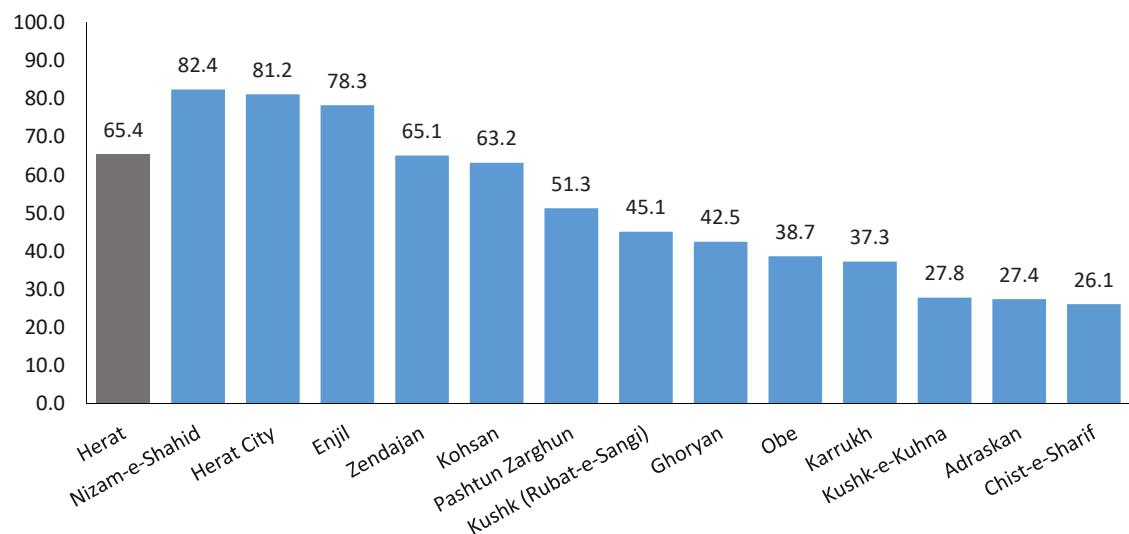
Herat (2016)*	65.4
Balkh (2015)*	53.0
Takhar (2015)*	47.8
Samangan (2015)*	19.7
Kapisa (2014)*	44.1
Parwan (2014)*	41.3
Kabul (2013)*	78.4
Ghor (2012)*	20.3
Daykundi (2012)*	14.0
Bamiyan (2011)*	15.5
Afghanistan**	64.8

Sources: * SDES
**ALCS 2013-2014

Two in five of the households in Obe (43.3 percent) obtained drinking water from unprotected well while at least three in ten of the households in Pashtun Zarghun (33.4 percent), Ghoryan (33.2 percent), Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi) (32.4 percent) and Chisht-E-Sharif (30.4 percent) also obtained drinking water from the same source. One in four households in in Kushk-e-Kuhna (25.6 percent) and Chisht-E-Sharif (25.4 percent) got their drinking water from surface water such as river, stream, dam, lake, pond, etc.

⁷ Improved drinking water sources include piped water into dwelling/yard or compound/neighbor, tube well borehole, protected dug well and protected spring.

Figure 39. Proportion of Households with Access to Improved Drinking Water Source by District: Herat, March 2016



Piped water into compound was the main source of water for cooking, washing and other purposes for most households (22.2 percent) in Herat. At least 20 percent of the households in Obe (43.4 percent), Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi) (39.9 percent), Ghoryan (35.6 percent), Pashtun Zarghun (33.5 percent), Adraskan (29.7 percent), Chisht-E-Sharif (28.5 percent) and Karrukh (24.5 percent) used unprotected well water for these purposes while three in ten households (30.2 percent) in Chisht-E-Sharif used surface water (Table 29).

Table 28. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and District: Herat, March 2016

Sources of Drinking Water	Herat City	Enjil	Nizam-e-Shahid	Karrukh	Zendarjan	Pashtun Zarghun	Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	Adraskan	Kushk-e-Kuhna	Ghoryan	Obe	Kohsan	Chisht-e-Sharif
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Piped Water	47.3	62.6	55.6	69.1	30.5	42.4	27.2	20.8	22.7	5.4	27.7	11.8	55.8
Piped into Dwelling	15.1	24.9	13.7	21.1	6.1	18.8	0.5	1.9	5.4	0.2	7.7	4.2	8.2
Piped into Compound	24.1	28.3	35.8	42.3	8.4	15.4	25.5	13.3	9.2	2.5	5.5	2.2	34.3
Piped into Neighbor	1.5	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.2
Public Tap	6.6	6.9	4.4	5.2	15.2	7.2	0.7	5.1	7.6	2.6	13.4	5.1	12.1
Tube well with Borehole	4.4	6.0	5.7	6.4	2.2	2.1	6.1	2.4	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.9	0.6
Dug Well	36.8	29.6	34.6	18.0	37.4	36.1	51.2	56.7	36.8	25.4	58.4	73.6	34.9
Protected Well	18.8	19.1	20.9	10.1	13.3	23.9	17.8	24.4	7.9	16.2	25.3	30.3	18.3
Unprotected Well	18.0	10.5	13.8	7.9	24.2	12.2	33.4	32.4	28.9	9.3	33.2	43.3	16.6
Water from Spring	5.5	0.7	1.5	2.7	13.1	8.0	8.0	9.3	27.6	25.8	5.6	5.7	16.4
Protected Spring	1.5	0.3	0.6	2.1	6.5	3.8	0.8	2.6	4.0	8.5	0.6	0.8	2.7
Unprotected Spring	4.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	6.6	4.1	7.1	6.7	23.5	17.3	5.0	5.0	4.7
Surface Water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal)	4.7	0.2	1.7	3.1	15.6	9.5	7.4	9.3	12.3	25.6	5.2	7.7	1.7
Others	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.2	17.5	0.8	0.3	1.7
													0.3



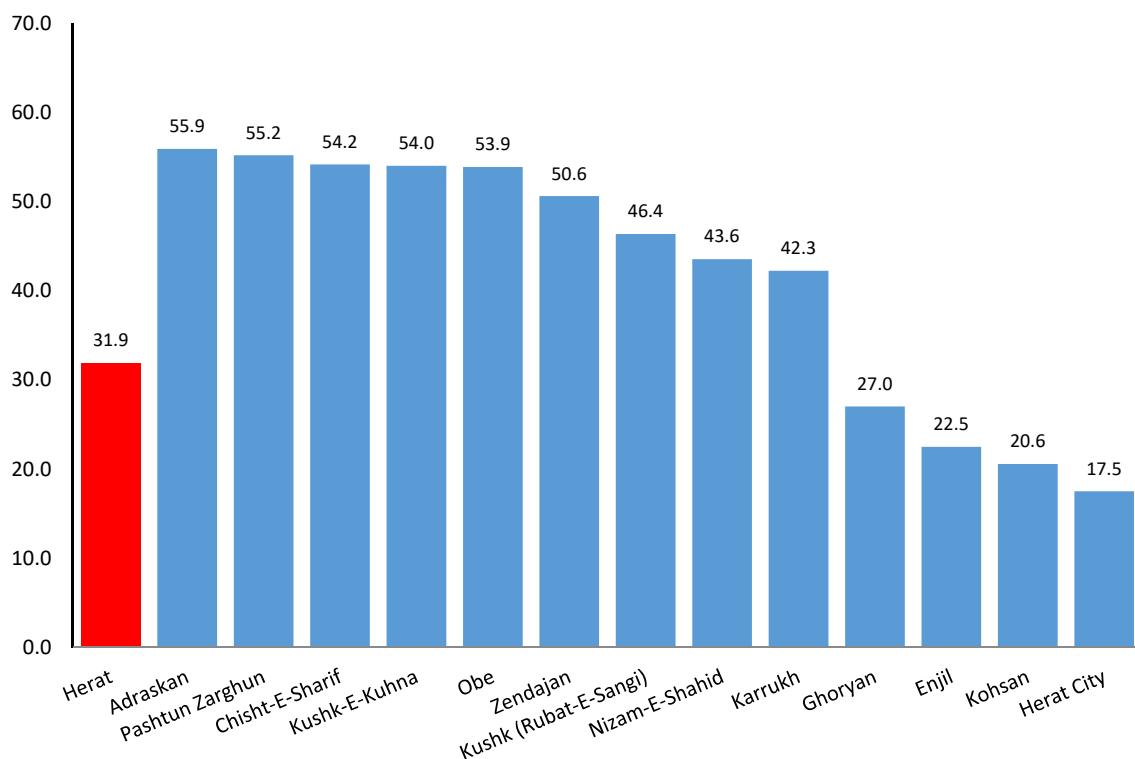
Table 29. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Cooking, Washing and Other Household Uses and District: Herat, March 2016

Source of Water for Cooking, Washing and Other Household Uses	Herat	Herat City	Enjil	Nizam-e-Shahid	Karrukh	Zendajan	Pashtun Zarghun	Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	Adraskan	Kushk-e-Kuhnna	Ghoryan	Obe	Kohsan	Chisht-e-Sharif
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Piped Water	42.6	54.2	51.2	67.8	28.9	37.9	27.1	15.7	21.1	5.4	24.5	11.6	54.6	6.1
Piped into Dwelling	13.6	21.8	13.2	19.9	6.2	17.2	0.5	0.6	4.9	0.2	6.8	4.1	9.8	0.3
Piped into Compound	22.2	25.3	32.8	41.9	7.5	13.5	25.5	10.7	9.4	2.4	5.1	2.1	32.7	1.9
Piped into Neighbor	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.0
Public Tap	5.6	5.3	3.9	5.4	14.4	6.7	0.7	4.0	6.4	2.5	11.7	5.0	10.9	3.9
Tube well with Borehole	4.9	7.7	5.6	6.2	2.1	1.9	4.4	2.4	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.3
Dug Well	41.1	36.3	38.8	19.0	37.3	40.6	49.9	65.8	37.7	34.3	61.9	73.3	36.0	46.5
Protected Well	20.8	23.6	21.7	10.5	12.8	25.6	16.4	25.9	7.9	15.6	26.3	30.0	18.1	18.0
Unprotected Well	20.4	12.8	17.1	8.5	24.5	15.1	33.5	39.9	29.7	18.6	35.6	43.4	17.9	28.5
Water from Spring	5.6	0.8	1.6	2.7	12.8	8.3	8.8	9.3	27.3	27.5	5.6	6.0	5.3	16.5
Protected Spring	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.9	6.3	3.4	0.8	2.5	4.2	8.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.7
Unprotected Spring	4.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	6.5	4.8	8.0	6.8	23.1	18.5	4.9	5.2	4.8	13.8
Surface Water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal)	4.8	0.2	1.9	3.5	17.5	9.3	9.6	5.7	13.2	24.8	4.9	7.8	1.8	30.2
Others	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.9	0.2	1.2	0.3	7.8	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.3

12.6 Land Ownership

Figure 40 shows that about 31.9 percent of the households in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province owned an agricultural land. More than half of the households in Adraskan (55.9 percent), Pashtun Zarghun (55.2 percent), Chisht-E-Sharif (54.2 percent), Kushk-E-Kuhna (54 percent), Obe (53.9 percent) and Zendajan (50.6 percent) owned an agricultural land. Herat City had the lowest proportion (17.5 percent) of households owning an agricultural land. The size of land owned, however, was small: 58.3 percent of those with land owned less than five gerib or 10,000 m² (1 gerib = 2,000 m²).

Figure 40. Proportion of Households with Agricultural Land Owned by District: Herat, March 2016



12.7 Ownership of Livestock and Poultry

Raising of cattle/milk cow/bull was the most common livestock raising activity in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province where 18.6 percent of the households reported owning a cattle/milk cow/bull at the time of the survey (Table 30). The primary purpose of raising this livestock was for food (milk, yoghurt, meat, ghee or dried whey) or to provide fuel for cooking and heating (dung). Most of the households owning cattle/milk cow/bull (78.5 percent) owned only one or two heads.

About 17.6 percent of the households owned at least one sheep where 37.1 percent of them owned one to six head/s of sheep. A small proportion of households owned at least one goat (17.2 percent) and 41.8 percent of them reported owning one to six head/s of goat. The proportion of households owning a horse/donkey/or a mule was 16.7 percent where most of them (92.0 percent) owned only one or two head/s of horse/donkey/mule.

Raising chickens was popular among households involved in poultry raising. About 20.1 percent of households in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province were raising at least one chicken. Majority of the households raised chicken for food where 67.2 percent of them raised less than five chickens. A very small proportion of households in the province raised either duck or turkey (2.0 percent).

At the district level, at least two in five households in Obe (49.4 percent), Pashtun Zarghun (44 percent) and Kushk-E-Kuhna (41.5 percent) owned a cattle/milk cow/bull. Three in four households in Kushk-e-Kuhna (75.4 percent) owned a horse/donkey/mule while close to two in three households in Adraskan owned a goat and three in five households owned a sheep (65 percent and 59.8 percent, respectively).

Table 30. Proportion of Households by Ownership and Type of Livestock/Poultry and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Cattle/Milk Cow/ Bull	Horse/Donkey/Mule	Goat	Sheep	Chicken	Duck/Turkey
Herat	18.6	16.7	17.2	17.6	20.1	2.0
Herat City	3.3	0.8	1.5	1.8	5.3	0.4
Enjil	17.6	5.7	6.3	7.2	17.1	1.1
Nizam-e-Shahid	23.5	10.6	13.5	17.2	21.7	1.6
Karrukh	33.5	39.9	41.9	42.7	41.9	2.9
Zendajan	31.8	20.8	31.0	34.8	35.2	3.8
Pashtun Zarghun	44.0	27.9	25.8	25.7	33.8	4.4
Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	27.4	45.2	41.3	42.9	37.2	4.0
Adraskan	39.6	49.4	65.0	59.8	47.7	9.2
Kushk-e-Kuhna	41.5	75.4	54.9	48.8	40.9	6.5
Ghoryan	14.9	17.7	28.8	32.6	23.8	0.7
Obe	49.4	37.1	18.8	18.8	34.1	1.9
Kohsan	7.4	10.3	16.1	18.0	16.1	0.5
Chisht-e-Sharif	38.2	51.5	29.4	13.7	32.6	2.4

12.8 Households Assets and Facilities

Table 31 shows that in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province, 96.1 percent of households had electricity (from solar/generator/hydropower/gridline) in their houses. In Herat City, this proportion was the highest when compared to the districts at 98.4 percent.

Mobile phone was the second most common item (among the list of 16 items) owned by members of households in the province (75.5 percent). The necessity of a mobile phone for communication is evident in all the 13 districts/city ranging from 23.5 percent of households in Adraskan to 91.6 percent in Herat City. Watch was also a common item owned by the members of the households at 49.2 percent.

A comparison of media and communication equipment reveals that some households owned a television set (63.9 percent) and/or a radio (22.2 percent). Television set ownership was highest in Herat City (85.3 percent) while radio ownership was highest in Adraskan (43.9 percent). A few households had an internet access (8.2 percent) with the highest proportion in Herat City (16.5 percent).

About 38.7 percent of households had a motorcycle for personal or business use, while 9.6 percent had a car. More than half of the households (51.9 percent) in Adraskan owned a motorcycle.

**Table 31. Proportion of Households by Type of Asset/Facility Present in the Households and District:
Herat, March 2016**

Province/District	Asset/Facility Present in the Households															
	Electricity	Radio	TV	Mobile phone	Landline Phone	Refrigerator	Washing machine	Internet	Watch	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car	Truck	Generator	
Herat	96.1	22.2	63.9	75.5	3.2	38.3	26.3	8.2	49.2	11.2	26.4	38.7	1.1	9.6	2.7	4.4
Herat City	98.4	21.6	85.3	91.6	7.4	63.0	48.7	16.5	45.1	22.4	36.5	38.0	1.4	16.1	3.4	8.5
Enjil	97.2	17.9	70.0	80.4	0.9	42.0	27.4	5.5	39.6	7.5	29.4	32.4	1.1	5.4	2.1	2.5
Nizam-e-Shahid	96.2	24.5	68.9	71.7	0.6	39.2	20.1	3.5	44.1	5.5	26.7	36.0	0.7	4.9	2.5	1.7
Karrukh	89.4	18.1	23.4	55.8	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	56.5	1.9	11.0	35.4	0.4	4.7	0.9	2.4
Zendajan	95.2	13.4	58.4	66.9	0.6	40.5	19.9	4.8	38.5	5.4	21.5	45.1	2.3	4.3	2.5	1.3
Pashtun Zarghun	96.5	21.3	37.0	74.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.4	48.4	1.6	17.9	45.8	0.4	3.3	1.6	2.0
Kushk (Rubat-e-Sangi)	88.4	26.4	49.9	60.1	0.3	12.4	5.4	2.1	62.4	2.7	14.6	35.6	1.0	7.7	3.2	2.2
Adraskan	94.7	43.9	7.6	23.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	82.7	0.9	11.2	51.9	1.1	4.7	2.4	1.9
Kushk-e-Kuhna	97.7	15.2	15.7	60.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	65.5	0.8	3.0	41.5	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.1	
Ghoryan	92.0	18.8	60.0	60.9	0.6	39.0	16.4	3.4	38.5	3.7	20.2	41.0	0.6	6.1	2.5	1.1
Obe	93.3	32.2	46.7	71.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.2	64.1	4.8	27.6	44.6	1.2	4.3	1.1	2.0
Kohsan	97.5	8.8	73.5	69.1	0.9	44.4	19.4	5.4	42.5	3.9	15.5	30.8	0.8	12.3	3.5	0.7
Chisht-e-Sharif	98.1	13.6	22.7	64.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	58.9	1.3	5.7	49.9	0.6	3.4	1.0	1.4

13. Housing Characteristics

13.1 Construction Materials of Roofs

Most (45.9 percent) of the households in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province were residing in houses with roofs made of bricks with soil/mud. About 19.1 percent were staying in houses with roofs made of cement and 16.4 percent in houses with roofs made of lime with bricks and in combination with metal. Another 12.7 percent of the households stayed in houses with roofs made of soil/mud with wood/logs, while 2.5 percent were living in housing units with roofs made of soil/mud with wood and in combination with metal (Table 32).

At the district level, the proportion of households living in houses with roofs made of bricks with soil/mud was highest in Pashtun Zarghun (88.7 percent) and lowest in Herat City (17.9 percent). Three in four households (75.8 percent) in Chisht-E-Sharif and one in two households (50.5 percent) in Kushk-E-Kuhna stayed in housing units with roofs made of soil/mud with wood/logs. At least 20 percent of the households in Herat City (25.1 percent), Enjil (23.5 percent) and Nizam-E-Shahid (21.7 percent) were staying in housing units with roofs made of lime with bricks and in combination with metal. A high proportion of households in Herat City (42.8 percent) were staying in houses with roofs made of cement.

Table 32. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Construction Materials of the Roofs of the Housing Units and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Bricks with Soil/ Mud	Soil/ Mud with Wood/ Logs	Lime with Bricks and Metal	Soil/Mud with Wood and Metal	Cement	Others
Herat	45.9	12.7	16.4	2.5	19.1	3.3
Herat City	17.9	5.8	25.1	3.5	42.8	4.8
Enjil	40.6	13.2	23.5	2.9	16.0	3.8
Nizam-E-Shahid	63.3	5.1	21.7	1.8	4.5	3.6
Karrukh	79.4	13.9	4.5	1.1	0.5	0.6
Zendajan	87.1	4.3	4.6	1.1	0.5	2.4
Pashtun Zarghun	88.7	6.4	2.9	1.0	0.2	0.7
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	46.3	41.2	7.1	3.4	0.4	1.6
Adraskan	69.4	26.3	2.4	1.2	0.2	0.4
Kushk-E-Kuhna	46.8	50.5	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.6
Ghoryan	85.2	4.7	4.2	0.7	1.0	4.2
Obe	78.9	12.6	4.0	2.3	0.2	2.0
Kohsan	77.6	2.3	14.5	1.1	0.7	3.8
Chisht-E-Sharif	20.1	75.8	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.1

13.2 Construction Materials of the Outer Walls

Table 33 shows that soil/mud with stone were the main construction materials for the outer walls of the housing units in the province where 35.1 percent of the total households lived in houses with that type of outer walls. About 27.8 percent were residing in housing units with outer walls made of uncovered adobe and 22.9 percent in housing units made of bricks. Some 13.3 percent of the households were staying in housing units with outer walls made of stone with lime/cement.

Among the districts, Karrukh had the highest proportion of households (70.7 percent) residing in housing units with outer walls made of soil/mud with stone while Herat City had the lowest proportion of such households (10.1 percent).

Uncovered adobe was the most prevalent construction material for the outer walls of the housing units in Zendajan, Kohsan, Enjil and Pashtu Zarghun (50.9 percent, 42.3 percent, 37.8 percent and 36 percent, respectively, of the total households in those districts). Bricks was also the common construction material for the outer walls in Herat City where 47.8 percent of the households lived in housing units with that type of construction materials of the outer walls.

Table 33. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Construction Materials of the Outer Walls of the Housing Units and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/ District	Soil/Mud with Stone	Uncovered Adobe	Bricks	Stone with Lime/Cement	Others
Herat	35.1	27.8	22.9	13.3	0.9
Herat City	10.1	16.7	47.8	23.5	1.9
Enjil	24.2	37.8	26.7	11.0	0.4
Nizam-E-Shahid	44.2	34.5	7.9	13.0	0.4
Karrukh	70.7	25.8	1.4	2.0	0.1
Zendajan	44.5	50.9	2.0	2.6	0.1
Pashtun Zarghun	62.3	36.0	0.4	1.2	0.1
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	70.4	19.5	1.7	8.0	0.4
Adraskan	56.8	40.2	1.0	1.9	0.2
Kushk-E-Kuhna	62.6	35.8	0.6	0.8	0.2
Ghoryan	61.1	32.7	1.6	4.2	0.4
Obe	54.8	40.0	1.8	3.3	0.1
Kohsan	40.6	42.3	2.3	14.7	0.2
Chisht-E-Sharif	70.0	28.8	0.1	0.7	0.4

13.3 Construction Materials of the Floor

In the 13 districts/city in Herat Province, 58.9 percent of the households lived in houses with floors made of earth/sand, and 39.8 percent in houses with floors made of cement while only 0.5 percent in houses with floors made of wood planks (Table 34).

At the district level, except in Herat City, majority of the households lived in housing units with floors made of earth/sand, ranging from 59.8 percent in Enjil to 98.4 percent in Kushk-E-Kuhna. A high proportion of households living in houses with floors made of cement was observed in Herat City (74.2 percent).

Table 34. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Construction Materials of the Floor of the Housing Units and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Earth/Sand	Cement	Wood Planks	Others
Herat	58.9	39.8	0.5	0.8
Herat City	24.7	74.2	0.6	0.6
Enjil	59.8	38.3	0.3	1.6
Nizam-E-Shahid	73.0	25.9	0.5	0.6
Karrukh	90.2	6.5	0.3	3.0
Zendajan	86.2	13.3	0.4	0.0
Pashtun Zarghun	92.1	7.6	0.2	0.0
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	90.3	8.4	0.6	0.7
Adraskan	88.1	9.3	2.1	0.6
Kushk-E-Kuhna	98.4	0.9	0.2	0.5
Ghoryan	87.9	11.3	0.2	0.6
Obe	92.0	7.4	0.4	0.2
Kohsan	67.4	30.4	0.4	1.8
Chisht-E-Sharif	88.2	11.6	0.1	0.1

13.4 Ownership or Tenure of the Housing Unit

Table 35 shows that 75.1 percent of the households in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province reported that they owned their houses, 11.2 percent resided in rented houses, and 10.6 percent stayed on a free lodging arrangement.

At the district level, Adraskan had the highest proportion of households who reported owning their housing units (95.6 percent) while Herat City had the lowest proportion (61.3 percent). One in five of the households in Herat City were renting their housing units. More than 10 percent of the households in most districts, except Adraskan, Herat City and Obe, reportedly staying on a free lodging arrangement, ranging from 10.6 percent in Kushk-E-Kuhna to 18.5 percent in Pashtun Zarghun.

Table 35. Proportion of Households by Tenure Status of Housing Units and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Owned	Rented	Pledged (Gerawee)	Free Lodging
Herat	75.1	11.2	3.1	10.6
Herat City	61.3	23.4	6.7	8.5
Enjil	75.3	9.7	2.3	12.8
Nizam-E-Shahid	81.3	4.3	0.7	13.6
Karrukh	86.5	0.3	0.0	13.1
Zendajan	85.1	0.9	0.9	13.1
Pashtun Zarghun	80.9	0.4	0.1	18.5
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	85.8	2.8	0.5	10.8
Adraskan	95.6	1.0	0.2	3.2
Kushk-E-Kuhna	89.2	0.2	0.0	10.6
Ghoryan	85.5	2.0	0.8	11.6
Obe	89.0	0.9	0.5	9.6
Kohsan	83.8	3.4	0.3	12.5
Chisht-E-Sharif	88.4	0.2	0.0	11.4

13.5 Type of Toilet Facility

As per the UNICEF definition, only 60.3 percent of the households in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province reported having an improved sanitation facility⁸. Table 36 shows that 35.9 percent of the households used flush or pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or to pit; 23.5 percent used ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab; and 0.8 percent used composting pit.

Figure 41 shows that nine in ten households in Herat City (92.1 percent) had used an improved sanitation facility. Only one in ten of the households in Adraskan (15.7 percent), Chisht-E-Sharif (15.3 percent), Pashtun Zarghun (14.4 percent), Kushk-E-Kuhna (14.1 percent) and Karrukh ((13.7 percent) had used an improved sanitation facility.

Text Box 14: Proportion of Households Using Improved Sanitation Facility

Herat (2016)*	60.3
Balkh (2015)*	48.2
Takhar (2015)*	25.4
Samangan (2015)*	10.4
Kapisa (2014)*	1.9
Parwan (2014)*	6.8
Kabul (2013)*	43.8
Ghor (2012)*	2.3
Daykundi (2012)*	1.4
Bamiyan (2011)*	12.7
Afghanistan**	6.0

Sources: * SDES
**ALCS 2013-2014

⁸ An improved toilet facility includes: flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting pit.

In seven districts in the province, at least 50 percent of households were using elevated toiled facilities in which the dirt is deposited on the ground and collected at certain time intervals. These are Pashtun Zarghun (78.5 percent), Karrukh (77.8 percent), Kushk-E-Kuhna (71.9 percent), Obe (66.4 percent), Chisht-E-Sharif (62 percent), Adraskan (58.5 percent) and Zendajan (57.4 percent).

Text Box 14 shows that among the provinces where SDES has been successfully conducted, the Province of Herat had the highest proportion of households using an improved sanitation facility followed by Balkh.

Figure 41. Proportion of Households With an Improved Sanitation Facility by District: Herat, March 2016

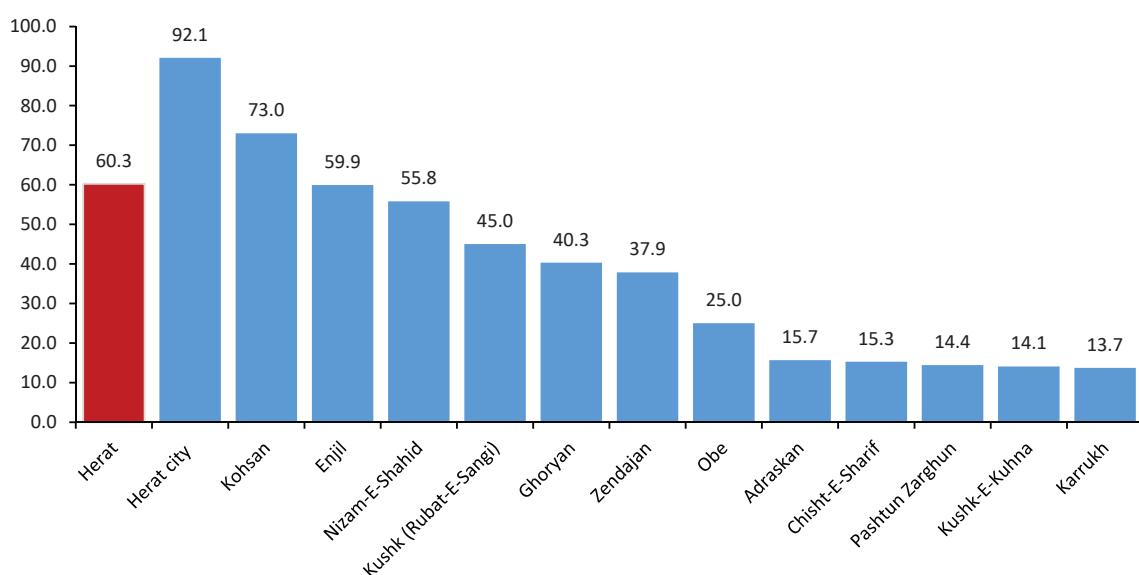


Table 36. Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Improved Sanitation Facility				Unimproved Sanitation Facility				
	Total	Flush/ Pour to Piped Sewer/ Septic Tank/Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit/Pit latrine with Slab	Composting Pit	Total	Elevated Toilet	Pit Latrine Without Slab	Flush Somewhere Else/Unknown Place	Others
Herat	60.3	35.9	23.5	0.8	39.7	33.0	3.3	1.0	2.5
Herat City	92.1	63.7	28.2	0.1	7.9	5.5	1.5	0.7	0.2
Enjil	59.9	36.8	21.8	1.4	40.1	36.3	2.5	0.7	0.6
Nizam-E-Shahid	55.8	27.5	27.2	1.1	44.2	33.7	5.8	2.5	2.3
Karrukh	13.7	4.0	7.8	2.0	86.3	77.8	4.2	3.2	1.0
Zendajan	37.9	15.1	20.0	2.8	62.1	57.4	0.8	0.9	3.0
Pashtun Zarghun	14.4	2.5	11.8	0.1	85.6	78.5	3.0	0.1	4.0
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	45.0	16.4	27.3	1.4	55.0	49.3	4.9	0.4	0.4
Adraskan	15.7	7.1	8.3	0.3	84.3	58.5	4.7	2.2	19.0
Kushk-E-Kuhna	14.1	2.4	11.6	0.1	85.9	71.9	12.5	0.4	1.1
Ghoryan	40.3	15.6	23.7	0.9	59.7	48.9	5.0	1.6	4.1
Obe	25.0	14.3	7.5	3.2	75.0	66.4	4.1	1.1	3.3
Kohsan	73.0	20.6	51.6	0.8	27.0	18.7	6.5	0.3	1.6
Chisht-E-Sharif	15.3	6.1	9.2	0.0	84.7	62.0	1.4	0.9	20.5

13.6 Number of Rooms in the Dwelling Units at the Disposal of the Households and Number of Rooms for Sleeping

Table 37 shows the distribution of households in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province by the number of rooms in their dwelling units and by household size. The data indicate whether residents are living in crowded conditions which may have a negative impact on physical and mental health of persons living in it, and on the development of children.

Rooms considered ‘dwelling rooms’ include bedrooms, dining rooms, sitting rooms, study rooms and servants’ rooms but excluding kitchens and toilets.

About 27.1 percent of households with 10 or more members were living in housing units with four rooms. Moreover, about 24.7 percent of households with 10 or more members were living in housing units with three rooms and 21.1 percent in housing units with six or more rooms.

Table 37. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms at Their Disposal and Household Size: Herat, March 2016

Household Size	Number of Rooms at the Disposal of the Households					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or more rooms
Total	14.1	33.2	26.7	15.4	5.1	5.4
1 Person	61.4	24.7	8.4	3.0	1.5	1.0
2 Persons	35.8	41.5	14.8	5.5	1.3	1.1
3 Persons	27.2	40.9	20.3	7.9	2.0	1.7
4 Persons	19.2	40.0	25.0	10.5	2.8	2.4
5 Persons	12.7	37.7	28.9	13.2	4.0	3.5
6 Persons	8.4	34.2	31.3	16.5	4.8	4.8
7 Persons	5.3	30.4	32.3	19.9	6.2	5.9
8 Persons	3.2	25.6	32.7	23.3	7.6	7.6
9 Persons	2.2	21.1	31.1	26.2	9.7	9.8
10 Persons or more	1.1	11.9	24.7	27.1	14.0	21.1

Table 38 shows that about 14.1 percent of households were living in dwelling units that have only one room and 33.2 percent in two rooms. Among the districts, Obe (27.3 percent), Pashtun Zarghun (15.3 percent) and Ghoryan (15.2 percent) had the largest proportion of households in housing units with five or more rooms. In other districts, this percentage ranged from 6.7 percent in Enjil to 13.7 percent in Zendajan. In all the 13 districts/city, the proportion of households that lived in 2–4 room housing units ranged from 67.5 percent in Obe to 80.9 percent in Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi).

Table 38. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms at their Disposal and District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Number of Rooms at the Disposal of the Households					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or more rooms
Herat	14.1	33.2	26.7	15.4	5.1	5.4
Herat City	14.7	33.2	29.3	13.7	4.0	5.0
Enjil	18.1	36.2	25.7	13.3	3.7	2.9
Nizam-E-Shahid	15.9	33.8	25.8	15.4	4.8	4.2
Karrukh	19.1	33.9	20.9	13.8	5.2	7.0
Zendajan	11.8	29.1	25.4	19.8	7.9	5.8
Pashtun Zarghun	12.9	32.3	21.7	17.9	7.6	7.7
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	10.7	38.6	27.5	14.8	4.7	3.8
Adraskan	9.8	35.4	29.0	15.6	4.8	5.3
Kushk-E-Kuhna	17.6	35.0	22.7	13.9	4.5	6.2
Ghoryan	11.2	29.6	24.3	19.8	8.8	6.4
Obe	5.2	20.2	24.3	23.0	10.8	16.5
Kohsan	13.4	32.3	25.0	19.5	6.3	3.5
Chisht-E-Sharif	17.4	33.5	20.6	17.4	5.3	5.9

Table 39 shows the distribution of households in the 13 districts/city in Herat Province by number of rooms in their dwelling used for sleeping and by household size. This data provides a more refined indicator of the crowding in housing units, and also reflects the degree of privacy available. About 35.6 percent of households, regardless of the number of household members, had one room available for sleeping while 41.4 percent had two rooms.

Table 39. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping and Household Size: Herat, March 2016

Household size	Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or more
Total	35.6	41.4	15.5	5.2	1.3	0.9
1 Person	94.3	4.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
2 Persons	81.6	15.5	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
3 Persons	64.4	29.8	4.5	1.0	0.2	0.1
4 Persons	50.2	40.1	7.7	1.6	0.3	0.1
5 Persons	35.4	49.0	12.2	2.5	0.5	0.3
6 Persons	24.5	53.1	17.0	4.3	0.8	0.5
7 Persons	16.4	53.4	22.3	5.9	1.2	0.7
8 Persons	10.7	50.5	27.5	8.5	1.7	1.0
9 Persons	7.3	44.1	31.3	12.8	2.8	1.7
10 Persons or more	3.8	27.3	33.1	21.8	7.3	6.7

Around 78 percent of households with eight members were living in housing units that have 2–3 rooms for sleeping. Another 53.4 percent of households with seven household members were living in housing units that have two bedrooms and 22.3 percent in housing units that have three bedrooms. Only 14 percent of households with ten or more members were living in housing units that have five or more rooms used for sleeping.

14. APPENDICES

14.1 Definition of Terms

Adult Literacy Rate. Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write a simple message with understanding.

Dependency Ratio. The ratio of the number of persons aged 0–14 and 65 and over to the number of persons in the most productive ages of 15–64, expressed as a percentage.

Functional Difficulty. A person with difficulty in functioning may have activity limitations, which may range from a slight to a severe deviation in terms of quality or quantity in executing an activity in a manner or to the extent that is expected of people without the health condition. In general, functional difficulties experienced by people may be due to their health condition (such as disease or illness), other health problem (such as a short or long-lasting injury), a mental or emotional problem or a problem with alcohol or drug use. A health condition may also include other circumstances, such as pregnancy, aging, stress or congenital anomaly. Difficulty is usually manifested when a person is doing an activity with increased effort, discomfort or pain, slowness or changes in the way the activity is typically done.

Improved Drinking-Water Source. One that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination from faecal matter. It includes piped water to the dwelling, compound or neighbour; tube well borehole, protected well; and protected spring.

Improved Sanitation Facility. For MDG monitoring, one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. It includes flush or pour flush to sewer system, septic tank, or to pit; ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab; and composting toilet.

Net School Attendance Rate. Ratio of children of official school age who attended school in the appropriate class, to the total population of official school age (primary: 7–12 year age group attends classes 1–6; secondary: 13–15 year age group attends classes 7–9; high school: 16–18 year age group attends classes 10–12; and vocation/higher education: 19–24 year age group attends class 13 and above).

Sex Ratio. The ratio of males to females in a population expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

14.2 Quality of Age Data

The tendency of surveyors or respondents to report certain ages at the expense of others is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference. Digit preference is the preference for particular ages ending in certain digits. Preference for 0 and 5 is the most widespread.

Figure A1 shows single-year age data and demonstrates the preference for ages ending in 0 and 5. Possible errors in single-year age data are net under-enumeration of selected population groups and misreporting or mis-assignment of age. Infants or children aged 0 are under-reported, often because parents tend not to think of them as members of the household. The very small number of infants and children who are 1 year of age compared to the number of children aged 2–4 years suggests an appreciable under-coverage of such children in the survey.

Figure A1. Population in Single Year of Age by Sex: Herat, March 2016

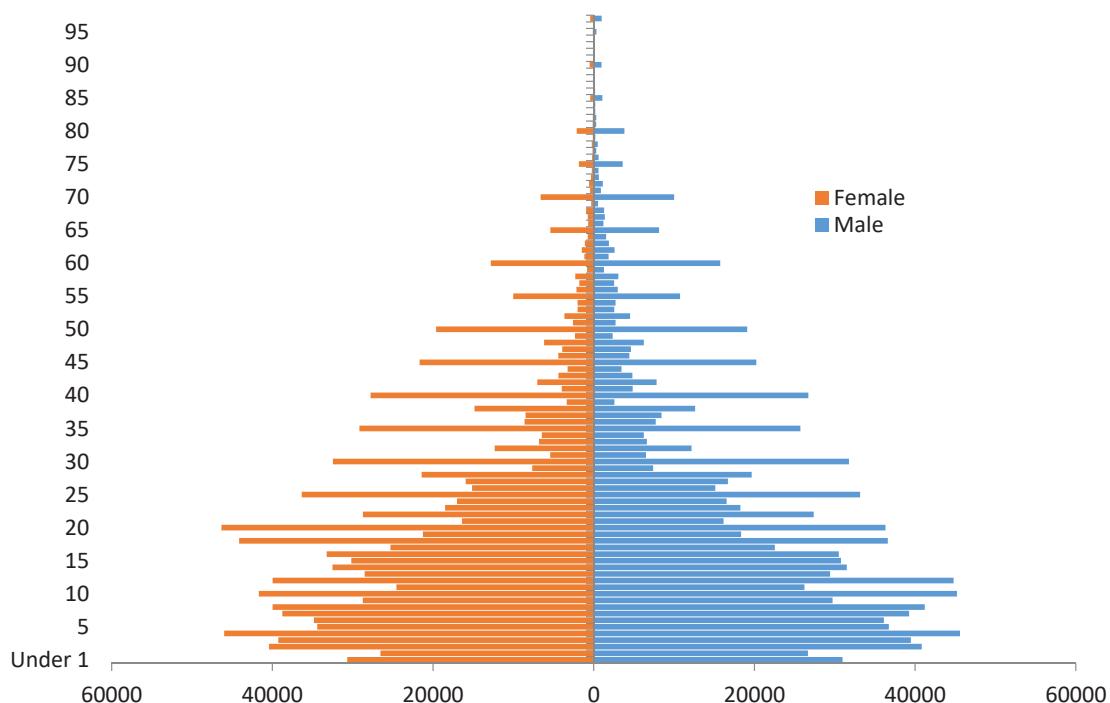


Table A1. Indexes of Age Preference by District: Herat, March 2016

Province/District	Myer's Index	Whipple's Index
	(in percent)	
Herat	21.2	229.6
Herat City	19.3	218.7
Enjil	23.5	249.1
Nizam-E-Shahid	21.3	231.8
Karrukh	23.1	239.7
Zendajan	24.5	255.4
Pashtun Zarghun	20.1	218.1
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	20.7	219.5
Adraskan	20.5	205.4
Kushk-E-Kuhna	27.5	267.9
Ghoryan	23.5	251.3
Obe	27.4	265.9
Kohsan	21.2	234.6
Chisht-E-Sharif	21.5	231.4

Two indexes of age preference, the Myer's Blended Index and Whipple's Index, are presented in Table A1. Myer's Blended Index measures preference for any terminal digit and ranges theoretically from 0, representing no heaping or preference for any terminal digit, to 90, which would result if all ages that have been reported in a survey end in a single digit. Whipple's Index measures heaping on ages with terminal digits 0 and 5. It ranges from 100, indicating no preference for terminal digits 0 or 5, to 500, indicating that only ages ending in 0 and 5 were reported.

For Herat Province, the Myer's Blended Index is 21.2 while the Whipple's Index is 229.6. These are lower than the corresponding figures computed for Afghanistan which were 21.8 and 231, respectively (Text Box A1). At the district level, Myer's Index ranges from 19.3 for Herat City to 27.5 for Kushk-e-Kuhna, while Whipple's Index ranges from 205.4 for Adraskan to 267.9 for Kushk-e-Kuhna.

Text Box A1: Age Preference Indexes

	Myer's Blended Index	Whipple's Index
Herat (2016)*	21.2	229.6
Balkh (2015)*	19.9	221.8
Takhar (2015)*	23.9	247.8
Samangan (2015)*	22.4	236.5
Kapisa (2014)*	21.3	231.2
Parwan (2014)*	22.8	237.1
Kabul (2013)*	21.4	230.2
Ghor (2012)*	53.1	388.1
Daykundi (2012)*	23.8	243.6
Bamiyan (2011)*	27.8	282.2
Afghanistan**	21.8	231.0

Sources: * SDES

**ALCS 2013–2014

Presenting age data in 5-year age groups tends to minimize some of the irregularities present in single-year-age data, including errors brought about by age heaping or digit preference. Omission of some population groups, say, young children, particularly infants, the aged, and mobile young adults, particularly those working away from home, can still affect the quality of grouped age data.

A popular measure of the quality of grouped age-sex data is the UN age-sex accuracy index. Survey/census age-sex data are described as accurate if the index is under 20. The index should be interpreted with caution as it does not take into account real irregularities in age distribution due to migration and war mortality, for instance, which may have affected the value for Herat Province. The UN age-sex accuracy index for the province is 50.9 which is higher than the indexes in Kapisa, Parwan, Balkh, Kabul and Samangan.. At the district level, the index varies from 44.5 for Herat city to 98.2 for Adraskan. Thus, caution should be used when using the different indicators cross-tabulated with age. There suggest that age and sex data reported in Herat needs improvement, particularly in Adraskan.

Text Box A2: UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index

Herat (2016)	50.9
Balkh (2015)	43.5
Takhar (2015)	60.3
Samangan (2015)	48.0
Kapisa (2014)	39.3
Parwan (2014)	40.3
Kabul (2013)	46.7
Ghor (2012)	88.3
Daykundi (2012)	67.8
Bamiyan (2011)	68.4

Source: SDES

Table A2. Age-Sex Accuracy Index by District: Herat, 2016

Age-Sex Accuracy Index by District:	
Province/District	Index (%)
Herat	50.9
Herat City	44.5
Enjil	49.9
Nizam-E-Shahid	69.9
Karrukh	75.2
Zendajan	75.7
Pashtun Zarghun	77.6
Kushk (Rubat-E-Sangi)	61.9
Adraskan	98.2
Kushk-E-Kuhna	83.5
Ghoryan	56.7
Obe	62.6
Kohsan	73.0
Chisht-E-Sharif	87.9

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