

**Technical Note No. 34**

**SURVEY ON WILLINGNESS AND  
ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLDS TO PAY  
FOR HEALTH CARE IN  
THREE PROVINCES OF  
BURKINA FASO**

**Submitted to:  
the USAID Mission in Burkina Faso  
and to the  
Policy and Sector Reform Division  
Office of Health and Nutrition  
Center for Population, Health, and Nutrition  
Bureau for Global Programs, Field Support, and Research  
United States Agency for International Development**

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**AUGUST 1994**

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**AID Contract No. DPE-5974-Z-00-9026-00**

## **ABSTRACT**

This report summarizes the findings of a household survey conducted in early 1994 in the provinces of Bazéga, Gourma and Séno in Burkina Faso. The document presents the results of descriptive analyses relating to the demand for health care and its determining factors; it also discusses the results of a contingency analysis of the willingness and ability to pay for health care. The survey data point to a high incidence of self-medication in the three provinces, compared with poor use of public health facilities. At the same time, households spend substantial sums on the treatment of illness in general, and on buying drugs in particular. The households indicated a marked willingness to share in the cost of improving the quality of care at health facilities in general; in particular, this willingness to pay is greater when it comes to financing improvements in equipment, maintenance and pharmaceutical products than it is for contraceptive products.

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## SUMMARY

This document summarizes the findings of a survey carried out in early 1994 among households in the provinces of Bazéga, Gourma and Séno in Burkina Faso to assess their willingness and ability to pay for their health care. The survey was one of three research activities conducted by the Health Financing and Sustainability Project (HFS) in collaboration with the Planning and Studies Directorate (DEP) of the Ministry of Health, Social Action, and the Family, and with support from the USAID Mission in Burkina Faso. The other two activities were a survey conducted in the same three provinces in Burkina Faso on the costs, revenues and staffing of primary health care facilities, and the development of a pricing structure methodology to be applied at health facilities.

Burkina Faso devotes approximately 5 percent of its budget to the public health sector. But more than 63 percent of the budget is absorbed by personnel expenses. The economic crisis of the 1980s made the operation of the health system even more precarious, and, to address the situation, Burkina Faso embarked on implementation of the Bamako Initiative in 1988 in an effort to restore primary health care through cost recovery mechanisms. In support of this effort, the data collected under the present survey were used in establishing a system of charges for health care. A further goal of the survey on households' willingness and ability to pay was to gather information on morbidity, and the demand for care and its determining factors, as well as the willingness and ability of the households to pay for their health care. The survey also collected data on household income that made it possible to pinpoint trends in the use of health services as a function of household income or other variables.

Use of health facilities is low in the three provinces of Bazéga, Gourma and Séno, and no significant differences were found in terms of age or sex. However, those in the Peulh ethnic group who become ill are very unlikely to use public health facilities. On the other hand, resort to medicine-men is higher among the Peulhs. The propensity to seek health care of any kind is high in the three provinces. High-income patients have a higher propensity to seek care than low-income patients. Patients living in urban areas are more likely to seek care than those in rural areas. The propensity to use drugs available in the home to treat illness is greater in the province of Bazéga than in Gourma or Séno.

The households spend relatively large sums on treating their sick. On average, illness-related expenditures incurred in the two weeks preceding the survey amounted to CFAF 480 in Séno, CFAF 5,230 in Bazéga, and CFAF 870 in Gourma. More than half of these expenditures go on care in the home; moreover, 90 percent of home care expenses are accounted for by drugs. The households seem prepared to pay more than they did to treat illness in the previous two weeks in Séno (CFAF 790); slightly less than they spent in Bazéga (CFAF 490); but markedly less than they spent in Gourma (CFAF 280).

The sampling of households selected for each province was 624 households. This estimate was based on an average of two episodes of illness per person per year and an average household size of six individuals. These parameters are consistent with observations made during earlier surveys. The size of the population actually surveyed was 11,994 individuals. Three kinds of questionnaire were developed for the purposes of the survey:

- ▲ A household questionnaire;
- ▲ An individual questionnaire on curative care;
- ▲ An individual questionnaire on preventive care.

In designing the questionnaires, use was made of experience acquired by the HFS Project in similar operations (notably in Zaïre, Central African Republic, Niger, and Sokoto, Nigeria). Some parts of the questionnaire initially developed by the DÉP were also used. Data gathering for the household survey took place from January 8 to February 22, 1994. The National Institute of Statistics and Demography (Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie—INSD) developed the written-data capture and clean-up programs using ISSA (Integrated System for Survey Analysis). This software, developed by the Institute for Resource Development, Inc., was used in particular by INSD to process the Demographic and Health Survey.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Burkina Faso devotes approximately 5 percent of its budget to the public health sector. But more than 63 percent of the budget is absorbed by personnel expenses.<sup>1</sup> The economic crisis of the 1980s made the operation of the health system even more precarious, and, to address the situation, Burkina Faso embarked on implementation of the Bamako Initiative in 1988 in an effort to restore primary health care through cost recovery mechanisms.

The Health Financing and Sustainability Project (HFS) collaborated with the Planning and Studies Directorate (DEP) of the Ministry of Public Health, Social Action, and the Family in conducting three (3) of its component activities, which comprise:

- ▲ a survey among households to gauge their willingness and ability to pay for their health care;
- ▲ a study of the recurrent costs of health facilities (CM and CSPS);
- ▲ and a study aimed at establishing a rate-setting system for health care, using data gathered during the household survey and drawing on the health facilities study.

The present report analyzes the data gathered during the household survey.

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Health, Social and Family Action, 1991 health statistics, General Secretariat, Department of Studies and Planning, Ouagadougou (July 1993).

## **2.0 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY**

The goal of the survey on households' willingness and ability to pay was to gather information on morbidity, and the demand for care and its determining factors, as well as the willingness and ability of the households to pay for their health care. The survey also collected data on household income that made it possible to pinpoint trends in the use of health services as a function of household income or other pertinent variables.

The data gathered were also used in establishing a system of rates to be charged for health care.

### **2.2 GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE**

The survey covered three provinces: Bazéga, Gourma and Séno.

### **2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES**

Three kinds of questionnaire were developed for the purposes of the survey:

- ▲ A household questionnaire;
- ▲ An individual questionnaire on curative care;
- ▲ An individual questionnaire on preventive care.

In designing the questionnaires, use was made of experience acquired by the HFS Project in similar operations (notably in Zaïre, Central African Republic, Niger, and Sokota in Nigeria). Some parts of the questionnaire initially developed by the DÉP were also used.

The questionnaires used for this operation are found in an annex to this report (Annex A).

### **2.4 SAMPLING**

The sampling of households selected for each province was 624 households. This estimate was based on an average of two episodes of illness per person per year and an average household size of six individuals. These parameters are consistent with observations made during earlier surveys.

For the initial stage, the enumeration zones (Ezs) identified by the most recent general census of the population were drawn in proportion to the size of their households, as derived from the mapping done as part of this operation.

For the second stage, 624 households per province were drawn from among the Ezs selected during the first stage.

## **2.5 CARTOGRAPHY**

Of the 54 Ezs in the survey, 17 were covered by Burkina Faso's Population and Health Survey (PHS) carried out in 1992/93; for the 37 Ezs not covered, a census map was compiled before the survey was launched. This step was not warranted in the Ezs covered by the PHS as the cartographic records compiled for PHS purposes were available and up to date. For the other zones, on the other hand, available cartographic data predated the general population census of 1985 and were therefore outdated.

## **2.6 SELECTION AND TRAINING OF SURVEY PERSONNEL**

The selection and training of the survey personnel were organized in three stages:

- ▲ Preselection of enumerators,
- ▲ Training of the personnel,
- ▲ Final selection and organization of the survey personnel.

Candidates were preselected on the basis of their experience with surveys, their command of native languages, and their educational attainments.

The three survey supervisors and five checkers from INSD participated in the training of the enumerators. At the end of the training, 24 enumerators were selected to the survey team. One (1) checker was chosen from the applicant pool because INSD was unable, given its program of activities, to supply a sixth checker.

Personnel training began at the National School of Public Health and continued at the DEP for an additional two weeks. The assignment of personnel among the three provinces took account of their language spread and experience with surveys.

To this staff should be added five (5) drivers, of whom three (3) were assigned in the province of Séno and one (1) in each of the other two provinces (Bazéga and Gourma). This distribution was based on general accessibility in the survey area.

## **2.7 EXECUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY**

The survey personnel were divided into three independent groups, each operating in one province. Each group thus consisted of one (1) supervisor, two (2) team leaders, and eight (8) enumerators. In addition, each supervisor was given access to a vehicle. In the province of Séno, in view of the difficulties with access, two additional vehicles were available to carry the team leaders and enumerators. Except in Séno, the enumerators and team leaders used mopeds to travel.

Data gathering for the household survey took place from January 8 to February 22, 1994 in the provinces of Séno and Gourma and from January 8 to February 24, 1994 in the province of Bazéga. Data collection was scheduled to take forty-five (45) days. Only the Bazéga team can be said to have fallen two (2) days behind schedule, and this was attributable to a two-day delay in actually getting operations under way in this province, even though the teams were in place from January 8 on.

## **2.8 PROCESSING OF THE DATA**

INSD developed the written-data capture and clean-up programs using ISSA (Integrated System for Survey Analysis). This software, developed by the Institute for Resource Development, Inc., was used in particular by INSD to process the Demographic and Health Survey.

## 3.0 FINDINGS

### 3.1 COVERAGE OF THE SAMPLE

The coverage of the sample, measured in terms of the completeness of the survey in the individual enumeration zones and the households targeted, is shown in *Exhibit 3.1*.

The 54 enumeration zones selected were in fact surveyed. All 624 households selected were surveyed in the provinces of Bazéga and Séno, whereas in the province of Gourma 2 of the 624 households selected were not surveyed.

EXHIBIT 3.1 NUMBER OF ENUMERATION ZONES (EZs), NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, AND NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SURVEYED BY PROVINCE: PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO				
	PROVINCE			
	BAZEGA	GOURMA	SENO	ENSEMBLE
Number of Ezs	14	20	20	54
Number of households targeted	624	624	624	1,872
Number of households completed	624	622	624	1,870
% of households completed	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.9
Number of individuals surveyed	4,891	4,223	3,452	12,566
Number of residents present	4,563	4,072	3,164	11,799
Number of residents absent	270	117	183	570
Number of visitors	58	32	105	195
Number of RP and RA	4,833	4,189	3,347	12,369
Number of RP and VIS	4,621	4,104	3,269	11,994
Note :	RP:	Residents present		
	RA:	Residents absent		
	VIS:	Visitors		

In the 1,870 households surveyed, the number of individuals enumerated was 4,891 in the province of Bazéga, 4,223 in Gourma, and 3,452 in Séno, for a total of 12,566. Among the individuals surveyed, only residents who were present and visitors were eligible\* for the individual questionnaires. The size of the actual population surveyed was 11,994 individuals, made up of 4,621 in the province of Bazéga, 4,104 in Gourma, and 3,269 in Séno.

\* The eligibility conditions are defined below.

EXHIBIT 3.1a NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS AND NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS COMPLETED				
	PROVINCE			
	BAZEGA	GOURMA	SENO	TOTAL
<b>CURATIVE CARE</b>				
Number of individuals eligible	484	446	646	1576
Number of individuals surveyed	481	440	645	1566
Proportion (%) surveyed	99.4	98.6	99.8	99.4
<b>PREVENTIVE CARE</b>				
Number of individuals eligible	210	280	203	693
Number of individuals surveyed	209	275	202	686
Proportion (%) surveyed	99.5	98.2	99.5	99.0

*Exhibit 3.1a* presents the number of eligible individuals and the number of individual interviews actually conducted. Before commenting on the results obtained, however, let us first define the eligibility criteria for the individual questionnaires.

- ▲ The curative questionnaire was to be administered to all individuals who stated they had been ill during the two weeks preceding the survey.
- ▲ The preventive questionnaire was to be administered to all women age 15 to 49 who stated they had been pregnant during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Overall, of the 1,576 individuals eligible for the questionnaire on curative care, 1,566 were actually surveyed, for a response rate of 99 percent. Response rates were high in all three provinces. The response rate for the preventive questionnaire was fully comparable with that for the curative questionnaire, the actual rate being 99 percent and the rate by province varying between 98 and 99 percent.

### 3.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Household characteristics are vital to understanding the phenomena examined in the different parts of this study. This section deals with the socioeconomic characteristics of the heads of household.

Review of the data in *Exhibit 3.2* reveals that the heads of household in the three provinces are relatively old. Their average ages are 46, 47 and 51 in the provinces of Séno, Gourma and Bazéga, respectively. The proportions of heads of household age over 45 years are 57 percent in Bazéga and 42 and 44 percent in the provinces of Séno and Gourma.

The heads of household are also for the most part men, as one might have expected. More than 90 percent of the households are headed by men in Séno, the proportions in Bazéga and Gourma being 93 and 95 percent.

Moreover, the ethnicity of the heads of household is closely correlated with the province in which they live. Virtually all the households surveyed in Bazéga are headed by Mossis. In Gourma, the Mossis and Gourmantchés predominate with 47 and 43 percent, respectively. Peulh households account for 64 percent of those in the province of Séno.

*Exhibit 3.2* also provides data on size of household. Those in Séno are the smallest: the average size of the households is five individuals in Séno, compared with seven and eight individuals in Gourma and Bazéga. In fact, more than 18 percent of the households in Bazéga have more than 12 persons, against 5 percent in Séno and 12 percent in Gourma. The findings with respect to household size in Séno is related in part to the low fertility rate found at the time of the 1985 census in this area. However, it cannot be the only explanation as Gourma is also classified in the low-fertility category.

Finally, *Exhibit 3.2* yields data on residential setting. Approximately 30 percent of households in the provinces of Gourma and Séno are urban, whereas all households in Bazéga are rural. This distribution is directly related to the sampling method selected. It will be noted that Bazéga has no urban areas.

*Exhibit 3.2a* provides statistics on the annual incomes and annual expenditures of households. The levels of annual expenditures are relatively comparable in the provinces of Gourma and Séno, but in contrast are sharply lower in Bazéga (*see Graph 01*). The households in Séno incurred annual per capita expenditures averaging some CFAF 40,000; annual expenditures in Bazéga and Gourma were CFAF 19,000 and 36,000, respectively. The quartile of households with the lowest expenditures spent about CFAF 5,200 in Bazéga, CFAF 9,300 in Gourma, and CFAF 15,200 in Séno. The quartile with the highest expenditures spent about CFAF 20,000 in Bazéga, CFAF 38,000 in Gourma, and CFAF 43,000 in Séno. Given their questionable quality, these data on annual expenditures, just like those on incomes, should be interpreted with considerable caution.

*Exhibit 3.2a* also presents summary data on annual household incomes. Annual per capita cash incomes are CFAF 19,000 in Bazéga, CFAF 361,000 in Gourma, and CFAF 30,000 in Séno. It is noteworthy that expenditures and income in the provinces of Bazéga and Gourma are comparable, whereas in Séno average incomes are markedly higher than average expenditures.

**EXHIBIT 3.2**  
**BREAKDOWN OF HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED BY AGE, SEX AND ETHNICITY**  
**OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, AND BY PROVINCE**

	PROVINCE		
	BAZEGA	GOURMA	SENO
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>			
<30	6.4	12.9	12.2
30-44	36.4	42.6	46.0
45+	57.2	44.5	41.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average	51.0	46.8	45.5
<b>SEX</b>			
Masculine	93.0	95.0	90.7
Feminine	7.0	5.0	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>ETHNICITY</b>			
Mossi	98.4	47.0	8.0
Gourmantche	—	42.9	12.0
Peulh	0.5	5.1	64.3
Other	1.1	5.0	15.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD</b>			
>5	25.9	30.8	43.8
5-7	29.8	34.8	37.2
8-11	26.4	22.5	13.6
12+	17.7	11.7	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average	7.8	6.7	5.5
<b>RESIDENTIAL SETTING</b>			
Urban	0.0	29.9	29.3
Rural	100.0	70.1	70.7
Number of households	624.0	622.0	624.0

EXHIBIT 3.2a ANNUAL PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES AND INCOMES BY PROVINCE PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO			
	PROVINCE		
	BAZEGA	GOURMA	SENO
ANNUAL PER CAPITA CASH EXPENDITURES (CFAF)			
Q(25)	5,155	9,333	15,200
Median	9,690	17,477	26,400
Q(75)	19,958	37,625	4,000
Average	18,671	36,365	40,821
ANNUAL PER CAPITA CASH INCOME (CFAF)			
Q(25)	8,200	11,750	12,444
Median	13,000	19,250	21,500
Q(75)	21,881	36,375	34,000
Average	19,538	36,438	30,405
Number of households	624	620	623

### 3.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIVIDUALS

As with households, the characteristics of the individuals surveyed are key to understanding and explaining the different aspects of the study. This section addresses the individual characteristics of the population actually surveyed.

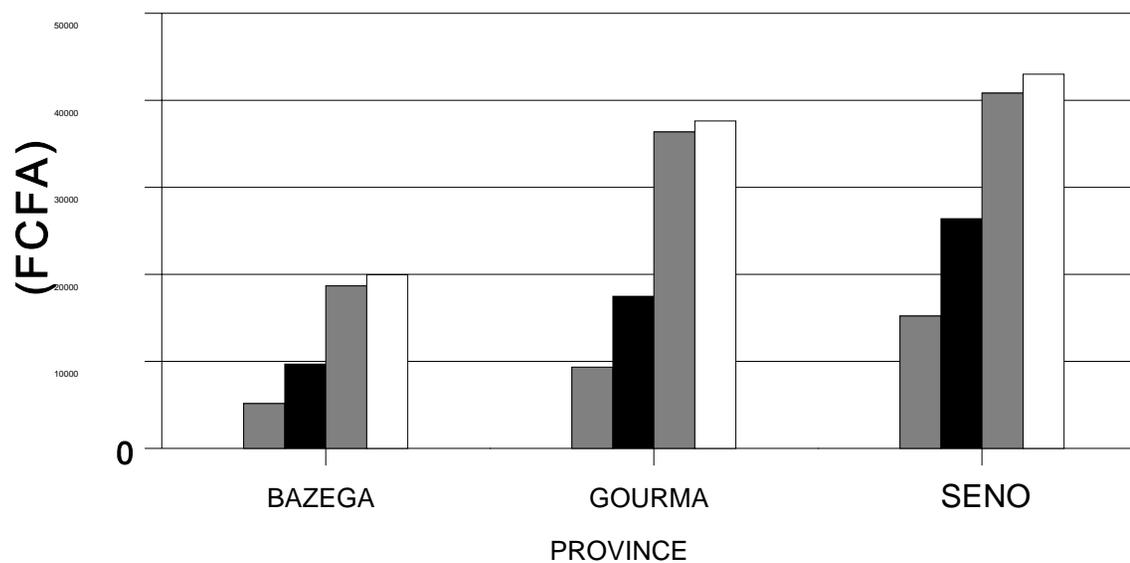
*Exhibit 3.3* presents the breakdown of individuals by age groups, sex, and province of residence. The distribution shows a pattern typical of regions with high birth rates, with the numbers declining very rapidly with increasing age. In Bazéga, for example, 18 percent of the males are less than five years of age, and only fewer than 3 percent are in the 40-44 age group; the corresponding proportions for females are 15 and 5 percent. The province of Bazéga is characterized by a pronounced shortage of males in the age groups from 20 to 54, which is due to differential emigration according to sex.

The contrast between Bazéga, on the one hand, and Gourma and Séno, on the other, is also noteworthy from the standpoint of ethnic composition. Bazéga is populated almost exclusively by the Mossi tribe.<sup>2</sup> The ethnic composition of Gourma is more heterogeneous, with Mossis and Gourmantchés predominating; the Peulh are represented to a significant extent only in the province of Séno, where they account for more than 60 percent of those surveyed.

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<sup>2</sup> The fact that Bazéga is inhabited almost exclusively by Mossis is attributable to the fact that the province lies in the area known as the "Mossi plateau."

**GRAPHIQUE 01. DEPENSES MONETAIRES ANNUELLES  
PAR TETE DES MENAGES RESUME (FCFA)**



**GRAPHIQUE 02. REVENUS MONETAIRES ANNUELS  
PAR TETE DES MENAGES (FCFA)**

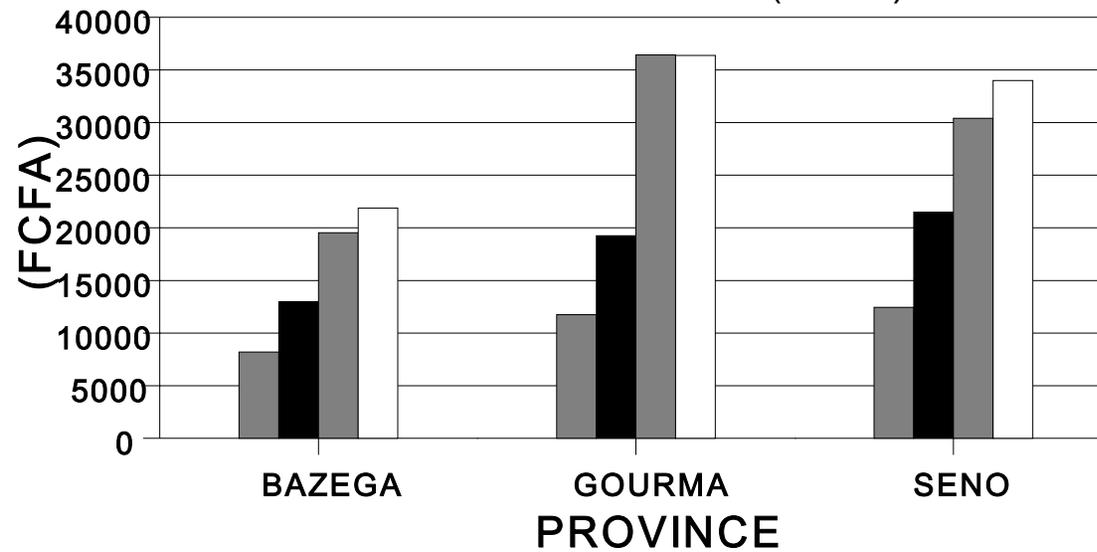


EXHIBIT 3.3 BREAKDOWN OF THE SAMPLE BY AGE, ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO						
	PROVINCE					
	BAZEGA		GOURMA		SENO	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AGE IN YEARS						
0-4	18.2	15.1	17.3	16.5	17.4	14.7
5-9	19.7	16.2	18.5	17.1	15.3	17.1
10-14	16.6	14.3	15.3	13.7	14.0	12.9
15-19	11.6	9.3	10.2	8.3	10.8	8.4
20-24	5.2	5.6	6.6	7.0	6.2	7.0
25-29	3.8	5.5	5.7	6.6	4.3	7.6
30-34	3.0	5.8	4.6	6.6	5.9	6.3
35-39	2.8	6.0	3.2	5.3	3.5	4.5
40-44	2.7	5.2	2.8	4.5	4.7	4.8
45-49	2.4	4.3	3.4	3.0	3.6	4.0
50-54	3.5	3.5	2.6	3.7	3.9	3.7
55+	10.6	8.8	9.3	7.1	9.9	8.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ETHNIC GROUP						
Mossi	98.1	98.4	45.6	45.8	10.6	9.3
Gourmantche	0.1	0.1	45.3	46.0	14.7	12.6
Peulh	0.4	0.2	4.7	4.0	60.1	62.5
Other	1.3	1.3	4.2	4.1	14.5	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of individuals	2,206	2,414.0	2,042.0	2,061.0	1,626.0	1,643.0

The school enrollment rate is very low in the three provinces studied (*Exhibit 3.3a*). The proportion of individuals age six years and more who have attended school is 23 percent in Gourma, 21 percent in Bazéga, and 13 percent in Séno. The gap between male and female attendance is very pronounced in the provinces of Bazéga and Séno and far smaller in the province of Séno.

EXHIBIT 3.3a BREAKDOWN OF THE SAMPLE BY ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL INDIVIDUALS AGE 6 YEARS AND OVER, PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO						
	PROVINCES					
	BAZEGA		GOURMA		SENO	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL						
Modern	26.9	16.9	28.1	18.5	16.0	11.1
Koranic	9.0	1.7	1.3	0.3	20.9	7.6
None	63.9	81.4	70.5	81.2	63.0	81.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individuals age 6 years and over	1,719	1,975	1,604	1,656	1,286	1,341

### 3.4 CURATIVE CARE

Individual decisions regarding demand for health care are the outcome of a process which comprises, first, the perception of sickness, next the decision whether or not to go to a particular place or type of care, and finally how much to pay for the care.

The present section is organized in accordance with the sequence just described. First, the perception of sickness is discussed, followed by the prevalence of the symptoms reported by the patients. In the third subsection, the choice of the type of treatment is addressed, and finally use of public health facilities is discussed. The expenditures associated with the illness will be discussed later (*see subsection 3.6.2*).

#### 3.4.1 Perception of sickness

The incidence of self-reporting of illness is shown in *Exhibit 3.4*. The prevalence of self-reporting is low in the provinces of Bazéga and Gourma, where 10 and 11 percent stated that they had been ill during the two weeks preceding the survey. The prevalence of self-reporting in the province of Séno is markedly higher; in fact, 20 percent of the population was sick during the reference period.

Levels of self-reporting, outside the province of residence, vary as a function of some of the socio-demographic characteristics shown in *Exhibit 3.4*. It is found, for example—predictably perhaps—that the incidence of self-reporting is greater at both extremes of age. The contrast is still greater if one looks at children below the age of five and those in the 5-14 year age group; it is noted, in fact, that self-reporting rates for those below 5 years of age are 13, 14 and 25 percent for Gourma, Bazéga, and Séno, respectively.

**EXHIBIT 3.4**  
**PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS STATING THEY HAD BEEN ILL DURING THE TWO WEEKS**  
**PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO SELECTED SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**  
**(PRESENT RESIDENTS AND VISITORS) AND BY PROVINCE**

<b>PROVINCE OF BAZEGA</b>				
	REPORTING ILLNESS		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS	(%)
	YES	NO		
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>				
0-14	9.3	90.6	2,307	100.0
15-44	8.9	91.0	1,547	100.0
45+	16.4	83.5	766	100.0
<b>ETHNICITY</b>				
Mossi	10.4	89.6	4,540	100.0
Gourmantche	20.0	80.0	5	100.0
Peulh	7.6	92.3	13	100.0
Other	9.6	90.3	62	100.0
Total	10.4	89.6	4,621	100.0
<b>PROVINCE OF GOURMA</b>				
	REPORTING ILLNESS		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS	(%)
	YES	NO		
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>				
0-14	8.4	91.5	2,024	100.0
15-44	11.5	88.4	1,475	100.0
45+	18.0	81.9	604	100.0
<b>ETHNICITY</b>				
Mossi	10.8	89.1	1,876	100.0
Gourmantche	10.9	89.0	1,874	100.0
Peulh	8.2	91.7	181	100.0
Other	15.1	84.8	172	100.0
Total	11.0	89.0	4,104	100.0

*(continued on next page)*

**EXHIBIT 3.4**  
**PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS STATING THEY HAD BEEN ILL DURING THE TWO WEEKS**  
**PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO SELECTED SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**  
**(PRESENT RESIDENTS AND VISITORS) AND BY PROVINCE**

<b>PROVINCE OF SENO</b>				
	REPORTING ILLNESS		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS	(%)
	YES	NO		
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>				
0-14	18.5	81.4	1,499	100.0
14-44	18.7	81.2	1,216	100.0
45+	25.8	74.1	554	100.0
<b>ETHNICITY</b>				
Mossi	18.3	81.6	327	100.0
Gourmantche	18.8	81.1	446	100.0
Peulh	20.3	79.6	2,006	100.0
Other	19.8	80.2	490	100.0
Total	19.8	80.2	3,269	100.0

There are no significant variations in self-reporting based on ethnicity (*Exhibit 3.4*) or income level (*Exhibit 3.4a*). In summary, the level of perception of illness is higher in the province of Séno than in Bazéga or Gourma. The differences observed by province are paralleled in certain socioeconomic categories.

EXHIBIT 3.4a  
 PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS STATING THEY HAD BEEN ILL DURING THE TWO WEEKS  
 PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL (PRESENT RESIDENTS AND  
 VISITORS) AND BY PROVINCE

**PROVINCE OF BAZEGA**

	REPORTING ILLNESS		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS	(% )
	YES	NO		
<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>				
Low	11.1	88.9	1640	100.0
Low-medium	8.9	91.0	1161	100.0
Medium-high	10.6	89.3	835	100.0
High	11.3	88.7	838	100.0
N.A.	6.8	93.2	147	100.0
Total	10.3	89.6	4621	100.0

**PROVINCE OF GOURMA**

	REPORTING ILLNESS		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS	(% )
	YES	NO		
<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>				
Low	12.5	87.5	891	100.0
Low-medium	10.6	89.3	931	100.0
Medium-high	9.3	90.7	1,055	100.0
High	11.3	88.7	1,119	100.0
N.A.	15.7	84.3	108	100.0
Total	10.9	89.0	4,104	100.0

*(continued on next page)*

EXHIBIT 3.4a PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS STATING THEY HAD BEEN ILL DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL (PRESENT RESIDENTS AND VISITORS) AND BY PROVINCE				
PROVINCE OF SENO				
	REPORTING ILLNESS		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS	(% )
	YES	NO		
INCOME LEVEL				
Low	15.5	84.5	367	100.0
Low-medium	21.8	78.2	836	100.0
Medium-high	18.2	81.8	1,029	100.0
High	21.2	78.7	942	100.0
N.A.	24.2	75.8	95	100.0
Total	19.8	80.1	3,269	100.0
NOTE: Low: $<Q_1$ Low-medium: $Q_1-Q_2$ Medium-high: $Q_2-Q_3$ High: $>Q_4$				

### 3.4.2 Symptoms

Fever, cough and liquid stools were selected as the basis for assessing how needs varied among provinces and according to a number of socio-demographic characteristics (*Exhibit 3.4b*). The proportion of individuals who reported they had fever was lower in Séno (55 percent) than in Bazéga and Gourma, where it is 61 and 65 percent, respectively.

The differences in the incidence of fever found in Séno, on the one hand, and in Bazéga and Gourma, on the other, were mirrored within each province for the different categories chosen for analysis.

The proportion of those sick who said they had had a cough during the two weeks preceding the survey was 21 percent in Gourma, 27 percent in Séno, and 29 percent in Bazéga. Within each province, the proportion of those who had suffered from coughing varied more with age than with the other characteristics. In the case of coughs, self-reporting is markedly less prevalent in the 15-44 age group than in those at the two extremes.

The proportion of those sick who had had liquid stools during the reference period was 16 percent in Séno. It was not so high in Gourma and Bazéga, where it was 11 and 12 percent, respectively. It should be noted that in all three provinces liquid stools were more common in children. The proportion of those under 15 years of age who had had liquid stools was 24 percent in Séno and 20 and 19 percent in Bazéga and Gourma.

EXHIBIT 3.4b  
 PROPORTION OF THOSE SICK WHO STATED THEY HAD HAD A GIVEN SYMPTOM DURING THE TWO WEEKS  
 PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS:  
 RESIDENTS PRESENT AND VISITORS, PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO

<b>PROVINCE OF BAZEGA</b>										
	FEVER			COUGH			LIQUID STOOLS			NUMBER OF SICK
	YES	NO	N.A.	YES	NO	N.A.	YES	NO	N.A.	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>										
0-14	59.8	39.7	0.5	32.0	67.1	0.8	19.6	79.9	0.5	219
15-44	63.0	36.2	0.7	22.5	75.4	2.1	4.3	94.2	1.4	138
45+	62.2	37.0	0.8	32.3	66.9	0.8	4.7	94.5	0.8	127
<b>SEX</b>										
Male	60.4	38.8	0.8	27.9	70.8	1.3	10.8	88.3	0.8	240
Female	62.3	37.3	0.4	30.7	68.0	1.2	11.9	87.3	0.8	244
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>										
Mossi	61.8	37.6	0.6	29.4	69.3	1.3	11.3	87.8	0.8	476
Gourmantche	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	1
Peulh	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	1
Other	50.0	50.0	-	33.3	66.7	-	16.7	83.3	-	6
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>										
Low	58.3	40.7	1.0	28.8	70.2	1.0	10.8	88.1	1.0	295
High	66.2	33.7	-	30.3	68.0	1.7	12.0	87.4	0.6	175
N.A.	64.2	35.7	-	28.6	71.4	-	14.2	85.7	-	14
<b>SETTING</b>										
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	61.4	38.0	0.6	29.3	69.4	1.2	11.4	87.8	0.8	484
Total	61.4	38.0	0.6	29.3	69.4	1.2	11.4	87.8	0.8	484

*(continued on next page)*

EXHIBIT 3.4b  
 PROPORTION OF THOSE SICK WHO STATED THEY HAD HAD A GIVEN SYMPTOM DURING THE TWO WEEKS  
 PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS:  
 RESIDENTS PRESENT AND VISITORS, PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO

**PROVINCE OF GOURMA**

	FEVER			COUGH			LIQUID STOOLS			NUMBER OF SICK
	YES	NO	N.A.	YES	NO	N.A.	YES	NO	N.A.	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>										
0-14	61.5	38.5	3.5	21.3	78.7	-	18.9	81.1	-	169
15-44	61.2	35.3	-	17.7	78.8	3.5	6.5	89.4	4.1	170
45+	74.8	24.3	0.9	24.3	74.8	0.9	8.4	90.7	0.9	107
<b>SEX</b>										
Male	66.5	32.2	1.3	19.3	79.4	1.3	11.2	87.6	1.3	233
Female	62.4	35.7	1.9	22.1	76.1	1.8	12.2	85.5	1.3	213
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>										
Mossi	65.5	33.5	1.0	22.0	77.0	1.0	10.5	88.0	1.5	200
Gourmantche	62.9	35.6	1.5	19.05	79.0	1.5	13.7	84.9	1.5	205
Peulh	66.7	33.3	-	26.7	73.3	-	13.3	86.7	-	15
Other	69.2	23.1	6.7	15.4	76.9	7.7	3.9	88.5	7.7	26
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>										
Low	65.7	32.4	1.8	20.5	77.6	1.8	12.3	85.8	1.8	219
High	63.7	34.9	0.4	21.7	76.9	0.4	10.8	87.2	1.9	212
N.A.	60.0	40.0	-	6.7	93.3	-	13.3	86.7	-	15
<b>SETTING</b>										
Urban	67.1	31.4	1.4	16.4	82.1	1.4	7.9	90.7	1.4	140
Rural	61.4	38.0	0.6	22.6	75.8	1.6	13.4	84.6	2.0	306
Total	64.6	33.9	1.6	20.6	77.8	1.6	11.7	86.6	1.7	446

*(continued on next page)*

EXHIBIT 3.4b PROPORTION OF THOSE SICK WHO STATED THEY HAD HAD A GIVEN SYMPTOM DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: RESIDENTS PRESENT AND VISITORS, PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO										
PROVINCE OF SENO										
	FEVER			COUGH			LIQUID STOOLS			NUMBER OF SICK
	YES	NO	N.A.	YES	NO	N.A.	YES	NO	N.A.	
AGE IN YEARS										
0-14	56.7	43.0	0.3	34.3	65.3	0.4	24.2	75.5	0.3	277
15-44	52.6	47.4	-	21.9	78.1	-	8.8	91.2	-	228
45+	56.0	44.0	-	23.4	76.6	-	9.9	90.1	-	141
SEX										
Male	56.0	44.0	-	25.9	74.1	-	16.7	83.3	-	348
Female	54.0	45.6	0.3	29.5	70.1	0.3	14.4	85.2	0.3	298
ETHNIC GROUP										
Mossi	56.7	53.3	-	25.0	75.0	-	16.7	83.3	-	60
Gourmantche	51.2	48.8	-	28.1	71.9	-	13.4	86.6	-	82
Peulh	56.5	43.2	0.3	28.5	71.2	0.3	16.5	83.3	0.2	407
Other	51.6	48.5	-	24.7	75.3	-	13.4	86.6	-	97
INCOME GROUP										
Low	53.0	47.0	-	26.1	73.9	-	14.9	85.1	-	249
High	57.3	42.4	0.3	29.0	70.7	0.3	16.5	83.2	0.3	375
N.A.	40.9	59.1	-	18.2	81.8	-	9.1	90.9	-	22
SETTING										
Urban	52.8	46.6	0.5	23.8	75.7	0.5	12.4	87.0	0.5	193
Rural	56.1	43.9	-	29.1	70.9	-	17.0	83.0	-	453
Total	55.1	44.7	0.1	27.6	72.3	0.1	15.6	84.2	0.2	646

### 3.4.3 Decision to seek care

*Exhibit 3.4c* presents the use of health care of any kind during the two weeks preceding the interview. Approximately 69 percent of those who were sick had resort to care of some kind in Séno. The proportions are appreciably higher in Bazéga and Gourma, where they reached 74 and 79 percent.

Resort to care during illness varies according to the age of the patient. Persons of age below 14 years resorted to care more than those in the other age groups. This disparity is more pronounced in the provinces of Gourma and Séno.

The variation according to sex is not significant even if men are more likely than women to seek care of some kind. This was verified in each of the three provinces. Moreover, ethnic origin was not a strong determinant of resort to care. Indeed, in the two provinces (Gourma and Séno) where numbers are large enough to support inter-ethnic comparisons, the situation shows a contrast: the Mossis and Gourmantchés in Gourma use some kind of care in the same proportions, whereas in Séno the Mossis show a far higher propensity to seek some kind of treatment. In the case of the Peulhs, those who fall ill are almost exactly as likely to resort to care as the Gourmantchés in the province of Séno.

Moreover, the propensity of the sick to resort to care of some kind is higher among the high income groups in the provinces of Bazéga and Gourma, whereas in Séno the propensity to resort to care of any kind does not vary significantly by income level.

Finally, in the provinces of Gourma and Séno, which have urban areas, it was found that the prevalence of resort to treatment was, as expected, very high among those in urban areas compared with those living in the countryside.

In summary, the propensity to seek care, regardless of its nature, is relatively high in the three provinces. Those in the high income groups are more likely when ill to seek care than the less affluent in the provinces of Bazéga and Gourma. In Séno, income is not a determining factor in the decision to seek care.

EXHIBIT 3.4c  
 PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO STATED THEY HAD USED CARE OF SOME KIND DURING  
 THE TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO SOCIOECONOMIC  
 CHARACTERISTICS (PATIENTS SURVEYED). PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO

<b>PROVINCE OF BAZEGA</b>				
	CARE OF SOME KIND			NUMBER OF SICK
	YES	NO	N.A.	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>				
0-14	74.4	25.1	0.4	100.0 (219)
15-44	78.2	21.0	0.7	100.0 (138)
45+	70.0	29.1	0.7	100.0 (127)
<b>SEX</b>				
Male	75.8	23.3	0.8	100.0 (240)
Female	72.9	26.6	0.4	100.0 (244)
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>				
Mossi	75.0	24.3	0.6	100.0 (476)
Gourmantche	-	100.0	-	100.0 (1)
Peulh	100.0	-	-	100.0 (1)
Other	33.3	66.6	-	100.0 (6)
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>				
Low	69.8	29.1	1.0	100.0 (295)
High	80.0	20.0	-	100.0 (175)
N.A.	100.0	-	-	100.0 (14)
<b>SETTING</b>				
Rural	74.3	25.0	0.6	100.0 (484)
Urban	-	-	-	-
Total	74.3	25.0	0.6	484
<i>(continued on next page)</i>				

EXHIBIT 3.4c  
 PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO STATED THEY HAD USED CARE OF SOME KIND DURING  
 THE TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO SOCIOECONOMIC  
 CHARACTERISTICS (PATIENTS SURVEYED). PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO

**PROVINCE OF GOURMA**

	CARE OF SOME KIND			NUMBER OF SICK
	YES	NO	N.A.	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>				
1-14	82.8	16.5	0.5	100.0 (169)
15-44	74.7	22.3	2.9	100.0 (170)
45+	81.3	17.7	0.9	100.0 (107)
<b>SEX</b>				
Male	81.5	16.7	1.7	100.0 (233)
Female	77.0	21.6	1.4	100.0 (213)
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>				
Mossi	76.0	22.5	1.5	100.0 (200)
Gourmantche	81.9	16.5	1.4	100.0 (205)
Peulh	66.6	33.3	-	100.0 (15)
Other	92.3	3.8	3.8	100.0 (26)
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>				
Low	75.3	22.3	1.3	100.0 (219)
High	83.5	15.6	0.9	100.0 (212)
N.A.	80.0	20.0	-	100.0 (15)
<b>SETTING</b>				
Rural	74.5	23.8	1.6	100.0 (306)
Urban	90.0	8.5	1.4	100.0 (140)
Total	79.4	19.1	1.5	

*(continued on next page)*

**EXHIBIT 3.4c**  
**PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO STATED THEY HAD USED CARE OF SOME KIND DURING**  
**THE TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO SOCIOECONOMIC**  
**CHARACTERISTICS (PATIENTS SURVEYED). PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO**

<b>PROVINCE OF SENO</b>				
	CARE OF SOME KIND			NUMBER OF SICK
	YES	NO	N.A.	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>				
0-14	73.6	25.9	0.3	100.0 (277)
15-44	65.7	34.2	-	100.0 (228)
45+	63.1	36.1	0.7	100.0 (141)
<b>SEX</b>				
Male	70.4	29.6	-	100.0 (348)
Female	66.4	32.8	0.6	100.0 (298)
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>				
Mossi	78.3	21.6	-	100.0 (60)
Gourmantche	64.6	34.1	1.2	100.0 (82)
Peulh	65.6	34.1	0.2	100.0 (407)
Other	78.3	21.6	-	100.0 (97)
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>				
Low	68.7	30.9	0.4	100.0 (249)
High	68.3	31.5	0.3	100.0 (375)
N.A.	72.7	27.3	-	100.0 (22)
<b>SETTING</b>				
Rural	64.4	35.3	0.2	100.0 (453)
Urban	78.2	21.2	0.5	100.0 (193)
Total	68.6	31.1	0.3	100.0 (646)

#### **3.4.4 Home care**

*Exhibit 3.4d* presents data on the propensity to resort to drugs available in the home before seeking care outside the home. In the province of Bazéga, the propensity to use medicines available in the home is 45 percent; the figure is lower in Séno and Gourma, where it is 39 and 34 percent.

The propensity to resort to drugs available in the home before seeking care outside the home is comparable among patients in the various age groups in the province of Bazéga, but the same is not true in Séno and Gourma, where the propensity is higher among those below 45 years of age in Séno and in the oldest and youngest age groups in Gourma.

The propensity toward this practice is comparable among patients of both sexes in each of the three provinces. The same is not true with respect to ethnic origin. In fact, those in the Mossi and Séno ethnic groups who become ill have the greatest recourse to the use of drugs available in the home before seeking care outside the home. And in Séno 62 percent of those sick in the Mossi ethnic group have resorted to this practice, compared with 40 and 35 percent, respectively, among the Gourmantchés and Peulhs; in Gourma, on the other hand, the Mossis used available drugs in the same proportions as the Gourmantchés (34 and 36 percent) but markedly more than the Peulhs (13 percent).

In terms of the propensity to resort to medicines available in the home, income plays a decisive role only in the province of Bazéga, where high-income patients use drugs in the home more than they consult a prescription writer outside the home.

Finally, *Exhibit 3.4d* reveals that in the provinces of Gourma and Séno patients who live in urban settings resort to this practice more than those in the countryside. The propensity toward this practice is 28 percent in rural areas in Bazéga, but rises to 48 among urban patients. In Séno, these proportions are 36 and 47 percent, respectively. At 46 percent, those sick in rural parts of Bazéga make about the same use of medicines available in the home before visiting a health facility as those in urban areas in the other provinces.

In summary, more than one third of patients in the three provinces resorted to drugs available in the home in order to treat their ailments during the two weeks prior to the interview. This practice did not vary significantly according to sex. Differences found among income groups were not meaningful.

GRAPHIQUE 03. SOINS A LA MAISON. INDIVIDUS AYANT UTILISE DES  
MEDICAMENTS DISPONIBLES A LA MAISON. MALADES ENQUETES.

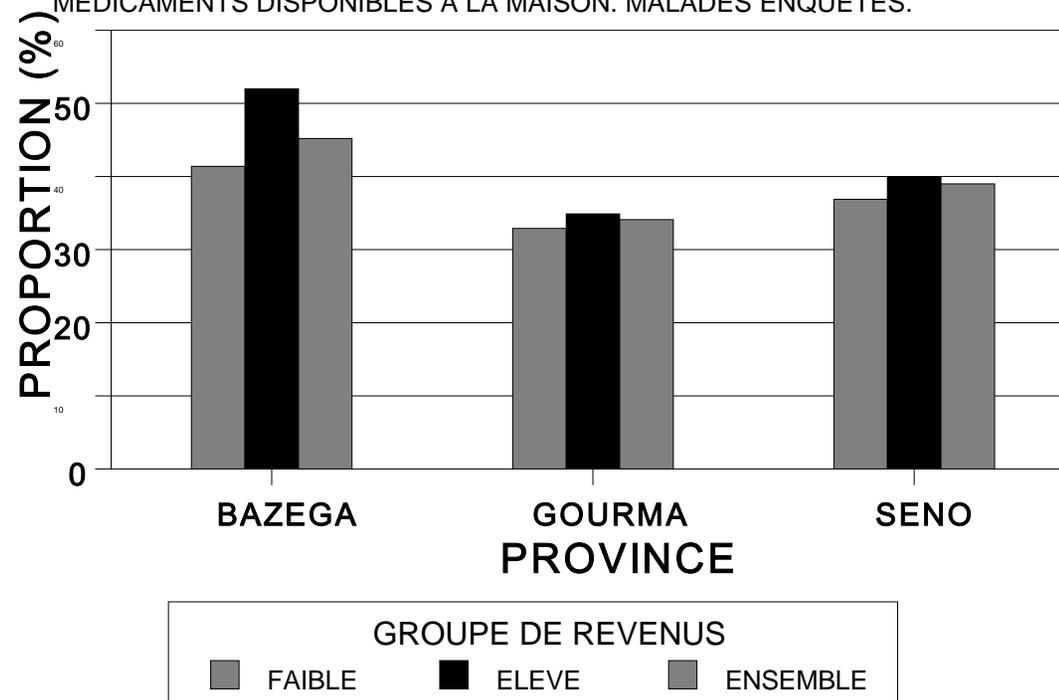


EXHIBIT 3.4d  
 PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO STATED THEY HAD USED DRUGS AVAILABLE IN THE HOME  
 BEFORE VISITING A HEALTH FACILITY, DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW,  
 ACCORDING TO SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS. PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA  
 AND SENO

<b>PROVINCE OF BAZEGA</b>				
	USED DRUGS AVAILABLE IN THE HOME			NUMBER OF PATIENTS
	YES	NO	N.A.	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>				
0-14	46.5	52.9	0.4	100.0 (219)
15-44	45.6	53.6	0.7	100.0 (138)
45+	42.5	56.6	0.7	100.0 (127)
<b>SEX</b>				
Male	45.0	54.2	0.4	100.0 (240)
Female	45.4	54.1	0.4	100.0 (244)
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>				
Mossi	45.5	53.8	0.6	100.0 (476)
Gourmantche	100.0	-	-	100.0 (1)
Peulh	-	100.0	-	100.0 (1)
Other	16.6	83.3	-	100.0 (6)
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>				
Low	41.4	57.6	1.0	100.0 (295)
High	52.0	48.0	-	100.0 (175)
N.A.	42.9	57.1	-	100.0 (14)
<b>SETTING</b>				
Rural	45.2	54.1	0.6	100.0 (484)
Urban	-	-	-	-
Total	45.2	54.1	0.6	100.0 (484)
<i>(continued on next page)</i>				

EXHIBIT 3.4d  
 PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO STATED THEY HAD USED DRUGS AVAILABLE IN THE HOME  
 BEFORE VISITING A HEALTH FACILITY, DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW,  
 ACCORDING TO SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS. PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA  
 AND SENO

<b>PROVINCE OF GOURMA</b>				
	USED DRUGS AVAILABLE IN THE HOME			NUMBER OF PATIENTS
	YES	NO	N.A.	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>				
0-14	39.0	60.9	-	100.0 (169)
15-44	28.2	67.6	4.1	100.0 (170)
45+	35.5	63.5	0.9	100.0 (107)
<b>SEX</b>				
Male	36.4	62.2	1.2	100.0 (233)
Female	31.4	97.6	2.3	100.0 (213)
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>				
Mossi	36.0	62.0	2.0	100.0 (200)
Gourmantche	33.6	64.9	1.4	100.0 (205)
Peulh	13.3	86.7	-	100.0 (15)
Other	34.6	61.5	3.8	100.0 (26)
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>				
Low	32.9	64.8	0.5	100.0 (219)
High	34.9	63.7	0.4	100.0 (212)
N.A.	40.0	60.0	-	100.0 (15)
<b>SETTING</b>				
Rural	27.8	70.2	1.9	100.0 (306)
Urban	47.8	50.7	1.4	100.0 (140)
Total	34.1	64.1	1.8	100.0 (446)
<i>(continued on next page)</i>				

EXHIBIT 3.4d PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO STATED THEY HAD USED DRUGS AVAILABLE IN THE HOME BEFORE VISITING A HEALTH FACILITY, DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS. PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO				
PROVINCE OF SENO				
	USED DRUGS AVAILABLE IN THE HOME			NUMBER OF PATIENTS
	YES	NO	N.A.	
AGE IN YEARS				
0-14	40.0	59.5	0.3	100.0 (277)
15-44	41.6	58.3	-	100.0 (228)
45+	32.6	67.3	-	100.0 (141)
SEX				
Male	39.3	60.6	-	100.0 (348)
Female	38.5	61.1	0.3	100.0 (298)
ETHNIC GROUP				
Mossi	61.6	38.3	-	100.0 (60)
Gourmantche	40.2	59.7	-	100.0 (82)
Peulh	34.9	64.9	0.2	100.0 (407)
Other	41.2	58.7	-	100.0 (97)
INCOME GROUP				
Low	36.9	63.0	-	100.0 (249)
High	40.0	59.7	0.3	100.0 (375)
N.A.	45.4	54.5	-	100.0 (22)
SETTING				
Rural	35.7	64.2	-	100.0 (453)
Urban	46.6	52.8	0.5	100.0 (193)
Total	39.0	60.8	0.2	100.0 (646)

*Exhibit 3.4e* provides data on the propensity, this time, to buy medicines before visiting a given health facility. The propensities to this course were 31, 34 and 36 percent in the provinces of Séno, Gourma and Bazéga, respectively.

The degree to which this practice varies with the age of those sick depends on the province. In Bazéga, resort to this practice is higher in the 15-44 age group and far lower for those of age over 45. The pattern is different in Séno, where the propensity declines with age, although the variations fall within a narrow range. The data suggest that in Gourma the propensity to buy drugs before visiting a health facility decreases as a function of the age group and falls from 39 percent to 28 and

37 among persons of age 15 to 44 and over 45 years. They reveal no significant variation in resort to the practice according to the ethnic origin of those sick.

The propensity to buy drugs before visiting a health facility is comparable as between urban and rural settings in Séno; the situation is entirely different in the province of Gourma, where resort to the practice ranges between 29 percent among those living in urban areas and 46 percent among those in urban areas.

In summary, a high proportion of those who were sick bought medicines before visiting a health facility. This practice is prevalent in all three provinces and is found in all the different socio-demographic and economic categories.

*Exhibit 3.4f* gives the breakdown of patients who bought drugs before visiting a health facility, according to the place of supply. Sources of supply vary by province. In Gourma, 80 percent of patients who bought drugs before visiting a health facility were supplied by pharmacies; in Bazéga, the proportion was 69 percent, but in Séno it was only 40 percent. In Séno, almost one third of those sick were supplied initially by itinerant dealers or in the market, whereas in Bazéga only 18 percent of those who bought drugs before visiting a health facility obtained them from the market or an itinerant dealer.

As a source for buying medicines, community health employees provide more than one fourth of the medicines bought in Séno, prior to any consultation at a health facility. In Gourma and Bazéga, 9 and 12 percent, respectively, buy drugs from community health employees.

*Exhibit 3.4g* shows the same distribution of patients as before but this time broken down by income. The relationship between source of supply and income group appears to fit fairly well with what might have been expected.

### **3.4.5 Use of public health facilities**

*Exhibit 3.4h* shows that, of those who were sick during the two weeks before the interview, more than three-fourths did not seek care outside the home.

In the province of Séno, about 20 percent of the sick sought treatment at public or private health facilities or consulted medicine-men or some other prescription writer. The proportions of the sick who sought care outside the home were higher in the provinces of Gourma and Bazéga, at 29 and 26 percent, respectively. Roughly 17 percent of the sick sought treatment at a public health facility, but only 4 percent said they had consulted a medicine-man.

**GRAPHIQUE 04. SOINS A LA MAISON. INDIVIDUS AYANT ACHETE DES MEDICAMENTS AVANT DE VISITER UNE FORMATION SANITAIRE. MALADES ENQUETES.**

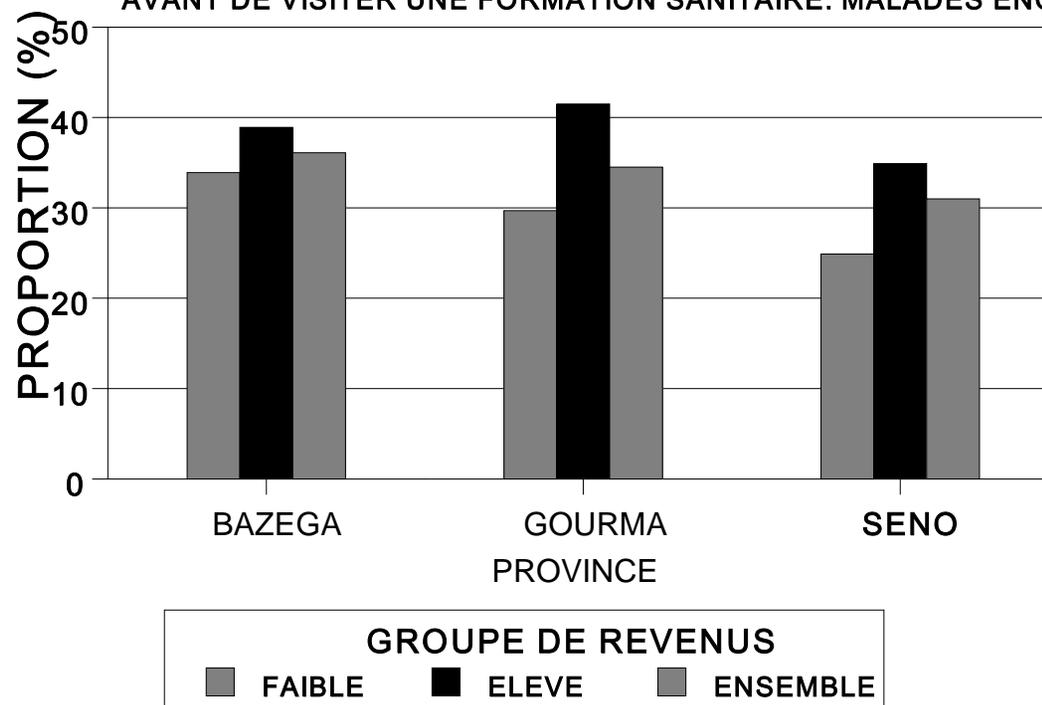


EXHIBIT 3.4e  
 PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO STATED THEY HAD BOUGHT DRUGS DURING THE TWO  
 WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW BEFORE VISITING A GIVEN HEALTH FACILITY, ACCORDING  
 TO SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (PATIENTS SURVEYED).  
 PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO

<b>PROVINCE OF BAZEGA</b>				
	BOUGHT DRUGS FOR HOME CARE			NUMBER OF PATIENTS
	YES	NO	N.A.	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>				
0-14	36.0	63.4	0.4	100.0 (219)
15-44	40.5	58.7	0.7	100.0 (138)
45+	31.5	67.7	0.7	100.0 (127)
<b>SEX</b>				
Male	34.5	64.5	0.8	100.0 (240)
Female	37.7	61.8	0.4	100.0 (244)
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>				
Mossi	36.3	63.0	0.6	100.0 (476)
Gourmantche	-	100.0	-	100.0 (1)
Peulh	100.0	-	-	100.0 (1)
Other	16.6	83.3	-	100.0 (6)
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>				
Low	33.9	65.1	1.0	100.0 (295)
High	38.9	61.1	-	100.0 (175)
N.A.	50.0	50.0	-	100.0 (14)
<b>SETTING</b>				
Rural	36.1	63.2	0.6	100.0 (484)
Urban	-	-	-	-
Total	36.1	63.2	0.6	100.0 (484)
<i>(continued on next page)</i>				

EXHIBIT 3.4e  
 PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO STATED THEY HAD BOUGHT DRUGS DURING THE TWO  
 WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW BEFORE VISITING A GIVEN HEALTH FACILITY, ACCORDING  
 TO SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (PATIENTS SURVEYED).  
 PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO

<b>PROVINCE OF GOURMA</b>				
	BOUGHT DRUGS FOR HOME CARE			NUMBER OF PATIENTS
	YES	NO	N.A.	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>				
0-14	39.0	60.9	-	100.0 (169)
15-44	28.2	68.8	2.9	100.0 (170)
45+	37.3	60.7	1.8	100.0 (107)
<b>SEX</b>				
Male	37.3	60.9	1.6	100.0 (233)
Female	31.4	67.1	1.4	100.0 (213)
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>				
Mossi	32.0	66.5	1.5	100.0 (200)
Gourmantche	35.6	62.9	1.4	100.0 (205)
Peulh	40.0	60.0	-	100.0 (15)
Other	42.3	53.8	3.8	100.0 (26)
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>				
Low	29.7	68.0	0.5	100.0 (219)
High	41.5	57.5	0.9	100.0 (212)
N.A.	6.7	93.3	-	100.0 (15)
<b>SETTING</b>				
Rural	29.0	69.6	1.3	100.0 (306)
Urban	46.4	51.4	2.1	100.0 (140)
Total	34.5	63.9	1.6	100.0 (446)
<i>(continued on next page)</i>				

**EXHIBIT 3.4e**  
**PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO STATED THEY HAD BOUGHT DRUGS DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW BEFORE VISITING A GIVEN HEALTH FACILITY, ACCORDING TO SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (PATIENTS SURVEYED).**  
**PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO**

<b>PROVINCE OF SENO</b>				
	BOUGHT DRUGS FOR HOME CARE			NUMBER OF PATIENTS
	YES	NO	N.A.	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>				
0-14	33.5	66.0	0.3	100.0 (277)
15-44	29.3	70.1	0.4	100.0 (228)
45+	28.3	71.6	-	100.0 (141)
<b>SEX</b>				
Male	31.6	68.3	-	100.0 (348)
Female	30.2	69.1	0.6	100.0 (298)
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>				
Mossi	33.3	66.6	-	100.0 (60)
Gourmantche	32.9	67.0	-	100.0 (82)
Peulh	30.9	68.8	0.2	100.0 (407)
Other	27.8	71.1	1.0	100.0 (97)
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>				
Low	24.9	75.1	-	100.0 (249)
High	34.9	64.5	0.5	100.0 (375)
N.A.	31.8	68.2	-	100.0 (22)
<b>SETTING</b>				
Rural	30.4	69.5	-	100.0 (453)
Urban	32.1	66.8	1.0	100.0 (193)
Total	31.0	68.7	0.3	100.0 (646)

**GRAPHIQUE 05. SOINS A LA MAISON: SOURCE D'ACHAT DES MEDICAMENTS**  
INDIVIDUS AYANT ACHETE DES MEDICAMENTS AVANT DE VISITER UNE FORMATION SANITAIRE

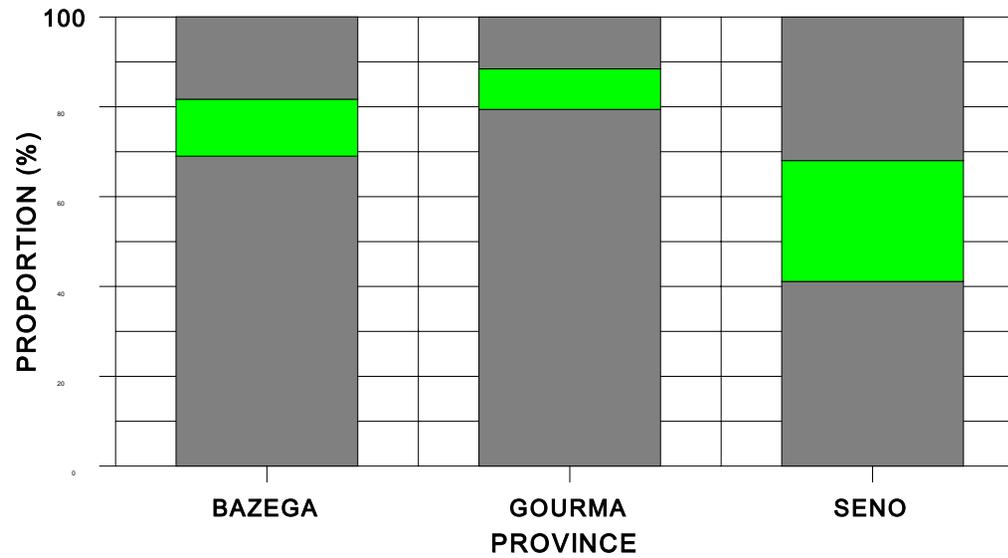


EXHIBIT 3.4f  
 BREAKDOWN OF PATIENTS WHO BOUGHT DRUGS BEFORE VISITING A GIVEN HEALTH FACILITY,  
 ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF SUPPLY AND PROVINCE: PATIENTS WHO BOUGHT DRUGS BEFORE VISITING  
 A HEALTH FACILITY: PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO

PROVINCE	SOURCE OF SUPPLY OF HC* DRUGS				TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS %	TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS
	PHARMACY	COMMUNITY HEALTH EMPLOYEE	IN THE MARKET	ITINERANT DEALER		
BAZEGA	68.5	12.5	17.1	1.1	100.0	175
GOURMA	77.9	9.0	7.7	3.9	100.0	157
SENO	40.5	26.5	16.0	15.5	100.0	200

\* Home Care

EXHIBIT 3.4g  
 BREAKDOWN OF PATIENTS WHO BOUGHT DRUGS BEFORE VISITING A GIVEN HEALTH FACILITY,  
 ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF SUPPLY AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME GROUP: PATIENTS WHO BOUGHT DRUGS  
 BEFORE VISITING A HEALTH FACILITY: PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO

SOURCE OF SUPPLY OF HOME CARE DRUGS	PROVINCE											
	BAZEGA INCOME				GOURMA INCOME				SENO INCOME			
	<Q1	Q1-Q2	Q2-Q3	>Q3	<Q1	Q1-Q2	Q2-Q3	>Q3	<Q1	Q1-Q2	Q2-Q3	>Q3
Pharmacy	33.9	25.2	20.0	20.8	20.1	20.1	21.0	38.6	7.5	24.0	30.3	37.9
Community Health Employee	31.8	13.6	27.2	27.2	0.0	38.4	38.4	23.0	7.5	22.6	26.4	43.4
Market	41.3	24.1	13.7	20.6	50.0	8.3	33.3	50.0	15.6	25.0	31.2	28.1
Itinerant Dealer	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	33.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	40.7	29.6
N.A.	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Total	34.3	24.8	19.5	21.3	20.3	22.3	24.3	32.8	7.7	24.3	31.0	36.7
Number of Individuals	58	42	33	36	31	34	37	50	15	47	60	71

Note:

Low: <Q<sub>1</sub>  
 Low-middle: Q<sub>1</sub>-Q<sub>2</sub>  
 Middle-high: Q<sub>2</sub>-Q<sub>3</sub>  
 High: >Q<sub>3</sub>

EXHIBIT 3.4h: PROPORTION OF THOSE SICK WHO SOUGHT CARE OUTSIDE THE HOME, BY TYPE OF CARE INITIALLY SELECTED (PATIENTS SURVEYED). PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO						
CARE OUTSIDE THE HOME						
	NO	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	MEDICINE-MAN	OTHER	NUMBER OF PATIENTS
AGE IN YEARS						
0-14	75.0	18.4	2.1	3.6	0.8	100.0 (662)
15-44	76.0	16.4	0.4	5.1	2.1	100.0 (530)
45+	78.5	15.5	1.3	3.7	0.8	100.0 (373)
SEX						
Male	74.6	18.4	1.6	3.8	1.6	100.0 (816)
Female	78.0	15.6	1.1	4.5	0.8	100.0 (749)
ETHNIC GROUP						
Mossi	72.8	21.7	1.6	3.1	0.7	100.0 (731)
Gourmantche	81.4	14.4	0.7	3.2	0.3	100.0 (285)
Peulh	78.9	10.7	1.7	6.9	1.9	100.0 (421)
Other	75.8	17.2	0.0	3.1	3.9	100.0 (128)
INCOME GROUP						
Low	77.9	15.2	1.7	4.0	1.2	100.0 (756)
High	74.4	19.3	0.9	4.2	1.2	100.0 (758)
SETTING						
Urban	60.2	28.0	2.4	6.4	3.0	100.0 (329)
Rural	80.5	14.2	1.0	3.6	0.7	100.0 (1236)
PROVINCE						
Bazéga	74.4	20.6	2.3	2.1	0.6	100.0 (481)
Gourma	71.4	22.9	0.9	3.9	0.9	100.0 (440)
Séno	80.9	10.4	0.9	5.9	1.9	100.0 (644)
Total	76.2	17.1	1.3	4.2	1.2	100.0(1565)

The data reveal no significant variation by age or sex. Resort to care outside the home varies according to ethnic group. Approximately 20 percent of the Mossis who were ill used a public facility, compared with 14 and 10 percent, respectively, in the case of the Gourmantchés and Peulhs. Resort to medicine-men is higher among the Peulhs even though the reported propensity appears overstated. The frequency with which care is sought outside the home is comparable as between income groups; on the other hand, this tendency differs significantly according to place of residence. About 40 percent of patients living in urban areas sought care outside the home, against 20 percent for their rural counterparts.

*Exhibit 3.4i* provides information on the use of public health facilities by individuals who were ill during the two weeks before the survey.

The consultation rate at health facilities was low in all three provinces, even though the rate was appreciably higher in Bazéga and Gourma than in Séno. In fact, only 10 percent of patients in Séno used a public health facility. In the provinces of Bazéga and Gourma, this proportion was 20 and 23 percent, respectively.

The use of public health facilities varies with the age of the patients, but the relationship between age and use is anything but stable. In fact, in Séno, such use is highest among those age 15 to 44 years (25 percent) and lowest among those age 45 and over (16 percent). In Gourma, on the other hand, it is among the youngest patients, those of age less than 15 years, that attendance is greatest (28 percent), while it is lowest among those in the 15-44 age group (18 percent). In Séno, the use of health facilities does not vary significantly with age, hovering between 9 and 11 percent.

Differentials according to sex are also low. Among the ethnic groups, where numbers allow valid comparisons, it appears that patients in the Mossi ethnic group show the highest rates of use.

Rates of use by income groups and residential setting show that the use of public health facilities is more frequent in patients living in urban areas or with high incomes than in those living in rural areas or with low incomes.

In summary, the use of public health facilities is low in the three provinces of Bazéga, Gourma and Séno. Significant differences nevertheless exist between the province of Séno and the other two provinces. Sizable variations are also found according to ethnic origin, income and residential setting.

EXHIBIT 3.4i  
 PROPORTION OF PATIENTS WHO VISITED A PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY DURING THE  
 TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC  
 CHARACTERISTICS (PATIENTS SURVEYED). PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA  
 AND SENO

<b>PROVINCE OF BAZEGA</b>			
	PUBLIC FACILITY CARE		NUMBER OF PATIENTS
	YES	NO	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>			
0-14	20.0	79.9	100.0 (219)
15-44	25.3	74.6	100.0 (138)
45+	15.7	84.2	100.0 (127)
<b>SEX</b>			
Male	21.2	78.7	100.0 (240)
Female	19.6	80.3	100.0 (244)
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>			
Mossi	20.8	79.2	100.0 (476)
Gourmantche	-	100.0	100.0 (1)
Peulh	-	100.0	100.0 (1)
Other	-	100.0	100.0 (6)
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>			
Low	17.6	82.4	100.0 (295)
High	24.6	75.4	100.0 (175)
N.A.	28.6	71.4	100.0 (14)
<b>SETTING</b>			
Rural	20.4	79.5	100.0 (484)
Urban	-	-	-
Total	20.4	79.5	100.0 (484)
<i>(continued on next page)</i>			

EXHIBIT 3.4i  
 PROPORTION OF PATIENTS WHO VISITED A PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY DURING THE  
 TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC  
 CHARACTERISTICS (PATIENTS SURVEYED). PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA  
 AND SENO

<b>PROVINCE OF GOURMA</b>			
	PUBLIC FACILITY CARE		NUMBER OF PATIENTS
	YES	NO	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>			
0-14	28.4	71.6	100.0 (169)
15-44	18.2	81.7	100.0 (170)
45+	20.5	79.4	100.0 (107)
<b>SEX</b>			
Male	24.4	75.5	100.0 (233)
Female	20.6	79.3	100.0 (213)
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>			
Mossi	24.5	75.5	100.0 (200)
Gourmantche	18.0	81.9	100.0 (205)
Peulh	33.3	66.6	100.0 (15)
Other	38.4	61.5	100.0 (26)
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>			
Low	17.8	82.2	100.0 (219)
High	28.8	71.2	100.0 (212)
N.A.	6.7	93.3	100.0 (15)
<b>SETTING</b>			
Rural	17.6	82.3	100.0 (306)
Urban	33.5	66.4	100.0 (140)
Total	22.6	77.3	100.0 (446)
<i>(continued on next page)</i>			

**EXHIBIT 3.4i**  
**PROPORTION OF PATIENTS WHO VISITED A PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (PATIENTS SURVEYED). PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO**

<b>PROVINCE OF SENO</b>			
	PUBLIC FACILITY CARE		NUMBER OF PATIENTS
	YES	NO	
<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>			
0-14	10.8	89.1	100.0 (277)
15-44	9.2	90.7	100.0 (228)
45+	11.3	88.6	100.0 (141)
<b>SEX</b>			
Male	12.0	87.9	100.0 (348)
Female	8.3	91.6	100.0 (298)
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>			
Mossi	18.3	81.6	100.0 (60)
Gourmantche	4.8	95.1	100.0 (82)
Peulh	9.8	90.1	100.0 (407)
Other	12.3	87.6	100.0 (97)
<b>INCOME GROUP</b>			
Low	9.6	90.4	100.0 (249)
High	11.2	88.8	100.0 (375)
N.A.	4.5	95.5	100.0 (22)
<b>SETTING</b>			
Rural	4.8	95.1	100.0 (453)
Urban	23.3	76.6	100.0 (193)
Total	10.4	89.6	100.0 (646)

### 3.4.6 Expenditures on curative care

*Exhibit 3.4j* illustrates illness-related cash expenditures. On average, patients in Séno spent CFAF 480 on treatment; in the province of Bazéga, patients spent CFAF 530 and in Gourma CFAF 870. The differences among expenditure levels in the three provinces thus appear to be significant.

EXHIBIT 3.4j AVERAGE OF ILLNESS-RELATED CASH EXPENDITURES DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO TYPE OF CARE (PATIENTS SURVEYED). PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO			
TYPE OF CARE	PROVINCE		
	BAZEGA	GOURMA	SENO
Expenditures on home care	385	511	201
<i>Of which:</i> Expenditures on home care drugs	374	502	180
Expenditures at first HF chosen	140	302	234
Other expenditures	7	61	46
Total expenditures	532	874	481
Number of patients	484	446	646

In summary, individuals who were sick spent about CFAF 480 in Séno, CFAF 530 in Bazéga, and CFAF 870 in Gourma on health care during the two-week period before the interview. The cost of drugs accounted for a large proportion of illness-related expenditures.

### 3.5 PREVENTIVE CARE

Apart from data on curative care, the survey on willingness and ability to pay for health care also gathered some information on prenatal care and assistance with childbirth. This section focuses on an analysis of this information.

*Exhibit 3.5* provides a breakdown of live births and existing pregnancies that received prenatal care. Prenatal visits are fairly common in the area under study as half of all pregnancies received prenatal care. The age of the mother does not play an important role in the propensity to seek prenatal care.

Prenatal visits are more common among women in urban areas or those with at least primary schooling. In fact, 76 percent of the women who attended modern school had prenatal follow-ups, as did 72 percent of women in urban areas.

Moreover, the proportion of births (or pregnancies) where the mother received care varied significantly according to ethnic origin and province of residence. The women in Bazéga sought care the most often (more than two out of three) and those in Séno the least often (one out of five). Mossi women were more likely to seek consultations during their pregnancy (63 percent), whereas prenatal consultations were rare among Peulh women (20 percent).

EXHIBIT 3.5 PROPORTION OF LIVE BIRTHS (AND EXISTING PREGNANCIES) THAT RECEIVED PRENATAL CARE, ACCORDING TO SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOTHERS. PROVINCES OF BAZEGA, GOURMA AND SENO			
	PRENATAL CARE		TOTAL (actual number)
	YES	NO	
AGE OF THE MOTHER IN YEARS (SURVEY)			
<20	47.5	52.5	100.0 (59)
20-34	50.1	49.9	100.0 (483)
35+	48.2	51.8	100.0 (143)
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL			
Primary or above	75.8	24.2	100.0 (66)
None	46.8	53.3	100.0 (620)
ETHNIC GROUP			
Mossi	63.8	36.2	100.0 (334)
Gourmantche	45.3	54.7	100.0 (159)
Peulh	20.1	79.9	100.0 (144)
Other	53.1	46.9	100.0 (49)
PROVINCE			
Bazéga	68.9	31.1	100.0 (209)
Gourma	55.6	44.4	100.0 (275)
Séno	21.3	78.7	100.0 (202)
SETTING			
Urban	71.8	28.2	100.0 (117)
Rural	45.0	55.0	100.0 (569)
Total	20.4	79.5	100.0 (686)

Even though the general incidence of consultation is high, the average number of visits is low (on average 1.6 per pregnancy). Only 19 percent of pregnancies had four or more visits, and 25 percent had between two and three visits, while more than 5 percent consulted only once (incidentally, 50.5 percent of pregnancies involved no prenatal visits at all).

Furthermore, about one third of births were assisted by a member of the medical personnel (*Exhibit 3.5a*). It is the youngest women who most often arranged for assistance from medical personnel. Moreover, women who attended modern school were the most likely to resort most to help from medical personnel (85 percent). Residential setting also plays a decisive role in the selection of the kind of assistance during delivery. In fact, 83 percent of urban mothers were attended to by health personnel, compared with only 22 percent in the case of rural women.

Variations by ethnic origin and province, while less marked than those by degree of schooling or residential setting, nevertheless reveal certain patterns. Again, it is among the Peulh women and in Séno that one finds the lowest propensity to resort to health personnel at the time of childbirth.

In summary, resort to prenatal visits is sizable in the three provinces of Bazéga, Gourma and Séno. Urban women or those who have attended at least primary school seek prenatal consultations more than rural or uneducated women do. There are also significant differences according to ethnic origin, although the average number of prenatal visits is also found to be small. On the other hand, it will be recalled that about one third of births were attended by medical personnel. Significant differences in behavior with respect to assistance with deliveries were identified in several socio-demographic categories.

### **3.6 WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR HEALTH CARE**

Assessing the willingness to pay for health care was a key objective of the household survey. In this survey, the direct approach used consisted in describing a hypothetical improvement in the quality of health care or in family planning and asking the person being interviewed how much he or she would be prepared to pay toward this improvement.

For example, in the case of improvements in equipment, the question asked was the following:

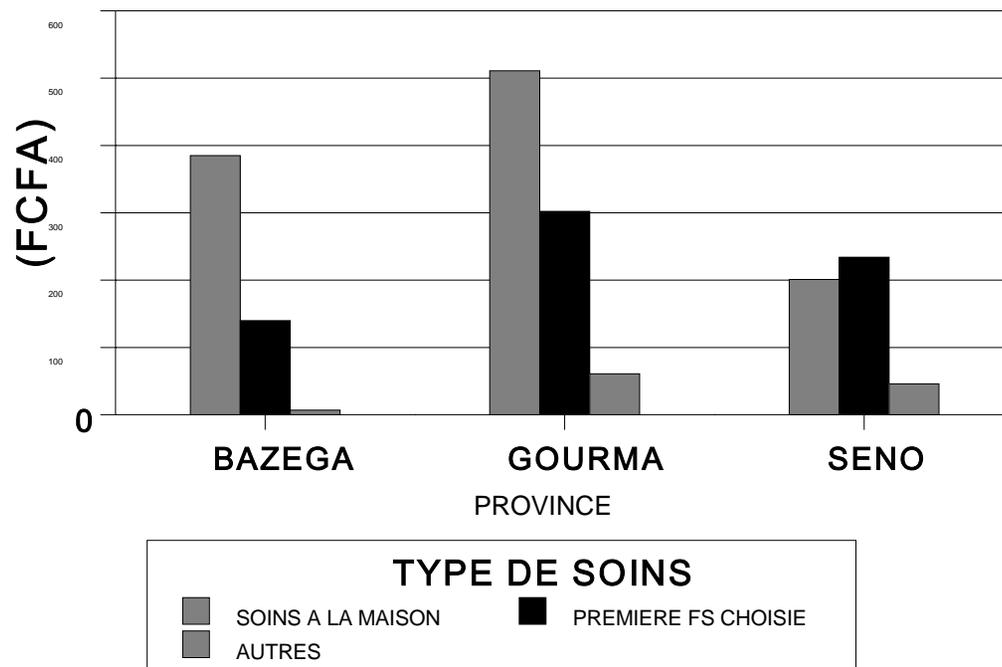
"In order for your health center to be better equipped with beds, mattresses, delivery tables, etc., and also for improved maintenance, how much would you be willing to pay toward maintenance and equipment during each episode of illness?"

Also asked were four questions on contributions toward improving the availability of drugs to treat diarrhea, respiratory infections, malaria, and intestinal infections, and for the purchase of contraceptives (pills and condoms).

Finally, questions were also asked to discover, where applicable, the reasons behind any unwillingness to contribute toward the cost of improving the quality of care (*see questions in the 300 series of the Household Questionnaire*).

EXHIBIT 3.5a PROPORTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY AND SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOTHERS. PROVINCES OF BAZÉGA, GOURMA AND SÉNO				
	PRENATAL CARE			TOTAL (actual number)
	MEDICAL PERSONNEL	VILLAGE MIDWIFE	OTHER	
AGE OF THE MOTHER IN YEARS (SURVEY)				
<20	45.5	21.2	33.3	100.0 (33)
20-34	32.3	28.8	38.3	100.0 (308)
35+	27.6	26.4	46.0	100.0 (87)
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
Primary or above	85.1	6.4	8.5	100.0 (47)
None	26.2	30.5	43.3	100.0 (381)
ETHNIC GROUP				
Mossi	30.2	41.5	28.3	100.0 (212)
Gourmantche	37.4	19.6	43.0	100.0 (107)
Peulh	23.1	12.8	64.1	100.0 (78)
Other	58.1	0.0	41.9	100.0 (31)
PROVINCE				
Bazéga	32.6	50.4	17.0	100.0 (135)
Gourma	36.8	21.6	41.6	100.0 (185)
Séno	25.9	10.2	63.9	100.0 (108)
SETTING				
Urban	82.7	6.7	10.7	100.0 (75)
Rural	22.1	32.3	45.6	100.0 (353)
All live births	32.7	27.0	39.5	100.0 (428)

GRAPHIQUE 06. DEPENSES LIEES A LA MALADIE. MOYENNES DES DEPENSES MONETAIRES LIEES A LA MALADIE DURANT LES DEUX DERNIERES SEMAINES. MALADES ENQUETES.



Aside from the direct approach described above, actual expenditures on health during the two weeks before the survey were captured. Such outlays are instrumental in gauging how willing households are to pay for improvements in the quality of care.

These two measures of willingness to pay will be used as a basis for this analysis.

### **3.6.1 Direct estimates of willingness to pay for health care**

*Exhibit 3.6* presents responses to the direct-evaluation questions put to households in the sample. The proportion of households that stated they were willing to pay for improvements in equipment and maintenance varied from 94 to 99 percent in the provinces of Bazéga and Gourma, with Séno occupying a midway position with 97 percent. As can be seen, virtually all households are prepared to pay for improvements in equipment and maintenance.

The same outcome is found for purchases of pharmaceutical products to treat diarrhea, respiratory infections, malaria, and intestinal infections.

The incidence of households stating they were prepared to buy contraceptives was far less high, in each province, than it was for those prepared to pay for improvements in the quality of care. More than 59 and 64 percent of the households in Gourma and Séno, respectively, said they were prepared to pay for the pill. Within the provinces of Bazéga and Gourma, the proportion of households willing to pay for the pill is higher than that willing to pay for condoms. In Séno, the opposite trend was observed.

In summary, virtually all households stated that they were prepared to pay for improvements in equipment and maintenance, but they were more inclined to pay for these improvements than to buy contraceptives.

**EXHIBIT 3.6**  
**PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEWED THAT WERE PREPARED TO PAY**  
**FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE QUALITY OF CARE, BY PROVINCE**

**PROVINCE OF BAZEGA**

IMPROVEMENTS IN QUALITY	PREPARED TO PAY FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE QUALITY OF CARE			NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
	YES	NO	N.A.	
MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES	94.4	5.3	0.3	624
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS TO TREAT				
DIARRHEA	93.4	6.4	0.1	624
RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS	92.3	7.3	0.3	624
MALARIA	92.9	6.9	0.1	624
INTESTINAL INFECTIONS	92.9	6.5	0.4	624
PILL	64.7	35.2	-	624
CONDOMS	61.3	38.6	-	624

**PROVINCE OF GOURMA**

IMPROVEMENTS IN QUALITY	PREPARED TO PAY FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE QUALITY OF CARE			NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
	YES	NO	N.A.	
MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES	99.0	1.0	-	622
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS TO TREAT				
DIARRHEA	98.5	1.4	-	622
RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS	98.5	1.4	-	622
MALARIA	98.5	1.4	-	622
INTESTINAL INFECTIONS	98.5	1.4	-	622
PILL	59.0	41.0	-	622
CONDOMS	50.4	49.5	-	622

*(continued on next page)*

EXHIBIT 3.6 PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEWED THAT WERE PREPARED TO PAY FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE QUALITY OF CARE, BY PROVINCE				
PROVINCE OF SENO				
IMPROVEMENTS IN QUALITY	PREPARED TO PAY FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE QUALITY OF CARE			NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD S
	YES	NO	N.A.	
MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES	97.0	2.7	0.3	624
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS TO TREAT				
DIARRHEA	97.1	2.5	0.3	624
RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS	97.6	2.0	0.3	624
MALARIA	97.2	2.5	0.1	624
INTESTINAL INFECTIONS	97.2	2.5	0.1	624
PILL	43.5	56.4	-	624
CONDOMS	53.5	46.4	-	624

To arrive at a better understanding of the findings as regards improvements in the quality of care, households were asked why they were unwilling to pay for improvements. *Exhibit 3.6a* presents the reasons for unwillingness to pay. As can be seen, the reason most commonly given was "lack of resources."

The average sums that households said they were willing to pay were tabulated according to several characteristics. *Exhibit 3.6b* presents the amounts that households were prepared to pay for improvements in and maintenance of equipment, according to a number of characteristics. Households in the province of Séno were prepared to pay an average of CFAF 790, whereas in Bazéga and Gourma households stated they were willing to pay CFAF 490 and 280, respectively. The amounts indicated varied significantly according to demographic characteristics, whether social or economic.

There is a very clear contrast, for instance, between the amount that men, on the one hand, and women, on the other, say they are willing to pay. In the province of Bazéga, women are prepared to pay CFAF 210 and men CFAF 510; in the province of Gourma, the corresponding amounts are CFAF 150 and CFAF 210, respectively. In Séno, the amount that men say they are willing to pay is CFAF 840—two and a half times what women are prepared to pay.

*Exhibit 3.6c* shows the average amount households are willing to pay, according to size of household. The amount that those interviewed in Bazéga stated they are will to pay increases with the size of the household; it ranges from CFAF 380 for households with fewer than five members to CFAF 620 for those with more than 12 members. In the province of Séno, the same kind of correlation is found between household size and income group as in Bazéga, even though the amounts are systematically higher in Séno. The situation is different in Gourma, where the correlation is small.

*Exhibit 3.6c* also illustrates the covariance between income and the amount that households state they are prepared to pay. Generally, high-income households are prepared to pay more than those with most modest incomes, at least in the provinces of Bazéga and Séno. The stated amount varies from CFAF 310 to CFAF 830 in Bazéga and from CFAF 370 to CFAF 1,070 in Séno for low-income versus high-income households. The situation in Gourma is different again, with a less marked correlation between income and the average amount that households are willing to pay.

### **3.6.2 Willingness to pay versus actual expenditures**

It is interesting to compare these results in terms of what households say they are prepared to pay with what they actually spent (*Exhibit 3.6d*). The findings with respect to the relationship between monthly per capita expenditures and the amounts that the households say they would be prepared to pay confirm those with respect to the correlation between income and the amounts that households would be willing to pay for improvements in the quality of care. In fact, those households with high monthly expenditures were prepared to pay more than those with lower expenditures, at least in the provinces of Bazéga and Séno. The stated amounts ranged from CFAF 290 to CFAF 790 in Bazéga and from CFAF 570 to CFAF 1,070 in Séno for households that had low as against high expenditures. The province of Gourma once again went against the trend, with a less marked correlation between expenditures and the average amount that the households said they were willing to pay.

EXHIBIT 3.6a  
 BREAKDOWN OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT WERE NOT WILLING TO PAY FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN QUALITY  
 ACCORDING TO THE REASON FOR UNWILLINGNESS TO PAY AND THE TYPE OF IMPROVEMENTS IN QUALITY

	REASON FOR UNWILLINGNESS				NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
	STATE DUTY	LACK OF RESOURCES	PHARMACOPEIA	OTHER	
MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES	16.0	66.0	-	17.8	56
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS TO TREAT					
DIARRHEA	3.0	49.2	18.4	29.2	65
RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS	5.8	48.5	19.1	26.4	68
MALARIA	1.4	47.0	27.9	23.5	68
INTESTINAL INFECTIONS	3.0	42.4	25.7	28.7	66

EXHIBIT 3.6b  
 AVERAGE AMOUNT (CFAF) THAT HOUSEHOLDS STATE THEY ARE PREPARED TO PAY IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE EQUIPMENT AND  
 MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH FACILITIES, ACCORDING TO SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND BY PROVINCE

	BAZEGA		GOURMA		SENO	
	AMOUNT WILLING TO PAY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	AMOUNT WILLING TO PAY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	AMOUNT WILLING TO PAY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
AGE IN YEARS						
<24	372	10	719	25	508	25
25-34	676	85	231	140	956	147
35-44	447	128	210	126	980	145
45-54	441	142	411	130	684	139
55+	471	257	275	199	605	166
SEX						
Male	507	578	287	591	838	564
Female	212	44	147	31	317	58
ETHNIC GROUP						
Mossi	489	612	440	292	941	50
Gourmantche	-	-	126	267	1519	75
Peulh	100	3	179	32	689	399
Other	382	7	207	31	573	98
SETTING						
Urban			194	186	817	182
Rural	486	622	317	436	778	440
Overall	486	622	280	622	789	622

EXHIBIT 3.6c  
 AVERAGE AMOUNT (CFAF) THAT HOUSEHOLDS STATE THEY ARE PREPARED TO PAY IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE EQUIPMENT  
 AND MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH FACILITIES, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD AND INCOME GROUP

	PROVINCE					
	BAZEGA		GOURMA		SENO	
	AMOUNT WILLING TO PAY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	AMOUNT WILLING TO PAY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	AMOUNT WILLING TO PAY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD:						
<5	379.6	162	267.9	192	682.2	271
5-7	437.6	185	240.0	217	814.1	233
8-11	552.7	164	344.7	140	974.4	859
12+	622.6	111	308.2	73	1012.1	33
INCOME GROUP						
Low	305.6	232	152.6	143	367.5	74
Low to middle	400.9	171	419.9	138	654.0	148
Middle to high	680.2	100	219.0	152	799.2	201
High	834.5	99	335.8	173	1066.9	183
N.A.	606.2	20	195.3	16	681.2	16
Overall	485.8	622	280.2	622	789.0	622

EXHIBIT 3.6d  
 AVERAGE AMOUNT (CFAF) THAT HOUSEHOLDS STATE THEY ARE PREPARED TO PAY IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE EQUIPMENT  
 AND MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH FACILITIES, ACCORDING TO MONTHLY PER CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND BY PROVINCE

PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURES	PROVINCE					
	BAZEGA		GOURMA		SENO	
	AMOUNT WILLING TO PAY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	AMOUNT WILLING TO PAY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	AMOUNT WILLING TO PAY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Low	287.9	226	180.9	124	568.7	116
Low to middle	486.6	177	289.4	157	743.2	134
Middle to high	611.7	124	330.0	148	690.2	192
High	791.0	95	300.7	191	1074.8	179
Overall	485.8	622	280.2	622	789.0	622

Note:

Low:  $<Q_1$   
 Middle to high:  $Q_2-Q_3$   
 Low to middle:  $Q_1-Q_2$   
 High:  $>Q_3$

### 3.7 ABILITY TO PAY FOR HEALTH CARE

#### 3.7.1 Monthly consumption of households

*Exhibit 3.7* shows total consumption expenditures by households in each of the three provinces. Gourma is the province where monthly consumption is highest, whereas the other two provinces have monthly consumption levels that are broadly similar to each other.

EXHIBIT 3.7 AVERAGE OF TOTAL MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES (IN CFAF). PROVINCES OF BAZEKA, GOURMA AND SENO			
	PROVINCE		
	BAZEKA	GOURMA	SENO
Monthly consumption of households	12,500	16,300	11,600
Number of households	624	620	623

### 3.7.2 Assessment of ability to pay

*Exhibit 3.7a* shows willingness to pay as a function of monthly household consumption.

It presents the average amount that households stated they were willing to pay for improvements in the quality of care and the proportion which these amounts represent of household consumption during the two-week period prior to the survey. As can be seen, the amounts indicated exceed 5 percent of household consumption in many cases and at times even account for more than 10%. Common exceptions were contraceptive aids (pill and condom).

EXHIBIT 3.7a AMOUNT WHICH THE HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEWED WERE PREPARED TO PAY FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE QUALITY OF CARE, ACCORDING TO PROVINCE				
	AMOUNT WILLING TO PAY FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN QUALITY OF CARE			OVERALL
	BAZEGA	GOURMA	SENO	
Maintenance of facilities	486 (7.8%)	281 (3.4%)	790 (14.2%)	512 (7.6%)
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS TO TREAT				
Diarrhea	610 (10.0%)	446 (5.4%)	690 (11.9%)	582 (8.6%)
Respiratory infections	531 (8.5%)	488 (6.0%)	755 (13.0%)	592 (8.3%)
Malaria	405 (6.5%)	269 (3.3%)	395 (6.8%)	356 (5.3%)
Intestinal INFECTIONS	467 (7.4%)	354 (4.3%)	523 (9.0%)	448 (6.6%)
Pill	170 (2.7%)	156 (1.9%)	308 (5.3%)	201 (0.03%)
Condoms	18 (0.3%)	50 (0.6%)	84 (1.4%)	48 (0.01%)

## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Survey on Willingness and Ability to Pay for Health Care was conducted from January 8 to February 22, 1994 in the three provinces of Bazéga, Gourma and Séno. Approximately 620 households were surveyed in each of the three provinces. The population actually surveyed numbered 11,994 individuals.

This report has presented the methodology and main findings of the survey, including the perception of illness, resort to treatment regardless of its nature, care providers, and amounts paid at the time of treatment, as well as the amounts households would be prepared to pay.

The perception of illness (self-reported) is markedly higher in the province of Séno than in Bazéga or Gourma.

Variations in needs as measured in terms of the self-reporting of certain symptoms (fever, liquid stools, and cough) correlate more closely to patients' geographical location and age than to social and economic standing (for example, ethnic origin or income).

The proportion of patients who reported they had had fever was lower in Séno than in Bazéga and Gourma. However, the prevalence of self-reporting of liquid stools was higher in Séno than in the other two provinces. On the other hand, the prevalence of self-reporting of coughs is higher in Bazéga. The proportion of patients who reported different symptoms varied more with socio-demographic characteristics such as age than it did with socioeconomic characteristics.

The propensity to seek care of some kind is high in all three provinces. Patients with high incomes were more likely to seek care than low-income patients. Patients living in urban areas tend to seek care more than those living in rural areas.

The propensity to resort to medicines available in the home to treat illness is higher in the province of Bazéga than in Gourma or Séno. This practice is highly prevalent among patients in different age groups and does not vary significantly from one sex to the other. Among different ethnic groups, the Peulhs were found to have a low propensity to self-medication of this kind. Moreover, patients living in urban settings used drugs available in the home more than their rural counterparts.

Use of health facilities is low in the three provinces of Bazéga, Gourma and Séno, with no significant differences found according to age or sex. However, patients in the Peulh ethnic group have a very low propensity to use public health facilities. On the other hand, resort to medicine-men is higher among the Peulhs. Patients living in urban areas use public health facilities more than those living in rural areas. Furthermore, high-income patients use public health facilities more than those with lower incomes.

Households spent relatively large amounts on the treatment of their patients. On average, expenditures on illnesses that occurred during the two weeks before the survey amounted to CFAF 480 in Séno, CFAF 530 in Bazéga, and CFAF 870 in Gourma. More than half of these outlays went to care at home; moreover, more than 90 percent of expenditures on care at home went to drugs.

Compared with what they spent on the treatment of illness in the preceding two weeks, households appear to be willing to pay more in Séno (CFAF 790), slightly less in Bazéga (CFAF 490), but markedly less in Gourma (CFAF 280).

# BURKINA FASO

MINISTRE DE LA SANTE DE L'ACTION  
SOCIALE ET DE LA FAMILLE  
DIRECTION DES ETUDES ET DE LA  
PLANIFICATION

MINISTRE DES FINANCES ET DU PLAN  
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE  
ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE

ENQUETE SUR LA VOLONTE ET LA CAPACITE DES  
MENAGES A PAYER POUR LES SOINS DE SANTE

## QUESTIONNAIRE MENAGE

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N	CODIFICATION
Province :-----	<input type="checkbox"/>
Département:-----	<input type="checkbox"/>
Type de localité:-----	<input type="checkbox"/>
Village/secteur:-----	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
No de la ZD:-----	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
No de la concession :-----	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
No du ménage dans la concession (cartographie):-----	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
No du questionnaire ménage dans la concession:-----	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Nombre de questionnaires ménage dans la concession:-----	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
NOM DU CHEF DE MENAGE:-----	

VISITE ET RESULTATS DE L'ENQUETE				
RANG DE VISITE	1	2	3	VISITE FINALE
DATE				JOUR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
				MOIS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
NOM/ENQUETEUR				ANNEE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
				ENQUETEUR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
*RESULTAT				RESULTAT <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
*CODES RESULTAT :				TOTAL DES MEMBRES DU MENAGE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
1. REMPLI				TOTAL DES QUESTIONNAIRES PRE-VENTIFS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2. PERSONNE ABSENT				TOTAL DES QUESTION. CUR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3. DIFFERE				
4. REFUSE				
5. AUTRE _____ (PRECISEZ)				

	CONTROLE TERRAIN	CONTROLE BUREAU	SAISI PAR	SAISI PAR
NOM/ PRENOM				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE				

SECTION I : CARACTERISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET SOCIO-CULTURELLES

NOM ET PRENOM	LIEN DE PARENTE	AGE	SEXE	ETHNIE	10ANS+ ETAT MATRI.	6 ANS ET PLUS		STATUT DE RESIDENCE	Avez- vous été malade ou avez- eu un accident durant les 2 derniè- res se- maines	Avez- vous eu des maux de tête, la diarrhée ou de la fièvre, la toux etc... durant les deux derniè- res se- maines ?	ENQUETEUR	FEMMES: 15-49ans	
						FREQU. SCOLAI RE	NIVEAU D'ETUD.					Si OUI à 111 ou à 112, inscrire "1"	Avez-vous été en état de grossesse durant les 12 derniers mois ?
COMMENCER	1=chef ménage 2=épou- se 3=fils/ filles 4=frère soeur 5=père/ mère 6=Autre parent 7=Sans lien	(en an- nées) noter : 97=pour 97 ans et plus	1.= masc 2.= fém.	1= mossi 2= gour- matché 3= Peulh 4=Autre	1.= marié 2.= céli- bat. 3.= div./ sepa. 4=veuf ou veuve	1=OUI. 2=OUI coran. 3=NON	1=CP1 2=CP2 3=CE1 4=CE2 5=CM1 6=CM2 7=sec1 8=sec2+	1=ré- sident prés- ent 2=ré- sident absent 3=visi- teur	1=OUI 2=NON	1=Eligi- ble pour "CURATIF" 2=Non éligible	1 = OUI 2 = NON	114	115
LE CHEF		OO= moins d'1 AN	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
D													
E													
M E N A G E													
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

N°	NOM ET PRENOM	LIEN DE PARENTE	AGE (en années) noter : 97=pour 97 ans et plus	SEXE 1.= masc 2.= fém.	ETHNIE 1= mossi 2= gour- matché 3= Peulh 4=Autre	10 ANS+ 6 ANS ET PLUS		STATUT DE RESI- DENCE 1=ré- sident prés- ent 2=ré- sident absent 3=visi- teur	Avez- vous été malade ou avez- eu un accident durant les 2 derni- res se- maines 1=OUI 2=NON	Avez- vous eu des maux de tête, la diarrhée ou de la fièvre, la toux etc... durant les deux derni- res se- maines ? 1=OUI 2=NON	ENQUETEUR Si OUI à 111 ou à 112, inscrire "1" Si NON inscrire "2" 1=Eligi- ble pour "CURATIF" 2=Non éligible	FEMMES: 15-49 ans		
						STAT. MARI.	FREQ. SCOLAI RE					NIVEAU D'ETUD.	Avez-vous été en état de grossesse les 12 derniers mois ? 1 = OUI 2 = NON	ENQUE- TEUR : Si 114=1 115=1, Femme éligi- ble. Si non 115=2 Femme non éligi- ble pour PREVEN TIFS*
01	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														
18														
19														
20														

N°	NOM ET PRENOM	LIEN DE PARENTE	AGE (en années) noter : 97=pour 97 ans et plus	SEXE 1.= masc 2.= fém.	ETHNIE 1= mossi 2= gour- matché 3= Peulh 4=Autre	10ANS+ STAT. MATRI. 1.= marié 2.= céli- bat. 3.= div./ sepa. 4=veuf ou veuve	6 ANS ET PLUS		STATUT DE RESIDENCE 1=résident 2=résident absent 3=visiteur	Avez-vous été malade ou avez-vous eu un accident durant les 2 derniers mois ? 1=OUI 2=NON	Avez-vous eu des maux de tête, la diarrhée ou de la fièvre, la toux etc... durant les deux derniers semaines ? 1=OUI 2=NON	ENQUETEUR SI OUI à 111 ou à 112, inscrire "1". SI NON inscrire "2". 1=Eligible pour "CURATIF" 2=Non éligible	FEMMES: 15-49 ans	
							STATUT DE RESIDENCE	STATUT DE RESIDENCE					Avez-vous été en état de grossesse durant les 12 derniers mois ? 1 = OUI 2 = NON	ENQUETEUR
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
D'		1=chef ménage 2=épouse 3=fils/ filles 4=frère soeur 5=père/ mère 6=Autre parent 7=Sans lien												
O														
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BURKINA FASO

MINISTERE DE LA SANTE DE L'ACTION  
SOCIALE ET DE LA FAMILLE  
DIRECTION DES ETUDES ET DE LA  
PLANIFICATION

MINISTERE DES FINANCES ET DU PLAN  
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE  
ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE

ENQUETE SUR LA VOLONTE ET LA CAPACITE DES  
MENAGES A PAYER POUR LES SOINS DE SANTE

QUESTIONNAIRES SOINS PREVENTIFS

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N				CODIFICATION	
Province : -----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Département : -----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Type de localité : -----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Village/secteur : -----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No de la ZD : -----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No de la concession : -----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No du ménage dans la concession (cartographie) : -----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No du questionnaire ménage dans la concession : -----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nombre de questionnaires ménage dans la concession : -----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No d'ordre de l'enquêté : -----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nom et Prénom de l'enquêté : -----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
NOM DU CHEF DE MENAGE : -----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
VISITE ET RESULTATS DE L'ENQUETE					
RANG DE VISITE	1	2	3	VISITE FINALE	
DATE				JOUR	<input type="checkbox"/>
NOM/ENQUETEUR				MOIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
*RESULTAT				ANNEE	<input type="checkbox"/>
				ENQUETEUR	<input type="checkbox"/>
*CODES RESULTAT :				RESULTAT	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. REMPLI				TOTAL DES MEMBRES DU MENAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. PERSONNE ABSENT				TOTAL DES QUESTIONNAIRES PREVENTIFS	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. DIFFERE				TOTAL DES QUESTION. CUR	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. REFUSE					
5. AUTRE _____ (PRECISEZ)					
		CONTROLE TERRAIN	CONTROLE BUREAU	SAISI PAR	SAISI PAR
NOM/ PRENOM					<input type="checkbox"/>
DATE					

Ouagadougou, Décembre 1993

Je vais vous poser des questions sur les soins de santé que vous avez reçus durant votre grossesse. Si vous avez déjà accouché, je commencerais par des questions sur les conditions dans lesquelles l'accouchement a eu lieu.

N° QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REponses	PASSEZ A	CODES
501	Etes-vous toujours en état de grossesse ?	1.OUI..... 2.NON 9.NON DECLARE	...511	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Quelle a été l'issue de votre dernière grossesse ?	1.NAISSANCE VIVANTE 2.MORT NE 3.AVORTEMENT/FAUSSE COUCHE.....	...511	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Où avez-vous accouché de cet enfant ?	01. CENT.HOSP.REG. 02. CENTRE MEDICAL 03. C.S.P.S 04. DISPENSAIRE 05. CENTRE S.M.I. 06. MATERNITE 07. FORM.SANI.PRIVEE 08. A LA MAISON 09. PSP 10. AUTRE (PRECISEZ)  ----- 99. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Qui vous a assisté lors de cet accouchement ?	1. DOCTEUR 2. INFIRMIER (E) 3. SAGE-FEMME/MAGRETTICIEN 4. ACCOUCHEUSE VILLAGEOISE 5. MEMBRE DE LA FAMILLE 6. SANS ASSISTANCE 7. AUTRE (PRECISEZ)  ----- 9. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Quelle est la raison principale pour laquelle vous avez décidé d'accoucher à cet endroit ?  ENQUETEUR : PRECISEZ LE LIEU DE L'ACCOUCHEMENT DECLARE A LA QUESTION 503. LISEZ LES RAISONS CI-CONTRE	1. NE COUTE PAS CHER 2.PROCHE DE CHEZ MOI 3. PERSONNEL COMPET. 4. PAR HABITUDE 5. BIEN EQUIPE EN MATERIELS ET MEDICAMENTS 6. RAISON RELIGIEUSE OU TRADITIONNELLE 7. AUTRE (PRECISEZ)  ----- 9. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>

N°QUEST.	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REponses	PASSEZ A	CODES
506	Si vous tombez en état de grossesse dans le futur, voudriez-vous accoucher au même endroit ? ENQUÊTEUR : PRÉCISEZ LE LIEU DE L'ACCOUCHEMENT DÉCLARÉ À LA QUESTION 503	1. OUI 2. NON 9. NON DÉCLARÉ		<input type="checkbox"/>
507	Combien de temps ça vous a pris pour vous rendre à l'endroit où vous avez accouché ? ENQUÊTEUR : PRÉCISEZ LE LIEU DE L'ACCOUCHEMENT DÉCLARÉ À LA QUESTION 503	888. ACCOUCHE A LA MAISON 999. NON DÉCLARÉ		1. MN <input type="checkbox"/> 2. HEURE <input type="checkbox"/>
508	Avez-vous payé en argent ou en nature pour cet accouchement ?	1. OUI EN ARGENT..... 2. OUI EN NATURE..... 3. NON 9. NON DÉCLARÉ	510 510	<input type="checkbox"/>
509	Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas payé pour cet accouchement ? ENQUÊTEUR : ENREGISTREZ LA PREMIÈRE RÉPONSE DE LA RÉPONDANTE	1. SOINS GRATUITS 2. JE N'AVAIS PAS DE QUOI PAYER 3. AMI OU FAMILLE DE L'AGENT DE SANTÉ 4. JE PAIERAI QUAND J'AURAI DE QUOI PAYER 5. AUTRE (PRÉCISEZ) ----- 9. NON DÉCLARÉ	511	<input type="checkbox"/>
510	Combien avez-vous payé pour cet accouchement ? ENQUÊTEUR : SI PAIEMENT EN NATURE, ESTIMEZ LA VALEUR MONÉTAIRE DU PAIEMENT	99999. NON DÉCLARÉ		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> F CFA
511	Durant cette dernière grossesse, étiez-vous inscrite dans un programme de consultations prénatales ?	1. OUI 2. NON 9. NON DÉCLARÉ	520	<input type="checkbox"/>
512	Où étiez-vous allé pour les consultations prénatales ?	01. C.H.R. 02. CENTRE MEDICAL 03. C.S.P.S. 04. DISPENSAIRE 05. CENTRE S.M.I. 06. MATERNITE 07. FORM.SANI.PRIVÉ 08. PSP 09. AUTRE (PRÉCISEZ) ----- 99. NON DÉCLARÉ		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



# BURKINA FASO

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INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE  
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ENQUÊTE SUR LA VOLONTÉ ET LA CAPACITÉ DES  
MÉNAGES À PAYER POUR LES SOINS DE SANTÉ

## QUESTIONNAIRE MÉNAGE (SUITE)

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N				CODIFICATION	
Province :-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Département:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Type de localité:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Village/secteur:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No de la ZD:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No de la concession :-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No du ménage dans la concession (cartographie):-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No du questionnaire ménage dans la concession:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nombre de questionnaires ménage dans la concession:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
NOM DU CHEF DE MÉNAGE:-----					

VISITE ET RESULTATS DE L'ENQUÊTE					
RANG DE VISITE	1	2	3	VISITE FINALE	
DATE				JOUR	<input type="checkbox"/>
				MOIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
NOM/ENQUÊTEUR				ANNÉE	<input type="checkbox"/>
				ENQUÊTEUR	<input type="checkbox"/>
*RESULTAT				RESULTAT	<input type="checkbox"/>
*CODES RESULTAT :				TOTAL DES MEMBRES DU MÉNAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. REMPLI					
2. PERSONNE ABSENT					
3. DIFFÈRE					
4. REFUSE				TOTAL DES QUESTIONNAIRES PRE-VENTIFS	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. AUTRE _____					
(PRÉCISEZ)				TOTAL DES QUESTIONNAIRES CUR	<input type="checkbox"/>

	CONTROLE TERRAIN	CONTROLE BUREAU	SAISI PAR	SAISI PAR
NOM/PRENOM				<input type="checkbox"/>
DATE				

Ouagadougou, Décembre 1993

SECTION 2 : ACTIVITES ECONOMIQUES ET REVENUS DU MENAGE

A présent, notre entretien va porter sur les activités économiques qui vous occupent et les revenus que vous en tirez				
N° QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REPOSES	PASSER A	CODES
201	Y a-t-il des membres de votre ménage qui pratiquent l'agriculture ?	1.OUI 2.NON.....	..209	
202	Quels produits agricoles avez-vous récoltés au cours de l'avant dernière campagne agricole(oct 1992 à sept.93) et quels en sont les quantités respectives ?	01.PETIT MIL :TINE		01
		02.SORGHO BLANC:TINE		02
		03.SORGHO ROUGE:TINE		03
		04.MAIS :TINE		04
		05.RIZ :TINE		05
		06.FONIO :TINE		06
		07.ARACHIDES :TINE		07
		08.SESAME :TINE		08
		09.HARICOT :TINE		09
		10.PETIT POIS :TINE		10
		11.CALEBASSE :NBRE		11
		12.TABAC :TINE		12
		13.TOMATE :SAC		13
		14.OIGNON :PANIER		14
		15.CHOUX :PANIER		15
		16.BANANE :SAC		16
		17.ORANGE :SAC		17
		18.MANGUES :SAC		18
		19.MANIOC :SAC		19
		20.IGNOME :SAC		20
		21.PATATE :SAC		21
		22.COTON :Tonne		22
		23.AUTRE (PRECISER)		23

N° QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REPONSES	PASSER A	CODES	
203	La production Agricole a-t-elle été suffisante pour les besoins alimentaires de votre ménage au cours de l'avant-dernière campagne ?	1. OUI 2. NON			
204	Avez-vous vendu tout ou partie des produits agricoles pour les besoins du ménage au cours de l'avant-dernière campagne ?	1. OUI 2. NON.....	.205B		
205A	Quels types de produits agricoles avez-vous vendus ? Dites-nous les quantités vendues et les valeurs correspondantes par type de produit ?	01. PETIT MIL :TINE		QUANTITE	VAL(1000 F)
		02. SORGHO BLANC:TINE			
		03. SORGHO ROUGE:TINE			
		04. MAIS :TINE			
		05. RIZ :TINE			
		06. FONIO :TINE			
		07. ARACHIDES :TINE			
		08. SESAME :TINE			
		09. HARICOT :TINE			
		10. PETIT POIS :TINE			
		11. CALEBASSE :NBRE			
		12. TABAC :TINE			
		13. TOMATE :SAC			
		14. OIGNON :PANIER			
		15. CHOUX :PANIER			
		16. BANANE :SAC			
		17. ORANGE :SAC			
		18. MANGUES :SAC			
		19. MANIOC :SAC			
		20. IGNAME :SAC			
		21. PATATE :SAC			
		22. COTON :TONNE			
		23. AUTRE(PRECISER)			
205B	<b>ENQUETEUR :</b> SI 203 = 1 (PASSEZ A 209) SI 203 = 2 (PASSEZ A 207)				

N° QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REPOSES	PASSER A	CODES
206	<p data-bbox="537 254 854 279">TRAITEMENT INFORMATIQUE :</p> <p data-bbox="537 373 883 720">A partir des valeurs déclarées dans Q205A, calculer le prix unitaire de chacun des produits vendus. En vous reportant aux quantités déclarées par l'enquêté à la Q202, trouver la valeur totale de chacune des productions réalisées par l'intéressé au cours de la précédente campagne agricole. Pour les types de produit non vendus, se référer aux prix unitaires nationaux pour l'évaluation.</p>	<p data-bbox="889 233 1133 258">01. PETIT MIL :TINE</p> <p data-bbox="889 279 1133 304">02. SORGHO BLANC:TINE</p> <p data-bbox="889 325 1133 350">03. SORGHO ROUGE:TINE</p> <p data-bbox="889 373 1133 399">04. MAIS :TINE</p> <p data-bbox="889 420 1133 445">05. RIZ :TINE</p> <p data-bbox="889 466 1133 491">06. FONIO :TINE</p> <p data-bbox="889 512 1133 537">07. ARACHIDES :TINE</p> <p data-bbox="889 558 1133 583">08. SESAME :TINE</p> <p data-bbox="889 604 1133 630">09. HARICOT :TINE</p> <p data-bbox="889 651 1133 676">10. PETIT POIS :TINE</p> <p data-bbox="889 697 1133 722">11. CALEBASSE :NBRE</p> <p data-bbox="889 743 1133 768">12. TABAC :TINE</p> <p data-bbox="889 789 1133 814">13. TOMATE :SAC</p> <p data-bbox="889 835 1133 861">14. OIGNON :PANIER</p> <p data-bbox="889 882 1133 907">15. CHOUX :PANIER</p> <p data-bbox="889 928 1133 953">16. BANANE :SAC</p> <p data-bbox="889 974 1133 999">17. ORANGE :SAC</p> <p data-bbox="889 1020 1133 1045">18. MANGUES :SAC</p> <p data-bbox="889 1066 1133 1092">19. MANIOC :SAC</p> <p data-bbox="889 1113 1133 1138">20. IGNAME :SAC</p> <p data-bbox="889 1159 1133 1184">21. PATATE :SAC</p> <p data-bbox="889 1205 1133 1230">22. COTON :TONNE</p> <p data-bbox="889 1251 1133 1276">23. AUTRE (PRECISER)</p> <p data-bbox="889 1297 1133 1323">-----</p>		<p data-bbox="1333 191 1471 216">VAL(1000 F)</p> <p data-bbox="1300 233 1325 258">01</p> <p data-bbox="1300 279 1325 304">02</p> <p data-bbox="1300 325 1325 350">03</p> <p data-bbox="1300 373 1325 399">04</p> <p data-bbox="1300 420 1325 445">05</p> <p data-bbox="1300 466 1325 491">06</p> <p data-bbox="1300 512 1325 537">07</p> <p data-bbox="1300 558 1325 583">08</p> <p data-bbox="1300 604 1325 630">09</p> <p data-bbox="1300 651 1325 676">10</p> <p data-bbox="1300 697 1325 722">11</p> <p data-bbox="1300 743 1325 768">12</p> <p data-bbox="1300 789 1325 814">13</p> <p data-bbox="1300 835 1325 861">14</p> <p data-bbox="1300 882 1325 907">15</p> <p data-bbox="1300 928 1325 953">16</p> <p data-bbox="1300 974 1325 999">17</p> <p data-bbox="1300 1020 1325 1045">18</p> <p data-bbox="1300 1066 1325 1092">19</p> <p data-bbox="1300 1113 1325 1138">20</p> <p data-bbox="1300 1159 1325 1184">21</p> <p data-bbox="1300 1205 1325 1230">22</p> <p data-bbox="1300 1251 1325 1276">23</p>

N° QUESTION	QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS	REponses	PASSEZ A	OUI NON																					
				OUI	NON																				
207	Comment avez-vous obtenu le complément de produits alimentaires pour les besoins de votre ménage ?	ACHAT EMPRUNT DON AUTRE (PRECISER)		<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2													
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1	2																								
1	2																								
1	2																								
207E	<b>ENQUETEUR :</b> SI ACHAT = 1 PASSEZ A 208 SI ACHAT = 2 PASSEZ A 209																								
208	Quel a été le montant de l'argent que le ménage a dépensé pour cet (ces) achat (s) ?			<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> (en 1000 F CFA)																					
209	Y a-t-il des membres de votre ménage qui pratiquent l'élevage ?	1. OUI 2. NON.....	..216		<input type="checkbox"/>																				
210	Quelles sont les espèces que le ménage possède actuellement ? Pouvez-vous nous donner le nombre de têtes par espèces ?	01. CHAMEAUX 02. CHEVAUX 03. BOEUFs 04. ANES 05. PORCS 06. MOUTONS 07. CHEVRES 08. VOLAILLE 09. AUTRE (PRECISER)			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th colspan="2">NOMBRE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>01</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>03</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>05</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>06</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>07</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>08</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>09</td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	NOMBRE		01		02		03		04		05		06		07		08		09	
NOMBRE																									
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08																									
09																									
211	Avez-vous vendu un ou plusieurs de vos animaux durant les douze derniers mois pour les besoins du ménage ?	1. OUI 2. NON.....	..214		<input type="checkbox"/>																				

N° QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REponses	PASSER A	CODES	
212A	<p>Quelles espèces animales avez-vous vendues ? Pouvez-vous nous dire quel est le nombre de têtes vendues et la valeur des recettes correspondant à chaque catégorie d'espèce?</p>	01. CHAMEAUX 02. CHEVAUX 03. BOEUFs 04. ANES 05. PORCS 06. MOUTONS 07. CHEVRES 08. VOLAILLE 09. AUTRE (PRECISER)		NOMBRE	VAL (1000 F)
212B	<b>ENQUETEUR : PASSER A 214</b>				
213	<p><b>TRAITEMENT INFORMATIQUE:</b></p> <p>A partir des valeurs déclarées à 212A, calculez le prix unitaire de chaque type d'espèce vendue. En vous reportant aux quantités déclarées par l'enquête à 210, trouver la valeur totale pour chaque espèce élevée par l'enquête au cours des douze derniers mois.</p> <p>Pour les espèces d'animaux non vendues, se référer aux prix unitaires officiels nationaux.</p>	01. CHAMEAUX 02. CHEVAUX 03. BOEUFs 04. ANES 05. PORCS 06. MOUTONS 07. CHEVRES 08. VOLAILLE 09. AUTRE (PRECISER)			VAL (1000 F)
214	<p>Votre ménage a-t-il acheté des animaux, au cours des douze derniers mois, dans le seul but d'augmenter le nombre de têtes dont il disposait auparavant ?</p>	1. OUI 2. NON.....	216		
215	<p>Quel a été le montant de l'argent que le ménage a dépensé pour tous les achats ?</p>				<input type="text"/> (en 1000 F CFA)

NO QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REponses	CASSER A	CODES																																		
216	En plus des produits de l'agriculture ou de l'élevage dont nous venons de parler, votre ménage possède-t-il d'autres biens et en quelles quantités ?	01.TRACTEUR 02.CAMION 03.MOTOPOMPE 04.MOBYLETTE 05.CHARRETTE 06.CHARRUE 07.VELO 08.POSTE TELE 09.POSTE RADIO 10.AUTRE (PRECISER)			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10																																	
217	Hormis la vente des produits de l'agriculture ou de l'élevage, quelles sont les autres sources dont le ménage a pu tirer des revenus monétaires pour ses besoins au cours des douze derniers mois ?	01.PENSION 02.SALAIRE 03.COMMERCE GENERAL 04.VENTE DE SERVICE 05.ARTISANAT 06.DONS 07.AUTRE (PRECISER)			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>OUI</th> <th>NON</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>01</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>03</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>05</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>06</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>07</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		OUI	NON	01	1	2	02	1	2	03	1	2	04	1	2	05	1	2	06	1	2	07	1	2									
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218	Quels ont été la source et le montant des revenus que le ménage a eu au cours des douze derniers mois ?	01.PENSION 02.SALAIRE 03.COMMERCE GENERAL 04.VENTE/SERVICES 05.ARTISANAT 06.DONS 07.AUTRE (PRECISER)			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="3">V (1000 CFA)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>01</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>03</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>05</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>06</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>07</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		V (1000 CFA)			01				02				03				04				05				06				07				
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N° QUESTIONE	QUESTIONE / INSTRUCTION	REPONSES	PASSER A																																																																															
219	<p>Quelles sont les dépenses auxquelles votre ménage a dû faire face au cours des douze derniers mois dans les domaines suivants ?</p> <p>Dites-nous quels ont été les montants de ces dépenses ?</p>	01. LOYER 02. TRANSPORT 03. FERTIL./PESTICIDE 04. OUTILS AGRICOLES 05. MATER./CONSTRUC 06. VETEMENTS 07. BOISSONS 08. RELIGION 09. CEREMONIES 10. COTISATIONS 11. SOINS SANTE 12. SCOLARITE 13. COMMODITE 14. EQUIPEMENT 15. AUTRE (PRECISER)		V (1000 F CFA) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>01</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>03</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>05</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>06</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>07</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>08</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>09</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>				01					02					03					04					05					06					07					08					09					10					11					12					13					14					15				
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ENQUETEUR: DEMANDER A L'ENQUETE (VERIFIER SI POSSIBLE) LES CARACTERISTIQUES PHYSIQUES DOMINANTES DU BATIMENT PRINCIPAL HABITE PAR LE CHEF DE MENAGE																																																																																		
220	Indiquez la caractéristique principale des MURS	1. DUR 2. SEMI-DUR 3. BANCO 4. PAILLE 5. AUTRE (PRECISER)		<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																														
221	Indiquez la caractéristique principale du TOIT	1. BETON 2. TOLES 3. BANCO 4. PAILLE 5. AUTRE (PRECISER)		<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																														

SECTION 3: VOLONTE A PAYER POUR LES SOINS DE SANTE

Je voudrais que nous parlions maintenant des soins de santé																
N° QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REPONSES	PASSER A	CODES												
301	Pour que votre centre de santé soit mieux équipé en lits, matelas, tables d'accouchement, etc... et aussi pour une meilleure maintenance, combien seriez-vous disposés à payer pour contribuer à la maintenance et à l'équipement lors de chaque épisode de maladie ?			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">F CFA</td> </tr> </table>							F CFA					
F CFA																
302	ENQUETEUR : Si l'enquête n'est pas d'accord pour payer, demander : Pourquoi ne payerez-vous pas ?	-----		<input type="checkbox"/>												
303A	Si votre enfant avait la diarrhée aujourd'hui, combien seriez-vous disposés à payer en produits pharmaceutiques pour le traitement ?			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">F CFA</td> </tr> </table>							F CFA					
F CFA																
ENQUETEUR : SI 303 A = 0, PASSEZ A 303 B SI NON, PASSEZ A 304 A																
303B	Pourquoi ne paieriez-vous pas pour traiter la diarrhée de votre enfant ?			<input type="checkbox"/>												
304A	Si un membre de votre ménage avait une infection respiratoire aujourd'hui, combien seriez-vous disposés à payer en produits pharmaceutiques pour le traitement ?			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">F CFA</td> </tr> </table>							F CFA					
F CFA																
ENQUETEUR : SI 304 A = 0, PASSEZ A 304 B SINON, PASSEZ A 305 A.																
304B	Pourquoi ne paieriez-vous pas pour le traitement de l'infection respiratoire ? Donner la raison principale	_____		<input type="checkbox"/>												

N°	QUESTION	QUESTION/INSTRUCTIONS	REponses	PASSEZ A	RENEZ
305A		Si un membre de votre ménage avait le paludisme aujourd'hui, combien seriez-vous disposés à payer en produits pharmaceutiques pour le traitement ?			<input type="text"/> F CFA
ENQUETEUR : SI 305 A = 0, PASSEZ A 306 B SI NON, PASSEZ A 306 A					
305B		Pourquoi ne paieriez-vous pas pour traiter le paludisme ? Donner la raison principale.			<input type="text"/>
306A		Si un membre de votre ménage avait une infection intestinale aujourd'hui, combien seriez-vous disposés à payer en produits pharmaceutiques pour le traitement ?			<input type="text"/> F CFA
ENQUETEUR : SI 306 A = 0, PASSEZ A 306 B SI NON, PASSEZ A 307.					
306B		Pourquoi ne paieriez-vous pas pour traiter l'infection intestinale?(Raison principale.)			<input type="text"/>
307		Seriez-vous prêts à payer la pilule pour une femme de votre ménage ?	1. OUI 2. NON	308 B	<input type="text"/>
308A		Combien seriez-vous disposés à payer une plaquette ?			<input type="text"/> F CFA
308B		Pourquoi ne paieriez-vous pas de pilule ? Donner la raison principale			<input type="text"/>
309		Seriez-vous prêts à payer pour le condom pour vous même ou pour un membre quelconque de votre ménage ?	1. OUI 2. NON	310B	<input type="text"/>
310 A		Combien seriez-vous disposé à payer pour un condom ?			<input type="text"/> F CFA
310B		Pourquoi ne paieriez-vous pas de condom? Dites nous quelle en est la raison principale !			<input type="text"/>
311		Pensez-vous qu'il revient à votre ménage de payer pour les soins de santé ?	1. OUI 2. NON		<input type="text"/>
312		Pourquoi ? (Raison principale)			<input type="text"/>
313		Selon vous, qui devrait payer pour les dépenses de santé de votre ménage ?	1. ETAT 2. AUTRE (PRECISER)		<input type="text"/>

FIN DE L'INTERVIEW.

# BURKINA FASO

MINISTERE DE LA SANTE DE L'ACTION  
SOCIALE ET DE LA FAMILLE  
DIRECTION DES ETUDES ET DE LA  
PLANIFICATION

MINISTERE DES FINANCES ET DU PLAN  
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE  
ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE

ENQUETE SUR LA VOLONTE ET LA CAPACITE DES  
MENAGES A PAYER POUR LES SOINS DE SANTE

## QUESTIONNAIRES SOINS CURATIFS

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N				C O D I F I C A T I O N	
Province :-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Département:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Type de localité:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Village/secteur:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No de la ZD:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No de la concession :-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No du ménage dans la concession (cartographie):-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No du questionnaire ménage dans la concession:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nombre de questionnaires ménage dans la concession:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
No d'ordre de l'enquêté:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nom et Prénom de l'enquêté:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	
NOM DU CHEF DE MENAGE:-----				<input type="checkbox"/>	

V I S I T E E T R E S U L T A T S D E L' E N Q U E T E				
RANG DE VISITE	1	2	3	VISITE FINALE
DATE				JOUR MOIS ANNEE
NOM/ENQUETEUR				ENQUETEUR
*RESULTAT				RESULTAT
*CODES RESULTAT :				TOTAL DES MEMBRES DU MENAGE
1. REMPLI				<input type="checkbox"/>
2. PERSONNE ABSENT				
3. DIFFERE				TOTAL DES QUESTIONNAIRES PRE-VENTIFS
4. REFUSE				<input type="checkbox"/>
5. AUTRE _____ (PRECISEZ)				TOTAL DES QUESTION. CUR
				<input type="checkbox"/>

	CONTROLE TERRAIN	CONTROLE BUREAU	SAISI PAR	SAISI PAR
NOM/PRENOM				<input type="checkbox"/>
DATE				

Ouagadougou, Décembre 1993

ENQUETEUR :

RAPPEL : POUR LES MALADES DE MOINS DE 15 ANS D'AGE, ADRESSER LES QUESTIONS A LEUR MERE (OU TUTRICE).

LES QUESTIONS SONT POSEES COMME SI ELLES ETAIENT ADRESSEES DIRECTEMENT AU MALADE. CHAQUE FOIS QUE LE REpondANT NE SERAIT PAS LE MALADE, LES QUESTIONS SERAIENT POSEES EN FAISANT REFERENCE AU MALADE COMME INDIQUE DANS VOTRE MANUEL D'ENQUETEUR.

**SYMPTOMES ET GRAVITE DE LA MALADIE**

400 Nous allons parler de ce que vous ressentiez dans votre corps quand la maladie a commencé.

**TABEAU SYMPTOMES**

SYMPTOME	Avez-vous eu (SYMPTOME) quand votre maladie a commencé ?	Quand avez-vous eu (SYMPTOME) pour la dernière fois ?	Ce (cette) (SYMPTOME) a-t-il commencé durant les quinze derniers jours?	Pendant combien de jours avez-vous eu (SYMPTOME)
401	402	403	404	405
01 FIEVRE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	MOIS    J O U R	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
02 MAL A LA TETE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
03 MAL AUX YEUX	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
04 MAL AU VENTRE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
05 TOUX	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
06 SELLES LIQUIDES	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
07 SANG DANS LES SELLES	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
08 VOMISSEMENTS	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
09 BLESSURE, PLAIE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
10 AUTRE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
ENQUETEUR : DEMANDER S'IL A EU D'AUTRES SYMPTOMES ET PRECISER LE SYMPTOME PRINCIPAL	1. OUI 2. NON (PASSEZ AU SYMPTOME SUIVANT) 9. ND (PASSEZ AU SYMPTOME SUIVANT)	1. DEC    2. JANV 3. FEV    9. ND	1. OUI 2. NON 9. ND	31=31 JOURS OU PLUS 99=ND

ENQUETEUR : UTILISEZ LE CALENDRIER CI-DESSOUS POUR DETERMINER  
LES DATES ET LES DURRES.

DECEMBRE	DIM	LUN	MAR	MER	JEU	VEN	SAM	FEVRIER	DIM	LUN	MAR	MER	JEU	VEN	SAM
				1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	29	30	31			27	28					

JANVIER	DIM	LUN	MAR	MER	JEU	VEN	SAM
							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

N° QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REponses	PASSEZ A	CODES						
406	<p>Quand la maladie a-t-elle débuté ?</p> <p>ENQUETEUR : UTILISEZ LE CALENDRIER CI-DESSUS POUR PRECISER LA DATE DU JOUR DECLARE PAR LE REpondANT.</p>	<p>1. DECEMBRE</p> <p>2. JANVIER</p> <p>3. FEVRIER</p> <p>444 AVANT DEC</p> <p>999 NON DECLARE</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOIS</td> <td colspan="2">JOUR</td> </tr> </table>				MOIS	JOUR	
MOIS	JOUR									
407	<p>Avez-vous cherché des soins pour cette maladie ?</p>	<p>1. OUI</p> <p>2. NON</p> <p>9. NON DECLARE..</p>	411	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						
408	<p>Allez-vous continuer à chercher des soins pour cette maladie ?</p>	<p>1.OUI</p> <p>2.NON</p> <p>9.NON DECLARE</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						
409	<p>Quel jour avez-vous reçu des soins pour la dernière fois ?</p> <p>ENQUETEUR : UTILISEZ LE CALENDRIER CI-DESSUS POUR PRECISER LA DATE DU JOUR DECLARE PAR LE REpondANT.</p>	<p>1. DECEMBRE</p> <p>2. JANVIER</p> <p>3. FEVRIER</p> <p>444.AVANT DEC.</p> <p>999.NON DECLARE</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mois</td> <td colspan="2">Jour</td> </tr> </table>				Mois	Jour	
Mois	Jour									
410	<p>Avant d'obtenir des soins, pensiez-vous que la maladie n'était pas grave, était grave, était très grave, ou vous ne saviez pas ?</p>	<p>1. PAS GRAVE</p> <p>2. GRAVE</p> <p>3. TRES GRAVE</p> <p>4. NE SAVAIT PAS</p> <p>9. NON DECLARE</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						
411	<p>Quelle a été votre activité principale pendant le dernier mois.</p>	<p>1. AGRICULTEUR/ CULTIVATEUR</p> <p>2. EMPLOYE/GOUVERNEMENT</p> <p>3. EMPLOYE/SOC.</p> <p>4. BERGER</p> <p>5. PECHEUR</p> <p>6. ETUDIANT... ...414</p> <p>7. TROP JEUNE POUR TRAVAILLER.... ...414</p> <p>8. AUTRE</p> <p>9. NON DECLARE</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						

N° QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REponses	PASSEZ A	CODRS
412	Durant les deux dernières semaines, avez-vous dû interrompre votre activité principale à cause de la maladie ?	1. OUI 2. NON..... 9. NON DECLARE	... 414	<input type="checkbox"/>
413	Combien de jours avez-vous dû interrompre votre activité principale à cause de la maladie ?	99. NON DECLARE 98. 98 JOURS ET PLUS		<input type="checkbox"/>
414	Durant les deux dernières semaines, avez-vous gardé le lit à cause de la maladie ?	1. OUI 2. NON ..... 9. NON DECLARE	...416	<input type="checkbox"/>
415	Combien de jours avez-vous gardé le lit à cause de la maladie ?	99. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>ATTENTION</b>  <b>ENQUETEUR : DE LA QUESTION 416 A LA QUESTION 422, LES INFORMATIONS QUE VOUS ALLEZ RECUEILLIR N'INTERESSENT QUE LES SOINS DE SANTE RECUS A LA MAISON AVANT TOUTE VISITE A UNE FORMATION SANITAIRE OU UN GUERISSEUR EN DEHORS DE LA MAISON.</b></p> <p><b>ENQUETEUR : LISEZ AU REpondANT</b></p> <p><b>Je vais vous poser maintenant des questions sur les soins auxquels vous avez eu recours à la maison pour guérir votre maladie avant toute visite à une formation sanitaire en dehors de votre maison.</b></p>				
416	Durant les deux dernières semaines, avez-vous été soigné à la maison par quelqu'un qui fait partie du personnel de santé (docteur, infirmier,...), un guérisseur ou un ami ?	1. OUI 2. NON 9. NON DECLARE	420	<input type="checkbox"/>
417	Qui vous a visité à la maison pour vous donner des soins ?	1. DOCTEUR 2. INFIRMIER (E) 3. ACCOUCHEUSE TRADITION 4. GUERISSEUR 5. AUTRE (PRECI) 9. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>
418	Avez-vous payé la personne qui est venue vous soigner à la maison ? En argent liquide ou en nature ?	1. OUI, EN ARG. 2. OUI, EN NAT. 3. OUI, ARG/NAT. 4. NON..... 9. NON DECLARE	...420	<input type="checkbox"/>

N° QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REPONSES	PASSEZ A	CODES
419	Combien avez-vous payé à la personne qui est venue vous soigner à la maison ?  ENQUETEUR : SI LE PAIEMENT A ETE EN NATURE, ESTIMEZ LA VALEUR MONETAIRE DU PAIEMENT.	99999.NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> F CPA
420	Vous êtes-vous soigné avec des médicaments dont vous disposiez à la maison durant les deux dernières semaines ?	1. OUI 2. NON 9. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>
421A	Avez-vous (ou envoyé quelqu'un) acheté des médicaments pour soigner cette maladie durant les deux dernières semaines?	1. OUI 2. NON..... 9. NON DECLARE	...423	<input type="checkbox"/>
421B	Où ont été achetés les médicaments ?	1. PHARMACIE 2. AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUT. 3. AU MARCHÉ 4. MARCHANT AMBULANT 9. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>
422	Combien avez-vous payé pour ces médicaments durant les deux dernières semaines?	99999.NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
ATTENTION ENQUETEUR : LES INFORMATIONS QUE VOUS ALLEZ RECUEILLIR MAINTENANT PORTENT SUR LES SOINS QUE LE MALADE A RECU EN DEHORS DE LA MAISON DURANT LES DEUX DERNIERES SEMAINES.				
423	Avez-vous visité un médecin, un infirmier, un guérisseur, etc... en dehors de la maison êtes-vous allé dans un dispensaire, une CSMI,...pour soigner cette maladie durant les deux dernières semaines ?	1. OUI 2. NON..... 9. NON DECLARE	.. 462	<input type="checkbox"/>
424	Où êtes-vous allés pour vous soigner en dehors de la maison ?	01. CBR 02. CENTRE MEDI. 03. CSPS 04. DISPENSAIRE 05. CSMI 06. MATERNITE 07. FORMAT. SAN. PRIVEE 08. GUERISSEUR 09. PSP 10. HORS PROVINCE 11. Autre (préci.)  ----- 99. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

N° QUESTIONS	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REPONSES	PASSEZ A	CODES
425	<p>Quelle est la raison principale pour laquelle vous avez choisi d'aller à...FORMATION SANITAIRE DECLAREE A LA QUESTION 424...pour vous soigner ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NE COUTE PAS CHER</li> <li>2. PROCHE DE CHEZ MOI</li> <li>3. PERSONNEL Compétent</li> <li>4. PAR HABITUDE</li> <li>5. BIEN EQUIPEE EN MATERIEL ET MEDICAM.</li> <li>6. RAISON RELIG. OU TRADITION.</li> <li>7. REFERE</li> <li>8. AUTRE (PRECI.)</li> <li>-----</li> <li>9. NON DECLARE</li> </ol>		<input type="checkbox"/>
426	<p>Que pensez-vous de la disponibilité de médicaments à FORMATION SANITAIRE DECLAREE A LA QUESTION 424 ?</p> <p>ENQUETEUR : LISEZ LES ALTERNATIVES CI-CONTRE AVANT D'EN-REGISTRER LA REPOSE DU REPONDANT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ILS ONT RAREMENT DES MEDICAMENTS</li> <li>2. ILS ONT PARFOIS DES MEDICAMENTS</li> <li>3. ILS ONT TOUJOURS DES MEDICAMENTS</li> <li>9. NON DECLARE</li> </ol>		<input type="checkbox"/>
427	<p>Qui a été la personne principale qui vous a donné des soins la première fois que vous êtes allé à FORMATION SANITAIRE DECLAREE A 424. Un docteur, un infirmier, une accoucheuse, un guérisseur, ou quelqu'un d'autre</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DOCTEUR</li> <li>2. INFIRMIER</li> <li>3. ACCOUCHEUSE</li> <li>4. GUERISSEUR</li> <li>5. AUTRE (PRECI.)</li> <li>-----</li> </ol>		<input type="checkbox"/>
428	<p>Selon cette personne, qu'elle est (a été) votre maladie ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PALUDISME</li> <li>2. DIARRHEE</li> <li>3. ROUGEOLE</li> <li>4. PNEUMONIE</li> <li>5. GRIPPE</li> <li>6. COQUELUCHE</li> <li>7. GONORRHEE</li> <li>8. CONJONCTIVITE</li> <li>9. ACCIDENT</li> <li>10. RHUMATISME</li> <li>11. AUTRE (PRECI.)</li> <li>-----</li> </ol>		<input type="checkbox"/>

N° QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REponses	PASSEZ A	CODES
429	<p>Quelle est la distance de la maison à l'endroit où se trouve la première formation sanitaire que vous avez visitée ?</p> <p>ENQUETEUR : PRECISEZ LA FORMATION SANITAIRE DECLAREE A LA QUESTION 424</p>	<p>9999. NON DECLARE</p> <p>AUTRE (PRECISER)</p> <p>-----</p>		<p>1. Mètre <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Km <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
430	<p>Quels moyens de transport avez-vous employés pour arriver à la formation sanitaire que vous avez visitée ?</p> <p>ENQUETEUR : PRECISEZ LA FORMATION SANITAIRE DECLAREE A LA QUESTION 424</p> <p>INDIQUEZ LES DEUX MOYENS DE TRANSPORTS PRINCIPAUX. SI IL N'EN A EMPLOYE QU'UN SEUL, ENREGISTRER CELUI-CI DEUX FOIS.</p>	<p>1. A PIED....</p> <p>2. CAMION</p> <p>3. BUS/TAXI</p> <p>4. CHARRETTE</p> <p>5. VELO/MOTO</p> <p>6. AUTRE (PRECI)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>9. NON DECLARE</p>	<p>432</p> <p>SI A PIED UNIQUEMENT</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
431	<p>Combien avez-vous, vous même et ceux qui vous ont accompagné, payé pour le transport, aller et retour compris, pour visiter le premier endroit où vous avez reçu les soins</p>	<p>99999. NON DECLARE</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>F CFA</p>
432	<p>Est-ce que vous et ceux qui vous ont accompagné avez dépensé de l'argent pour les repas et le logement</p>	<p>1. OUI</p> <p>2. NON.....</p> <p>9. NON DECLARE</p>	<p>434</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
433	<p>Combien avez-vous, vous même et ceux qui vous ont accompagné, payé au total pour vos repas et votre logement ?</p>	<p>99999. NON DECLARE</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>F CFA</p>

N° QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REPONSES	PASSEZ A	CODES
434	<p>Combien de temps est-ce que ça a pris pour arriver à la première formation sanitaire que vous avez visitée ?</p> <p>ENQUETEUR : PRECISEZ LA FORMATION SANITAIRE DECLAREE A LA QUESTION 424</p>			<p>1.MN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.HEURE <input type="checkbox"/></p>
435	<p>Après être arrivé à cette formation sanitaire, combien de temps avez-vous attendu avant d'être consulté par un membre du personnel de santé ?</p> <p>ENQUETEUR : PRECISEZ LA FORMATION SANITAIRE DECLAREE A LA QUESTION 424</p>	<p>888.AUTRE (PRECISER)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>999.NON DECLARE</p>		<p>1.MN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.HEURE <input type="checkbox"/></p>
436	<p>Avez-vous été hospitalisé dans cette formation sanitaire ?</p> <p>ENQUETEUR : PRECISEZ LA FORMATION SANITAIRE DECLAREE A LA QUESTION 424</p>	<p>1.OUI</p> <p>2.NON.....</p> <p>9.NON DECLARE</p>	... 438	<input type="checkbox"/>
437	<p>Combien de jours avez-vous été hospitalisé dans cette formation sanitaire ?</p> <p>ENQUETEUR : PRECISEZ LA FORMATION SANITAIRE DECLAREE A LA QUESTION 424</p>	99.NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>
438	<p>Avez-vous été conseillé de vous faire hospitaliser ailleurs ?</p>	<p>1.OUI</p> <p>2.NON</p> <p>9.NON DECLARE</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>
439	<p>Combien de fois êtes-vous allé vous soigner dans la formation sanitaire durant les deux dernières semaines ?</p> <p>ENQUETEUR : PRECISEZ LA FORMATION SANITAIRE DECLAREE A LA QUESTION 424</p>	99.NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>

N° QUESTION	QUESTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS	REPONSES	PASSEZ A	CODES
440A	Vous-a-t-on prescrit une ordonnance dans cette formation sanitaire durant les deux dernières semaines ?	1. OUI 2. NON..... 9. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>
440B ✓	Avez-vous payé, ou quelqu'un d'autre a-t-il payé, pour les soins que vous avez reçus dans cette formation sanitaire ? ENQUETEUR : PREISEZ LA FORMATION SANITAIRE DELAREE A LA QUESTION 424	1. OUI 2. NON.... 9. NON DECLARE	455	<input type="checkbox"/>
441	Qui a payé pour ces soins ; vous-même ou quelqu'un de votre ménage, un autre parent, un ami, la société avec laquelle vous travaillez, ou quelqu'un d'autre ?	1. MALADE OU MEMBRE DU MEME MENAGE 2. UN PARENT HORS MENAGE 3. UN AMI 4. LA SOCIETE DU MALADE 5. AUTRE(PRECI) ----- 9. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>
442	Avez-vous payé à chaque consultation ou une seule fois à l'occasion de votre première consultation ?	1. CHAQUE CONSULTATION 2. 1ère CONSULTATION 3. AUTRE(PRECI) ----- 9. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>
443	Est-ce que le prix des médicaments était inclus dans le paiement ou bien vous avez payé séparément pour les médicaments ?	1. MEDICAMENT INCLUS 2. MEDICAMENT SEPARES 3. AUTRE(PRECI) ----- 9. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>
444	Est-ce que le prix des examens était inclus dans le paiement ou bien vous avez payé séparément pour les examens ?	1. EXAMENS INCLUS 2. EXAMENS SEPARES 3. AUTRE(PRECI) ----- 9. NON DECLARE		<input type="checkbox"/>



ENQUETEUR : RECOPIER LA REPONSE A LA QUESTION 439 :  
 NOMBRE DE CONSULTATION DANS LA PREMIERE  
 FORMATION SANITAIRE VISITEE

Maintenant nous voudrions parler des paiements effectués pour  
 les médicaments, les examens, et les autres services à chaque  
 consultation durant les deux dernières semaines

TABLEAU PAIEMENTS A LA PREMIERE FORMATION SANITAIRE VISITEE

CONSULTATION	Combien avez-vous payé pour la consul- tation ?	Avez-vous reçu des médica- ments lors de la con- sulta- tion ?	Combien avez-vous payé pour les médi- caments ?	A-t-on fait des exa- mens ?	Combien avez-vous payé pour les exa- mens ?	Avez- vous reçu d'au- tres servi- ces	Combien avez vous payé les autres services
445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452
1 1ère visite		■		■		■	
2 2ème visite		■		■		■	
3 3ème visite		■		■		■	
4 4ème visite		■		■		■	
5 5ème visite		■		■		■	
6 6ème visite		■		■		■	
	CFA	1. OUI 2. NON (passez à 449)	FCFA	1. OUI 2. NON (passez à 451)	FCFA	1. OUI 2. NON (allez à la ligne)	FCFA

Nous allons parler maintenant des différents endroits où quelqu'un peut se soigner s'il a une maladie quelconque.

TABLEAU : AUTRES FORMATIONS SANITAIRES

FORMATION SANITAIRE	ENQUETEUR EST-CE LA FORMATION SANITAIRE CHOISIE EN PREMIER LIEU ?	POURQUOI VOUS N'AVEZ PAS CHOISI CET ENDROIT POUR SOIGNER VOTRE MALADIE ?	COMBIEN DE TEMPS CA VOUS PREND POUR VOUS RENDRE A CET ENDROIT ?	COMBIEN DE TEMPS DOIT ATTENDRE LE MALADE A CET ENDROIT DU MOMENT DE SON ARRIVEE JUSQU'A CE QU'IL RECOIT DES SOINS ?	QUE PENSEZ VOUS DE LA DISPONIBILITE DE MEDICAMENTS A CET ENDROIT ? LISEZ LES ALTERNATIVES CI-DESSOUS	COUTERAIT-IL PLUS CHER OU MOINS CHER OU LE MEME PRIX DE SE SOIGNER A ENDROIT COMPARE A LA PREMIERE FORMATION SANITAIRE QUE VOUS AVEZ VISITEE
462	463	464	465	466	467	468
01 CENT. HOSPI. REGION.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
02 CENTRE MEDICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
03 C S P S	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
04 DISPENSAIRE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
05 C S M I	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
06 MATERNITE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
07 FORM. SANIT. PRIVEE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
08 GUERRISSEUR	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	1. OUI (passez à la formation suivante) 2. NON	1. Loin de la maison 2. Prix élevé 3. Personnel ne sait pas guérir les maladies convenablement 4. Pas de médicaments 5. Raisons religieuses 8. Autre 9. Non déclaré	1. MN 2. HR 999. ND 888. Jamais utiliser la formation sanitaire	1. MN 2. HR 999. ND 888. Jamais utiliser la formation sanitaire	1. Rarement 2. Parfois 3. Toujours 9. ND 8. Jamais utiliser la formation sanitaire	1. Plus cher 2. Moins cher 3. Même prix 8. Pas de soins en dehors de la maison 9. Non déclaré
FIN DE L'INTERVIEW						
						REMERCEZ LE MALADE ET PASSEZ AU PROCHAIN MALADE S'IL Y A LIEU