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Management Sciences for Health
Afghanistan Health Sector Support Project

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH HOUSEHOLD SURVEY IN AFGHANISTAN

GHOR PROVINCE
&
TOTAL SAMPLE

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Afghanistan Health Sector Support Project began on October 1, 1986, through a three year Cooperative Agreement awarded to Management Sciences for Health (MSH)by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). In February 1989 the Cooperative Agreement was amended extending the Project unit December 31, 1992. Further amendments extended the PACD to April 30, 1994.

With the first Project amendment, the original Project goal and purpose--to expand and strengthen health services inside Afghanistan as rapidly as possible and to strengthen the capability of the Seven Party Alliance Health Committee(AHC) to plan, operate, and monitor an expanded health services system in Afghanistan--were changed only slightly, giving more emphasis to civilians, specifically women and children, in organized areas.

To plan health services in Afghanistan and set priority programs, the Project found it necessary to conduct basic health surveys and operations research. The primary objective of such studies was to improve the quality, efficiency, coverage, and sustainability of the health services initiated by the project.

In preparing the cross border survey strategy, the following Peshawar based organization were contacted: WHO, UNICEF, AVICEN, ACBAR, ARIC, CMC, ARC, UNHCR, IRC, MSF, SCA, and Freedom Medicine.

The Project began the study process by identifying the health planning and management questions to be answered by cross-border surveys; conducting a literature review to determine what information was already available; determining the type, content and number of cross border surveys needed; preparing a prototype plan for survey logistics to determine the feasibility and cost of different survey options, as well as the potential constraints for obtaining reliable information; and, finally, preparing a draft survey schedule estimated financial and technical assistance requirements.

A list of research options was identified. Particularly valuable information to be derived from research included: a mortality profile; sources of health care and private health expenditure; the extent of physical disability in the population; a malaria survey; and tuberculosis study; a maternal health assessment study; an MCH human resources study; and, a malnutrition and feeding practice survey. Selecting which research option to start with was undertaken in priority order based on the importance of the research topic in relation to Project operation and the other research topics being considered, the logistical and technical feasibility of conducting the research, and the interest of the field staff in the research topic. With these criteria in mind, a suitable starting point was determined to be a household survey focusing on the extent of morbidity, mortality, and community expenditure on health services.

2. STUDY CONCLUSION - SUMMARY

2.1. Survey Methodology

In order to guide the planning of health services in Afghanistan and set priority programs, the Afghanistan Health Sector Support Project decided to conduct a household survey to study the pattern of morbidity, mortality and expenditure on health services.

Takhar province in the north, Wardak province in the central mountainous part of the country, and Kandahar province in the south were the selected survey sites. Kandahar did not prove feasible, and was changed to Ghor in 1992. A total sample size on 900 households was decided. This report present results of surveying 310 households in Ghor province. It also looks at the total sample and compares the Ghor results with the results from Takhar and Wardak provinces.

Carefully selected and trained field supervisors with field experience in Takhar and Wardak were sent to Ghor province where they worked with Basic Health Workers (BHWs) in 10 randomly selected villages in Taywara, Shahrak and Pasaband districts.

The questionnaire forms and the survey strategy had been field tested in Konar province and used in the Takhar and Wardak surveys.

The study proved that household surveys can be conducted inside Afghanistan while the project is based in Pakistan, and selected BHWs can be utilized as surveyors if properly trained and supervised. If BHWs are selected as interviewers there is a possibility of introducing a certain bias to study results especially when evaluating the performance of health personnel in the community or the level of patient satisfaction with sources of health care. Also, using a male BHW limits access to information on women and neonatal health status in the community.

While the questionnaires were carefully prepared and tested, the used method does not allow to accurately assess income. The figures given remain an estimation, based on what people claimed. While in general these claims tend to underestimate actual income, we had the impression during analysis that the conversion of non-cash income contains a serious under estimation of its actual value. This bias has its consequences also when looking at Relative Health Expenditure (RHE): comparing health expenditures in the two week period before the interview with estimated income during the same two weeks.

2.2. Results

The Ghor sample included 744 females and 769 males, which gives a sex ratio of 103.4. Children under five years old account for 22.7% of the total, children under 15 years old for

48.6%.

Houses in the Ghor sample are made of dried mud, have no electricity and are very crowded: 3.6 persons per room. On the average a household counts 6 persons. More than two thirds of the households have at least one child under five years of age.

In 94% of the households man and wife are alive. The average difference in age is 11 years (the man is older), while 6.5% of the households has two wives.

Adequate toilet facilities in Ghor are rare: 70% of the household used "outside the house" and 30% "kenarab". Less than 15% of the households lived within 10 minutes waling distance from its primary water source, which for the majority is a river.

Ghor accounts for more than half of the 84 reported deaths in the total sample, which would indicate a Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 32/1000.
For the total sample the CDR is estimated at 17/1000.
The Crude Birth Rate would be 71/1000 for Ghor and 59/1000 for the total sample.

In Ghor 27% of the males and .2% of the females older than five were reported to be able to read and write. 32% of the same population had access to radio at home.

No women were claimed to have had any schooling in Ghor and only 27% of the male population over five claimed some schooling, most of them older than 15 years.

Farming is the occupation of 79% of all males over 15 years old in Ghor, while 6.6% is jobless.

Less than 10% of all women pregnant in the twelve months prior to the interview sought help during pregnancy, two thirds of them were visited by the BHW at home.
In 5% of the deliveries no specific assistance was mentioned in Ghor. In 95% assistance was given by dai, mother in law or mother. The place to deliver was at home in 98% of the cases. More than half of all mentioned still births in the total sample occured in Ghor. Women were at average 27 years old at the time of delivery, and none was claimed to be vaccinated during pregnancy.

The claimed average yearly income per household in Ghor was the equivalent of 7,063 Pakistani Rupees (PKR), or 1,502 PKR per head, much lower than in Takhar or Wardak. No household claimed more than 8,000 PKR annual income. Farming, trade, wages (cash & kind), and h[illegible] crafts account for more than 90% of the total income and 90% of all hosueholds mention farming as a source of income.

All children in Ghor were breastfed and only 6% was ever bottle fed. The average age for weaning was 23 months, later than in Takhar or Wardak. Only 8% of the children received additional foods before the age of six months, but the average age to introduce something

was 7 months, earlier than in Takahr or Wardak. Most popular food types were dairy products and bread.

Nutritional status, evaluated by mid-arm circumference betwen 1 and 5 years, is the worst of the three provinces. Of all children measured in Ghor, 60% could be considered to have a normal nutritional status. But this is true for only 27% of the children between 12 and 18 months of age.
One third of the children under five was claimed to be vaccinated at least once.

Disabled make up 1.8% of the population in Ghor against 1.6% int the total population. Three fourths of the disabled in Ghor are male. War, mines and accidents make up only 25% of the causes for disability, while blindness makes up one third of all disabled. This contrasts with the other provinces.

The morbidity pattern in Ghor shows the importance of infectious diseases: gastrointestinal, respiratory, suspected T.B and suspected malaria. Drugs are prescribed less frequently in Ghor than in the other provinces.

In Ghor, children under five, women of child bearing age and persons over 45 years old are more represented in the sick population than in the total population. Both ar well represented in the population the consulted and in the population that paid. However, women tend to consult more the traditional healers than medical personnel.

Only 62.5% of all reported sick sought some help and no clinics or hospitals were mentioned as health care providers in Ghor. Almost half of the clients went to traditional healers (e.g. mullah, hakim). A third went to the BHW or the private physician.
More than half of the clients pay something in Ghor, and on the average, those who paid spent 1.5 times their biweekly income on one sickness episode! This seems high and may be biased by an underestimation of non-cash income.
Almost all of this was spent on treatment and the RHE of the lowest income quartile was double that of the highest income quartile.
Except for shopkeepers and hakims, most clients were satisfied and it made little difference in Ghor whether they paid or not.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Two previous households surveys were conducted in Afghanistan during the 1970s. One was carried out in 1976 by Management Sciences for Health, and an earlier study was done in 1972 by Alfred Buck, of Johns Hopkins University. The following is a brief description of the methodology and significant results of the two studies.

3.1. A Health Survey of Three Provinces of Afghanistan, Ministry of Public Health and Management Sciences for Health, 1976.

3.1.1. Methodology

In a household survey 486 females and 237 males living in 17 villages of 3 different provinces, Ghazni, Helmand, Baghlan, were interviewed to obtain information about the health of their household and the steps they take when a member of that household is sick. Two established Basic Health Centers were chosen as focal points for village selection. Selection of BHCs was based on length of operation (and thus their potential impact on the community), as well as on the desire to achieve a representative variation of geographic, social, and economic conditions within each province. Village selection was accomplished by preparing grid maps of areas adjacent to the selected BHCs and by random selection of villages at 1 km, 10km, and 15km from the health center. Within each village, household selection was done systematically, using prelists of households developed by a random start method. Depending on the size of the village, every second or third household on the prelist form was sampled. Within a household an attempt was made to interview an adult male and an adult female, preferably but not exclusively, a husband and a wife. Only one wife was interviewed per polygamous marriage. all interviews were carried out by trained male and female interviewers using separate interview forms for men and women that had been designed, pretested, and revised before the start of the survey.

3.1.2. Results

The population surveyed included 3,483 individuals living in 486 households, i.e., an average of 7.17 persons per household. The mean number of rooms per household was 2.25, with an average of 3.18 persons per room. Women of completed reproductive age, that is, over 45, reported having given birth to 9.37 children on average, with 5.67 still living. The Crude Birth Rate was 48.5; Crude Death Rate was 24.2. Infant Mortality Rate was 157. Almost 60% of all deaths in the preceding year were of children under 5 years.

Three types of illnesses, respiratory ailments, gastrointestinal illnesses, and fevers, accounted for 57 percent of all illnesses mentioned.

3.2. Health and Disease in Rural Afghanistan, Alfred Buck, 1972.

3.2.1. Methodology

Four major areas of Afghanistan, considered representative of contrasts in the environment and of differences in the ethnic, religious and occupational characteristics of the population, were selected. These four areas were: 1) the central mountains of the Koh-i-Baba in the Province of Bamyan, 2) the northeastern central plain in the Province of Kunduz, 3) the agriculture development area of the Helmand Valley, near the city of Lashkargah, and 4) the foothills of the Paropamisus mountain range in the northeastern corner of Afghanistan in the Province of Herat. The villages finally selected were:

* Saidabad in the Province of Bamyan, with predominantly Moghul population;

* Bulla Quchi in the Province of Kunduz, with Uzbek residents;

* Gawargin in the Helmand Valley, with Pushtoon population;

* Korach in the Province of Herat, with Tajik and Sayed ethnic groups.

A complete map, listing every house, was prepared for each village. Thereafter, the population sample was defined by selecting either natural boundaries which enclosed the main part of the village or, if the village was very large, a representative segment. Excluded were small hamlets individual houses or satellite communities which, although politically part of the village, were found scattered over a wide area. All houses in the sample area were given consecutive numbers which were listed on the map and painted on the houses. Finally, all families were visited by a census team which was composed of an Afghan male nurse and members of the local power structure.

The medical information of the study was obtained by five principal methods, health interviews, standardized physical examination, laboratory tests, skin tests and chest radiography. In addition, special ophthalmological examinations, including eye microscopy with slit lamp, funduscopy and conjunctival scraping for trachoma inclusion bodies, were carried out. the actual field procedures administered to, and requested from, all individuals in the study were: a health interview; a physical examination; four skin tests, two with different types of tuberculin (PPD-S and PPD-G), and one each with histoplasmin and Echinococcus granulosus antigen; an venipuncture for drawing approximately 10 milliliters of blood; acquisition of fresh urine and stool specimens; and, for children under the age of 10, a rectal swab for bacteriological examinations. In addition, chest roentgenogram were routinely taken of persons who were six years or older.

3.2.2. Results

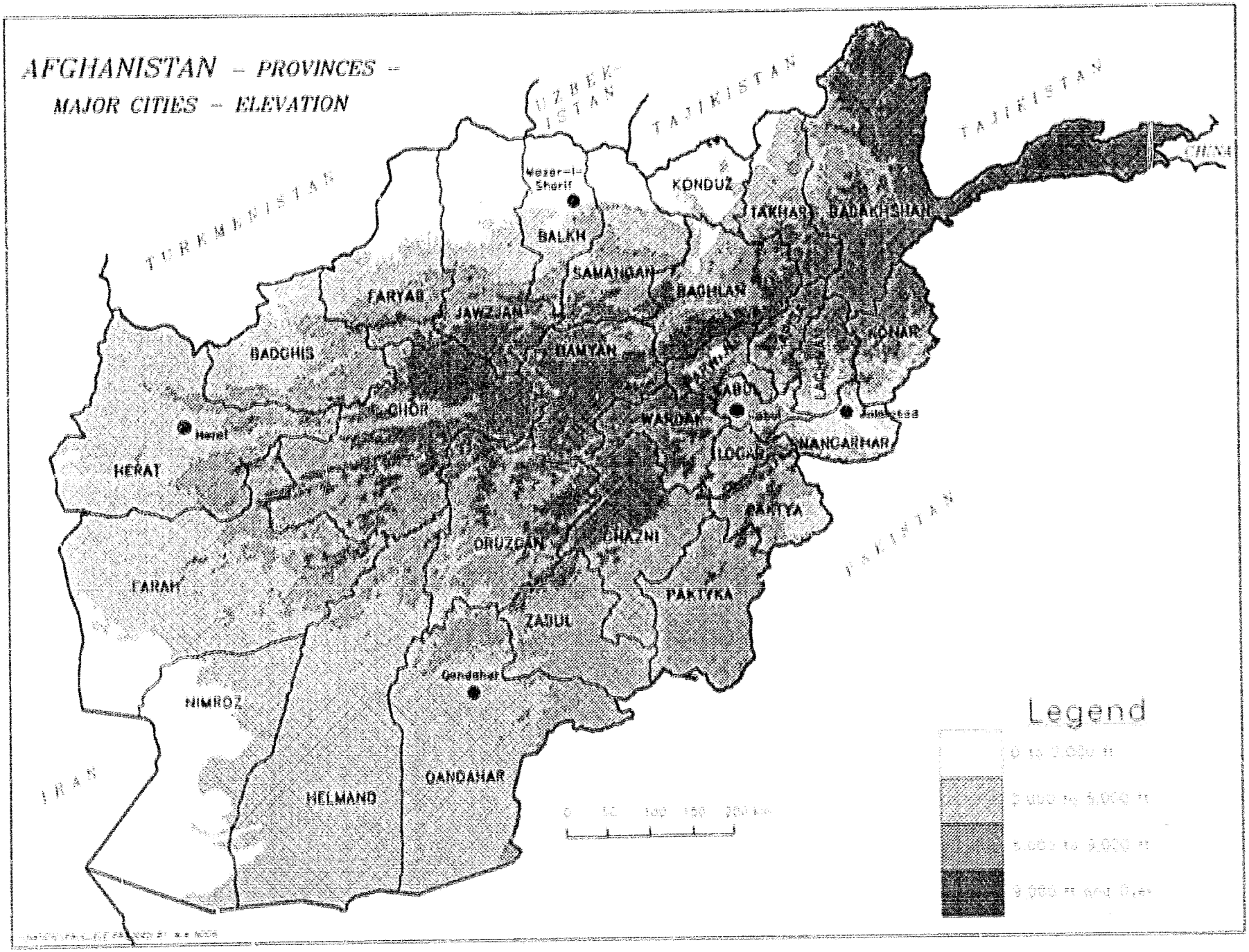
Estimated Fertility Rate per year, per 100 women aged 15-45, was 20.5. Birth Rate was 44.6. Infant Mortality Rate was 205 per 1000 live births.

Of the 1,317 blood smears made in the study, 8 were found positive for plasmodium malaria. All were identified as P. Vivax. Tuberculin tests revealed a positive reaction rate ranging from 36.2 to 59.3 percent for Tuberculin PPPD-S, and from 38.7 to 53.3 for Tuberculin PPPD-G.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE CURRENT SURVEY (1990)

The objectives of this cross-border household survey were:

* To study the morbidity profile of the community;
* To investigate the available sources of health care, including maternal care, in the community and the level of their utilization;
* To gather data on the magnitude of expenditure on health care services;
* To study the mortality profile of the community;
* To get a sense of the extent of physical disability in the community and the relationship of such disability to the war.
* To do a preliminary investigation on the status of child health and nutrition.


AFGHANISTAN – PROVINCES –
MAJOR CITIES – ELEVATION
UZBEK-ISTAN
TAJIKISTAN
TAJIKISTAN
CHINA
TURKMENISTAN
TAJIKISTAN
IRAN
Mazar-i-Sharif
KONDUZ
TAKHAR
BADAKHSHAN
BALKH
SAMANGAN
BAGHLAN
FARYAB
JAWZJAN
BAMYAN
KUNAR
BADGHIS
KABUL
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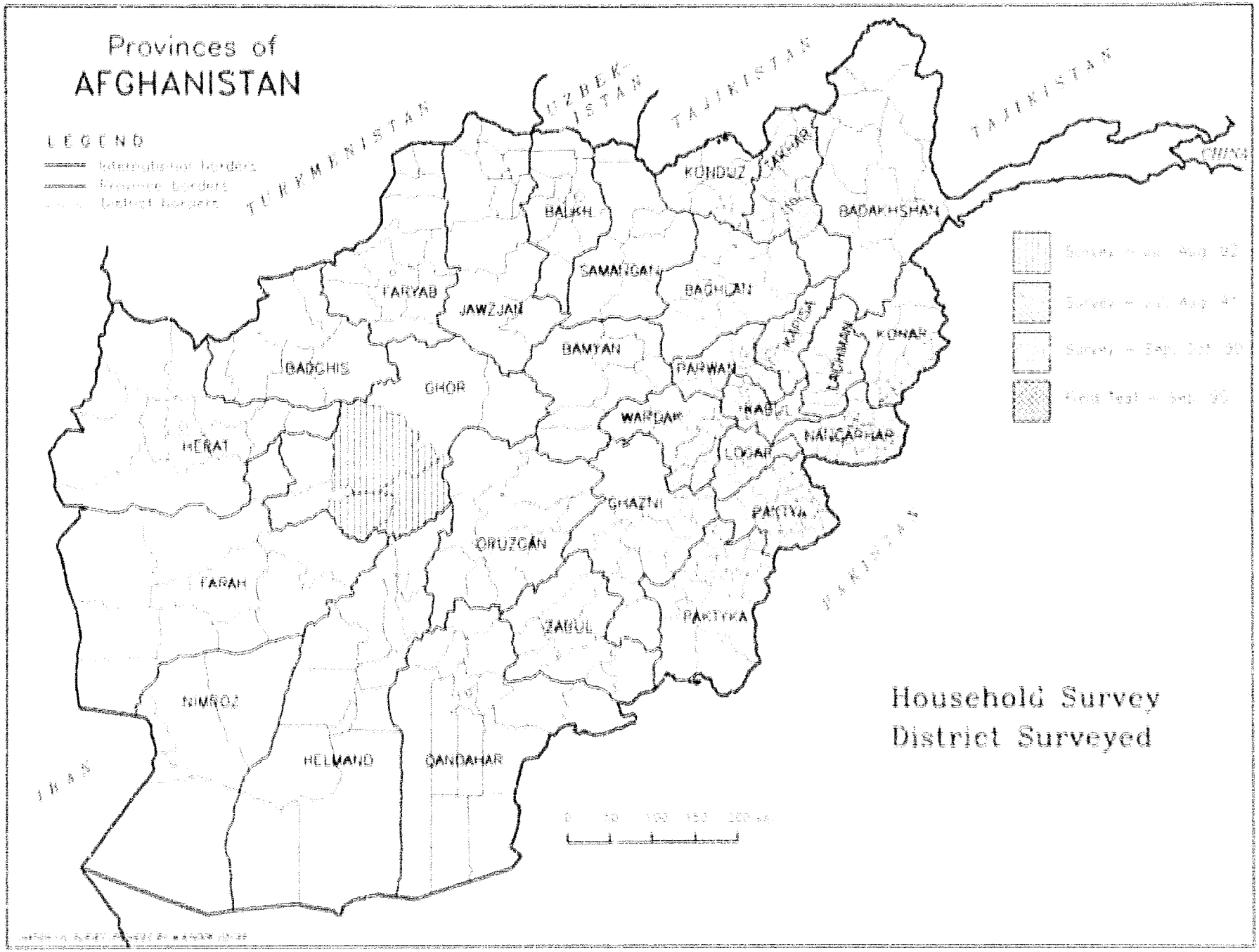
Provinces of
AFGHANISTAN
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TURKMENISTAN
UZBEKISTAN
TAJIKISTAN
TAJIKISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
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KONDUZ
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FARYAB
JAWZJAN
BAMYAN
PARWAN
KAPISA
LAGHMAN
KOHAT
BADGHIS
GHOR
WARDAK
KABUL
NANGARHAR
HERAT
LOGAR
GHAZNI
PAKTIYA
ORUZGAN
FARAH
ZABUL
PAKTYKA
NIMROZ
HELMAND
QANDAHAR
Household Survey
District Surveyed

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1. Province Selection and Sample Size

Provinces were selected according to the same rationale used to select the provinces in the previous surveys. Roughly dividing Afghanistan following the main mountain ridges into North, East, South and West the provinces of Takhar, Wardak and Kandahar were selected. Kandahar was abandoned during the survey and changed to Ghor.

In each province, three districts would provide 300 households, with a sample population of 1,500 per province. Morbidity and use of health care services can be interpreted province by province. Mortality and disability have to be looked at with the total sample. In practice, 310 households were selected in each province.

5.2. Field Supervisors and Interviewers

The Afghanistan Health Sector Support Project was based in Peshawar, Pakistan while the survey had to be carried out in Afghanistan. Non-Afghan personnel was prohibited from travel in Afghanistan. The technical problems provoked by this situation were circumvented by building the strategy of the survey around carefully selected and trained Afghan field supervisors. Initially three Afghan physicians were trained in Peshawar, performed the field testing and went to the survey sites to conduct the survey through locally selected interviewers.

Three options, each with possible positive (+) and negative (-) consequences, had been considered for the selection of the interviewers:

a. Recruit interviewers from the refugee camps in and around Peshawar, train them in Peshawar and send them inside to carry out the surveys.

   (+) this would allow training under close supervision by the project team, and assure quality at least in this initial stage.
   (-) previous experience had proven that qualified refugee personnel was eager to undergo training, but reluctant to cross the border.
   Furthermore, as refugees from one particular area inside Afghanistan, they would be considered strangers by the households of the survey sample, a factor that might interfere with the interview.
   Ensuring security and logistic support would be more difficult to arrange travel of a large number of interviewers from Peshawar to Afghanistan than to than to select locally people to travel in their own area.

b. Recruit interviewers in the survey area, appointed by the community leaders.

(+) the interviewers would be knowledgeable to the area and the people, and would probably be able to count on support from the commanders for travel and security.
(-) it puts a large burden on the supervisors to locally find, train and supervise a team of interviewers.
Also the selection risked to be unduly influenced by local political or military considerations, rather than being based on technical criteria.

c. Use Basic Health Workers (BHWs) as interviewers.

(+) these possible interviewers are already known to the project team, are familiar with Primary Health Care, and have been active in the local community. Hence they would have a certain technical status without being considered strangers and raising suspicion.
(-) the sample selection would be limited to those villages that had BHWs and there is a potential bias in responses to questions related to the role of the BHW in the health care of the community and also in the fact that all BHWs at that time were male.

The third option has been select as the most suitable, given concerns about security, logistical and technical aspects of the survey. The mentioned bias has been recognized and accounted for in setting study objectives and in questionnaire design.

5.3. District, Village and Household Selection

In Ghor province, a total of 310 households were selected: 186 in 5 villages in Taywara, 62 in 3 villages in Shahrak and 62 in 2 villages in Pasaband. In Shahrak district, Faqirabad village a midlevel health worker was selected as interviewer instead of the BHW.

In each village, a map was drawn of all households, on indication of local authorities. From the map, households were selected randomly.

The interviewed population was Dari speaking and claimed to belong to the Taymani, one of the Chahar Aymaq groups living in Western Afghanistan.

5.4. Special challenges.

Kandahar had been selected as third province at first, and was to be visited in 1991. However, a ban on cross-border aid for all USAID funded activities affected the survey. BHWs had run out of supplies in Kandahar and were blocked in Pakistan, waiting the end of the ban to pick up new supplies. The supervisors evaluated the possibility to go ahead with the remaining BHWs, but were dissuaded by the MOPH in Quetta, who feared security risk because of the local discontentment with the ban.

When the ban was lifted, winter and spring floods made travel to the selected areas impossible. In early summer 1992, an attempt was made to start the survey, but the local authorities prohibited the supervisors to travel around and ask questions. They particularly objected to the woman's questionnaire.

Based on geographic location, availability of BHWs, security and accessibility, Ghor province was chosen as replacement. Travel proved difficult. It took ten days to reach Ghor province, and all travel in the province was done by foot or on horseback through a very mountainous area. The local population and authorities on the contrary proved hospitable and very cooperative. The whole survey took place between 5 July 1992 and 12 August 1992.

5.5. Data entry and analysis.

Data of the Wardak and Takhar surveys were entered in EPI Info 5. Time and personnel limitations urged us to convert the data files into Foxpro 2.0 and the Ghor survey was entered in the same format. It enabled us to use lookup tables and have the input done by additional data entry persons.

After cross tabulating the different tables of the database, we excluded 9 households from the analysis: 5 from Ghor, 3 from Takhar and 1 from Wardak since the data in the table seemed corrupted. The final sample population analyzed for each province is as listed in Table I. to III.

Frequency analyses were run in Foxpro and Quattro and most of the Wardak an Takhar tables were run at the same time as the Ghor tables. This enabled us to print data of the three provinces side by side for comparison. The formerly published reports of Wardak and Takhar were used as a guide for the analysis. Although absolute numbers necessarily differ from the tables in the previously published reports, the conclusions drawn don't.

Running the analysis in Foxpro enabled us to include a few tables that were not included in the previously published reports.

Table 1.
Ghor Province
Sample districts and villages
Total population of districts
Number of Households and Persons in sample

	Households	Persons
District: PASABAND (59,389)		
NAWRAKI WASAT	27	150
TAKHTA SABZ	35	168
Subtotal:	62	318
District: SHAHRAK (54,054)		
FAQIRABAD	15	86
MASJEDI NEGAR	30	145
MUNARA	15	63
Subtotal:	60	294
District: TAYWARA (62,877)		
DARZAB-I-NILI	53	288
KAJ JOY	27	114
MULAHA I ULIA	12	60
MULAHA I SUFLA	12	68
ZILARGAK	79	371
Subtotal:	183	901
Total Ghor:	305	1,513

Table II.
Takhar Province
Sample districts and villages
Total population of districts
Number of Households and Persons in sample

	Households	Persons
District: FARKHAR (29,546)		
KASHAN	21	103
PIANI	28	135
Subtotal:	49	238
District: KALAFGAN (25,440)		
SARAKE BALA	11	41
SARE ASYAB	28	142
Subtotal:	39	183
District: TALOQAN (135,840)		
ABDAL	46	287
MAKHDOOM	18	109
MAXIM	32	167
NACRE CEDE	42	244
SHORATO	38	187
TAQCHA KHANA	43	230
Subtotal:	219	1,224
Total Takhar:	307	1,645

Table II.
Wardak Province
Sample districts and villages
Total population of districts
Number of Households and Persons in sample

	Households	Persons
District: CHAK WARDAK (42,624)		
GERDAB	24	149
HAZAR BAGH	13	70
KAKA KHEL	30	167
SHAHBAZ KHAN	33	175
Subtotal:	100	561
District: JAGHATOO (15,281)		
AKHTOOM	8	53
JOSHI	6	33
SAREBAND	26	155
Subtotal:	40	241
District: SAYED ABAD (71,511)		
HASSAN KHEL	42	241
JAMAT KHEL	64	360
SHADI KHEL	63	362
Subtotal:	169	963
Total Wardak:	309	1,765

6. Results and interpretation.

6.1. The Interview.

6.1.1. The interviewer

In Ghor more than 90% of the interviews were performed by a BHW, against 50% in Takhar and 100% in Wardak (Table 1.). This reflects the scarcity of other health workers supported by the AHSSP in Ghor province. On the contrary the 100% in Wardak reflects the relative abundance of BHWs in 1990 in the chosen districts.

6.1.2. The respondents

The respondents were males in 81% of the interviews, not different from the other provinces. Less than 15% of the respondents to the BHWs in Ghor were female, while more than half of the respondents for the single mid level health worker were female. This is in contrast with Takhar, were there was no significant difference between BHWs and mid-level health workers in this regard.

The average age of the male respondents was 41 years with a lowest age of 10 and a highest age of 98 (Table 3a+b.). For the female resondents the average age was 42 years, with a low of 18 years and a high of 98 years.

In Ghor, like in the other provinces, in more than 50% of the interviews, the respondent was the head of the family while more than 90% of the respondents are either the head of the family, the first wife, the mother, the son or the father of the head (Table 4.). No female household heads were reported in Ghor, against 7 (2%) in Takhar and 12 (4%) in Wardak.

6.2. Housing patterns.

6.2.1. Residents

Both the average number of persons per house (7.67) and the average number of rooms (2.52) are lower than in the other provinces (Table 6a.). More than 60% of the houses in Ghor have only two rooms or less, while this is the case for less than half of the houses in Takhar and Wardak (Table 6b.).
With the average number of persons per room as indicator for "crowding", the population in Ghor (3.63 persons per room) knows more crowded living conditions than in Takhar (3.44) and Wardak (3.12). The average for the total sample was 3.4 persons per room, which can be considered as very crowded.

A distinction has to be made between "house" and "household". The total number of people living in the houses is not the same as the sum of the members of the interwieweed households (Table 10b.): several households can live together in the same house. The ratio of households/house based on the number of people in both is 1.64 for the total sample, and is higher in Takhar (1.86) than in Ghor (1.55) and Wardak (1.54). Put differently: the majority of the houses contain more than one household.

6.2.2. Construction and Utilities

All houses in Ghor were made of mud and like in the other provinces none had electricity.

Primary source of water resembles the Takhar results: mostly river (56%) and spring (43%) and to a very small extend wells (Table 7a). Both Takhar and Ghor have less access to secondary water sources than Wardak (Table 7b.). Karezes are listed as source only in Wardak, where they are intensively used for irrigation of farmland.
Less than 15% of the houses in Ghor is within ten minutes walking distance from its primary water source, while 18% is more than 30 minutes walking away.

Toilet facilities are poor: 30% used "kenarab" and 70% went "outside the house" (Table 8.). "Kenarab" is the most frequently used toilet facility in Takhar (55%) and Wardak (92%).

6.2.3. Distance from health care

While in Wardak nobody lived more than 10 kilometers away from the nearest health facility, both in Takhar (32%) and in Ghor (26%) a fair number of households were living 10 or more kilometers from the nearest health facility (Table 5). In Wardak and Ghor more than half of the sample houses was located nearer than 1 kilometer from the nearest health facility (Fig. 2). This most likely reflects the presence of a BHW in the sampled village.

6.3. Description of the sample population.

6.3.1. Demographic profile

The demographic profile of the population is given in Table 9a+b for the three provinces and in Fig. 3 for the total sample population.

All age groups for the children are more represented in the sample than in the national proportions as used by UNICEF/APO in 1994 (Table 9c, and Fig. 4). In the total sample more than 50% of the population is under 15 years old.

In all provinces the sex ratio indicates a bigger proportion of males: 48.31% of females against 51.69% of males, or a sex ratio of 1.07 (Table 9d). This is more so in Wardak (1.14) than in Ghor (1.03) or Takhar (1.03). These findings are in line with prior findings[1].

Like the AHSSP as a whole, the survey had been conceived with the special interest in mind for certain groups of the population: children and women of child bearing age. These groups were known to be underrepresented in the patient records of facilities of all levels, including BHWs[2]. The groups are listed in number and proportion in Table 9e+f and their proportion is represented in Fig. 4.

6.3.2. Household size

The average household of the total sample counts 5.34 (St.Dev. 2.26) individuals, less in Ghor (4.96) and more in Wardak (5.74) (Table 10b). In Wardak 15% of the households counts more than eight individuals, against 4% in Ghor and 2% in Takhar (Table 10a & Fig. 1).

6.3.3. Mortality and Natality

Of the 84 reported deaths in the 12 months before the interview, 61% took place before the age of 5, and 35% before the age of 1 year (Table 11a & Fig. 5). Females made up 54% of all deceased.
When looking at reported causes of death, few deaths are war-related (included in "Trauma" in Table 11b). A large proportion (almost 40%) of the deaths were without specific cause.

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[1] Eighmy, T.H. Afghanistan's Population Inside and Out, 1990, O/AIDRep/AA, Islamabad.

[2] CMC Disease in Rural Afghanistan: Green Book Data Analysis, Consolidated Report. CMC, 1991, Peshawar.

The Crude Death Rate is 17/1000 for the total sample, but the numbers per province indicate big differences: 32/1000 for Ghor, 14/1000 for Takhar and 12/1000 for Wardak (Table 11c).

The infant mortality rate is estimated at 100/1000, which is lower than the 167/1000 given by UNICEF for 1990[3].
Mortality is lower than expected in the total sample. One reason may be the limited access to female respondents by the male interviewers, which might lead to lack of registered deaths on Under Ones. Another reason may be that both in Wardak and Takhar the survey was conducted in districts with a relatively "high" living standard: along main roads, close to main bazars and with intensive agriculture.

The Crude Birth Rate is 59/1000 and shows the same pattern: 71/1000 for Ghor, 57/1000 for Takhar and 50/1000 for Wardak, higher than UNICEF's figures.
This gives a rate of natural increase of the population of 42/1000 which may indicate a higher annual growth rate than listed by UNICEF.
For the calculation of these rates we have assumed that all surveys took place in the same year and we also had no information about migration, either in or out.

6.3.4. Literacy and mass media

Literacy is reflected in the proportion of the population over five years old that can read and write.
Female literacy in the total sample is less than 1% (Table 12a) and lowest in Ghor.
Male literacy amounts to 27% in Ghor, 19% in Takhar and 42% in Wardak, with 30% for the total sample. The figures reflect what people claimed. They do not reflect functional literacy. They could contain an overestimation for the men who would tend to exagerate their knowledge. They could contain an underestimation for the women, the male respondents being inclined to see female literacy as something not to boast of in public.
They do indicate a need for more and/or better basic schooling. They also indicate the limited impact that can be expected from written health messages for women.

Access to radio of the same population gives a different picture (Table 12b). In the total sample 42% of women of child bearing age have access to radio at home. Again, less in Ghor (33%) than in Takhar (43%) and Wardak (48%).
This could indicate a bigger possible impact for radio health messages. Not one household had a television set.

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[3] UNICEF. The State of the World's Children 1992. New York, 1992. p. 72.

6.3.5. Schooling

The claimed years of schooling is virtually nihil for all females in the total sample. In Wardak 7 women claimed at least 3 years of schooling, none more than 9 years. In Takhar 4 women claimed at least 3 years of schooling.

The schooling of the male population gives barely a better picture (Table 12f). For the total population a male individual older than 5 years of age attended .73 years of school. Of all those that schould have had at least some schooling, 69% didn't have any in the total sample, 57% in Wardak, 73% in Ghor and 78% in Takhar. There is little difference in Wardak between the age groups 5-14 and 15-44, but both in Takhar and Ghor, the lower age group shows less school attendence than the higher one! This could contradict the claim by some that basic education is more widespread now that before the war.

Furthermore, in Ghor, only 4 percent of male children under 15 years of age is "student", while this 13% in Takhar and 27% in Wardak (Table 12e). For males of 15 years and older 3% in Ghor, 2% in Takhar and 9% in Wardak were listed as "student". Not one female in the total sample was listed as "student".

The differences between provinces could be explained by the availability of rural schools, which were mainly supported by organizations operating from Pakistan and more frequently implemented in provinces closer to Peshawar.
The fact that farming is the most frequently mentioned occupation of the adult male in Ghor and Takhar (Table 12d), may explain less interest in formal schooling than in Wardak.

6.3.6. Occupation

Females of 15 years and older are listed as without work outside the house in all three provinces (Table 12d). Farming is the main occupation for males: 79% in Ghor, 66% in Takhar and 38% in Wardak. The next most frequent occupation is "No Work": 6% in Ghor, 10% in Takhar and 38% in Wardak suggesting a national joblessness of the active male population of 15% (Fig. 7).

The unemployment of young males could be an important factor in the present increase in lawlessness and insecurity in the country.

6.3.7. Marital status

Of all households 94% have husband and wife (or wives) living together (Table 13c). Polygyny exists in 5% of the households, more in Ghor (6%) than in Takhar (5%) or Wardak (3%). Only one husband in Ghor had more than two living wives.

The marital status of the total sample population (Table 13a + b & Fig. 8,9) shows that more than 90% of the women ever 20 years old are married, while this becomes true for men above the age of 30. It suggests that women marry on the average ten years earlier than men. This suggestion is reinforced by the analysis of age differences between husband and wife (Table 13c). In all three provinces and in the total sample the average age difference between husband and first wife is between 10 and 11 years.

The average difference in age between husband and second wife is 14 years in the total sample, less in Ghor and Takhar (13 years) than in than in Wardak (21 years). Likewise, the average difference in age between first and second wife is 6 years for the total sample and less in Ghor (5) and Takhar (3) than in Wardak (11). The age differences in Ghor and Takhar could reflect more or less the main reason for taking a second wife: failure to bare (male) children by the first one within a reasonable time period (4 to 5 years). The difference in sex ratio at marital age could partly explain the bigger age difference between first and second wife in Wardak (Table 9d).

A much larger proportion of women than men is widowed at older age. Probably the main reason for this is that older widowed men remarry younger women.

6.3.8. Children

One third of the households in all three provinces have no children under five years of age (Table 10c). One third has one and one third has two children under five. About 5% have 3 and less than 1% have more.

Less than 20% of all households has no child under fifteen years of age and more than 50% of all households has three or more children under 15 years of age.

6.4. Pregnancy and delivery.

The average age of the women that delivered in the 12 months prior to the interview was 27 years and 63% of all women that delivered were under 30 years of age (Table 15d). 11% were in the high risk group younger than 20 years of age, and 6% over 40 years of age (Fig.10). More women over 40 delivered in Ghor (10%) than in the other provinces.

None of the women in Ghor that delivered claimed to be vaccinated during pregnancy, while 35% in Takhar and 18% in Wardak claimed to be. The surveyed districts in Ghor were included later in the national immunization plan than in Takhar and Wardak. The difference between Takhar and Wardak could be explained by the presence of active female health staff in Takhar (Taloqan and Farkhar).

During pregnancy, less than 25% of the women in the total sample consulted some source of care (8% in Ghor, 36% in Takhar and 33% in Wardak) and 18% of those consulted two or more sources of care (Table 14a). The majority of the women that consulted (65% in the total sample) received health care at home, while in Takhar an important number (41%) sought help at the clinic or hospital (Table 14c). Again, the presence of senior female health staff in Taloqan and Farkh.. may explain this.
In Ghor, the BHW is the most frequently consulted, probably because of lack of other health care providers (Fig. 11).
In Takhar and Wardak, the Dai is the the most frequently consulted, closely followed by the MD, the mullah and the nurse.
The majority of pregnant women (in Ghor 92%) never consulted anyone during the pregnancy.

The picture is quite different for the delivery itself. Less than 5% of all women claimed not to have had any assistance during delivery (Table 15a).
In the total sample 65% of the women were assisted by the Dai, 16% by the mother in law and 9% by the mother in law. The survey questionnaire does not permit to assess whether the latter two were assisting regularly women outside the immediate family as well, and should then be considered Dai also. In Ghor 100% of all women that were assisted were assisted by these three care providers (Fig. 12).
In 95% of the cases, the delivery took place at home, 2% in the hospital (Table 15b).

In all, 8 deliveries in the total sample (2.77%) resulted in stillbirths, the majority of which (5 stillbirths) occured in Ghor (Table 15e).

6.5. Household income.

6.5.1. Exchange Rates

In the calculations of yearly income for comparison we faced the difficulty of enormous differences in inflation and deflation of the Afghani, particularly during 1992, when the communist regime in Kabul was replaced by a coalition government (Fig. 13).

In order to stay close to the real buying power of the Afghani, we converted all Afghani sums into the equivalent of Pakistani rupees, based on the average exchange rate in the twelve months before the survey. The rates are 1 PKR = 19.69 AFS for the Wardak survey, 1 PKR = 29.71 AFS for the Takhar survey and 1 PKR = 35.11 AFS for the Ghor survey.

6.5.2. Income levels

These have been assessed by asking the respondent. This gives almost certainly a bias towards the lower side, since there is a general tendency to understate the income. Also the assessment of in-kind income (e.g. farmvalue etc..) is little accurate. The fact that the general assessment by the interviewers of the households as "very poor - poor - rich - very rich" had no relation at all with the stated income in either province reinforces the impression that incomes have been understated.

The average yearly income for the total sample is 10,238 PKR per household or 2,201 PKR per capita (Table 16c), but more than 50% of all individuals live in households with less than 1,281 PKR per capita annual income (Table 19a+b & Fig.14). The total annual income claimed by 921 household in the total sample equals 9,452,540 PKR (Table 17e).

The average annual income per capita in Ghor is about 60% of that in Takhar and Wardak. A few households with income above 10,000 PKR account for big percentages of the total income as claimed by the sample population (Tables 17a-g & Fig. 15,16). In Wardak the 3% households with biggest income account for 27% of the total income claimed, in Takhar 4% of these households account for 22% of the total income claimed. In Ghor no household claimed an income of more than 8,000 PKR annually, but still 3% of the households accounts for 12% of the total provincial income. This inequity in income gets further illustrated in Table 20d, listing the share of each quartile of the sample population in the total income. Compare the proportion of total income taken by the 25% lowest income households (Q1) against the 25% highest income households (Q4):

	Q1	Q4	
Ghor	9%	49%	of total income
Takhar	7%	58%	
Wardak	6%	62%	

Total	7%	59%

6.5.3. Sources of income

In all three provinces farming is the most frequently mentioned single source of income: 90% in Ghor, 66% in Takhar and 71% in Wardak (Table 18b & Fig. 17). However, while it accounts for 67% of the worth of all income in Ghor and 72% in Takhar, it only accounts for 30% of all income in Wardak (Table 18d & Fig. 18).

Big differences, either in frequency or worth, exist between the provinces for income sources like wages, trade, handicrafts, and remittence. Following sources, listed in descending order of importance, cover 90% of the stated income:

Ghor: Farming, trade, wages(C+K), handicrafts
Takhar: Farming, wages(C+K), trade
Wardak: Wages(C+K), farming, remittence

Total sample: Farming, wages(C+K), remittence, trade

Wages and salary in Wardak are as frequently cited as income by the highest income quartile as by the lower ones (Table 20b), and wages of the highest quartile make up a considerable proportion (21%) of the total claimed income, as does remittence (22%) (Table 20d). Traditional migrant labour in the Gulf states could be a reason for the important place taken by remittance in Wardak, as could salaries paid by foreign assistance committees in Peshawar.

6.6. Children

The age distribution of all children under five is given in Table 21a. Children under one make up 21% of all under fives, children under two 42%. This latter proportion in highest in Ghor (46%), and lowest in Wardak (37.5%).

6.6.1. Breastfeeding and weaning

All children started out with breast feeding. The big drop off in the proportion still breastfed is after 24 months (Table 21b) and 46% of all under fives are still breastfed.
The claimed average age to stop breastfeeding is 20 months for the total sample (Table 21c), later in Ghor (23 months) than in Takhar (19 months) and Wardak (18 months).

In the total sample 24% of all children were ever bottlefed (Table 21d). Ghor has very few children bottle fed, while Takhar has almost half of all children between 2 and 5 bottle fed. The average age to start bottle feeding is 6 to 7 months for all provinces (Table 21e).

Less than 10% of all children is given complementary food before the age of 6 months (Table 21f). The average age to start complementary feeding is 8 months, a month earlier in Ghor, a month later in Takhar (Table 21g). In Ghor and Takhar three fourth of the children gets complementary food by the age of one, while this is less than two thirds in Wardak. In all provinces 90% of the children of more than 18 months old get complementary food.

Table 22 lists the different types of food used for complementary feeding of young children. The five most frequently used in each province:

Ghor - milk, bread (*nan*), curd, tea, vegetable oil (*ghee*)
Takhar - soup (*shorwa*), bread (*nan*), milk, rice boiled in milk (*sholla*), rice
Wardak - bread (*nan*), milk, curd, soup (*shorwa*), tea

Prepared (mixed and cooked or heated) additional foods are important only in Takhar.

6.6.2. Nutritional status

The nutritional status was measured with the TALC strip for mid-arm circumference. Height and weight were also measured, but these were not analyzed, since measurements were to coarse. In total 666 children between 12 and 60 months of age were evaluated by mid-arm circumference (Tables 23a-d).

In Takhar and Wardak 65% of all measured children in the age group were found to have normal nutritional status, 13% had clearly a poor nutritional status. In Ghor 61% has normal status, while 18% has poor status.

The Figures 19 & 20 show the improvement of nutritional status with age. Only one fourth of all children between 12 and 18 months of age have a satisfactory nutritional status, while this in creases to more than 80% by the age of 3 years. These findings are in line with the late introduction of complementary food. The earlier improvement of the children in Takhar (Fig. 20) could be explained by the importance of prepared mixes in the additional foods (see under 6.6.1.).

6.6.3. Vaccination status

While in Takhar and Wardak almost two thirds of the under fives claim to have been vaccinated at least once, only one third does so in Ghor (Table 23e).
Drop-out rates between DPT(P)1 and DPT(P)2 are 19% in Ghor, in Takhar 83% and in Wardak 36%. Very few claim to be vaccinated thrice.

Taken as such, these figures would be considered alarming at the least. However, rural EPI in Afghanistan was largely implemented cross-border from Peshawar, with an almost completely mobile strategy in the beginning. Activities started earlier in Wardak (mid-80s), later in Takhar (1989) and last in Ghor (1991).
Only after 1991, stress was put on coverage with three shots rather than big numbers of one time vaccinated children.
An EPI program starting from scratch will know a slow start-up, a rapid expansion phase with a lot of newly vaccinated children and a consolidation phase where the vaccination protocol is completed.
These factors explain partly the picture of EPI found in the survey.

6.7. Disability

There were 81 disabled in the total sample (Table 24a), which was 1.64% of the total population (Table 24b). The sex ratio for the disabled was 2.86. The group with the highest proportion of disabled were the individuals between 45 and 99 years of age, followed by the males between 15 and 44 years of age.
The total proportion of claimed disabled is low. One reason may be that certain disabilities are not recognized as such (e.g. deafness, partial vision impairment, mental disabilities,...). Another reason may be that severely disabled do not survive for a long time.

The proportion of individuals claiming to be able to read and write is the same in the population of disable as in the total sample population (18.5%). However among the disabled women, the proportion of literates seems six times higher than in the total female population (Table 24a vs Table 12a).

The majority of the causes of disability were non-war and non-accident related (Table 25a). Still, mines account for 5% of the disabled, other war-related injury for 21%.

The lower limb (Leg and Foot) was most affected: 37% of all cases (Table 25b), followed by the upper limb with 25% of all cases.

Only 15% of the adult males in the disabled population is inactive, which is the same proportion as in the total population (Table 25c). Farming accounts for 80% of all occupational activity in the disabled population.

Of all disabled, 87.65% was able to manage alone with their toilet, while 79% was considered to be functioning "normally" in the society (Table 25d).

6.8. Morbidity

6.8.1. Probable diagnoses

All cases could have up to 5 complaints. The combination of complaints into "diagnoses" was done in Peshawar. The rationale followed is described in Table 26. Many but not all of the diagnoses are mutually exclusive and several patients had more than one final probable diagnosis. The percentage below indicates the proportion of all patients in the three provinces that had mentioned complaints that qualified for this diagnosis. Table 26a to 29b gives a breakup by sex and age of all the below.

Repiratory diseases	56.7%	
Acute Respiratory Infection		27.8%
Suspected Tuberculosis		8.9%
Ear Infection		8.7%
Sore Throat		5.3%
Cough		4.2%
Chronic Respiratory Disease		1.8%
Gastro Intestinal diseases	67.9%	
Diarrhea		20.0%
Colics		20.0%
Unspecific G.I. tract complaints		14.5%
Dysentery		7.1%
Vomiting		5.4%
Fevers	11.5%	
Unspecified fever		6.0%
Suspected malaria		5.5%
Eye Infection		9.9%
Aches and pains	7.1%	
Joint Pain		5.0%
Back Pain		2.1%
All others		8.5%

Infectious diseases take up the bulk of the probable diagnoses. Totals amount to more than 100%, since one person may have more than one diagnosis.

6.8.2. Drug use.

Prescriptions follow a globally familiar pattern: the more you have available the more you prescribe. More than half of all clients got at least one drug (Table 30a), only 3% got five drugs or more for one episode (Table 30c). Injections are given to 11% of all patients, more in Takhar than in Ghor or Wardak.

In Wardak, drugs are prescribed twice as frequently as in Ghor (Tables 30a-c). In Wardak, antibiotics are used twice as frequently as in Ghor and Takhar (Table 31a). And in Wardak O.R.S. is used more than twice as frequently for diarrhea or dysentery in children under five as in Ghor and Takhar, but still only in about half the cases (Table 31c), although the total number gets too small to be significant.

6.9. Health care and health expenditures

6.9.1. General considerations

Of the total population, 15.8% was reported sick in the two weeks before the interview (Table 32c), more in Ghor (18%) and Takhar (17%) than in Wardak (12.9%). A bigger proportion of the females was reported sick than of the males in all provinces. Under fives have the largest proportion of sick, followed by the over 45s in all provinces. Figure 21 clearly shows that Under 5s, Females between 15 and 44, and over 45s claim a larger proportion of the sick population than of the total population.

Of all the sick, 76% sought help from one of the available sources of health care (Table 33c). The population of all sick that consulted will be referred to as the "clients". There is very little variation for the different population groups. Only the sick women of childbearing age consult significantly more (Figure 21).

Of all the clients 61.7% paid something when consulting one of the available health care sources: either for transport to the health care source (transportation), for the visit itself (fee for service) or for the provided treatment (cost of treatment) (Table 34b). This differs by province: 87% in Takhar paid something, a little more than half of the clients in Ghor and less than half of the clients in Wardak.
Both men and women between 15-44 pay more frequently: they take a bigger share of the paying group than could be expected from their share in the clients (Figure 21).
In total, males pay less frequently than females (Figure 22) and the over 45s pay least frequently of all. The over 45s pay less frequently than the other groups.
Paying more frequently does not necessarily mean paying more, as we will see later on.

The average number of sources consulted is bigger than 1:

Ghor	1.4
Takhar	1.2
Wardak	1.7

On the average clients that paid, paid 281 PKR per visit (Table 34e), of which 65% for the treatment, 12% for transport to the health care source and 6% fee for service (Table 34e-g). 17% of the clients that claimed to have paid something did not specify for what they payed. Transport is second important in Takhar and Wardak, fee for service in Ghor and most so for the smaller age groups. The average paid per visit is less than a third of the average paid in Ghor and Wardak.
In Takhar the women of childbearing age accounted for the biggest sum paid per episode, in Wardak and Ghor the over 45s (Table 34e).

6.9.2. Relative Health Expenditure

In order to assess the burden of the amount paid for each episode, we compared this amount to a fictious income, the "biweekly income", calculated by dividing the claimed annual income by 26. The proportion of this income paid for health care per episode is referred to as the "relative health expenditure" (RHE).
On average for all the paying clients, about 50% of the biweekly income was paid **per case** (Table 36d).
Enormous differences exist between the provinces: in Ghor the paying clients spent one and a half time their biweekly income on health care, in Wardak 80 % and in Takhar 20%.
Households with more than one paying client per two weeks spent all their income on health.

In the total sample and in all three provinces, least of the RHE is spent on children (Figure 24). In both Takhar and Wardak the RHE spent on females is higher than that spent on males. The opposite is the case in Ghor, to the extend that they even out for the total sample population (Figure 24).

Fee for service accounts for the lowest portion of the RHE in the total sample, but in Ghor it is transport that is the lowest (Table 35b-d).

We'd like to stress again that the big RHE may be exaggerated because of the little accurate method used to assess total income.

6.9.3. Pay for health care?

One of the issues addressed in the AHSSP was the possible revenue generating sources. Both the MOPH, the international donor community and NGOs were intersted to know where and how much to generate:

- fee for service
- revolving drug funds
- community health insurance schemes

All the interested parties control directly only the "PHC" health care sources, which claim at the most 25% of the RHE (Figure 25). A detailed analysis was made for each category of health care source. However, to make the discussion a little clear, they were regrouped into the following clusters:

"PHC" = BHW + Clinics & Hospitals
"Western" = BHW + Clinics & Hospitals + Private Physicians
"Drug Sellers" = Pharmacists + Compounders + Shopkeepers
"Traditional healers" = Mullahs + Hakim + Shrines + Others

	PHC	Western	Sellers	Traditionals
% client	43.46	12.31	18.33	17.69
% paid	17.99	22.01	97.90	78.26
Paid/visit	416	291	205	218
RHE	51.78	47.55	34.57	48.54
Avg. Biweekly	803	611	592	450

PHC sees most clients (Table 37a), but has the least paying (Table 37c). However, they make pay the clients with the biggest average biweekly income. The average extrapolated biweekly income of the paying groups is higher than the 394 PKR average of the total population, and this for all the service providers.

Most of the health expenditures goes to treatment, least for consult (Fig. 24).

The bulk of the patients visit BHW, Clinic/Hospital or Private Physician. Except for BHW, Clinic/Hospital and Shrine, more than 80% of the clients pay. Comparing average income of all clients of Clinic/Hospital (Table 38c) and the paying clients (Table 39f), it seems that this provider makes pay the richer clients. This is less obvious or not at all true for the other providers.

Most is paid in absolute value to Clinic/Hospital, Pharmacists and Hakim and Mullah (Table 39b). Comparing RHE in the total sample, only Hakim and Clinic/Hospital charge more than 50% of the biweekly income of their paying clients (Table 39g). In Ghor province however, only Private Physician and BHW charge less than half of the biweekly income of the paying clients.

Except for Private Physician and Mullah, paying clients tend to be less satisfied than non-paying clients (Table 40a). However, the non-satisfied paying clients make up the biggest proportion of all the clients of the Privat Physician (Table 40b).

Comparing the lowest and highest 25% income of the total sample:

	Q1	Q4
Sick	238	158
of which client	71%	82%
of which paid	62%	62%
average paid	201	478

% of biweekly income	284%	80%
felt better after	38%	47%

The higher income quartile: is less sick,
consults more frequently,
pays as frequently as the lowest,
pays twice as much in absolute value,
pays more than three times less in relative value,
feels more improvement afterwards.

6.10 Client satisfaction

Except for Clinic/Hospital, Hakim and unspecified Other sources of care, the majority of clients was satisfied with the health care source (Table 38c). Only for Hakim, more than half of the clients explicitely expressed unsatisfaction with the provided services or treatment (Table 38f). However more clients were unsatisfied than satisfied with the performance of Clinic/Hospital.

The BHW counts the most satisfaction (Table 38e) in all three provinces. This may be biased, since it was he who interviewed the households. However, the BHW also is among those with the lowest average number of visits per client (Table 38d), and when paid accounts for 90% of the total paid for the sickness episode (Table 39e). Both of these are calculated variables, extracted from as combination of answers from the questionnaire. Both indicate that clients are reasonably satisfied with the BHW.

In general, paying clients express less satisfaction than non-paying clients (Table 39j), and specifically for BHW and Clinic/Hospital this difference is important. This should be taken into account if one proposes these health care providers as sources of revenue for the health system.

Figure 26 shows the proportion of clients that expressed their satisfaction/unsatisfaction:

NP & S = Not Paid and Satisfied
P & S = Paid and Satisfied
P & U = Paid and Unsatisfied
NP & U = Not Paid and Unsatisfied

The high satisfaction rate with the PCH group is to be contributed to the very high (and possibly biased) satisfaction rate with the BHW.

House Hold Survey
Tables

Table 1
Number of HH seen by category of interviewer

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Basic HW	275 (90.16%)	155 (50.48%)	309 (100%)	738 (80.13%)
Mid Level HW	30 (9.84%)	49 (15.96%)		79 (8.58%)
Dental HW		42 (13.68%)		42 (4.56%)
Vaccinator		61 (19.87%)		61 (6.62%)
Total	305	307	309	921

Table 2a.
Sex of respondent by category of interviewer

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Basic HW	40	235	30	125	53	256	123	615
Mid Level HW	17	13	9	40			26	53
Dental HW				42				42
Vaccinator			15	46			15	46
Total	57	248	54	253	53	256	164	757

Table 2b.
Sex of respondent by category of interviewer
as percentage of total for each category

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Basic HW	14.56%	85.45%	19.35%	80.65%	17.15%	82.85%	16.67%	83.33%
Mid Level HW	56.67%	43.33%	18.37%	81.63%			32.91%	67.09%
Dental HW				100.00%				100.00%
Vaccinator			24.59%	75.41%			24.59%	75.41%
Total	18.69%	81.31%	17.59%	82.41%	17.15%	82.85%	17.81%	82.19%

Table 3a
Age in years of female respondents

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Average	42	37	41	40
Lowest	18	18	18	18
Highest	98	65	67	98

Table 3b
Age in years of male respondents

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total

Average	41	40	42	41
Lowest	15	10	16	10
Highest	98	99	80	99

Table 4
Relation of respondent to head of household

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Head	207 (67.87%)	195 (63.52%)	241 (77.99%)	643 (69.82%)
Wife 1	38 (12.46%)	36 (11.73%)	30 (9.71%)	104 (11.29%)
Brother	15 (4.92%)	25 (8.14%)	17 (5.50%)	57 (6.19%)
Mother	15 (4.92%)	13 (4.23%)	11 (3.56%)	39 (4.23%)
Son	7 (2.30%)	13 (4.23%)	6 (1.94%)	26 (2.82%)
Father	12 (3.93%)	11 (3.58%)	2 (0.65%)	25 (2.71%)
Uncle	1 (0.33%)	4 (1.30%)		5 (0.54%)
Nephew	2 (0.66%)	2 (0.65%)		4 (0.43%)
Brother in law	2 (0.66%)	2 (0.65%)		4 (0.43%)
Mother in law	1 (0.33%)	2 (0.65%)		3 (0.33%)
Brother's wife		1 (0.33%)	1 (0.33%)	2 (0.22%)
Cousin		1 (0.33%)	1 (0.33%)	2 (0.22%)
Others	2 (0.66%)			2 (0.22%)
Grand father	1 (0.33%)	1 (0.33%)		2 (0.22%)
Unspecified	1 (0.33%)			1 (0.11%)
Daughter in law	1 (0.33%)			1 (0.11%)
Father in law		1 (0.33%)		1 (0.11%)

*** More than 90% of total respondents are head, wife, mother, son or father.

Table 5
Distance in kilometres from nearest health facility

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	158 (51.80%)	90 (29.32%)	181 (58.58%)	429 (46.58%)
1-<2	54 (17.70%)	59 (19.22%)	88 (28.48%)	201 (21.82%)
2-<10	15 (4.92%)	60 (19.54%)	40 (12.94%)	115 (12.49%)
10-<15	20 (6.56%)	29 (9.45%)		49 (5.32%)
15+	58 (19.02%)	69 (22.48%)		127 (13.79%)

Table 6a
Housing pattern

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Average # residents/house	7.67	9.68	8.86	8.74
Average # rooms/house	2.52	3.07	3.10	2.90
Average # persons/room	3.63	3.44	3.12	3.40

Table 6b
Numbers of rooms per house
Frequency distribution

# Rooms	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
1	83 (27.21%)	32 (10.42%)	22 (7.12%)	137 (14.88%)
2	111 (36.39%)	101 (32.90%)	117 (37.86%)	329 (35.72%)
3	54 (17.70%)	76 (24.76%)	63 (20.39%)	193 (20.96%)
4	30 (9.84%)	58 (18.89%)	65 (21.04%)	153 (16.61%)
5	16 (5.25%)	22 (7.17%)	20 (6.47%)	58 (6.30%)
6	5 (1.64%)	8 (2.61%)	12 (3.88%)	25 (2.71%)
7	1 (0.33%)	2 (0.65%)	6 (1.94%)	9 (0.98%)
8	0 (0.00%)	5 (1.63%)	2 (0.65%)	7 (0.76%)
9	4 (1.31%)			4 (0.43%)
10+	1 (0.33%)	3 (0.98%)	2 (0.65%)	6 (0.65%)
	305	307	309	921

Table 6c
"Crowding": Number of persons/room
by size of house

# Rooms	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
1	5.20	5.19	5.91	5.31
2	3.45	3.44	3.27	3.38
3	2.86	3.39	2.98	3.11
4	2.51	3.22	2.43	2.75
5	2.64	2.82	2.55	2.68
6	1.80	2.21	2.04	2.05
7	0.43	2.36	2.57	2.29
8		1.93	3.38	2.34
9	2.50			2.50
10+	0.57	1.83	3.91	2.31
Total	3.63	3.44	3.12	3.40

Table 7a.
Primary Source of Water

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	T otal
Karez			74 (23.95%)	74 (8.03%)
River	171 (56.07%)	185 (60.26%)	105 (33.98%)	461 (50.05%)
Spring	131 (42.95%)	113 (36.81%)	53 (17.15%)	297 (32.25%)
Well	3 (0.98%)	9 (2.93%)	77 (24.92%)	89 (9.66%)

Table 7b.
Secondary Source of Water

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Karez			40 (46.51%)	40 (21.05%)
River	16 (32.00%)	14 (25.93%)	18 (20.93%)	48 (25.26%)
Spring	21 (42.00%)	34 (62.96%)	16 (18.60%)	71 (37.37%)
Well	13 (26.00%)	6 (11.11%)	12 (13.95%)	31 (16.32%)
Total	50 (16.39%)	54 (17.59%)	86 (27.83%)	190 (20.63%)

Table 7c.
Time in minutes to get water

Minutes	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<5	12 (3.93%)	51 (16.61%)	12 (1.88%)	75 (8.14%)
5-9	35 (11.48%)	47 (15.31%)	51 (16.50%)	133 (14.44%)
10-14	89 (29.18%)	63 (20.52%)	61 (19.74%)	213 (23.13%)
15-19	59 (19.34%)	21 (6.84%)	30 (9.71%)	110 (11.94%)
20-29	56 (18.36%)	53 (17.26%)	70 (22.65%)	179 (19.44%)
30-59	36 (11.80%)	44 (14.33%)	69 (22.33%)	149 (16.18%)
60+	18 (5.90%)	28 (9.12%)	16 (5.18%)	62 (6.73%)

Table 8.
Available toilet facilities.

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Kenarab	91 (29.84%)	170 (55.37%)	283 (91.59%)	544 (59.07%)
Outside	214 (70.16%)	130 (42.35%)	19 (6.15%)	363 (39.41%)
Pit		7 (2.28%)	7 (2.27%)	14 (1.52%)

Table 9a.
Demographic profile of survey population
Numbers

Age	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total		Total
Group	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F+M
0-1	53	36	35	44	33	39	121	119	240
1-4	131	124	127	128	128	152	386	404	790
5-9	112	109	159	150	170	162	441	421	862
10-14	83	87	98	111	98	138	279	336	615
15-19	40	64	67	70	64	90	171	224	395
20-24	77	46	73	51	54	63	204	160	364
25-29	56	47	68	59	44	50	168	156	324
30-34	42	50	48	47	56	42	146	139	285
35-39	58	44	33	42	51	33	142	119	261
40-44	30	40	33	33	48	35	111	108	219
45-49	9	25	17	20	20	42	46	87	133
50-54	11	37	26	19	24	30	61	86	147
55-59	12	21	6	17	7	14	25	52	77
60-64	15	15	8	16	15	30	38	61	99
65-69	3	10	4	12	2	7	9	29	38
70-74	6	6	5	10	5	10	16	26	42
75-79	2	1	0	2	2	2	4	5	9
80-84	3	2	2	1	3	3	8	6	14
85-89	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
90-94	1	3	1	2	3	2	5	7	12
95-99	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
All	744	769	810	835	828	945	2,382	2,549	4,931

Table 9b.
Demographic profile of survey population
Percentages

Age Group	Chor		Takhar		Wardak		Total		Total
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F+M
0-1	3.50%	2.38%	2.13%	2.67%	1.86%	2.20%	2.45%	2.41%	4.87%
1-4	8.66%	8.70%	7.72%	7.78%	7.22%	8.57%	7.83%	8.19%	16.02%
5-9	7.40%	7.20%	9.67%	9.12%	9.59%	9.14%	8.94%	8.54%	17.48%
10-14	5.49%	5.75%	5.96%	6.75%	5.53%	7.78%	5.66%	6.81%	12.47%
15-19	2.64%	4.23%	4.07%	4.26%	3.61%	5.08%	3.47%	4.54%	8.01%
20-24	5.09%	3.04%	4.44%	3.10%	3.05%	3.55%	4.14%	3.24%	7.38%
25-29	3.70%	3.11%	4.13%	3.59%	2.48%	2.82%	3.41%	3.16%	6.57%
30-34	2.78%	3.30%	2.92%	2.86%	3.16%	2.37%	2.96%	2.82%	5.78%
35-39	3.83%	2.91%	2.01%	2.55%	2.88%	1.86%	2.88%	2.41%	5.29%
40-44	1.98%	2.64%	2.01%	2.01%	2.71%	1.97%	2.25%	2.19%	4.44%
45-49	0.59%	1.65%	1.03%	1.22%	1.13%	2.37%	0.93%	1.76%	2.70%
50-54	0.73%	2.45%	1.58%	1.16%	1.35%	1.69%	1.24%	1.74%	2.98%
55-59	0.79%	1.39%	0.36%	1.03%	0.39%	0.79%	0.51%	1.05%	1.56%
60-64	0.99%	0.99%	0.49%	0.97%	0.85%	1.69%	0.77%	1.24%	2.01%
65-69	0.20%	0.66%	0.24%	0.73%	0.11%	0.39%	0.18%	0.59%	0.77%
70-74	0.40%	0.40%	0.30%	0.61%	0.25%	0.56%	0.32%	0.53%	0.85%
75-79	0.13%	0.07%	0.00%	0.12%	0.11%	0.11%	0.08%	0.10%	0.18%
80-84	0.20%	0.13%	0.12%	0.06%	0.17%	0.17%	0.16%	0.12%	0.28%
85-89	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.06%	0.02%	0.02%	0.04%
90-94	0.07%	0.20%	0.06%	0.12%	0.17%	0.11%	0.10%	0.14%	0.24%
95-99	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.06%
All	49.17%	50.83%	49.24%	50.76%	46.70%	53.30%	48.31%	51.69%	100.00%

Table 9c.
Some special age groups.

Under 1	4.87%(infants)
Under 2	9.27%(target group EPI)
Under 5	20.83%(young children)
Under 15	50.80%(all children)
Female 5-45	33.77%(target group EPI)
Female 15-45	15.68%(fertile women)

Table 9d.
Sex ratio

Age Group	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
0-1	67.9	125.7	118.2	98.3
1-4	94.7	100.8	118.8	104.7
5-9	97.3	94.3	95.3	95.5
10-14	104.8	113.3	140.8	120.4
15-19	160.0	104.5	140.6	131.0
20-24	59.7	69.9	116.7	78.4
25-29	83.9	86.8	113.6	92.9
30-34	119.0	97.9	75.0	95.2
35-39	75.9	127.3	64.7	83.8
40-44	133.3	100.0	72.9	97.3
45-49	277.8	117.6	210.0	189.1
50-54	336.4	73.1	125.0	141.0
55-59	175.0	283.3	200.0	208.0
60-64	100.0	200.0	200.0	160.5
65-69	333.3	300.0	350.0	322.2
70-74	100.0	200.0	200.0	162.5
75+	133.3	200.0	88.9	122.2

All	103.4	103.1	114.1	107.0

Table 9e.
Age/sex groups used in this report
Numbers

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	89	79	72	240
1-4	255	255	280	790
5-14	391	518	568	1,477
F15-44	303	322	317	942
M15-44	291	302	313	906
45-99	184	169	223	576
Females	744	810	828	2,382
Males	769	835	945	2,549
Total	1,513	1,645	1,773	4,931

Table 9f.
Age/sex groups used in this report
Percentages

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	5.88%	4.80%	4.06%	4.87%
1-4	16.85%	15.50%	15.79%	16.02%
5-14	25.84%	31.49%	32.04%	29.95%
F15-44	20.03%	19.57%	17.88%	19.10%
M15-44	19.23%	18.36%	17.65%	18.37%
45-99	12.16%	10.27%	12.58%	11.68%
Females	49.17%	49.24%	46.70%	48.31%
Males	50.83%	50.76%	53.30%	51.69%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 10a.
Size of house holds
Frequency distribution

Persons/ household	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
1	2 (0.66%)		2 (0.65%)	4 (0.43%)
2	29 (9.51%)	25 (8.14%)	24 (7.77%)	78 (8.47%)
3	49 (16.07%)	49 (15.96%)	35 (11.33%)	133 (14.44%)
4	58 (19.02%)	44 (14.33%)	41 (13.27%)	143 (15.53%)
5	53 (17.38%)	53 (17.26%)	52 (16.83%)	158 (17.16%)
6	45 (14.75%)	52 (16.94%)	47 (15.21%)	144 (15.64%)
7	39 (12.79%)	31 (10.10%)	32 (10.36%)	102 (11.07%)
8	17 (5.57%)	27 (8.79%)	30 (9.71%)	74 (8.03%)
9	6 (1.97%)	11 (0.65%)	21 (6.80%)	38 (4.13%)
10	4 (1.31%)	9 (0.65%)	18 (5.83%)	31 (3.37%)
11	1 (0.33%)	2 (0.65%)	5 (1.62%)	8 (0.87%)
12	1 (0.33%)	2 (0.65%)	2 (0.65%)	5 (0.54%)
13	1 (0.33%)	1 (0.33%)		2 (0.22%)
14		1 (0.33%)		1 (0.11%)

Table 10b.
Average size of household

	Average	STD
Ghor	4.96	2.02
Takhar	5.36	2.28
Wardak	5.74	2.40
Total	5.34	2.26

Table 10c.
Number of Under 5
per household

U5	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
0	89	29.18%	92	29.97%	105	33.98%	286	31.05%
1	104	34.10%	123	40.07%	78	25.24%	305	33.12%
2	100	32.79%	72	23.45%	105	33.98%	277	30.08%
3	10	3.28%	15	4.89%	20	6.47%	45	4.89%
4	0	0.00%	3	0.98%	1	0.32%	4	0.43%
5	2	0.66%	2	0.65%	0	0.00%	4	0.43%
	305		307		309		921	

Table 10d.
Number of Under 15
per household

U15	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
0	51	16.72%	41	13.36%	43	13.92%	135	14.66%
1	50	16.39%	53	17.26%	54	17.48%	157	17.05%
2	66	21.64%	48	15.64%	39	12.62%	153	16.61%
3	55	18.03%	60	19.54%	52	16.83%	167	18.13%
4	45	14.75%	51	16.61%	38	12.30%	134	14.55%
5	27	8.85%	28	9.12%	38	12.30%	93	10.10%
6	7	[illegible]0%	12	3.91%	29	9.39%	48	5.21%
7	3	3%	8	2.61%	12	3.88%	23	2.50%
8			3	0.98%	4	1.29%	7	0.76%
9			3	0.98%			3	0.33%
10	1	0.33%					1	0.11%
	305		[illegible]		309		921	

Table 11a
Mortality by age and sex

Age	Female	Male	Total	
<1	15 (18%)	14 (17%)	29 (35%)	+ 8 stillbirth!!!!
1-4	12 (14%)	10 (12%)	22 (26%)	(40.22%)
+5	18 (21%)	15 (18%)	33 (39%)	
All	45 (54%)	39 (46%)	84	

Table 11b
Mortality by probable cause

	<1	1-4	5+	Total
????	15	9	8	32
Diarrhea	3	3	2	8
Trauma	1	1	5	7
Whooping Cough	5	1	1	7
Measles		4	2	6
Tuberculosis			6	6
Tetanus	4			4
Stillbirth	8			
Swelling		1	2	3
Other		1	2	3
Malnutrition	1	1		2
Delivery			2	2
Weakness			1	1
Epilepsy			1	1
Paralysis		1		1
GI bleeding			1	1

The ???? includes many "God knows", "God"s willing" and "don"t know".

Table 11c.
Mortality and Natality

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Individuals/HH	4.96	5.36	5.74	5.34
Individuals	1,513	1,645	1,773	4,931
Deaths	48	23	21	84
CDR(/1000)	32	14	12	17
Births	108	94	89	291
CBR(/1000)	71	57	50	59
Rate of Natural Increase	40	43	38	42

Table 12a.
Percentage of over fives
that can Read and write

	Women	Men	Total
Ghor	0.18%	27.12%	16.38%
Takhar	0.48%	19.21%	10.72%
Wardak	1.56%	41.67%	28.88%
Total	0.77%	30.02%	18.53%

Table 12b.
Access to radio at home
of over five population

	Women	Men	Total
Ghor	32.36%	31.81%	32.07%
Takhar	43.18%	43.49%	43.34%
Wardak	49.14%	47.94%	48.50%

Total	42.00%	41.61%	41.80%

Table 12c.
Access to radio at home
of adult (>14y) population

	Women	Men	Total
Ghor	32.70%	33.90%	33.33%
Takhar	43.88%	43.03%	43.45%
Wardak	48.36%	48.23%	48.29%
Total	41.87%	41.91%	41.89%

Table 12d.
Occupation of Individuals 15 years and older
by Province and Sex

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Farm related		**78.83%**		**66.09%**		**37.78%**		**60.11%**
Farming	0.27%	78.83%	0.77%	65.84%		37.78%	0.35%	60.06%
Shepherd				0.25%				0.08%
Unskilled labour		**1.70%**		**7.23%**				**3.01%**
Labourer		1.70%		6.73%				2.69%
Peon				0.50%		0.44%		0.32%
Skilled labour		**1.22**		**6.49%**		**10.64%**		**6.27%**
Barber						0.67%		0.24%
Blacksmith				1.75%		1.33%		1.03%
Carpenter		0.73%				2.44%		1.11%
Cook						0.22%		0.08%
Driver						4.89%		1.74%
Electrician						0.22%		0.08%
Mason		0.49%		0.25%		0.67%		0.48%
Mechanicc						0.22%		0.08%
Weaver				4.49%				1.43%
Medical profession		**0.24%**		**0.75%**		**1.33%**		**0.80%**
BHW		0.24%		0.25%		0.22%		0.24%
Compounder				0.25%				0.08%
Doctor						0.22%		0.08%
Nurse						0.67%		0.24%
Vaccinator				0.25%				0.08%
Veterinarian						0.22%		0.08%
Other profession		**0.24%**		**1.25%**		**6.77%**		**2.85%**
Clerk		0.24%		0.75%		3.56%		1.58%
Engineer						0.67%		0.24%
Teacher				0.50%		2.44%		1.03%
Trader		4.14%		3.74%		0.44%		2.69%
Student		3.16%		2.49%		9.33%		5.15%
Mullah		3.89%		1.00%		4.67%		3.25%

None		6.57%		10.98%		28.67%		15.85%
Unspecified		0.49%	0.26%	1.00%		1.78%	0.09%	1.11%
No Work	99.73%	6.08%	98.98%	9.98%	100.00%	26.89%	99.57%	14.74%

Table 12e.
Occupation of Children Under 15 Years of Age
by Province and Sex

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Barber						0.20%		0.08%
Farming		3.65%		1.39%		4.07%		3.05%
Labourer				0.23%				0.08%
No Work	100.00%	92.70%	100.00%	84.76%	100.00%	68.23%	100.00%	80.63%
Shepherd				0.23%				0.08%
Student		3.65%		13.39%		26.68%		15.78%
Unspecified						0.81%		0.31%

Table 12f.
Years of schooling
of the male population

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
Number with 0	447	73.40%	517	77.98%	430	56.95%	1,394	68.77%
Number <3	18	2.96%	39	5.88%	81	10.73%	138	6.81%
Number <6	68	11.17%	58	8.75%	100	13.25%	226	11.15%
Number <9	60	9.85%	29	4.37%	68	9.01%	157	7.75%
Number <12	10	1.64%	10	1.51%	36	4.77%	56	2.76%
Number 12+	6	0.99%	10	1.51%	40	5.30%	56	2.76%
Average	0.65		0.50		0.98		0.73	

Table 13a.
Marital status by sex and age
Numbers

Females				Age	Males			
S	M	W	D	Group	S	M	W	D
505				0-4	522			
440	1			5-9	420	1		
273	7			10-14	334	2		
79	92			15-19	211	12	1	
10	194			20-24	94	64	1	
4	160	4		25-29	29	126	1	
5	139	3		30-34	10	129		
2	138		1	35-39	2	116	1	
1	101	10		40-44	2	102	4	
2	35	9		45-49		83	4	
3	37	21		50-54	1	83	2	
	12	13		55-59	1	46	5	
	13	24		60-64	1	54	5	
	2	7		65-69		25	3	1
	5	29		+70	2	38	8	
1324	936	120	1	Total	1629	881	35	1
101	824	17	1	Fertile	348	549	8	

Table 13b.
Marital status by sex and age group
Percentage per age group

Females S	Females M	Females W	Females D	Age Group	Males S	Males M	Males W	Males D
100.00%				0-4	100.00%			
99.77%	0.23%			5-10	99.76%	0.24%		
97.50%	2.50%			10-14	99.40%	0.60%		
46.20%	53.80%			15-19	94.20%	5.36%	0.45%	
4.90%	95.10%			20-24	59.12%	40.25%	0.63%	
2.38%	95.24%	2.38%		25-29	18.59%	80.77%	0.64%	
3.40%	94.56%	2.04%		30-34	7.19%	92.81%		
1.42%	97.87%		0.71%	35-39	1.68%	97.48%	0.84%	
0.89%	90.18%	8.93%		40-44	1.85%	94.44%	3.70%	
4.35%	76.09%	19.57%		45-49		95.40%	4.60%	
4.92%	60.66%	34.43%		50-54	1.16%	96.51%	2.33%	
	48.00%	52.00%		55-59	1.92%	88.46%	9.62%	
	35.14%	64.86%		60-64	1.67%	90.00%	8.33%	
	22.22%	77.78%		65-69		86.21%	10.34%	3.45%
	14.71%	85.29%		+70	4.17%	79.17%	16.67%	
55.61%	39.31%	5.04%	0.04%	Total	63.98%	34.60%	1.37%	0.04%
10.71%	87.38%	1.80%	0.11%	Fertile	38.45%	60.66%	0.88%	

S = single, M = married, W = widowed, D = divorced
Both for W and D, only are listed those widowed/divorced and not remarried at the time of the interview.

Married under 15 years of age were 8 females and 3 males, of which 1 female and 1 male under 10 years of age.

Table 13c.
Husband and wife:
age differences and
polygyny.

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Number of families with man and wife	294 (96.39%)	294 (95.77%)	277 (89.64%)	865 (93.92%)
Average age Men	40	39	42	41
Average age Women	30	29	32	30
Average difference in age between husband and wife	11	10	11	10
Average difference in age between husband and second wife	13	13	21	14
Average difference in age between first and second wife	5	3	11	6
Number of husbands with more than one wife	19 (6.46%)	16 (5.44%)	9 (3.25%)	44 (5.09%)

Note: only one husband (in Ghor) had three wifes and none more than three.

Table 14a.
Help during pregnancy
First source of care

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Pregnant	108	94	86	288
BHW	6 (5.56%)	2 (2.13%)	4 (4.65%)	12 (4.17%)
Dai		10 (10.64%)	9 (10.47%)	19 (6.60%)
Doctor		9 (9.57%)	6 (6.98%)	15 (5.21%)
Hakimjee	1 (0.93%)	1 (1.06%)		2 (0.69%)
Mullah	1 (0.93%)	5 (5.32%)	9 (10.47%)	15 (5.21%)
Nurse	1 (0.93%)	7 (7.45%)		8 (2.78%)
Total	9 (8.33%)	34 (36.17%)	28 (32.56%)	71 (24.65%)
None	99 (91.67%)	60 (63.83%)	58 (67.44%)	217 (75.35%)

Table 14b.
Help during pregnancy
Second source of care

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW				
Dai			3 (10.71%)	3 (4.23%)
Doctor				
Hakimjee	1 (11.11%)			1 (1.41%)
Mother		2 (5.88%)		2 (2.82%)
Mullah		1 (2.94%)	2 (7.14%	3 (4.23%)
Nurse		3 (8.82%)	1 (3.57%	4 (5.63%)
Total	1 (11.11%)	6 (17.65%)	6 (21.43%)	13 (18.31%)

Table 14c.
Help during pregnancy
Where?

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHC	1 (11.11%)	1 (2.94%)	1 (3.57%)	3 (4.23%)
Clinic	1 (11.11%)	8 (23.53%)		9 (12.68%)
Home	7 (77.78%)	19 (55.88%)	20 (71.43%)	46 (64.79%)
Hospital		6 (17.65%)	1 (3.57%)	7 (9.86%)
Mosque			3 (10.71%)	3 (4.23%)
Shrine			1 (3.57%)	1 (1.41%)
???			2 (7.14%)	2 (2.82%)

Table 15a.
Delivery

Who assisted

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Total	108	94	86	288
Dai	85 (78.70%)	49 (52.13%)	53 (61.63%)	187 (64.93%)
Daughter		1 (1.06%)	1 (1.16%)	2 (0.69%)
Doctor		1 (1.06%)	4 (4.65%)	5 (1.74%)
Mother	7 (6.48%)	12 (12.77%)	6 (6.98%)	25 (8.68%)
Mother In Law	11 (10.19%)	23 (24.47%)	12 (13.95%)	46 (15.97%)
Nurse		1 (1.06%)	2 (2.33%)	3 (1.04%)
Sister		1 (1.06%)		1 (0.35%)
Other		3 (3.19%)	3 (3.49%)	6 (2.08%)
None	5 (4.63%)	3 (3.19%)	5 (5.81%)	13 (4.51%)

Note: There is no way of assessing whether the Mother and Mother In Law were at the same time Dai or not.

Table 15b.
Place of delivery

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Home	106 (98.15%)	90 (95.74%)	77 (89.53%)	273 (94.79%)
Hospital		1 (1.06%)	5 (5.81%)	6 (2.08%)
???	2 (1.85%)	3 (3.19%)	4 (4.65%)	9 (3.13%)

Table 15c.
Still births

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
No help	3			3
Dai	2	1	1	4
Doctor		1		1
Total	5	2	1	8 (2.77%)

Table 15d.
Age at last delivery

Age Group	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
15-19	12 (11.11%)	11 (11.70%)	9 (10.59%)	32 (11.15%)
20-24	32 (29.63%)	31 (32.98%)	22 (25.88%)	85 (29.62%)
25-29	25 (23.15%)	24 (25.53%)	16 (18.82%)	65 (22.65%)
30-34	10 (9.26%)	14 (14.89%)	21 (24.71%)	45 (15.68%)
35-39	18 (16.67%)	10 (10.64%)	11 (12.94%)	39 (13.59%)
40-44	10 (9.26%)	2 (2.13%)	4 (4.71%)	16 (5.57%)
45-49	1 (0.93%)	2 (2.13%)	1 (1.18%)	4 (1.39%)
50-54			1 (1.18%)	1 (0.35%)

Table 15e.

Average age of the women that delivered

Ghor	27
Takhar	26
Wardak	28
Total	27

Table 15f.
Vaccination status of women that delivered

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Not vaccinated	108 (100%)	61 (65%)	70 (82%)	239 (83%)
Vaccinated		33 (35%)	15 (18%)	48 (17%)

Table 16a.
Average yearly income per house hold
by house hold size
in Pakistani Rupees

Person/ HH	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
1	3,773.86		10,487.56	7,130.71
2	4,132.82	12,358.13	8,122.78	7,996.82
3	4,691.09	12,431.74	13,991.15	9,990.29
4	5,820.62	9,967.57	7,783.70	7,659.44
5	7,396.43	8,388.64	20,251.53	11,960.05
6	8,162.28	10,304.09	9,604.82	9,406.54
7	9,410.72	10,754.93	9,058.60	9,708.78
8	10,161.34	10,467.86	10,475.20	10,400.42
9	12,603.25	16,814.05	9,816.44	12,282.09
10	10,467.10	17,637.16	8,962.81	11,675.27
11	18,798.06	14,473.24	4,885.73	9,021.65
12	9,968.67	179,232.59	16,109.70	80,130.65
13	14,240.96	29,451.36		21,846.16
14		26,926.96		26,926.96

Table 16b.
Average yearly income per head
by house hold size
in Pakistani rupees

Number/ HH	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
1	3,773.86		10,487.56	7,130.71
2	2,066.41	6,179.06	4,061.39	3,998.41
3	1,563.70	4,143.91	4,663.72	3,330.10
4	1,455.16	2,491.89	1,945.92	1,914.86
5	1,479.29	1,677.73	4,050.31	2,392.01
6	1,360.38	1,717.35	1,600.80	1,567.76
7	1,344.39	1,536.42	1,294.09	1,386.97
8	1,270.17	1,308.48	1,309.40	1,300.05
9	1,400.36	1,868.23	1,090.72	1,364.68

10	1,046.71	1,763.72	896.28	1,167.51
11	1,708.91	1,315.75	444.16	820.15
12	830.72	14,936.05	1,342.48	6,677.55
13	1,095.46	2,265.49		1,680.47
14		1,923.35		1,923.35

Table 16c.
Average yearly income
by province
in Pakistani rupees

	Average per HH	Average per head
Ghor	7,063.70	1,502.82
Takhar	12,144.82	2,610.64
Wardak	11,475.82	2,498.23
Total	10,237.69	2,201.28

Table 17a.
Average yearly income per head
by income level

	GHOR	TAKHAR	WARDAK	TOTAL
<500	345.90	353.25	311.44	332.68
500	778.17	723.96	715.34	743.36
1000	1,251.20	1,218.44	1,199.45	1,223.85
1500	1,749.36	1,691.22	1,735.79	1,724.05
2000	2,246.61	2,234.33	2,148.34	2,214.31
2500	2,795.38	2,678.14	2,692.00	2,718.78
3000	3,216.65	3,334.87	3,261.18	3,288.81
3500	3,700.95	3,789.62	3,732.13	3,744.10
4000	4,182.09	4,313.92	4,175.84	4,263.31
4500	4,704.26	4,774.33	4,764.68	4,750.17
5000		5,048.81	5,269.17	5,122.26
5500	5,791.32	5,609.78	5,755.88	5,686.53
6000	6,139.72	6,210.03	6,196.04	6,178.10
6500		6,799.06		6,799.06
7000	7,120.48	7,068.33		7,103.10
8000		8,414.68		8,414.68
8500		8,975.65		8,975.65
9000			9,129.00	9,129.00
9500			9,649.57	9,649.57
10000		10,097.61	10,220.92	10,179.82
11500		11,780.55		11,780.55
12000		12,341.52		12,341.52
13000		13,463.48		13,463.48
15000		15,146.42		15,146.42
16500		16,829.35	16,505.84	16,667.60
17000		17,031.31		17,031.31
17500			17,724.73	17,724.73
20000			20,492.64	20,492.64
21000			21,076.69	21,076.69
22000		22,439.13		22,439.13
25000		25,244.03		25,244.03
28000		28,048.92		28,048.92
33500		33,658.70		33,658.70
43000			43,169.12	43,169.12

62500	62,976.13	62,976.13
79500	79,566.62	79,566.62

Table 17b.
Average yearly income per head
by head in Pak. Rupees
frequency distribution

	GHOR	TAKHAR	WARDAK	TOTAL
<500	43	25	51	119
500	98	69	74	241
1000	62	61	56	179
1500	29	36	32	97
2000	29	29	23	81
2500	16	15	23	54
3000	6	19	16	41
3500	6	7	5	18
4000	3	10	3	16
4500	4	4	6	14
5000		4	2	6
5500	3	5	1	9
6000	4	2	5	11
6500		3		3
7000	2	1		3
8000		4		4
8500		1		1
9000			2	2
9500			1	1
10000		1	2	3
11500		1		1
12000		1		1
13000		2		2
15000		1		1
16500		1	1	2
17000		1		1
17500			1	1
20000			1	1
21000			1	1
22000		1		1
25000		1		1
28000		1		1
33500		1		1
43000			1	1
62500			1	1
79500			1	1

Table 17c.
Relative importance of each income level
by province

	GHOR	TAKHAR	WARDAK	TOTAL
<500	14.10%	8.14%	16.50%	12.92%
500	32.13%	22.48%	23.95%	26.17%
1000	20.33%	19.87%	18.12%	19.44%
1500	9.51%	11.73%	10.36%	10.53%
2000	9.51%	9.45%	7.44%	8.79%
2500	5.25%	4.89%	7.44%	5.86%

3000	1.97%	6.19%	5.18%	4.45%
3500	1.97%	2.28%	1.62%	1.95%
4000	0.98%	3.26%	0.97%	1.74%
4500	1.31%	1.30%	1.94%	1.52%
5000		1.30%	0.65%	0.65%
5500	0.98%	1.63%	0.32%	0.98%
6000	1.31%	0.65%	1.62%	1.19%
6500		0.98%		0.33%
7000	0.66%	0.33%		0.33%
8000		1.30%		0.43%
8500		0.33%		0.11%
9000			0.65%	0.22%
9500			0.32%	0.11%
10000		0.33%	0.65%	0.33%
11500		0.33%		0.11%
12000		0.33%		0.11%
13000		0.65%		0.22%
15000		0.33%		0.11%
16500		0.33%	0.32%	0.22%
17000		0.33%		0.11%
17500			0.32%	0.11%
20000			0.32%	0.11%
21000			0.32%	0.11%
22000		0.33%		0.11%
25000		0.33%		0.11%
28000		0.33%		0.11%
33500		0.33%		0.11%
43000			0.32%	0.11%
62500			0.32%	0.11%
79500			0.32%	0.11%

Table 17d.
Cumulative relative importance of each income level

	GHOR	TAKHAR	WARDAK	TOTAL
<500	14.10%	8.14%	16.50%	12.92%
500	46.23%	30.62%	40.45%	39.09%
1000	66.56%	50.49%	58.58%	58.52%
1500	76.07%	62.21%	68.93%	69.06%
2000	85.57%	71.66%	76.38%	77.85%
2500	90.82%	76.55%	83.82%	83.71%
3000	92.79%	82.74%	89.00%	88.17%
3500	94.75%	85.02%	90.61%	90.12%
4000	95.74%	88.27%	91.59%	91.86%
4500	97.05%	89.58%	93.53%	93.38%
5000	97.05%	90.88%	94.17%	94.03%
5500	98.03%	92.51%	94.50%	95.01%
6000	99.34%	93.16%	96.12%	96.20%
6500	99.34%	94.14%	96.12%	96.53%
7000	100.00%	94.46%	96.12%	96.85%
8000		95.77%	96.12%	97.29%
8500		96.09%	96.12%	97.39%
9000		96.09%	96.76%	97.61%
9500		96.09%	97.09%	97.72%
10000		96.42%	97.73%	98.05%
11500		96.74%	97.73%	98.15%
12000		97.07%	97.73%	98.26%
13000		97.72%	97.73%	98.48%
15000		98.05%	97.73%	98.59%
16500		98.37%	98.06%	98.81%
17000		98.70%	98.06%	98.91%

17500		98.70%	98.82%	99.02%
20000		98.70%	98.71%	99.13%
21000		98.70%	99.03%	99.24%
22000		99.02%	99.03%	99.35%
25000		99.35%	99.03%	99.46%
28000		99.67%	99.03%	99.57%
33500		100.00%	99.03%	99.67%
43000			99.35%	99.78%
62500			99.68%	99.89%
79500			100.00%	100.00%

Table 17e.
Total income in Rps by income level

	GHOR	TAKHAR	WARDAK	TOTAL
<500	77,641.70	59,959.61	106,929.39	244,530.70
500	405,596.66	300,168.29	347,012.69	1,052,777.64
1000	402,022.16	404,039.12	392,333.63	1,198,394.91
1500	225,605.24	341,366.58	279,867.94	846,839.76
2000	266,647.70	314,540.57	260,538.32	841,726.59
2500	161,492.44	211,040.05	328,669.38	701,201.87
3000	112,218.74	228,374.28	214,931.44	555,524.46
3500	100,256.34	165,735.45	97,257.49	363,249.28
4000	49,914.55	183,103.33	83,291.01	316,308.89
4500	84,733.69	105,351.74	143,524.64	333,610.07
5000		70,683.27	31,995.94	102,679.21
5500	81,173.45	168,293.50	17,267.65	266,734.60
6000	165,764.74	80,175.03	92,585.07	338,524.84
6500		75,058.90		75,058.90
7000	21,361.44	14,136.65		35,498.09
8000		143,049.48		143,049.48
8500		26,926.96		26,926.96
9000			82,275.26	82,275.26
9500			48,247.84	48,247.84
10000		30,292.83	61,452.51	91,745.34
11500		35,341.64		35,341.64
12000		37,024.57		37,024.57
13000		94,244.36		94,244.36
15000		45,439.25		45,439.25
16500		50,488.05	99,035.04	149,523.09
17000		34,062.61		34,062.61
17500			17,724.73	17,724.73
20000			40,985.27	40,985.27
21000			42,153.38	42,153.38
22000		67,317.40		67,317.40
25000		50,488.05		50,488.05
28000		336,587.01		336,587.01
33500		67,317.40		67,317.40
43000			215,845.61	215,845.61
62500			314,880.65	314,880.65
79500			238,699.85	238,699.85
Total	2,154,428.85	3,740,605.98	3,557,504.73	9,452,539.56

Table 17f.
Relative importance of each income level
measured against total income by province

	GHOR	TAKHAR	WARDAK	TOTAL
<500	3.60%	1.60%	3.01%	2.59%

500	18.83%	8.02%	9.75%	11.14%
1000	18.66%	10.80%	11.03%	12.62%
1500	10.47%	9.13%	7.87%	8.96%
2000	12.38%	8.41%	7.32%	8.90%
2500	7.50%	5.64%	9.24%	7.42%
3000	5.21%	6.11%	6.01%	5.88%
3500	4.65%	4.43%	2.73%	1.84%
4000	2.32%	4.90%	2.34%	1.35%
4500	3.93%	2.82%	4.03%	3.53%
5000		1.89%	0.90%	1.09%
5500	3.77%	4.50%	0.43%	2.82%
6000	7.69%	2.14%	2.60%	3.58%
6500		2.01%		0.79%
7000	0.99%	0.38%		0.38%
8000		3.82%		1.51%
8500		0.72%		0.28%
9000			2.31%	0.87%
9500			1.36%	0.51%
10000		0.81%	1.73%	0.97%
11500		0.94%		0.37%
12000		0.99%		0.39%
13000		2.52%		1.00%
15000		1.21%		0.48%
16500		1.35%	2.78%	1.58%
17000		0.91%		0.36%
17500			0.50%	0.19%
20000			1.15%	0.43%
21000			1.18%	0.45%
22000		1.80%		0.71%
25000		1.35%		0.53%
28000		9.00%		3.56%
33500		1.80%		0.71%
43000			6.07%	2.28%
62500			8.85%	3.33%
79500			6.71%	2.53%

Table 17g.
Cumulative importance of each income level measured against total income by province

	CHOR	TAKHAR	WARDAK	TOTAL
<500	3.60%	1.60%	3.01%	2.59%
500	22.43%	9.63%	12.76%	13.72%
1000	41.09%	20.43%	23.79%	26.40%
1500	51.56%	29.55%	31.66%	35.36%
2000	63.94%	37.96%	38.98%	44.27%
2500	71.43%	43.61%	48.22%	51.68%
3000	76.64%	49.71%	54.26%	57.56%
3500	81.30%	54.14%	56.99%	61.40%
4000	83.61%	59.04%	59.33%	64.75%
4500	87.55%	61.85%	63.37%	68.28%
5000	87.55%	63.74%	64.27%	69.37%
5500	91.31%	68.24%	64.75%	72.19%
6000	99.01%	70.39%	67.36%	75.77%
6500	99.01%	72.39%	67.36%	76.56%
7000	100.00%	72.77%	67.36%	76.94%
8000		76.59%	67.36%	78.45%
8500		77.31%	67.36%	78.74%
9000		77.31%	69.67%	79.61%
9500		77.31%	71.03%	80.12%

10000	78.12%	72.75%	81.09%
11500	79.07%	72.75%	81.40%
12000	80.06%	72.75%	81.65%
13000	82.58%	72.75%	82.85%
15000	83.79%	72.75%	83.33%
16500	85.14%	75.54%	84.91%
17000	86.05%	75.54%	85.27%
17500	86.05%	76.03%	85.46%
20000	86.05%	77.19%	85.89%
21000	86.05%	78.37%	86.34%
22000	87.85%	78.37%	87.05%
25000	89.20%	78.37%	87.59%
28000	98.20%	78.37%	91.15%
33500	100.00%	78.37%	91.86%
43000		84.44%	94.14%
62500		91.29%	97.47%
79500		100.00%	100.00%

Table 18a.
Number of HH with this type of income

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Salary(cash)	56	78	181	315
Salary(kind)	30	66	50	146
Farming	276	204	218	698
Business	38	23	15	76
Handicrafts	85	27	8	120
Remittence	2	5	31	38
Property sale	26	10	39	75
Others	21	4	5	30

Table 18b.
Percentage of HH with this income

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Salary(cash)	18.36%	25.41%	58.58%	34.20%
Salary(kind)	9.84%	21.50%	16.18%	15.85%
Farming	90.49%	66.45%	70.55%	75.79%
Business	12.46%	7.49%	4.85%	8.25%
Handicrafts	27.87%	8.79%	2.59%	13.03%
Remittence	0.66%	1.63%	10.03%	4.13%
Property sale	8.52%	3.26%	12.62%	8.14%
Others	6.89%	1.30%	1.62%	3.26%

Table 18c.
Total worth of this income in Pak. Rupees

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Salary(cash)	119,937	320,666	1,246,775	1,687,379
Salary(kind)	103,076	353,484	143,098	599,658
Farming	1,442,694	2,677,718	1,051,002	5,171,414
Business	226,858	146,415	146,877	520,150
Handicrafts	143,634	134,096	23,032	300,763
Remittence	4,842	14,238	839,005	858,084
Property sale	64,910	87,580	102,994	255,484
Others	48,476	6,409	4,723	59,608
Total	2,154,429	3,740,606	3,557,505	9,452,540
Biweekly	82,863	143,869	136,827	363,559

Table 18d.
Percentage of total worth of this income

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Salary(cash)	5.57%	8.57%	35.05%	17.85%
Salary(kind)	4.78%	9.45%	4.02%	6.34%
Farming	66.96%	71.59%	29.54%	54.71%
Business	10.53%	3.91%	4.13%	5.50%
Handicrafts	6.67%	3.58%	0.65%	3.19%
Remittence	0.22%	0.38%	23.58%	9.08%
Property sale	3.01%	2.34%	2.90%	2.70%
Others	2.25%	0.17%	0.13%	0.63%
Total	22.79%	39.57%	37.64%	

Table 18e.
Percentage of total mentions foreach income

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Salary(kind+cash)	16.10%	30.95%	25.25%	23.30%
Farming	51.69%	51.60%	51.57%	51.62%
Business	7.12%	5.82%	3.55%	5.62%
Handicrafts	15.92%	6.83%	1.89%	8.88%
Remittence	0.37%	1.26%	7.33%	2.81%
Property sale	4.87%	2.53%	9.23%	5.55%
Others	3.93%	1.01%	1.18%	2.22%

Table 19a.
Quartile deviation
of annual income per head
in Pak. Rupees by province

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Q1	669.64	875.00	677.36	730.81
Q2	1,092.74	1,487.70	1,263.39	1,280.73
Q3	1,943.97	2,841.67	2,407.61	2,337.96

Table 19b.
Number of Individuals
by income Quartile

Quartile	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
I	403	474	533	1417
II	422	441	472	1335
III	365	396	416	1131
IV	323	334	352	1048

Table 19c.
Number of inidviduals/household
by income quartile

Quartile	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
I	5.23	6.16	6.83	6.13
II	5.55	5.73	6.13	5.80
III	4.80	5.14	5.40	4.92
IV	4.25	4.39	4.57	4.56

Table 19d.

Number of children
By income quartile

Quartile	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
I	108	115	135	360
II	96	94	117	310
III	90	108	79	254
IV	80	75	73	246

Table 19e.
Number of children/household
by income quartile

Quartile	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
I	1.40	1.49	1.73	1.56
II	1.26	1.22	1.52	1.35
III	1.18	1.40	1.03	1.19
IV	1.05	0.99	0.95	1.07

Table 19f.
Number of deliveries
by income quartile

Quartile	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
I	33	27	25	86
II	20	22	25	67
III	29	25	14	63
IV	26	20	21	71

Table 19g.
Number of deliveries/household
by income quartile

Quartile	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
I	0.43	0.35	0.32	0.37
II	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.29
III	0.38	0.32	0.18	0.27
IV	0.34	0.26	0.27	0.31

Table 19h.
Number of sick
by income quartile

Quartile	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
I	81	91	65	230
II	75	73	58	213
III	68	63	54	176
IV	49	53	55	166

Table 19i.
Number of sick/household
by income quartile

Quartile	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
I	1.05	1.18	0.83	1.00
II	0.99	0.95	0.75	0.93
III	0.89	0.82	0.70	0.77
IV	0.64	0.70	0.71	0.72

Table 19j.
Number of deaths
by income quartile

Quartile	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
I	10	8	4	22
II	17	5	7	28
III	6	6	6	19
IV	10	2	3	15

Table 19k.
Number of deaths/household
by income quartile

Quartile	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
I	0.13	0.10	0.05	0.10
II	0.22	0.06	0.09	0.12
III	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.08
IV	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.07

Table 20a.
Frequency distribution of each income type by income quartile

	Ghor				Takhar				Wardak				Total			
Quartile	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Salary(cash)	21	11	14	10	24	23	18	13	32	39	52	58	74	64	94	8[illegible]
Salary(kind)	10	10	5	5	24	17	19	6	16	7	17	10	46	35	38	2[illegible]
Farming	63	71	68	74	33	48	55	68	51	56	54	57	150	172	175	19[illegible]
Business	1	6	13	18	1	7	11	4	1	3	2	9	3	20	22	2[illegible]
Handicrafts	19	13	24	29	9	8	7	3	0	3	3	2	27	31	29	3[illegible]
Remittence	0	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	6	7	16	5	7	10	1[illegible]
Property sale	1	2	9	14	2	1	1	6	2	11	10	16	5	16	20	3[illegible]
Others	7	4	6	4	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	11	9	6	[illegible]

Table 20b.
Proportion of each quartile in each incometype

	Ghor				Takhar				Wardak				Total			
Quartile	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Salary(cash)	37.50%	19.64%	25.00%	17.86%	30.77%	29.49%	23.08%	16.67%	17.68%	21.55%	28.73%	32.04%	23.49%	20.32%	29.84%	26.3[illegible]
Salary(kind)	33.33%	33.33%	16.67%	16.67%	36.36%	25.76%	28.79%	9.09%	32.00%	14.00%	34.00%	20.00%	31.51%	23.97%	26.03%	18.4[illegible]
Farming	22.83%	25.72%	24.64%	26.81%	16.18%	23.53%	26.96%	33.33%	23.39%	25.69%	24.77%	26.15%	21.49%	24.64%	24.79%	27.7[illegible]
Business	2.63%	15.79%	34.21%	47.37%	4.35%	30.43%	47.83%	17.39%	6.67%	20.00%	13.33%	60.00%	3.95%	26.32%	28.95%	38.1[illegible]
Handicrafts	22.35%	15.29%	28.24%	34.12%	33.33%	29.63%	25.92%	11.11%	0.00%	37.50%	37.50%	25.00%	22.50%	25.83%	24.17%	25.8[illegible]
Remittence	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	0.00%	6.45%	19.35%	22.58%	51.61%	15.16%	18.42%	26.32%	42.1[illegible]
Property sale	3.85%	7.69%	34.62%	53.85%	20.00%	10.00%	10.00%	60.00%	5.13%	28.21%	25.64%	41.03%	6.67%	21.33%	26.67%	44.[illegible]
Others	33.33%	19.05%	28.57%	19.05%	50.00%	25.00%	25.00%	0.00%	40.00%	40.00%	0.00%	20.00%	36.67%	30.00%	20.00%	13.3[illegible]

Table 20c.
Proportion of each income type by quartile (calculated on values)

	Ghor				Takhar				Wardak				Total			
Quartile	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q
Salary(cash)	14.97%	4.88%	6.49%	3.66%	26.12%	19.66%	11.67%	2.83%	32.77%	34.06%	42.81%	33.00%	23.50%	17.40%	24.94%	15.4
Salary(kind)	9.57%	6.43%	3.12%	4.15%	22.35%	13.60%	20.07%	3.08%	11.66%	5.03%	6.88%	2.20%	13.83%	8.33%	10.35%	3.7
Farming	61.75%	76.31%	71.75%	62.27%	38.68%	52.15%	54.92%	86.03%	52.08%	47.54%	38.83%	21.00%	52.44%	56.95%	54.68%	54.1
Business	0.74%	5.26%	6.13%	16.31%	0.66%	6.53%	8.95%	1.85%	0.24%	2.62%	1.81%	5.52%	0.55%	6.19%	4.23%	6.3
Handicrafts	6.78%	3.33%	4.60%	8.84%	8.10%	5.39%	3.59%	2.64%		1.57%	1.82%	0.16%	5.24%	4.93%	1.54%	2.7
Remittence		0.15%	0.82%		2.27%	0.67%	0.63%		0.84%	3.46%	3.76%	35.89%	1.14%	1.25%	2.06%	14.4
Property sale	0.74%	0.61%	3.69%	3.95%	1.11%	1.08%	0.17%	3.57%	0.72%	5.62%	4.09%	2.19%	0.88%	3.14%	2.33%	2.6
Others	5.46%	3.03%	3.41%	0.83%	0.71%	0.91%		0.00%	1.68%	0.04%	0.00%	0.05%	2.42%	1.81%	0.61%	0.1

Table 20d.
Proportion of total of each income type and quartile

	Ghor				Takhar				Wardak				Total			
Quartile	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q
Salary(cash)	1.34%	0.85%	1.57%	1.81%	1.79%	2.63%	2.50%	1.65%	1.94%	4.08%	8.45%	20.57%	1.66%	2.31%	4.91%	9.3
Salary(kind)	0.86%	1.12%	0.75%	2.05%	1.53%	1.82%	4.30%	1.80%	0.69%	0.60%	1.36%	1.37%	0.98%	1.11%	2.12%	2.3
Farming	5.54%	13.33%	17.32%	30.78%	2.65%	6.97%	11.77%	50.19%	3.09%	5.69%	7.66%	13.10%	3.71%	7.55%	11.13%	32.1
Business	0.07%	0.92%	1.48%	8.06%	0.04%	0.87%	1.92%	1.08%	0.01%	0.31%	0.36%	3.44%	0.04%	0.82%	0.86%	3.7
Handicrafts	0.61%	0.58%	1.11%	4.37%	0.56%	0.72%	0.77%	1.54%	0.00%	0.19%	0.36%	0.10%	0.57%	0.65%	0.39%	1.4
Remittence		0.03%	0.20%		0.16%	0.09%	0.13%		0.05%	0.41%	0.74%	22.38%	0.08%	0.17%	0.42%	8.5
Property sale	0.07%	0.11%	0.89%	1.95%	0.08%	0.14%	0.04%	2.08%	0.04%	0.68%	0.81%	1.36%	0.06%	0.42%	0.48%	1.5
Others	0.49%	0.53%	0.82%	0.41%	0.05%	0.12%			0.10%			0.03%	0.17%	0.24%	0.12%	0.1
Total	8.97%	17.47%	24.13%	49.43%	6.86%	13.37%	21.43%	58.34%	5.93%	11.98%	19.73%	62.36%	7.08%	13.26%	20.44%	59.3

Table 21a
Frequency distribution of children
by age group

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<6months	38	12.14%	29	9.06%	28	8.21%	95	9.75%
6-11months	32	10.22%	40	12.50%	40	11.73%	112	11.50%
12-17months	37	11.82%	35	10.94%	25	7.33%	97	9.96%
18-24months	37	11.82%	33	10.31%	35	10.26%	105	10.78%
2-3years	50	15.97%	64	20.00%	66	19.35%	180	18.48%
3-4years	69	22.04%	64	20.00%	61	17.89%	194	19.92%
4-5years	50	15.97%	55	17.19%	86	25.22%	191	19.61%
Total	313	32.14%	320	32.85%	341	35.01%	974	

Table 21b.
Number and proportion breastfed
by age group

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<6months	38	100.00%	29	100.00%	28	100.00%	95	100.00%
6-11months	31	96.88%	38	95.00%	39	97.50%	108	96.43%
12-17months	36	97.30%	32	91.43%	22	88.00%	90	92.78%
18-24months	33	89.19%	26	84.85%	25	71.43%	86	81.90%
2-3years	11	22.00%	28	43.75%	19	28.79%	58	32.22%
3-4years	2	2.90%	5	7.81%	1	1.64%	8	4.12%
4-5years	0	0.00%	1	1.82%	0	0.00%	1	0.52%
Total	151	48.24%	161	50.31%	134	39.30%	446	45.79%

Table 21c.
Average age to stop breastfeeding

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<6months	0	0	0	0
6-11months	0	5	1	3
12-17months	10	8	10	9
18-24months	19	9	13	13
2-3years	22	18	16	19
3-4years	24	21	20	22
4-5years	23	20	19	20
Total	23	19	18	20

Table 21d.
Number and proportion bottlefed
by age group

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<6months	0	0.00%	4	13.79%	0	0.00%	4	4.21%
6-11months	0	0.00%	15	37.50%	10	25.00%	25	22.32%
12-17months	2	5.41%	12	34.29%	9	36.00%	23	23.71%
18-24months	3	8.11%	14	42.42%	3	8.57%	20	19.05%
2-3years	3	6.00%	30	46.88%	26	39.39%	59	32.78%
3-4years	5	7.25%	28	43.75%	14	22.95%	47	24.23%
4-5years	6	12.00%	22	40.00%	27	31.40%	55	28.80%
Total	19	6.07%	125	39.06%	89	26.10%	233	23.92%

Table 21e.
Average Age to start bottle feeding

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<6months	0	2	0	2
6-11months	0	3	4	3
12-17months	8	5	6	5
18-24months	8	7	7	7
2-3years	8	5	8	6
3-4years	5	8	8	8
4-5years	3	7	8	7
Total	6	6	7	6

Table 21f.
Number and proportion receiving additional food
by age groups

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<6months	3	7.89%	3	10.34%	2	7.14%	8	8.42%
6-11months	24	75.00%	30	75.00%	25	62.50%	79	70.54%
12-17months	35	94.59%	34	97.14%	24	96.00%	93	95.88%
18-24months	36	97.30%	33	100.00%	32	91.43%	101	96.19%
2-3years	50	100.00%	63	98.44%	63	95.45%	176	97.78%
3-4years	68	98.55%	62	96.88%	58	95.08%	188	96.91%
4-5years	50	100.00%	53	96.36%	86	100.00%	189	98.95%
Total	266	84.98%	278	86.88%	290	85.04%	834	85.63%

Table 21g.
Average age additional food started

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total

<6months	5	4	2	4
6-11months	6	6	6	6
12-17months	7	7	8	7
18-24months	8	9	8	8
2-3years	7	9	8	8
3-4years	8	9	8	8
4-5years	7	9	8	8
Total	7	9	8	8

Table 22.
Type of food used
for complementary feeding

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
Cereal products		68.80%		71.18%		62.42%		67.38%
Bread	181	68.05%	113	40.65%	142	48.97%	436	52.28%
Rice			47	16.91%	18	6.21%	65	7.79%
Biscuit			36	12.95%	21	7.24%	57	6.83%
Soaked bread	2	0.75%	1	0.36%			3	0.36%
Boiled wheat			1	0.36%			1	0.12%
Dairy products		128.57%		33.46%		38.27%		66.91%
Milk	189	71.05%	82	29.50%	62	21.38%	333	39.93%
Curd	136	51.13%	4	1.44%	44	15.17%	196	23.50%
Milkcream	17	6.39%	7	2.52%	5	1.72%	29	3.48%
Oil and butter		27.82%		1.08%		15.51%		14.62%
Ghee	52	19.55%	1	0.36%	15	5.17%	68	8.15%
Butter	22	8.27%	2	0.72%	30	10.34%	54	6.47%
Prepared mixes		12.78%		79.50%		16.20%		36.09%
Soup	4	1.50%	132	47.48%	42	14.48%	178	21.34%
Shola			74	26.62%	2	0.69%	76	9.11%
Halwa	29	10.90%	14	5.04%	3	1.03%	45	5.40%
Milk&ghee	1	0.38%	1	0.36%			2	0.24%
Liquids		22.18%		18.34%		12.41%		17.51%
Tea	52	19.55%	20	7.19%	36	12.41%	108	12.95%
Rice water	7	2.63%	29	10.43%			36	4.32%
Juice			2	0.72%			3	0.36%
Other		15.04%		11.88%		31.03%		17.99%
Sugar			15	5.40%			15	1.80%
Candy	1	0.38%	10	3.60%			11	1.32%
Beans					9	3.10%	9	1.08%
Fruit	12	4.51%			9	3.10%	8	0.96%
Other	27	10.15%	8	2.88%	72	24.83%	107	12.83%
	N=266		N=278		N=290		N=834	

Table 23a.
Nutritional Status
Mid-arm circumference - Total Measured

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
12-17m	37 18.59%	33 14.60%	23 9.54%	93 13.96%
18-23m	36 18.09%	31 13.72%	34 14.11%	101 15.17%
24-35m	28 14.07%	50 22.12%	53 21.99%	131 19.67%
36-47m	55 27.64%	60 26.55%	50 20.75%	165 24.77%
48-59m	43 21.61%	52 23.01%	81 33.61%	176 26.43%
Total	199	226	241	666

Table 23b.
Nutritional Status
Mid-arm circumference - Malnourished

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
12-17m	16 43.24%	12 38.71%	8 34.78%	36 38.71%
18-23m	10 27.78%	8 25.81%	12 35.29%	30 29.70%
24-35m	4 14.29%	6 12.00%	10 18.87%	20 15.27%
36-47m	2 3.64%	1 1.67%	0 0.00%	3 1.82%
48-59m	3 6.98%	3 5.77%	1 1.23%	7 3.98%
Total	35 17.59%	30 13.27%	31 12.86%	96 14.41%

Table 23c.
Nutritional Status
Mid-arm circumference - Borderline

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
12-17m	11 29.73%	14 42.42%	9 39.13%	34 36.56%
18-23m	14 38.89%	4 12.90%	9 26.47%	27 26.73%
24-35m	10 35.71%	12 24.00%	22 41.51%	44 33.59%
36-47m	5 9.09%	13 21.67%	8 16.00%	26 15.76%
48-59m	3 6.98%	6 11.54%	5 6.17%	14 7.95%
Total	43 21.61%	49 21.68%	53 21.99%	145 21.77%

Table 23d.
Nutritional Status
Mid-arm circumference - Normal

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
12-17m	10 27.03%	7 21.21%	6 26.09%	23 24.73%
18-23m	12 33.33%	19 61.29%	13 38.24%	44 43.56%
24-35m	14 50.00%	32 64.00%	21 39.62%	67 51.15%
36-47m	48 87.27%	46 76.67%	42 84.00%	136 82.42%
48-59m	37 86.05%	43 82.69%	75 92.59%	155 88.07%
Total	121 60.80%	147 65.04%	157 65.15%	425 63.81%

Table 23e.
Vaccination status
in children <5 years old

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
Total <5	267	291	310	868

Claim I	34.46%	62.54%	59.35%	52.74%
Card I	76.09%	60.99%	64.67%	65.50%
Seen I	100.00%	95.60%	98.37%	97.60%
BCG I	78.26%	94.25%	93.92%	90.83%
Claim II	28.09%	10.65%	37.74%	25.69%
Card II	64.13%	14.29%	47.83%	37.77%
Seen II	81.52%	17.03%	63.04%	48.47%
BCG II	84.00%	100.00%	97.41%	93.24%
Claim III	0.37%	0.34%	7.10%	2.76%
Card III	1.09%	0.55%	9.78%	4.37%
Seen III	1.09%	0.55%	11.96%	5.24%
BCG III	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Total <5 = in the households that answered the questions
Claim = claimed vaccinated
Card = card seen and verified
Seen = child claimed vaccinated seen
BCG = BCG scar seen
I,II & III = first, second and third vaccination claimed

Table 24a
Age/sex distribution of disabled

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
1-4	2	7.41%					2	2.47%
5-14	4	14.81%	7	23.33%	6	25.00%	17	20.99%
F15-44	1	3.70%	2	6.67%	2	8.33%	5	6.17%
M15-44	6	22.22%	12	40.00%	7	29.17%	25	30.86%
45-99	14	51.85%	9	30.00%	9	37.50%	32	39.51%
Females	6	22.22%	9	30.00%	6	25.00%	21	25.93%
Males	21	77.78%	21	70.00%	18	75.00%	60	74.07%
Total	27	33.33%	30	37.04%	24	29.63%	81	100.00%

Table 24b.
Proportion disabled of
each age/sex group

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
1-4	0.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%
5-14	1.02%	1.35%	1.06%	1.15%
F15-44	0.33%	0.62%	0.63%	0.53%
M15-44	2.06%	3.97%	2.24%	2.76%
45-99	7.61%	5.33%	4.04%	5.56%
Females	0.81%	1.11%	0.72%	0.88%
Males	2.73%	2.51%	1.90%	2.35%
Total	1.78%	1.82%	1.35%	1.64%

Table 24d.
Literacy among disabled

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1								
1-4	0.00%							0.00%
5-14	0.00%		0.00%		1	16.67%	1	5.88%
F15-44	0.00%		0.00%			0.00%		0.00%

M15-44	3	50.00%	2	16.67%	2	28.57%	7	28.00%
45-99	6	42.86%		0.00%	1	11.11%	7	21.88%
Females		0.00%		0.00%	1	16.67%	1	4.76%
Males	9	42.86%	2	9.52%	3	16.67%	14	23.33%
Total	9	33.33%	2	6.67%	4	16.67%	15	18.52%

Table 25a.
Cause of disability

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
Mine	1	3.70%	2	6.67%	1	4.17%	4	4.94%
War injury	4	14.81%	8	26.67%	5	20.83%	17	20.99%
Accident	2	7.41%	6	20.00%	8	33.33%	16	19.75%
Other	20	74.07%	14	46.67%	10	41.67%	44	54.32%

Table 25b.
Type of disability

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
Eye	9	33.33%	6	20.00%	1	4.17%	16	19.75%
Arm	2	7.41%	4	13.33%	1	4.17%	7	8.64%
Hand	1	3.70%	4	13.33%	8	33.33%	13	16.05%
Leg	1	3.70%	8	26.67%	3	12.50%	12	14.81%
Foot	5	18.52%	5	16.67%	8	33.33%	18	22.22%
Other	9	33.33%	3	10.00%	3	12.50%	15	18.52%

Table 25c.
Occupation of adult disabled males

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
None	2	13.33%	0	0.00%	4	33.33%	6	14.63%
Farming	11	73.33%	11	78.57%	7	58.33%	29	70.73%
Other	2	13.33%	3	21.43%	1	8.33%	6	14.63%
Mullah	1	6.67%					1	2.44%
Weaver			1	7.14%			1	2.44%
BHW			1	7.14%			1	2.44%
Driver					1	8.33%	1	2.44%
Trader	1	6.67%	1	7.14%			2	4.88%

Table 25d.
Seriousness of handicap

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
Funtion	21	77.78%	26	86.67%	17	70.83%	64	79.01%
Toilet	19	70.37%	30	100.00%	22	91.67%	71	87.65%

Table 26
Diagnostic Scheme

The following scheme was followed to interpret the complaints registered into "diagnoses". One episode could have several diagnoses.

A.R.I. = cough (dry or productive) with fever, less than 2 months
sore throat with fever, less than 2 months
Suspected T.B. = productive cough for more than 2 months
cough with blood in sputum or red sputum
C.R.D. = symptoms for more than 2 months, but no T.B.
Sore throat = without fever
Ear infection = all ear discharge and ear pain even when in junction with A.R.I.

Diarrhea = more than 4 stools a day, without blood or mucus
Dysentery = diarrhea with blood or mucus in stools
G.I. complaints = liquid stools, but less than 4 times a day; colics and vomiting combined; flatulence
Colic = without any other G.I. symptom
Vomiting = without any other G.I. symptom
Worms = if mentioned, regardless of other symptoms

Suspected Malaria = Fever with chills, headache, body pain, joint pain, loss of consciousness, vomiting, and no other specific diagnosis

Fever = not associated with any of the above

Joint Pain and Back Pain = not associated with any of the above

Eye infection = regardless of other diagnoses

	PHC	Western	Sellers	Traditionals
% client	43.46	55.77	18.33	17.69
% paid	17.99	40.00	97.90	78.26
Paid/visit	416	291	205	218
RHE	51.78	47.55	34.57	48.54
Avg. Biweekly	803	611	592	450

PHC sees most clients (Table 37a), but has the least paying (Table 37c). However, they make pay the clients with the biggest average biweekly income. The average extrapolated biweekly income of the paying groups is higher than the 394 PKR average of the total population, and this for all the service providers.

Most of the health expenditures goes to treatment, least for consult (Fig. 24).

The bulk of the patients visit BHW, Clinic/Hospital or Private Physician. Except for BHW, Clinic/Hospital and Shrine, more than 80% of the clients pay. Comparing average income of all clients of Clinic/Hospital (Table 38c) and the paying clients (Table 39f), it seems that this provider makes pay the richer clients. This is less obvious or not at all true for the other providers.

Most is paid in absolute value to Clinic/Hospital, Pharmacists and Hakim and Mullah (Table 39b). Comparing RHE in the total sample, only Hakim and Clinic/Hospital charge more than 50% of the biweekly income of their paying clients (Table 39g). In Ghor province however, only Private Physician and BHW charge less than half of the biweekly income of the paying clients.

Except for Private Physician and Mullah, paying clients tend to be less satisfied than non-paying clients (Table 40a). However, the non-satisfied paying clients make up the biggest proportion of all the clients of the Privat Physician (Table 40b).

Comparing the lowest and highest 25% income of the total sample:

	Q1	Q4
Sick	238	158
of which client	71%	82%
of which paid	62%	62%
average paid	201	478

Table 26e.
Morbidity
Sore Throat

<1	0 0.00%	1 5.88%	0 0.00%	1 2.94%
1-4	0 0.00%	4 5.63%	1 2.38%	5 2.94%
5-14	1 1.96%	0 0.00%	2 4.35%	3 1.99%
F15-44	3 5.17%	8 12.50%	2 3.85%	13 7.47%
M15-44	4 9.52%	1 2.50%	3 10.00%	8 7.14%
45+	3 6.12%	5 14.71%	3 7.14%	11 8.80%
Females	6 4.03%	16 10.06%	6 4.80%	28 6.42%
Males	5 4.07%	3 2.48%	5 4.85%	13 3.75%
Total	11 4.04%	19 6.79%	11 4.82%	41 5.26%

Table 26f.
Morbidity
Ear Infection

<1	2 13.33%	2 11.76%	2 12.50%	6 12.50%
1-4	8 14.04%	15 21.13%	3 7.14%	26 15.29%
5-14	11 21.57%	6 11.11%	0 0.00%	17 11.26%
F15-44	7 12.07%	2 3.13%	1 1.92%	10 5.75%
M15-44	5 11.90%	1 2.50%	0 0.00%	6 5.36%
45+	0 0.00%	1 2.94%	2 4.76%	3 2.40%
Females	20 13.42%	17 10.69%	6 4.80%	43 9.93%
Males	13 10.57%	10 8.26%	2 1.94%	25 7.20%
Total	33 12.13%	27 9.64%	8 3.51%	68 8.72%

Table 26g.
Morbidity
TB suspect

<1	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
1-4	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
5-14	3 5.88%	3 5.56%	1 2.17%	7 4.64%
F15-44	7 12.07%	12 18.75%	6 11.54%	25 14.37%
M15-44	3 7.14%	2 5.00%	1 3.33%	6 5.36%
45+	13 26.53%	7 20.59%	11 26.19%	31 24.80%
Females	17 11.41%	20 12.58%	13 10.40%	50 11.55%
Males	9 7.32%	4 3.31%	6 5.83%	19 5.48%
Total	26 9.56%	24 8.57%	19 8.33%	69 8.85%

Table 27a.
Morbidity
Gastro Intestinal Tract

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	13 86.67%	16 94.12%	11 68.75%	40 83.33%
1-4	56 98.25%	61 85.92%	34 80.95%	151 88.82%
5-14	36 70.59%	38 70.37%	25 54.35%	99 65.56%
F15-44	42 72.41%	36 56.25%	24 46.15%	102 58.62%
M15-44	31 73.81%	23 67.50%	12 40.00%	66 58.93%
45+	25 51.02%	23 67.65%	16 38.10%	64 51.20%
Females	112 75.17%	116 72.96%	68 54.40%	296 68.36%
Males	91 73.98%	81 66.94%	54 52.43%	226 65.13%
Total	203 74.63%	197 70.36%	122 53.51%	522 66.92%

Table 27b.
Morbidity
Diarrhea

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	11	73.33%	12	70.59%	4	25.00%	27	56.25%
1-4	47	82.46%	35	49.30%	20	47.62%	102	60.00%
5-14	7	13.73%	2	3.70%	3	6.52%	12	7.95%
F15-44	4	6.90%	0	0.00%	1	1.92%	5	2.87%
M15-44	2	4.76%	2	5.00%	2	6.67%	6	5.36%
45+	2	4.08%	0	0.00%	2	4.76%	4	3.20%
Females	42	28.19%	24	15.09%	14	11.20%	80	18.48%
Males	31	25.20%	27	22.31%	18	17.48%	76	21.90%
Total	73	26.84%	51	18.21%	32	14.04%	156	20.00%

Table 27c.
Morbidity
Dysentery

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	1	6.67%	0	0.00%	1	6.25%	2	4.17%
1-4	2	3.51%	9	12.68%	1	7.14%	14	8.24%
5-14	7	13.73%	5	9.26%	3	6.52%	15	9.93%
F15-44	1	1.72%	2	3.13%	3	5.77%	6	3.45%
M15-44	5	11.90%	5	12.50%	2	6.67%	12	10.71%
45+	2	4.08%	3	8.82%	1	2.38%	6	4.80%
Females	11	7.38%	14	8.81%	5	4.00%	30	6.93%
Males	7	5.69%	10	8.26%	8	7.77%	25	7.20%
Total	18	6.62%	24	8.57%	13	5.70%	55	7.05%

Table 27d.
Morbidity
Gastro Intestinal Complaints

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	0	0.00%	1	5.88%	2	12.50%	3	6.25%
1-4	2	3.51%	6	8.45%	4	9.52%	12	7.06%
5-14	7	13.73%	13	24.07%	5	10.87%	25	16.56%
F15-44	14	24.14%	15	23.44%	4	7.69%	33	18.97%
M15-44	5	11.90%	7	17.50%	4	13.33%	16	14.29%
45+	7	14.29%	11	32.35%	6	14.29%	24	19.20%
Females	21	14.09%	33	20.75%	15	12.00%	69	15.94%
Males	14	11.38%	20	16.53%	10	9.71%	44	12.68%
Total	35	12.87%	53	18.93%	25	10.96%	113	14.49%

Table 27e.
Morbidity
Vomiting

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	1	6.67%	1	5.88%	3	18.75%	5	10.42%
1-4	3	5.26%	5	7.04%	2	4.76%	10	5.88%
5-14	1	1.96%	3	5.56%	1	2.17%	5	3.31%
F15-44	5	8.62%	5	7.81%	2	3.85%	12	6.90%
M15-44	3	7.14%	3	7.50%	1	3.33%	7	6.25%
45+	3	6.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	2.40%
Females	10	6.71%	13	8.18%	5	4.00%	28	6.47%
Males	6	4.88%	4	3.31%	4	3.88%	14	4.03%

Total	16 5.68%	17 6.07%	9 3.95%	42 5.38%

Table 27f.
Morbidity
Colics

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	0 0.00%	2 11.76%	1 6.25%	3 5.25%
1-4	2 3.51%	6 8.45%	5 11.90%	13 7.65%
5-14	14 27.45%	15 27.78%	13 28.26%	42 27.81%
F15-44	18 31.03%	14 21.88%	14 26.92%	46 26.44%
M15-44	16 38.10%	6 15.00%	3 10.00%	25 22.32%
45+	11 22.45%	9 26.47%	7 16.67%	27 21.60%
Females	28 18.79%	32 20.13%	29 23.20%	89 20.55%
Males	33 26.83%	20 16.53%	14 13.59%	67 19.31%
Total	61 22.43%	52 18.57%	43 18.86%	156 20.00%

Table 28a.
Morbidity
Worms

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
1-4	5 8.77%	5 7.04%	3 7.14%	13 7.65%
5-14	2 3.92%	6 11.11%	0 0.00%	8 5.30%
F15-44	0 0.00%	1 1.56%	0 0.00%	1 0.57%
M15-44	1 2.38%	2 5.00%	0 0.00%	3 2.68%
45+	1 2.04%	0 0.00%	1 2.38%	2 1.60%
Females	5 3.36%	7 4.40%	1 0.80%	13 3.00%
Males	4 3.25%	7 5.79%	3 2.91%	14 4.03%
Total	9 3.31%	14 5.00%	4 1.75%	27 3.46%

Table 28b
Morbidity
Suspected Malaria

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
1-4	0 0.00%	2 2.82%	0 0.00%	2 1.18%
5-14	6 11.76%	4 7.41%	3 6.52%	13 8.61%
F15-44	4 6.90%	4 6.25%	1 1.92%	9 5.17%
M15-44	7 16.67%	6 15.00%	1 3.33%	14 12.50%
45+	2 4.08%	3 8.82%	0 0.00%	5 4.00%
Females	9 6.04%	9 5.66%	3 2.40%	21 4.85%
Males	10 8.13%	10 8.26%	2 1.94%	22 6.34%
Total	19 6.99%	19 6.79%	5 2.19%	43 5.51%

Table 28c.
Morbidity
Fever without other Symptoms

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	1 6.67%	0 0.00%	3 18.75%	4 8.33%
1-4	1 1.75%	5 7.04%	2 4.76%	8 4.71%
5-14	1 1.96%	1 1.85%	3 6.52%	5 3.31%

F15-44	2	1.45%	3	4.69%	6	11.54%	11	6.32%
M15-44	2	4.76%	4	10.00%	3	10.00%	9	8.04%
45+	3	6.12%	3	8.82%	4	9.52%	10	8.00%
Females	2	1.34%	6	3.77%	12	9.60%	20	4.62%
Males	8	6.50%	10	8.26%	9	8.74%	27	7.38%
Total	10	3.68%	16	5.71%	21	9.21%	47	6.03%

Table 28d.
Morbidity
Eye Infection

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	1	6.67%	1	5.88%	0	0.00%	2	4.17%
1-4	4	7.02%	3	4.23%	2	4.76%	9	5.29%
5-14	8	15.69%	7	12.96%	0	0.00%	15	9.93%
F15-44	10	17.24%	2	3.13%	4	7.69%	16	9.20%
M15-44	7	16.67%	5	12.50%	3	10.00%	15	11.39%
45+	9	18.37%	6	17.65%	5	11.90%	20	16.00%
Females	20	13.42%	11	6.92%	9	7.20%	40	9.24%
Males	19	15.45%	13	10.74%	5	4.85%	37	10.66%
Total	39	14.34%	24	8.57%	14	6.14%	77	9.87%

Table 28e.
Morbidity
Joint Pain

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
1-4	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	2.38%	1	0.59%
5-14	1	1.96%	1	1.85%	2	4.35%	4	2.65%
F15-44	1	1.72%	5	7.81%	5	9.62%	11	6.32%
M15-44	3	7.14%	5	12.50%	3	10.00%	11	9.82%
45+	6	12.24%	3	8.82%	3	7.14%	12	9.60%
Females	4	2.68%	7	4.40%	9	7.20%	20	4.62%
Males	7	5.69%	7	5.79%	5	4.85%	19	5.48%
Total	11	4.04%	14	5.00%	14	6.14%	39	5.00%

Table 28f.
Morbidity
Back Pain

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
1-4	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
5-14	0	0.00%	1	1.85%	0	0.00%	1	0.66%
F15-44	2	3.45%	5	7.81%	2	3.85%	9	5.17%
M15-44	1	2.38%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.89%
45+	0	0.00%	4	11.76%	1	2.38%	5	4.00%
Females	2	1.34%	8	5.03%	3	2.40%	13	3.00%
Males	1	0.81%	2	1.65%	0	0.00%	3	0.86%
Total	3	1.10%	10	3.57%	3	1.32%	16	2.05%

Table 29b.
Morbidity
Other

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	

<1	0	0.00%	1	5.88%	0	0.00%	1	2.08%
1-4	1	1.75%	14	19.72%	0	0.00%	15	8.82%
5-14	3	5.88%	9	16.67%	0	0.00%	12	7.95%
F15-44	2	3.45%	10	15.63%	2	3.85%	14	8.05%
M15-44	2	4.76%	9	22.50%	0	0.00%	11	9.82%
45+	7	14.29%	8	23.53%	0	0.00%	15	12.00%
Females	8	5.37%	29	18.24%	2	1.60%	39	9.01%
Males	7	5.69%	22	18.18%	0	0.00%	29	8.36%
Total	15	5.51%	51	18.21%	0	0.00%	66	8.46%

Table 29b.
Morbidity
Less frequently reported afflictions.

Epilepsy	6	9.09%
Mouth sores	6	9.09%
Weakness	5	7.58%
Anorexia	4	6.06%
Burn	4	6.06%
Edema	4	6.06%
Urinary	4	6.06%
Constipation	3	4.55%
Body ache	2	3.03%
Hemiplegia	2	3.03%
Measles	2	3.03%
Exophtalmia	1	1.52%
Inguinal hernia	1	1.52%
Irritation	1	1.52%
Rectal bleeding	1	1.52%
Tooth Ache	1	1.52%
Vaginal bleeding	1	1.52%
Other	25	37.88%

Table 30a.
Clients receiving one drug

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	9	90.00%	7	50.00%	8	66.67%	24	66.67%
1-4	9	24.32%	33	58.93%	28	70.00%	70	52.63%
5-14	4	14.29%	23	56.10%	25	62.50%	52	47.71%
F15-44	12	30.77%	34	61.82%	32	68.09%	78	55.32%
M15-44	10	38.46%	17	53.13%	16	66.67%	43	52.44%
45+	11	36.67%	12	46.15%	24	66.67%	47	51.09%
Females	30	32.97%	75	56.39%	71	65.74%	176	53.01%
Males	33	41.77%	51	56.04%	63	69.23%	147	56.32%
Total	63	37.06%	126	56.25%	134	67.34%	323	54.47%

Table 30b.
Clients receiving two drugs

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	3	30.00%	6	42.86%	6	50.00%	15	41.67%
1-4	9	24.32%	27	48.21%	25	62.50%	61	45.86%
5-14	5	17.86%	11	26.83%	19	47.50%	35	32.11%
F15-44	8	20.51%	28	50.91%	28	59.57%	64	45.39%
M15-44	8	30.77%	12	37.50%	11	45.83%	31	37.80%

45+	9	30.00%	8	30.77%	17	47.22%	34	36.96%
Females	19	20.88%	57	42.86%	57	52.78%	133	40.06%
Males	23	29.11%	35	38.46%	49	53.85%	107	41.00%
Total	42	24.71%	92	41.07%	106	53.27%	240	40.47%

Table 30c.
Clients receiving three drugs

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	1	10.00%	3	21.43%	2	16.67%	6	16.67%
1-4	4	10.81%	12	21.43%	15	37.50%	31	23.31%
5-14	3	10.71%	3	7.32%	11	27.50%	17	15.60%
F15-44	5	12.82%	18	32.73%	24	51.06%	47	33.33%
M15-44	4	15.38%	6	18.75%	8	33.33%	18	21.95%
45+	4	13.33%	4	15.38%	13	36.11%	21	22.83%
Females	10	10.99%	30	22.56%	45	41.67%	85	25.60%
Males	11	13.92%	16	17.58%	28	30.77%	55	21.07%
Total	21	12.35%	46	20.54%	73	36.68%	140	23.61%

Table 30d.
Clients receiving four drugs

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
1-4	3	8.11%	1	1.79%	6	15.00%	10	7.52%
5-14	1	3.57%	2	4.88%	4	10.00%	7	6.42%
F15-44	3	7.69%	14	25.45%	8	17.02%	25	17.73%
M15-44	2	7.69%	3	9.38%	5	20.83%	10	12.20%
45+	2	6.67%	1	3.85%	6	16.67%	9	9.78%
Females	5	5.49%	17	12.78%	16	14.81%	38	11.45%
Males	6	7.59%	4	4.40%	13	14.29%	23	8.81%
Total	11	6.47%	21	9.38%	29	14.57%	61	10.29%

Table 30e.
Clients receiving five drugs

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
1-4	1	2.70%	0	0.00%	3	7.50%	4	3.01%
5-14	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
F15-44	1	2.56%	5	9.09%	1	2.13%	7	4.96%
M15-44	0	0.00%	2	6.25%	2	8.33%	4	4.88%
45+	0	0.00%	1	3.85%	2	5.56%	3	3.26%
Females	2	2.20%	6	4.51%	4	3.70%	12	3.61%
Males	0	0.00%	2	2.20%	4	4.40%	6	2.30%
Total	2	1.18%	8	3.57%	8	4.02%	18	3.04%

Table 31a.
Clients receiving antibiotics

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	7	70.00%	3	21.43%	5	41.67%	15	41.67%
1-4	10	27.03%	17	30.36%	23	57.50%	50	33.59%
5-14	5	17.86%	3	7.32%	17	42.50%	25	22.94%

F15-44	4	10.26%	12	21.82%	24	51.06%	40	28.37%
M15-44	4	15.38%	5	15.63%	8	33.33%	17	20.73%
45+	4	13.33%	4	15.38%	14	32.56%	22	23.91%
Females	16	17.58%	25	18.80%	50	46.80%	91	27.41%
Males	18	22.78%	19	20.86%	41	45.05%	78	29.89%
Total	34	20.00%	44	19.64%	91	45.73%	169	28.50%

Table 31b.
Clients receiving injections

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
1-4	0	0.00%	10	17.86%	1	2.50%	11	8.27%
5-14	1	3.57%	2	4.88%	0	0.00%	3	2.75%
F15-44	6	15.38%	13	23.64%	9	19.15%	28	19.86%
M15-44	2	7.69%	5	15.63%	5	20.83%	12	14.63%
45+	3	10.00%	3	11.54%	4	11.11%	10	10.87%
Females	7	7.69%	19	14.29%	12	11.11%	38	11.45%
Males	5	6.33%	14	15.38%	7	7.69%	26	9.96%
Total	12	7.06%	33	14.73%	19	9.55%	64	10.79%

Table 31c.
Clients receiving O.R.S.

	Ghor		Takhar		Wardak		Total	
<1	2	20.00%	2	14.29%	2	16.67%	6	16.67%
1-4	4	10.81%	6	10.71%	9	22.50%	19	14.29%
5-14	1	3.57%	0	0.00%	5	12.50%	6	5.50%
F15-44	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	2.13%	1	0.71%
M15-44	1	3.85%	0	0.00%	1	4.17%	2	2.44%
45+	2	6.67%	1	3.85%	0	0.00%	3	3.26%
Females	5	5.49%	4	3.01%	8	7.41%	17	5.12%
Males	5	6.33%	5	5.49%	10	10.99%	20	7.66%
Total	10	5.88%	9	4.02%	18	9.05%	37	6.24%

Table 31c.
Clients with diarrhea/dysentery
receiving O.R.S.

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	25.00%	20.24%	53.33%	27.59%
1-4	12.58%	17.29%	41.09%	20.94%
5-14	13.01%	0.00%	95.83%	30.78%
F15-44	0.00%	0.00%	27.66%	11.22%
M15-44	23.08%	0.00%	31.25%	15.18%
45+	81.67%	43.59%	0.00%	40.76%
Females	15.45%	12.58%	48.73%	20.16%
Males	20.49%	17.97%	43.53%	26.33%
Total	17.58%	15.00%	45.83%	23.07%

Table 32a.
Number of Reported Sick
in the two weeks prior to interview

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	15	18	16	49
1-4	58	72	42	172
5-14	51	53	46	150
F15-44	57	63	52	172
M15-44	42	40	30	112
45-99	49	34	42	125
Females	149	159	125	433
Males	123	121	103	347
Total	272	280	228	780

Table 32b.
Reported Sick
Age/sex distribution

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	5.51%	6.43%	7.02%	6.28%
1-4	21.32%	25.71%	18.42%	22.05%
5-14	18.75%	18.93%	20.18%	19.23%
F15-44	20.96%	22.50%	22.81%	22.05%
M15-44	15.44%	14.29%	13.16%	14.36%
45+	18.01%	12.14%	18.42%	16.03%
Females	54.78%	56.79%	54.82%	55.51%
Males	45.22%	43.21%	45.18%	44.49%

Table 32c.
Reported sick
Percentage of each age/sex group

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	16.85%	22.78%	22.22%	20.42%
1-4	22.75%	28.24%	15.00%	21.77%
5-14	13.04%	10.23%	8.10%	10.16%
F15-44	18.81%	19.57%	16.40%	18.26%
M15-44	14.43%	13.25%	9.58%	12.36%
45+	26.63%	20.12%	18.83%	21.70%
Females	20.03%	19.63%	15.10%	18.18%
Males	15.99%	14.49%	10.90%	13.61%
Total	17.98%	17.02%	12.86%	15.82%

Table 33a
Number of Clients
(number that consulted some source of health care)

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	10	14	12	36
1-4	37	56	40	133
5-14	28	41	40	109
F15-44	39	55	47	141
M15-44	26	32	24	82
45-99	30	26	36	92
Females	91	133	108	332
Males	79	91	91	261
Total	170	224	199	593

Table 33b.
Age/sex distribution of clients

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	5.88%	6.25%	6.03%	6.07%
1-4	21.76%	25.00%	20.10%	22.43%
5-14	16.47%	18.30%	20.10%	18.38%
F15-44	22.94%	24.55%	23.62%	23.78%
M15-44	15.29%	14.29%	12.06%	13.83%
45+	17.65%	11.61%	18.09%	15.51%
Females	53.53%	59.38%	54.27%	55.99%
Males	46.47%	40.63%	45.73%	44.01%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 33c.
Clients as percentage of the reported sick
by age/sex group

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	66.67%	77.78%	75.00%	73.47%
1-4	63.79%	77.78%	95.24%	77.33%
5-14	54.90%	77.36%	86.96%	72.67%
F15-44	68.42%	87.30%	90.38%	81.98%
M15-44	61.90%	80.00%	80.00%	73.21%
45+	61.22%	76.47%	85.71%	73.60%
Females	61.07%	83.65%	86.40%	76.67%
Males	64.23%	75.21%	88.35%	75.22%
Total	62.50%	80.00%	87.28%	76.03%

Table 33d.
Average number of consultations/client

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4
1-4	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.5
5-14	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4
F15-44	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5
M15-44	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.5
45+	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3
Females	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4
Males	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5
Total	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4

Table 34a.
Number of paying clients
(for transport to, consult by or treatment of provider)

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	6	12	6	24
1-4	14	53	11	78
5-14	13	32	11	56
F15-44	25	49	26	100
M15-44	19	30	12	61
45+	12	20	15	47

Females	48	116	46	210
Males	41	80	35	156
Total	89	196	81	366

Table 34b.
Age/sex distribution of paying clients

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	6.74%	6.12%	7.41%	6.56%
1-4	15.73%	27.04%	13.58%	21.31%
5-14	14.61%	16.33%	13.58%	15.30%
F15-44	28.09%	25.00%	32.10%	27.32%
M15-44	21.35%	15.31%	14.81%	16.67%
45+	13.48%	10.20%	18.52%	12.84%
Females	53.93%	59.18%	56.79%	57.38%
Males	46.07%	40.82%	43.21%	42.62%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 34c.
Paying clients as percentage of total clients

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	60.00%	85.71%	50.00%	66.67%
1-4	37.84%	94.64%	27.50%	58.65%
5-14	46.43%	78.05%	27.50%	51.38%
F15-44	64.10%	89.09%	55.32%	70.92%
M15-44	73.08%	93.75%	50.00%	74.39%
45+	40.00%	76.92%	41.67%	51.09%
Females	52.75%	87.22%	42.59%	63.25%
Males	51.90%	87.91%	38.46%	59.77%
Total	52.35%	87.50%	40.70%	61.72%

Table 34d.
Total amount paid
in Pak. Rupees

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	501.28	708.52	158.46	1,368.25
1-4	2,074.91	5,654.33	1,266.63	8,995.87
5-14	3,531.76	3,899.36	2,002.54	9,433.66
F15-44	12,499.29	12,242.68	15,130.52	39,872.49
M15-44	11,320.14	3,806.80	5,822.24	20,949.18
45+	8,758.19	2,096.94	11,282.38	22,137.50
Females	16,498.15	19,658.36	18,000.51	54,157.02
Males	22,187.41	8,750.25	17,662.27	48,599.93
Total	38,685.56	28,408.62	35,662.77	102,756.95

Table 34e.
Average total paid per paying client
in Pak. rupees

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	84	59	26	57
1-4	148	107	115	115
5-14	272	122	182	168

F15-44	500	250	582	399
M15-44	596	127	485	343
45+	730	105	752	471
Females	344	169	391	258
Males	541	109	505	312
Total	435	145	440	281

Table 35a.
Transport as percent of total paid

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	0.00%	13.78%	12.82%	8.62%
1-4	20.59%	17.86%	20.25%	18.82%
5-14	0.00%	15.54%	16.23%	9.87%
F15-44	9.57%	15.20%	15.14%	13.41%
M15-44	1.26%	13.04%	12.04%	6.40%
45+	3.25%	10.43%	22.15%	13.56%
Females	9.50%	15.26%	17.10%	14.11%
Males	2.18%	14.75%	17.07%	9.85%
Total	5.30%	15.10%	17.08%	12.10%

Table 35b.
Consult as percent of total paid

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	94.32%	16.15%	9.62%	44.03%
1-4	27.87%	3.63%	6.58%	9.64%
5-14	13.47%	9.11%	5.20%	9.91%
F15-44	10.32%	3.73%	2.79%	5.44%
M15-44	4.76%	2.12%	2.01%	3.51%
45+	1.79%	6.42%	7.40%	5.09%
Females	10.74%	4.85%	3.31%	6.13%
Males	7.84%	4.50%	5.55%	6.41%
Total	9.08%	4.74%	4.42%	6.26%

Table 35c.
Treatment as percentage of total paid

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	5.68%	70.07%	77.56%	47.35%
1-4	50.86%	77.86%	63.95%	69.67%
5-14	86.53%	68.88%	24.04%	65.97%
F15-44	80.11%	60.27%	52.71%	63.62%
M15-44	93.99%	69.98%	29.17%	71.61%
45+	94.96%	75.92%	29.66%	59.88%
Females	79.68%	64.89%	54.28%	65.87%
Males	89.97%	73.86%	26.40%	63.97%
Total	85.58%	67.65%	40.47%	64.97%

Table 36a.
Transport as percentage of biweekly income

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	0.00%	4.50%	1.08%	2.06%

1-4	11.34%	1.62%	4.64%	2.37%
5-14	0.00%	4.56%	5.75%	3.92%
F15-44	19.17%	4.88%	29.20%	10.23%
M15-44	2.67%	4.03%	12.26%	5.73%
45+	7.94%	3.55%	14.82%	11.28%
Females	11.81%	3.93%	17.97%	7.16%
Males	4.00%	2.22%	11.43%	4.96%
Total	8.08%	3.19%	14.01%	6.22%

Table 36b
Consultation as percentage of biweekly income

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	29.16%	5.28%	0.81%	10.61%
1-4	15.34%	0.33%	1.51%	1.21%
5-14	9.89%	2.67%	1.84%	3.94%
F15-44	20.67%	1.19%	5.37%	4.15%
M15-44	10.08%	0.66%	2.04%	3.15%
45+	4.37%	2.19%	4.95%	4.23%
Females	13.35%	1.25%	3.48%	3.11%
Males	14.38%	0.68%	3.72%	3.23%
Total	13.84%	1.00%	3.62%	3.17%

Table 36c.
Treatment as percentage of the biweekly income

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	1.76%	22.90%	6.51%	11.41%
1-4	28.00%	7.08%	14.66%	8.76%
5-14	63.55%	20.20%	8.52%	26.20%
F15-44	160.44%	19.33%	101.65%	48.54%
M15-44	199.23%	21.64%	29.70%	64.20%
45+	231.82%	25.86%	19.85%	49.82%
Females	99.08%	16.72%	57.05%	33.43%
Males	164.99%	11.14%	17.69%	32.22%
Total	130.52%	14.31%	33.19%	32.86%

Table 36d.
Total paid as percentage of the biweekly income

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
<1	30.92%	32.67%	8.40%	24.10%
1-4	55.06%	9.09%	22.93%	12.58%
5-14	73.44%	29.32%	35.45%	39.71%
F15-44	200.28%	32.07%	192.86%	76.30%
M15-44	211.97%	30.93%	101.81%	89.65%
45+	244.12%	34.06%	66.90%	83.20%
Females	124.34%	25.76%	105.10%	50.75%
Males	183.38%	15.08%	67.00%	50.37%
Total	152.50%	21.15%	82.01%	50.57%

Table 37a.
Number of clients by type of health care provider

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
PHC	91	64	178	339
Western	94	149	187	435
Sellers	36	73	34	143
Traditional	81	34	23	138

Table 37b.
Clients as percentage of reported sick
by type of health care provider

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
PHC	33.46%	22.86%	78.07%	43.46%
Western	34.56%	53.21%	82.02%	55.77%
Sellers	13.24%	26.07%	14.91%	18.33%
Traditional	29.78%	12.14%	10.09%	17.69%

Table 37c.
Paying clients as percentage of total clients
by type of health care provider

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
PHC	10.31%	42.19%	13.48%	17.99%
Western	11.11%	77.85%	25.13%	40.00%
Sellers	100.00%	97.26%	97.06%	97.90%
Traditional	72.84%	91.18%	78.26%	78.26%

Table 37d.
Average total paid per client
by type of health care provider

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
PHC	129	147	838	416
Western	133	188	580	291
Sellers	516	54	188	205
Traditional	570	37	72	74

Table 37e.
Transport as percentage of total paid
by type of health care provider

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
PHC	0.00%	10.04%	17.74%	15.63%
Western	0.00%	16.62%	19.21%	17.53%
Sellers	7.97%	4.61%	6.87%	7.28%
Traditional	3.06%	17.84%	19.59%	6.29%

Table 37f.
Consult as percentage of total paid
by type of health care provider

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
PHC	0.00%	1.78%	0.96%	1.04%

Western	0.00%	3.58%	2.48%	2.88%
Sellers	0.00%	0.70%	1.96%	0.52%
Traditional	18.84%	20.64%	35.35%	20.52%

Table 37g.
Treatment as percentage of total paid
by type of health care provider

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
PHC	100.00%	56.56%	25.64%	34.27%
Western	100.00%	71.04%	31.63%	50.54%
Sellers	92.03%	85.12%	87.07%	90.03%
Traditional	78.03%	14.83%	18.55%	65.26%

Table 37h.
Total paid as percentage of biweekly income of paying clients

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
PHC	37.77%	17.77%	86.58%	51.78%
Western	38.75%	31.43%	82.44%	47.55%
Sellers	181.07%	7.52%	29.26%	34.57%
Traditional	108.69%	10.68%	35.41%	48.54%

Table 38a.
Number of clients
by provider

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	91	32	111	234
Clinic/Hospital	0	32	118	150
Private Physician	3	99	30	132
Pharmacist	4	23	12	39
Compounder	1	25	2	28
Shopkeeper	31	27	25	83
Hakim	31	1	4	36
Mullah	26	27	18	71
Shrine	8	4	10	22
Others	35	9	3	47

Table 38b.
Clients as proportion of total reported sick
by provider

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	33.46%	11.43%	48.68%	30.00%
Clinic/Hospital	0.00%	11.43%	51.75%	19.23%
Private Physician	1.10%	35.36%	13.16%	16.92%
Pharmacist	1.47%	8.21%	5.26%	5.00%
Compounder	0.37%	8.93%	0.88%	3.59%
Shopkeeper	11.40%	9.64%	10.96%	10.64%
Hakim	11.40%	0.36%	1.75%	4.62%
Mullah	9.56%	9.64%	7.89%	9.10%
Shrine	2.94%	1.43%	4.39%	2.82%
Others	12.87%	3.21%	1.32%	6.02%

Table 38c.
Average biweekly income for all that visited

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	311	280	386	343
Clinic\Hospital	NA	871	526	599
Private Physician	391	627	436	578
Pharmacist	452	911	1,397	1,014
Compounder	219	333	357	331
Shopkeeper	266	684	283	472
Hakim	270	383	210	266
Mullah	319	874	334	534
Shrine	189	790	224	387
Others	331	316	895	364

Table 38d.
Average number of visits per client

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	1.49	1.47	1.98	1.72
Clinic\Hospital	NA	1.53	2.00	1.90
Private Physician	2.00	1.32	2.53	1.61
Pharmacist	1.00	1.35	3.50	1.97
Compounder	2.00	1.48	2.50	1.57
Shopkeeper	2.00	1.15	3.00	2.02
Hakim	2.00	4.00	5.50	2.44
Mullah	2.54	2.11	3.72	2.68
Shrine	3.25	2.75	4.20	3.59
Others	1.83	1.44	4.00	1.89

Table 38e.
Percentage of clients satisfied

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	96.70%	78.13%	74.77%	83.76%
Clinic\Hospital	NA	40.63%	50.85%	48.67%
Private Physician	66.67%	59.60%	43.33%	56.06%
Pharmacist	100.00%	52.17%	58.33%	58.97%
Compounder	0.00%	68.00%	50.00%	64.29%
Shopkeeper	48.39%	51.85%	60.00%	53.01%
Hakim	9.68%	0.00%	75.00%	16.67%
Mullah	80.77%	62.96%	50.00%	66.20%
Shrine	100.00%	0.00%	50.00%	59.09%
Others	0.00%	33.33%	33.33%	8.51%

Table 38f.
Percentage of clients unsatisfied

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	3.30%	18.75%	25.23%	15.81%
Clinic\Hospital	NA	59.35%	46.61%	49.33%
Private Physician	33.33%	38.38%	53.33%	41.67%
Pharmacist	0.00%	47.83%	25.00%	35.90%
Compounder	100.00%	32.00%	50.00%	35.71%

Shopkeeper	51.61%	37.04%	40.00%	43.37%
Hakim	74.19%	100.00%	25.00%	69.44%
Mullah	19.23%	37.04%	50.00%	33.80%
Shrine	0.00%	100.00%	50.00%	40.91%
Others	0.00%	66.67%	33.33%	14.89%

Table 39a.
Paying clients as percentage of all clients
by provider

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	10.99%	25.00%	0.00%	7.69%
Clinic\Hospital	NA	59.38%	20.34%	28.67%
Private Physician	66.67%	97.98%	96.67%	96.97%
Pharmacist	100.00%	100.00%	91.67%	97.44%
Compounder	100.00%	96.00%	100.00%	96.43%
Shopkeeper	100.00%	96.30%	100.00%	98.80%
Hakim	80.65%	100.00%	75.00%	80.56%
Mullah	76.92%	88.89%	72.22%	80.28%
Shrine	12.50%	100.00%	50.00%	45.45%
Others	57.14%	100.00%	66.67%	65.96%

Table 39b.
Average paid per visit

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	178.15	52.17	NA	122.16
Clinic\Hospital	NA	318.24	945.21	672.60
Private Physician	524.07	206.72	400.48	255.58
Pharmacist	2,748.50	106.98	936.19	625.07
Compounder	854.46	77.13	213.31	116.0"
Shopkeeper	289.18	32.40	296.43	209.98
Hakim	375.39	945.81	629.42	421.34
Mullah	497.37	201.11	397.08	349.75
Shrine	199.37	217.10	139.56	176.56
Others	327.54	78.95	209.50	247.75

Table 39c.
Amount paid for transport as percentage of total paid

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	0.00%	7.78%	NA	1.48%
Clinic\Hospital	NA	10.23%	17.74%	16.58%
Private Physician	0.00%	18.08%	23.35%	19.45%
Pharmacist	0.00%	6.99%	10.41%	2.61%
Compounder	0.00%	1.95%	32.00%	4.20%
Shopkeeper	21.98%	4.79%	1.89%	14.84%
Hakim	7.87%	0.00%	48.98%	10.95%
Mullah	0.00%	15.38%	10.11%	3.81%
Shrine	0.00%	90.00%	16.67%	27.97%
Others	0.00%	16.84%	0.00%	2.28%

Table 39d.
Amount paid for consultation as percentage of total paid

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	0.00%	2.22%	NA	0.42%
Clinic\Hospital	NA	1.74%	0.96%	1.08%
Private Physician	0.00%	3.98%	6.76%	4.74%
Pharmacist	0.00%	1.00%	1.72%	0.77%
Compounder	0.00%	0.65%	8.00%	1.14%
Shopkeeper	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Hakim	2.40%	0.00%	1.63%	2.30%
Mullah	41.04%	27.84%	66.58%	41.54%
Shrine	100.00%	6.67%	0.00%	57.05%
Others	0.95%	2.99%	0.00%	1.15%

Table 39e.
Amount paid for treatment as percentage of total paid

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	100.00%	81.11%	NA	96.41%
Clinic\Hospital	NA	54.54%	25.64%	30.09%
Private Physician	100.00%	74.25%	48.53%	67.14%
Pharmacist	100.00%	99.02%	76.57%	94.54%
Compounder	100.00%	80.02%	60.00%	84.53%
Shopkeeper	78.02%	89.88%	98.11%	84.84%
Hakim	89.54%	0.00%	49.39%	85.05%
Mullah	58.96%	0.73%	8.80%	43.22%
Shrine	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Others	99.05%	61.98%	0.00%	86.11%

Table 39f.
Average biweekly income of paying clients

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	342	265	NA	308
Clinic\Hospital	NA	1,065	969	1,011
Private Physician	498	636	450	591
Pharmacist	452	911	1,439	1,016
Compounder	219	312	357	312
Shopkeeper	266	903	283	473
Hakim	310	383	176	299
Mullah	360	943	236	577
Shrine	93	790	246	448
Others	334	316	1,250	388

Table 39g.
Average paid per visit as percentage of average biweekly income

	Chor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	37.77%	14.27%	NA	28.78%
Clinic\Hospital	NA	18.14%	86.54%	54.71%
Private Physician	16.57%	29.02%	54.61%	33.27%
Pharmacist	608.24%	8.05%	17.25%	39.93%
Compounder	390.00%	20.69%	35.52%	31.55%
Shopkeeper	81.79%	2.69%	45.54%	27.31%
Hakim	93.34%	31.62%	117.96%	92.11%
Mullah	103.88%	8.12%	37.63%	31.84%
Shrine	214.12%	3.20%	4.95%	8.06%

Others	53.73%	21.82%	14.61%	18.06%

Table 39h.
Average number of visits for paying clients

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	1.60	1.38	NA	1.50
Clinic\Hospital	NA	1.63	1.92	1.79
Private Physician	2.50	1.33	2.59	1.63
Pharmacist	1.00	1.35	3.45	1.92
Compounder	2.00	1.50	2.50	1.59
Shopkeeper	2.00	1.15	3.00	2.04
Hakim	2.20	4.00	5.00	2.55
Mullah	2.65	2.08	4.08	2.74
Shrine	2.00	2.75	4.40	3.50
Others	1.95	1.44	3.00	1.87

Table 39i.
Amount paid to each particular provider
as percentage of total amount paid per case

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	72.58%	72.58%	NA	72.58%
Clinic\Hospital	NA	58.82%	88.68%	82.24%
Private Physician	15.76%	89.22%	61.43%	77.00%
Pharmacist	100.00%	68.54%	26.52%	64.88%
Compounder	100.00%	83.73%	59.52%	84.87%
Shopkeeper	75.15%	75.03%	43.50%	61.52%
Hakim	77.16%	12.81%	32.95%	65.35%
Mullah	75.28%	38.08%	22.37%	52.57%
Shrine	100.00%	11.63%	8.73%	20.46%
Others	54.80%	87.21%	87.27%	59.57%

Table 39j.
Percentage satisfied of paying clients

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	80.00%	37.50%	NA	61.11%
Clinic\Hospital	NA	52.63%	20.83%	34.88%
Private Physician	50.00%	60.82%	41.38%	56.25%
Pharmacist	100.00%	52.17%	63.64%	60.53%
Compounder	0.00%	66.67%	50.00%	62.96%
Shopkeeper	48.39%	53.85%	60.00%	53.66%
Hakim	8.00%	0.00%	66.67%	13.79%
Mullah	95.00%	62.50%	38.46%	68.42%
Shrine	100.00%	0.00%	40.00%	30.00%
Others	0.00%	33.33%	50.00%	12.90%

Table 39k.
Percentage unsatisfied of paying clients

	Ghor	Takhar	Wardak	Total
BHW	20.00%	50.00%	NA	33.33%
Clinic\Hospital	NA	47.37%	70.83%	60.47%

Private Physician	50.00%	38.14%	55.17%	42.19%
Pharmacist	0.00%	47.83%	18.18%	34.21%
Compounder	100.00%	33.33%	50.00%	37.04%
Shopkeeper	51.61%	38.46%	40.00%	43.90%
Hakim	80.00%	100.00%	33.33%	75.86%
Mullah	5.00%	37.50%	61.54%	31.58%
Shrine	0.00%	100.00%	60.00%	70.00%
Others	0.00%	66.67%	50.00%	22.58%

Table 40a.
Satisfaction of Clients - Total Sample
for each service provider

	All Clients		Paying Clients		Free Clients	
	S	U	S	U	S	U
BHW	77.08%	15.83%	61.11%	33.33%	78.38%	14.41%
Clinic/hospital	48.67%	49.33%	34.88%	60.47%	54.21%	44.86%
Private Physician	56.06%	41.67%	56.25%	42.19%	50.00%	25.00%
Compounder	64.29%	35.71%	62.96%	37.04%	100.00%	0.00%
Dokandar	53.01%	43.37%	53.66%	43.90%	0.00%	0.00%
Pharmacist	58.97%	35.90%	60.53%	34.21%	0.00%	100.00%
Hakim	18.92%	67.57%	16.67%	73.33%	28.57%	42.86%
Mullah	66.67%	33.33%	68.97%	31.03%	57.14%	42.86%
Shrine	59.09%	40.91%	30.00%	70.00%	83.33%	16.67%
Other	8.00%	14.00%	12.12%	21.21%	0.00%	0.00%

Table 40b.
Satisfaction of Clients - Total Sample
for each group of service providers

	All Clients		Paying Clients		Free Clients	
	S	U	S	U	S	U
PHC	69.53%	30.47%	6.68%	62.77%	62.77%	15.89%
Sellers	57.36%	42.64%	53.31%	39.98%	1.48%	0.74%
Private Physician	58.62%	41.38%	54.15%	38.02%	0.67%	0.63%
Traditional	52.73%	47.27%	26.35%	25.90%	11.21%	4.54%

Table 40c.
Clients and paying clients by income quartile.

	Ghor				Takhar				Wardak				Total Sample			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total	81	74	68	49	91	73	63	53	66	54	52	56	238	201	183	158
Client	60%	58%	69%	63%	73%	84%	78%	91%	80%	83%	98%	91%	71%	74%	80%	82%
Paid	51%	58%	53%	45%	88%	87%	84%	92%	40%	36%	43%	43%	62%	63%	60%	62%
Average	262	410	295	1,036	108	171	179	131	389	274	235	816	201	252	226	478
% b/w	429%	262%	84%	194%	111%	72%	44%	18%	588%	142%	71%	131%	284%	134%	82%	80%
Improved	31%	39%	38%	41%	42%	47%	51%	45%	42%	57%	62%	54%	38%	47%	49%	47%

Figure 1

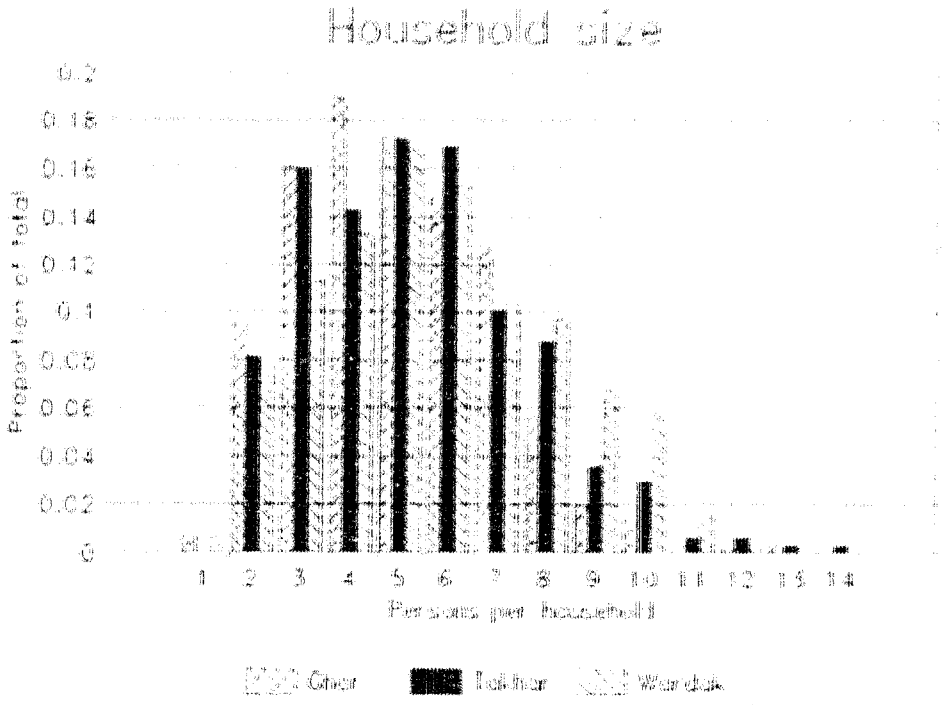

Figure 2

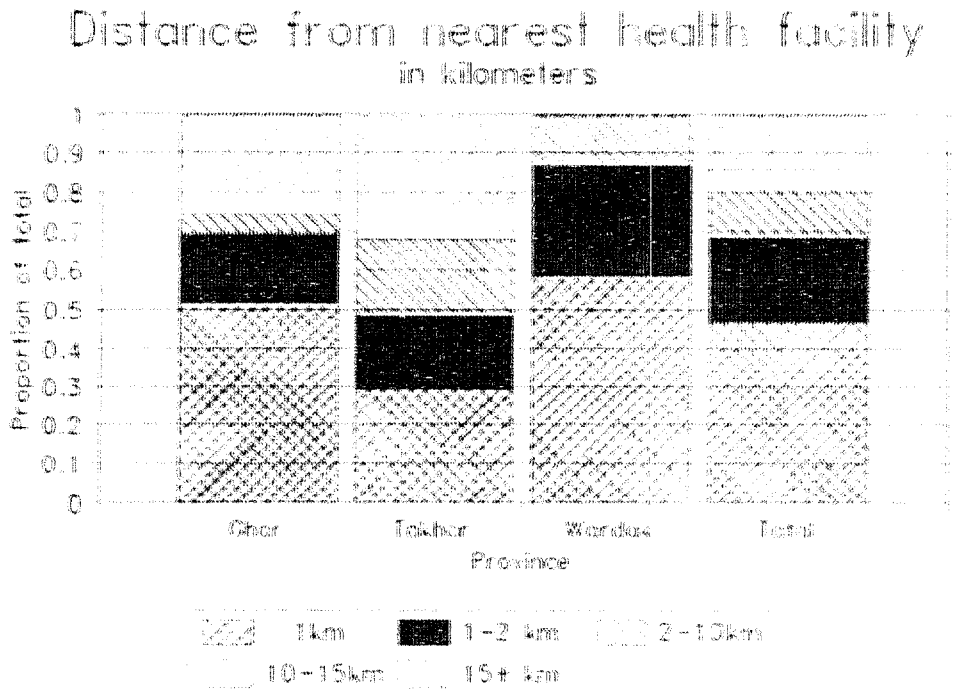

Figure 3

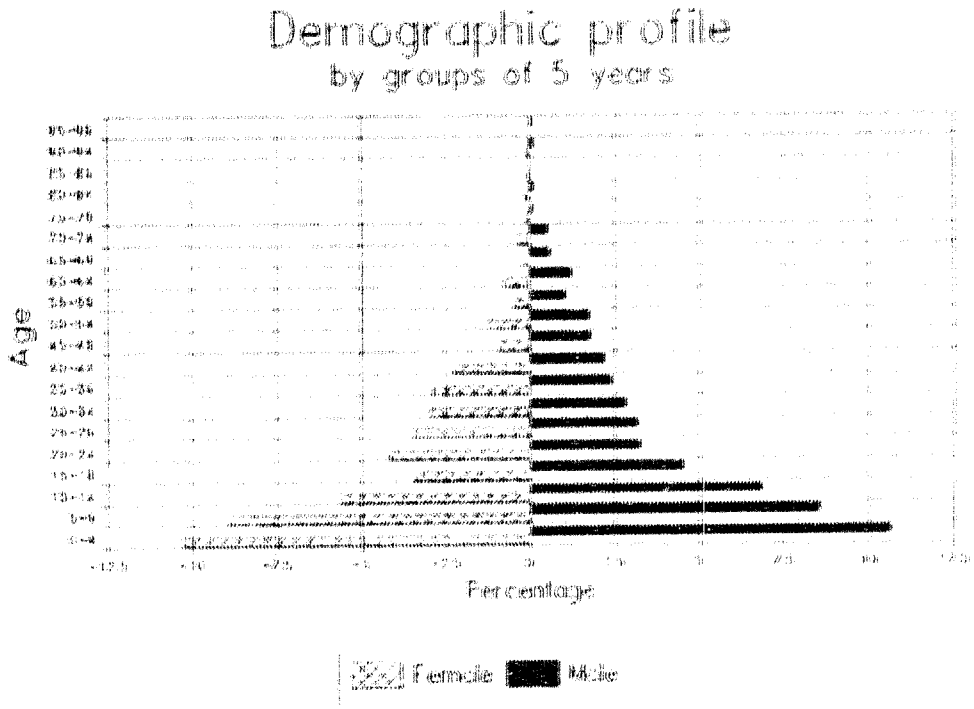

Figure 4

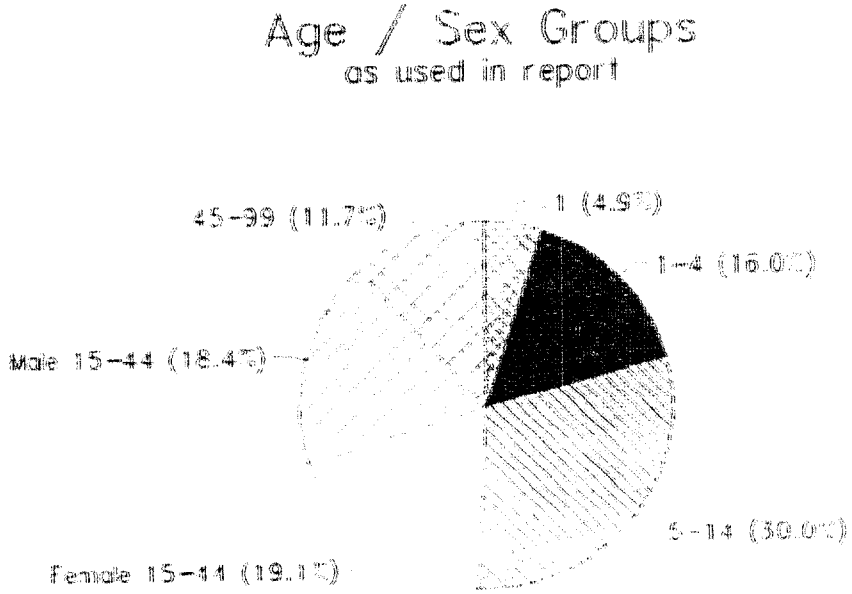

Figure 5

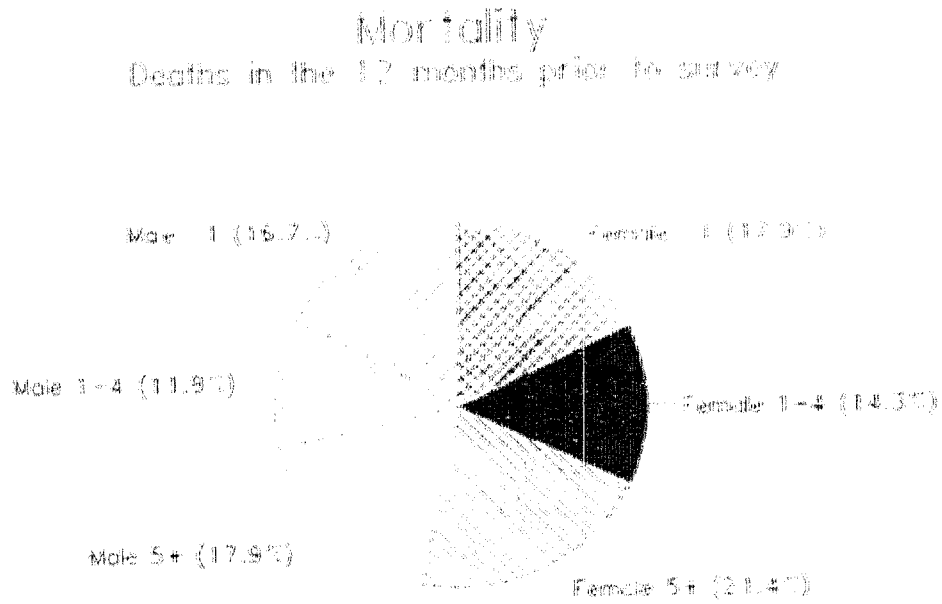

Figure 6

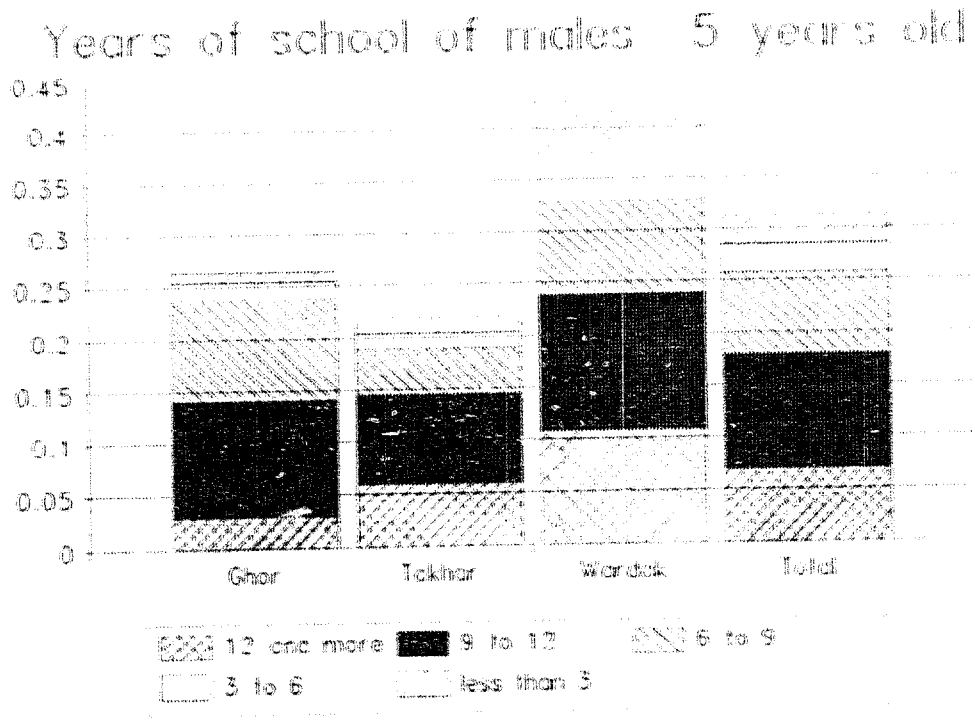

Figure 7

Occupation of male population

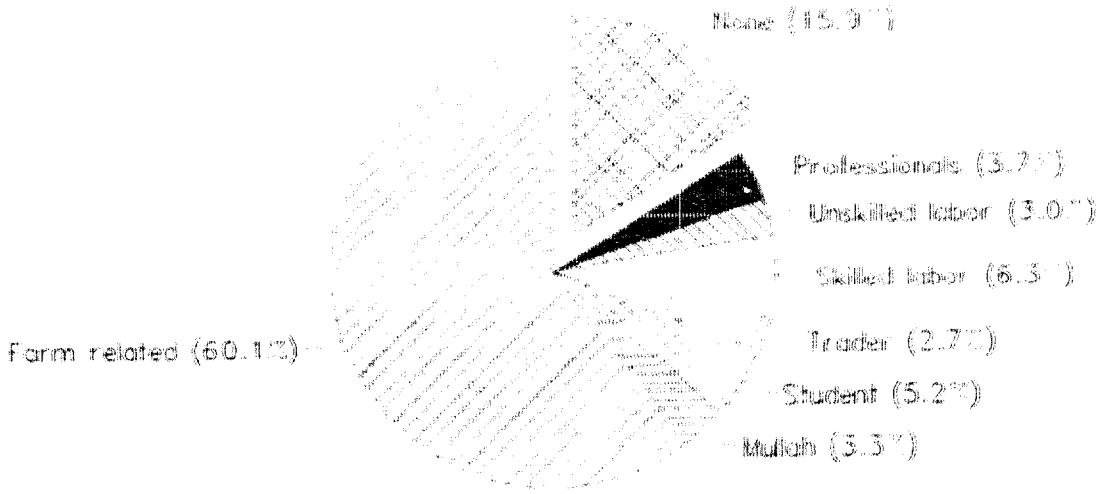

Figure 8

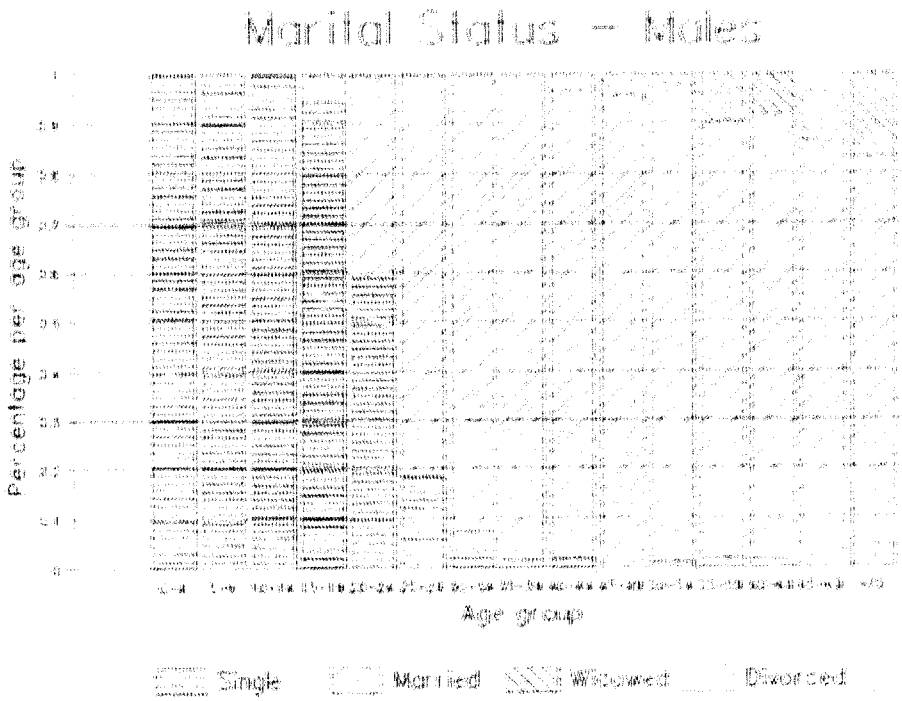

Figure 9

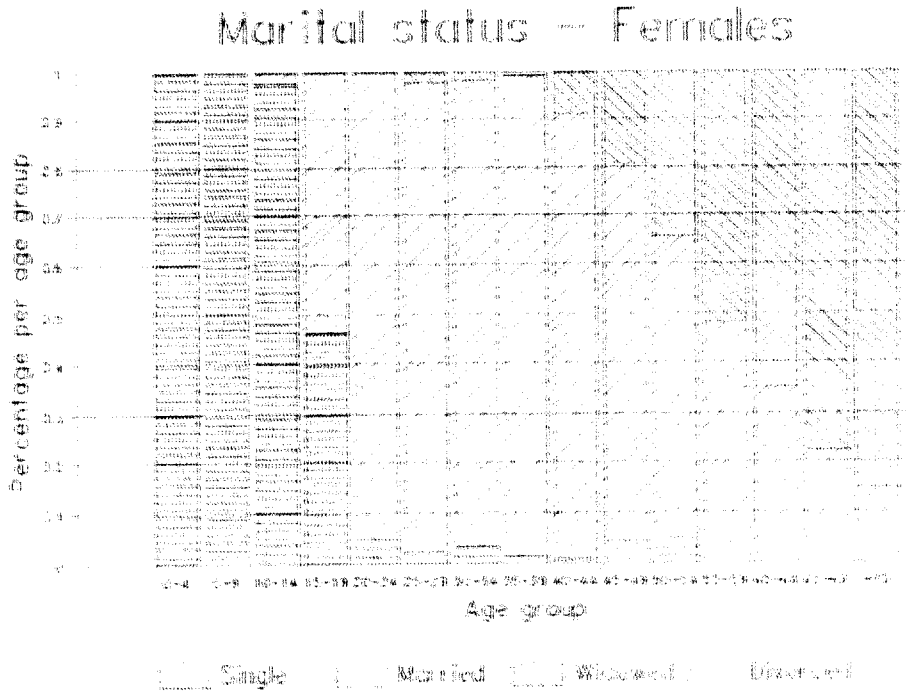

Figure 10

Age at last delivery
Proportion of total
1
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
Chor
Talkhar
Wardak
Total
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40+

Figure 11

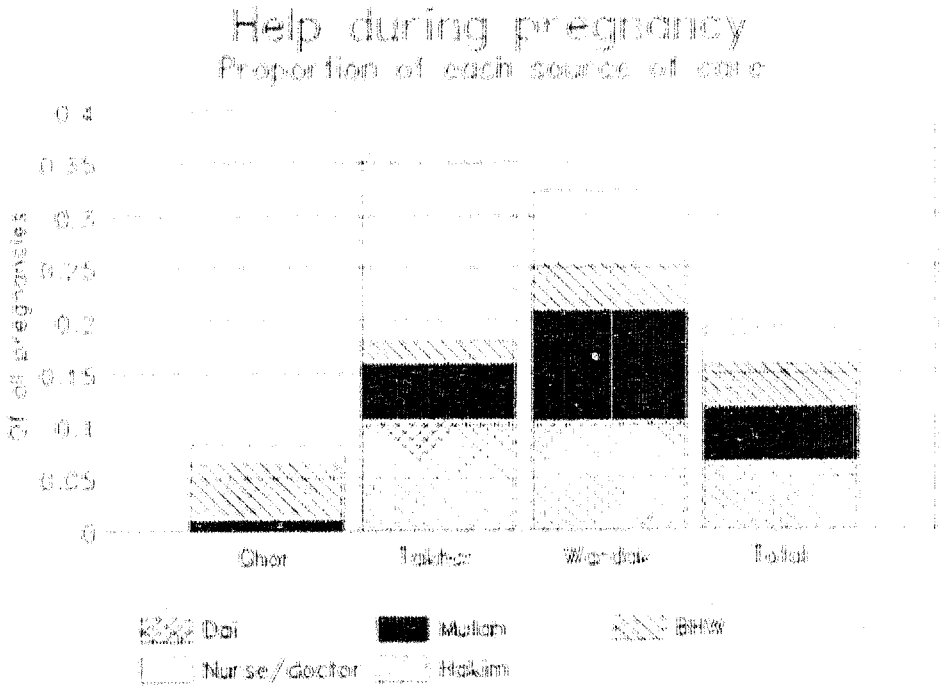

Figure 12

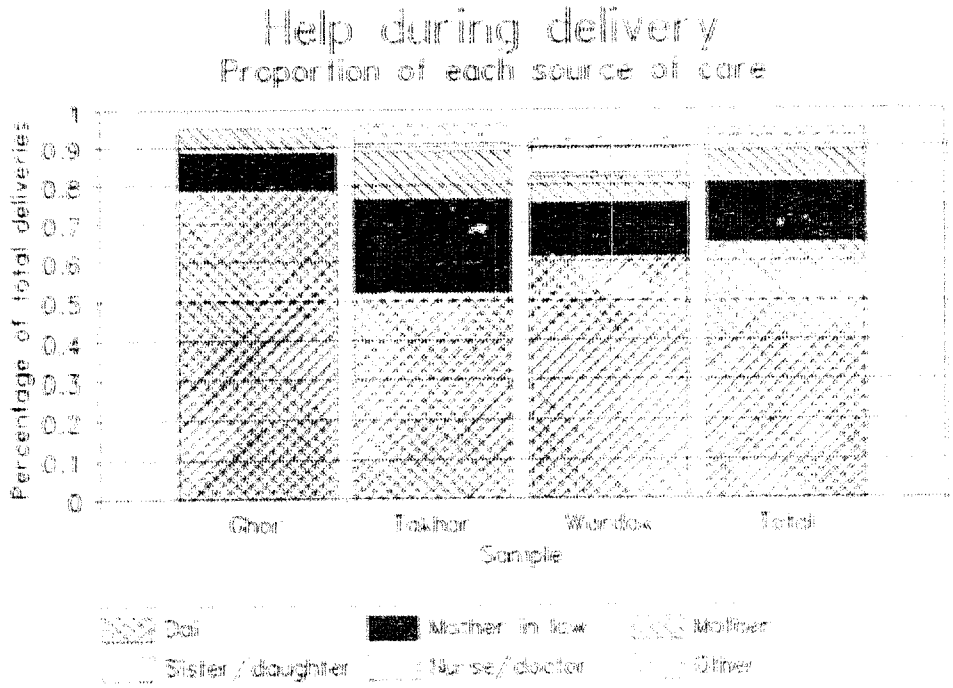

Figure 13

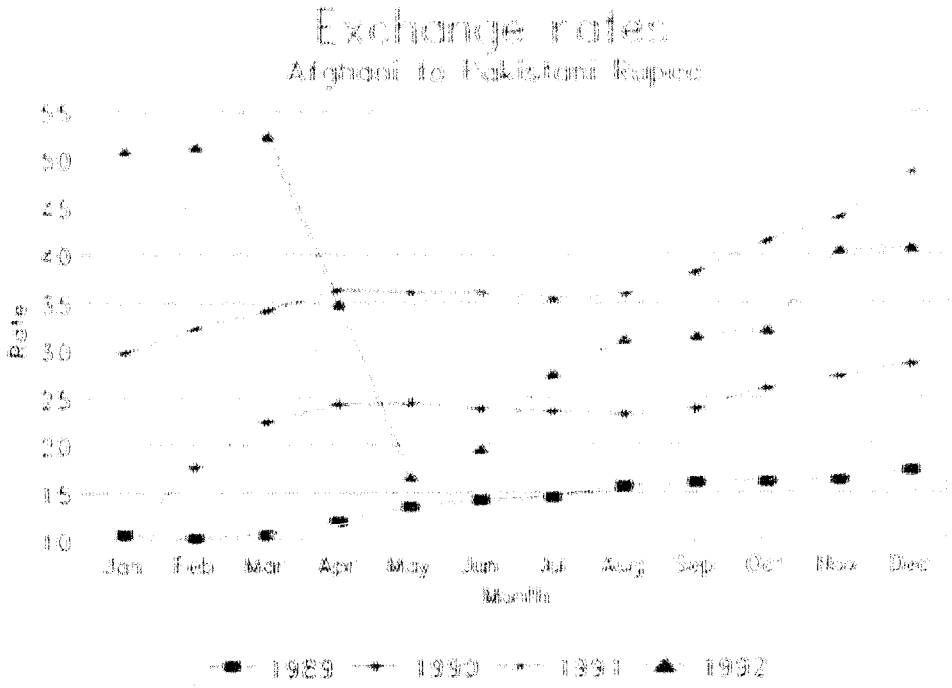

Figure 14

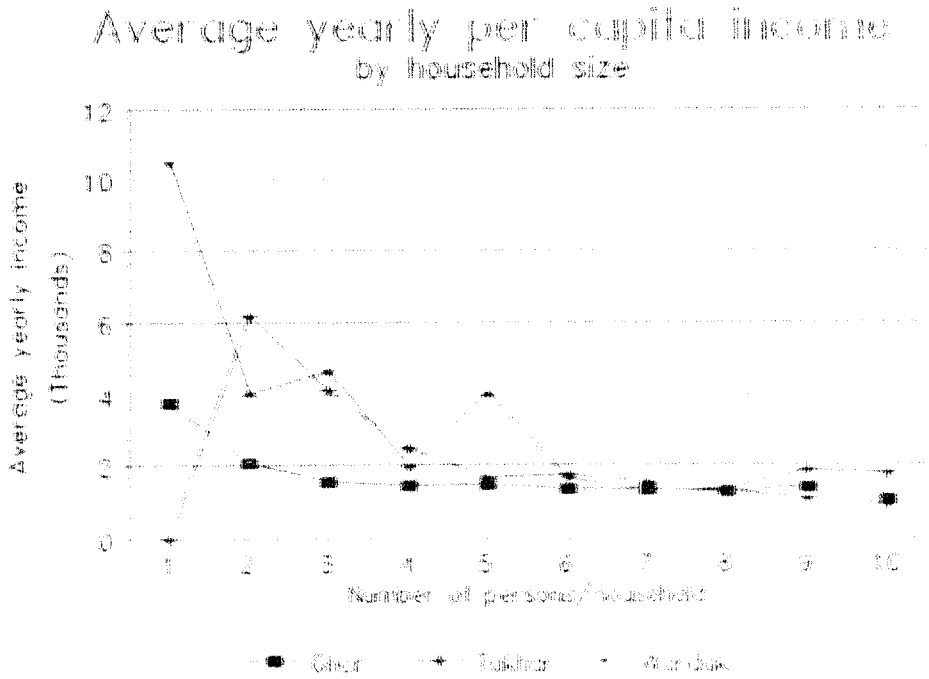

Figure 15

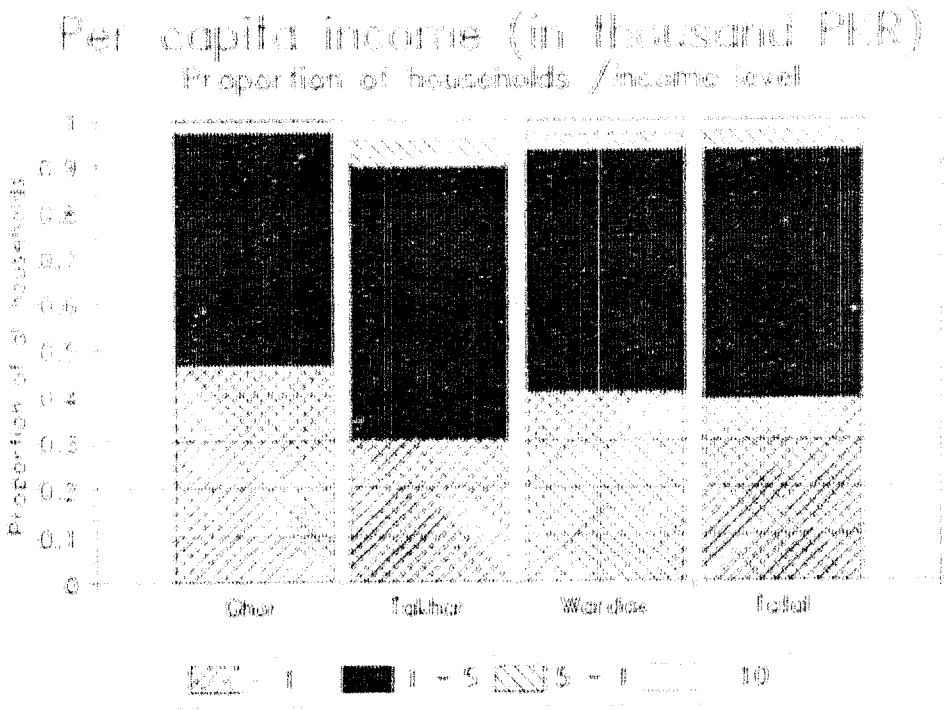

Figure 16

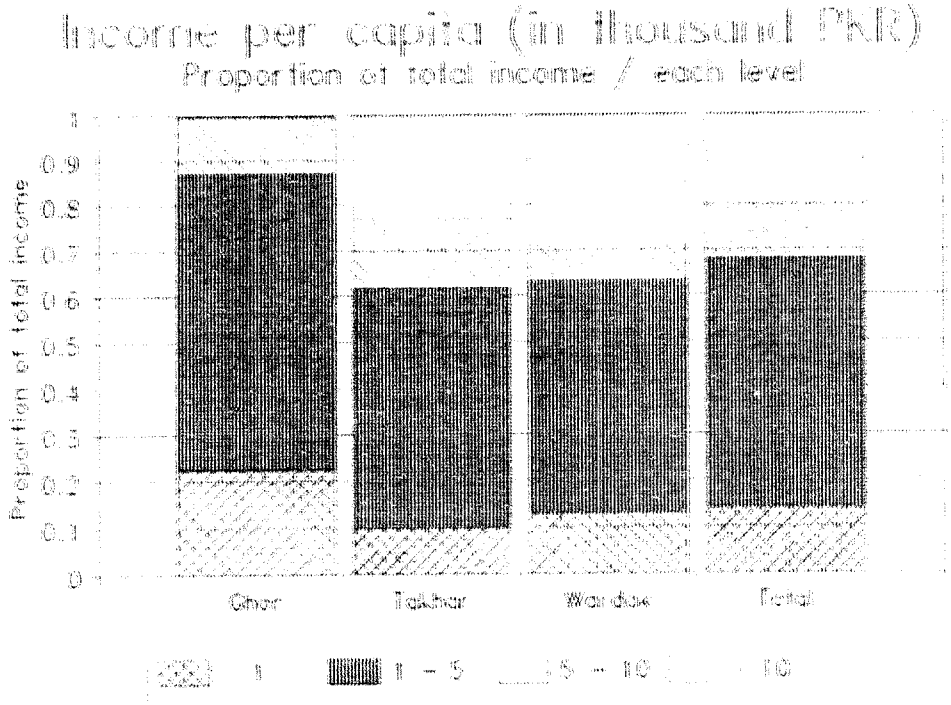

Figure 17

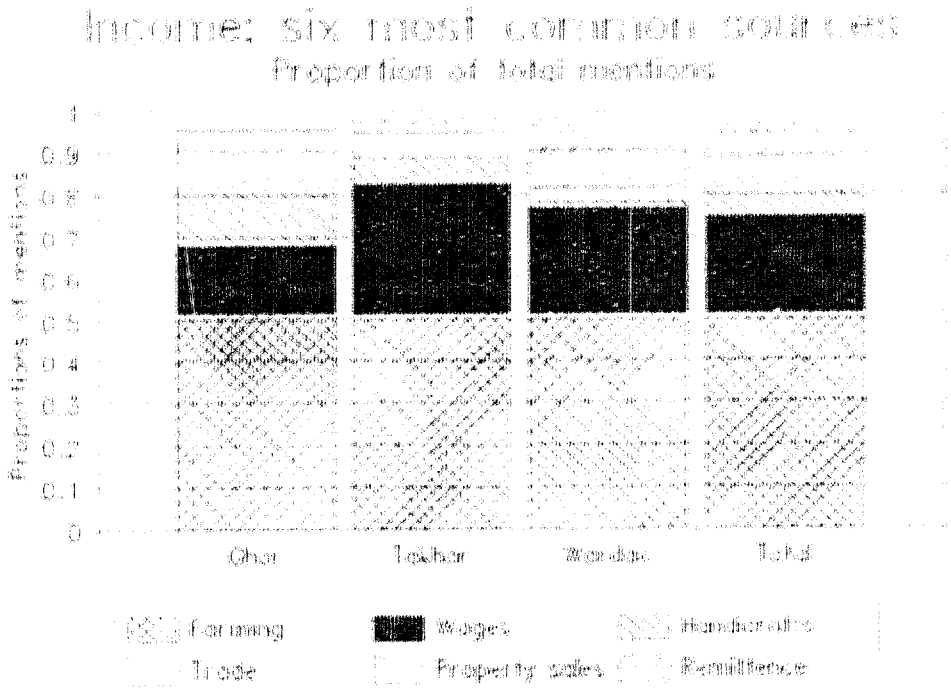

Figure 18

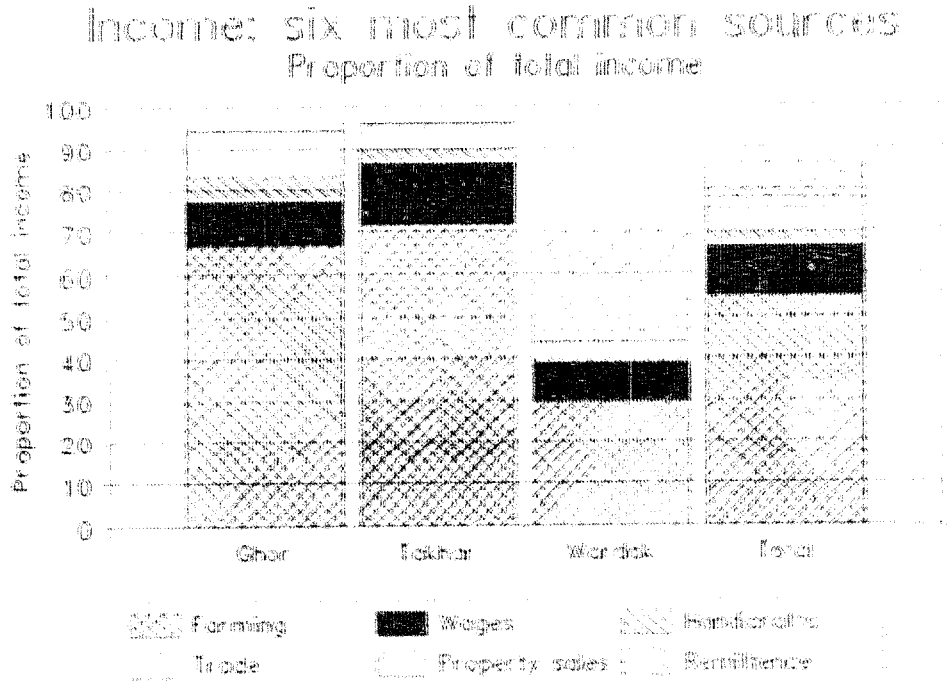

Figure 19

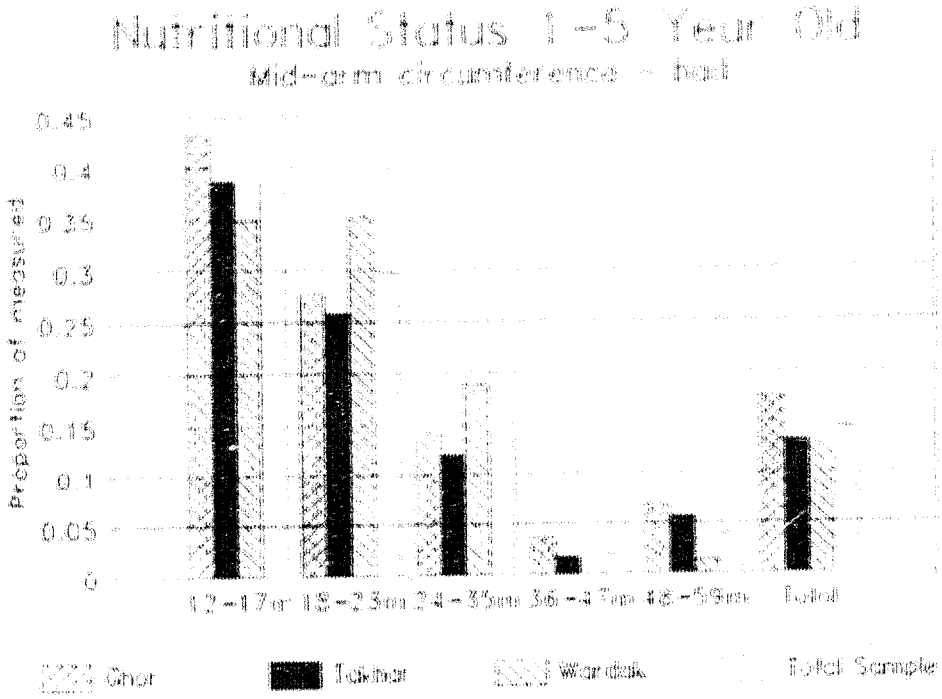

Figure 20

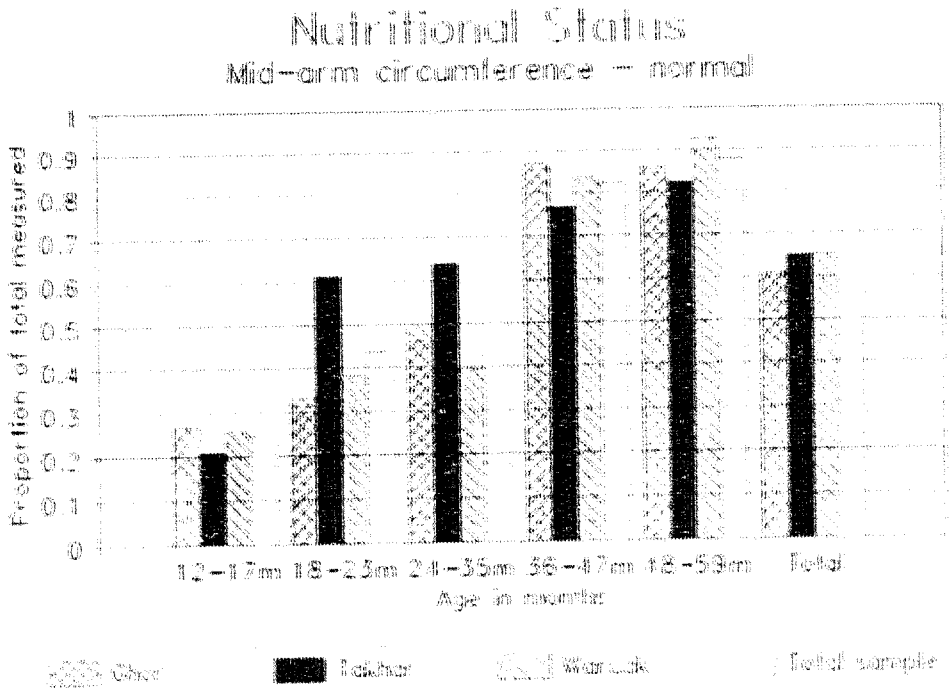

Figure 21

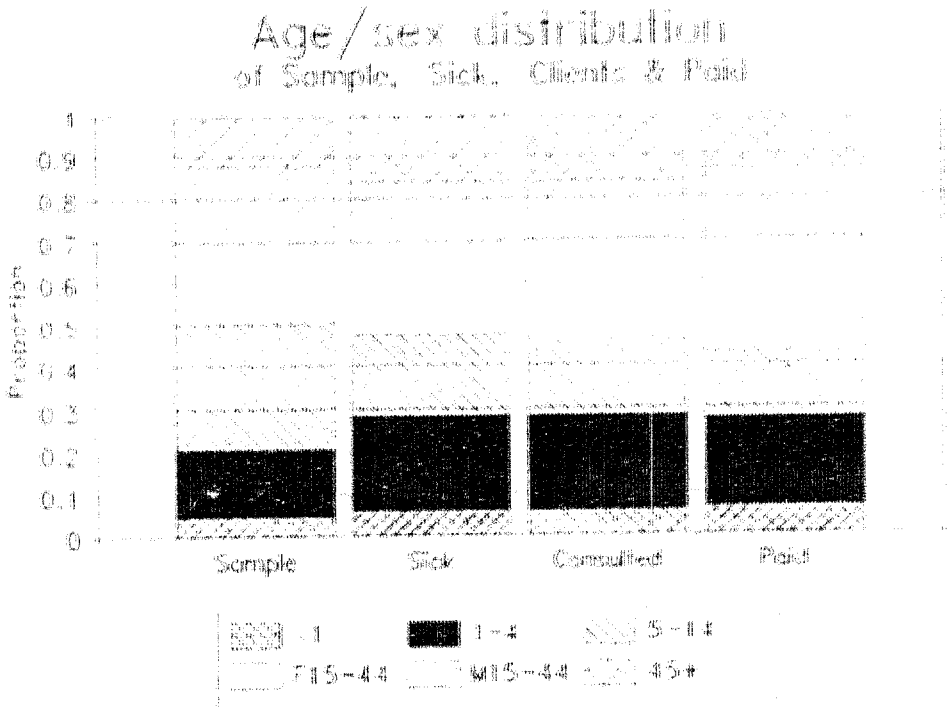

Figure 22

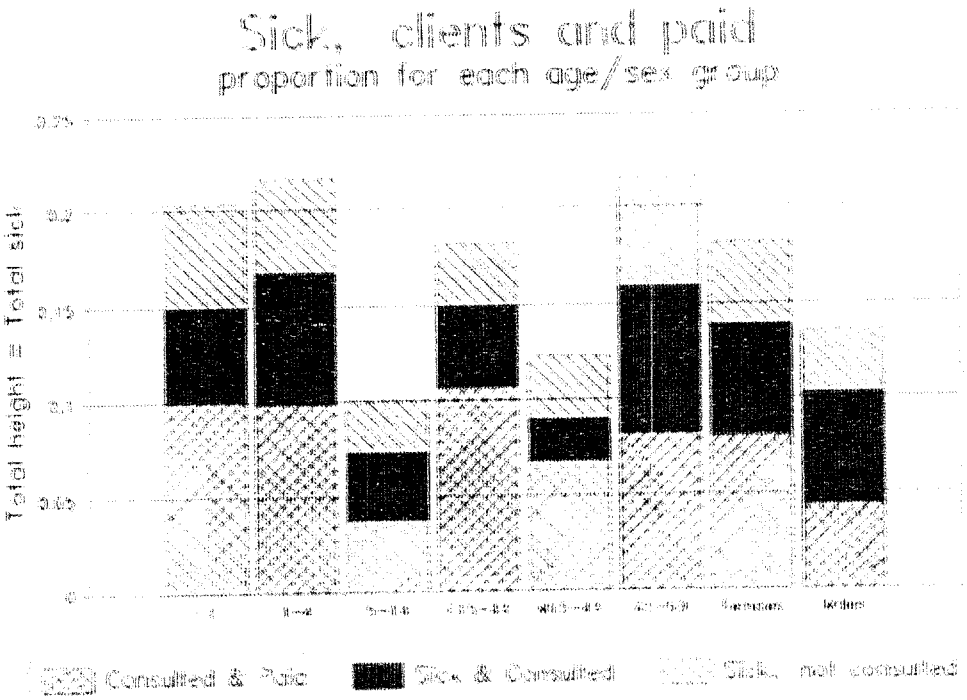

Figure 23

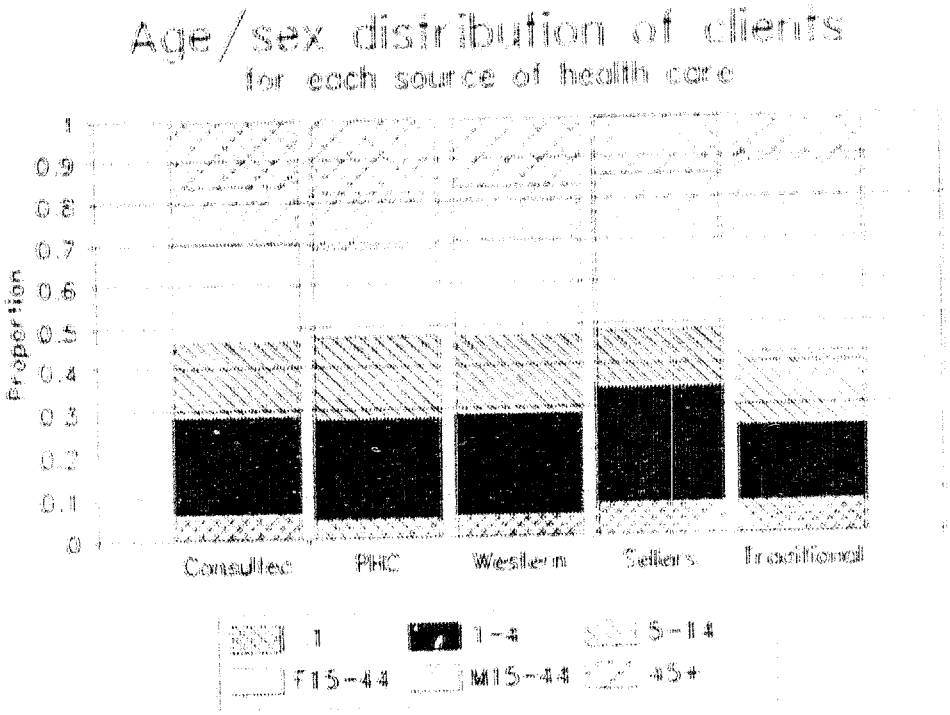

Figure 24

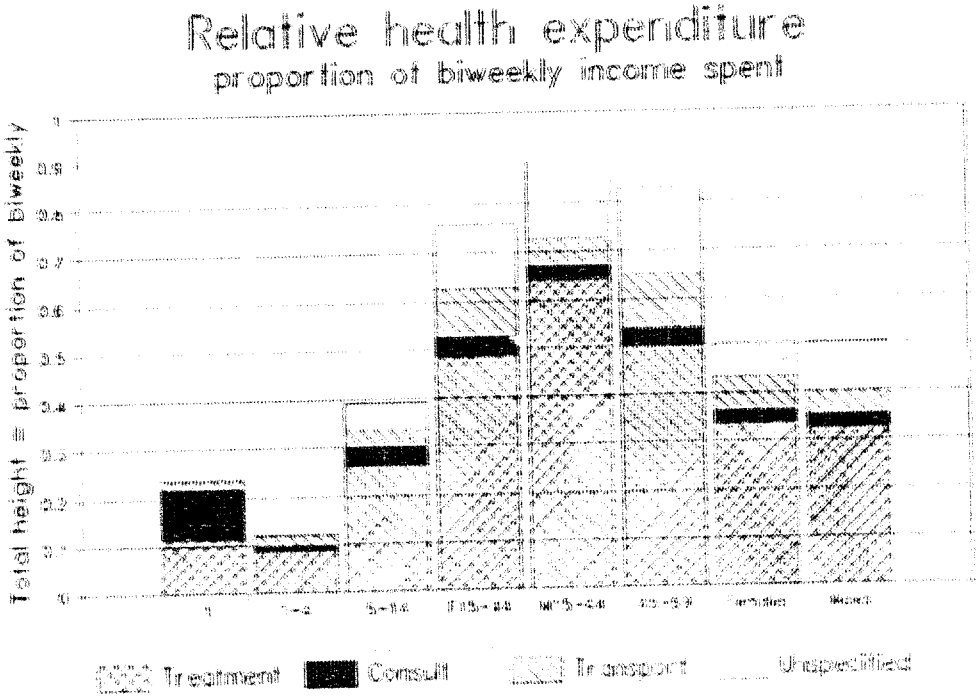

Figure 25

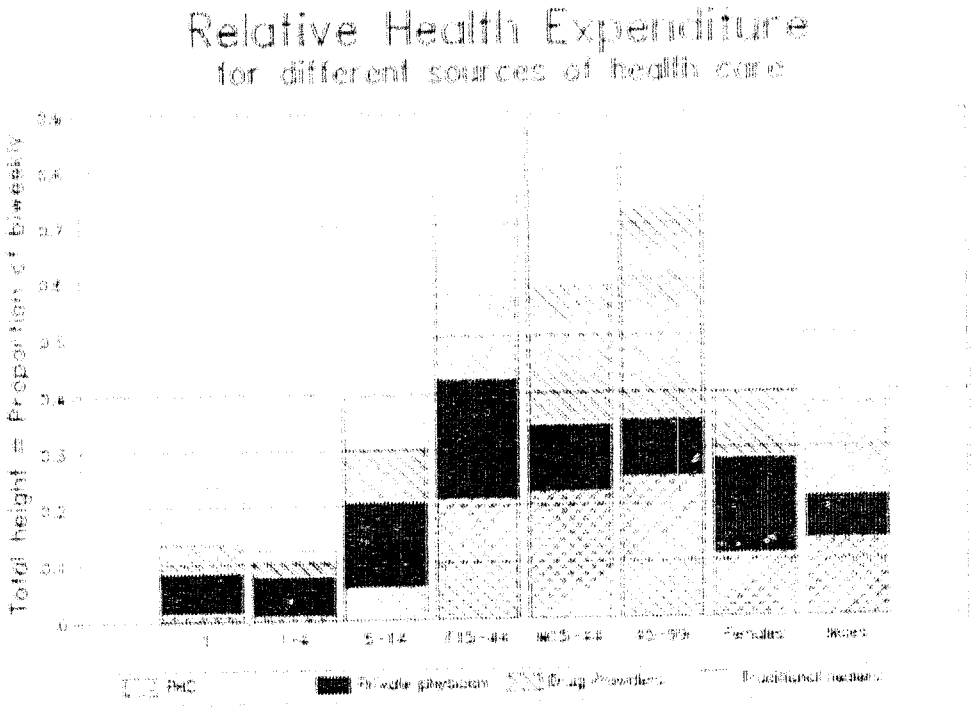
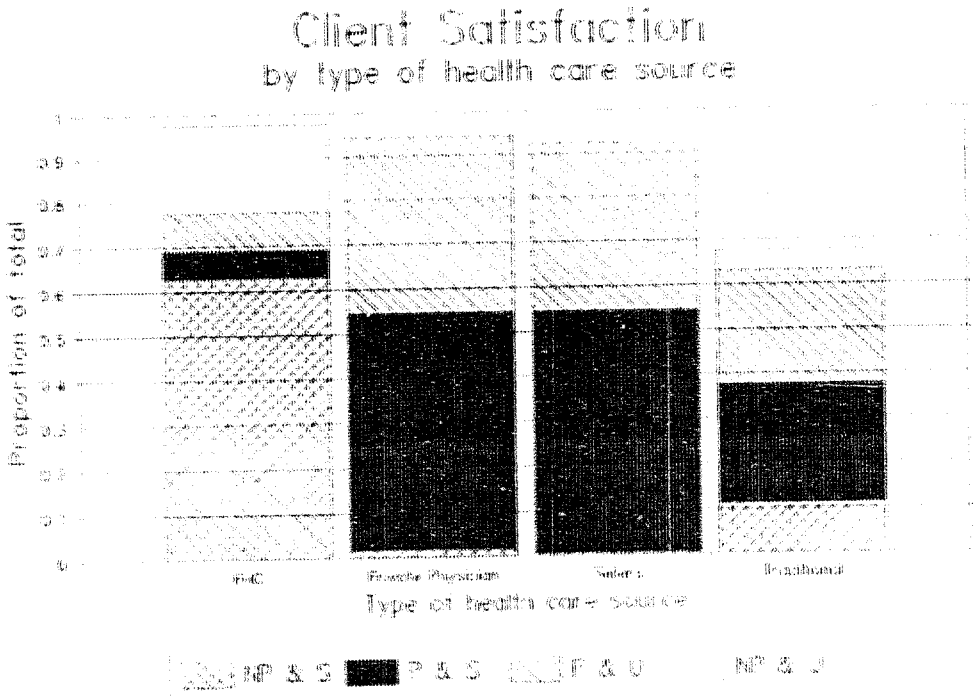
Figure 26