

# Annex:

## Results from the Red Cross multi-sector survey of Sri Lanka

### (8<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Sep 2022)

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## 1 SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLING, AND ANALYSIS

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### 1.1 SURVEY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

A multi-stage stratified survey was performed between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of September 2022 via face-to-face interviews of 2,871 households, covering urban and rural sectors in 11 districts in 9 provinces. The 11 districts were chosen to ensure coverage of the urban/rural sectors, major ethnicities, and livelihood sources. In addition, a separate case study of estates in Nuwara Eliya was performed, sampling 300 households from 10 estates.

Table 1: Survey design.

Survey type	Multi-stage stratified survey		Case study of estates in Nuwara Eliya
<b>Data collection</b>	Face-to-face interviews		
<b>Analysis method</b>	Multilevel regression and poststratification (MRP)		
<b>Strata</b>	11 districts (2 in Northern Province and 2 in Western Province, otherwise 1 district per province)		N/A
<b>Substrata</b>	Urban sector	Rural sector	N/A
<b>Primary sampling units (PSU)</b>	Divisional secretariat (DS) eligible for urban sampling n=3 per district* (SRSWOR)	Divisional secretariat (DS) eligible for rural sampling n=3 per district* (SRSWOR)	Estate n=10 (Convenience sample)
<b>Secondary sampling units (SSU)</b>	Grama Niladari n=5 per PSU (SRSWOR)	Grama Niladari n=5 per PSU (SRSWOR)	Households n=30 per PSU (Systematic sampling)
<b>Tertiary sampling units (TSU)</b>	Households n=10 per SSU (Systematic sampling)	Households n=10 per SSU (Convenience sampling)	N/A
<b>Total sample size (planned)</b>	<b>1250 households</b>	<b>1550 households</b>	<b>300 households</b>
<b>Total sample size (collected)</b>	<b>1292 households</b>	<b>1579 households</b>	<b>300 households</b>

SRSWOR = Simple random sampling without replacement

\*In some districts there were fewer than 3 DSs eligible for sampling and hence fewer DSs were sampled. A DS eligible for urban/rural sampling is a DS that has at least 10 urban/rural GNs and is within 20km of the RC local branch headquarters (10km in Nuwara Eliya). See Table 2 for more details.

## Annex: Results from the Red Cross multi-sector survey of Sri Lanka (8<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Sep 2022)

The survey included multi-stage sampling to reduce the logistical issues with fuel, transport, time, and notifying local government structures.

Districts were chosen to include representation from all provinces, with a broad geographic and environmental coverage, and a range of ethnicities, circumstances, and livelihoods (Table 2). SLRCS branch capacity was one of the background factors.

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Table 2: Sampling

Province	District	Divisional Secretariats/Estates	GNs	HHs
<b>Urban sample</b>				
Central	Nuwara Eliya	Hanguranketa, Nuwara Eliya	10	102
Eastern	Ampara	Kalmunai, Sainthamaruthu, Sammanthurai	15	153
Northern	Jaffna	Jaffna, Thenmaradchi (Chavakachcheri), Valikamam South West (Sandilipay)	15	152
	Mullaitivu	N/A	0	0
Northwestern	Puttalam	Chilaw, Madampe, Mahawewa	15	151
North Central	Polonnaruwa	Higurakgoda, Thamankaduwa	10	103
Sabaragamuwa	Kegalle	Aranayake, Galigamuwa, Kegalle	15	150
Southern	Galle	Akmeemana, Imaduwa, Nagoda	15	167
Uva	Moneragala	N/A	0	0
Western	Colombo	Padukka, Seethawaka, Sri Jayawardanapura Kotte	15	156
	Gampaha	Divulapitiya, Gampaha, Negombo	15	158
<b>Rural sample</b>				
Central	Nuwara Eliya	Hanguranketa, Walapane	10	110
Eastern	Ampara	Alayadivembu, Ampara, Damana	15	150
Northern	Jaffna	Islands North (Kayts), Islands South (Velanai), Valikamam North (Thlippalai)	15	150
	Mullaitivu	Maritimepattu, Oddusuddan, Puthukkudiyiruppu	15	150
Northwestern	Puttalam	Aracchikattuwa, Chilaw, Madampe	15	148
North Central	Polonnaruwa	Dimbulagala, Higurakgoda, Thamankaduwa	15	159
Sabaragamuwa	Kegalle	Aranayake, Galigamuwa, Warakapola	15	150
Southern	Galle	Baddegama, Habaraduwa, Walivitiya-Divitura	15	158
Uva	Moneragala	Badalkumbura, Buttala, Madulla	15	150
Western	Colombo	Padukka, Seethawaka	10	103
	Gampaha	Attanagalla, Divulapitiya, Mirigama	15	151
<b>Estate case study</b>				
Central	Nuwara Eliya	High Forest, Ragala, Labookelle, Drayton, Agarapathana, Great Western, Gonapitiya, Mathurata, Kurunthuoya, Wevarly		300

GNs = Grama Niladaris. HHs = Households.

## 1.2 SURVEY ANALYSIS

The multistage stratified survey and the case study were both analyzed using multilevel regression models to account for the sampling structure, and higher-level estimates were obtained by weighting urban district and rural district estimates by population size.

All data was analyzed using R<sup>1</sup> version 4.1.3 and the R packages lme4<sup>2</sup> and arm<sup>3</sup>.

Two models were considered for analysis:

MODEL 1 (PROPOSED):

```
lme4::lmer(outcome ~ (1|district_with_sector/DS_with_sector/GN))
```

MODEL 2 (SELECTED):

```
lme4::lmer(outcome ~ (1|district_with_sector/GN))
```

While model 1 was a direct translation of the sampling design (Table 1), it resulted in several convergence errors. Model 2 was therefore investigated, found to have no convergence errors, and produced nearly identical results to model 1 (when both models converged). Model 2 was therefore chosen as the preferred model.

Model 2 was repeatedly run for each of the outcomes in the survey. All data was included in one model (i.e., urban, rural, and estate).

The *arm::sim* function was used to simulate 5000 draws from the posterior distribution. Variance was kept for the fixed intercept and the random intercepts for district\_with\_sector. That is, the model was used to produce urban district, rural district, and estate level results. These draws were then weighted by population statistics and aggregated up to higher levels. Margin of errors at 95% confidence were calculated from the draws.

A gaussian family was chosen over a binomial family due to the intuitive meaningfulness of the predictions (raw probabilities) and the robustness of the model with regards to convergence<sup>4</sup>.

### 1.3 REFERENCES

<sup>1</sup> R Core Team (2022). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL <https://www.R-project.org/>.

<sup>2</sup> Douglas Bates, Martin Maechler, Ben Bolker, Steve Walker (2015). Fitting Linear Mixed-Effects Models Using lme4. Journal of Statistical Software, 67(1), 1-48. doi:10.18637/jss.v067.i01.

<sup>3</sup> Andrew Gelman and Yu-Sung Su (2021). arm: Data Analysis Using Regression and Multilevel/Hierarchical Models. R package version 1.12-2. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=arm>

<sup>4</sup> Hellevik, O. Linear versus logistic regression when the dependent variable is a dichotomy. Qual Quant 43, 59–74 (2009). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-007-9077-3>

## 2 DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 3: Unweighted demographics of the sample

<b>Highest completed level of education in the household</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
None	1.1%	2.9%	8.3%	2.7%
Primary school	9.9%	14.1%	18.0%	12.7%
Junior secondary school	35.3%	33.4%	29.0%	33.7%
Senior secondary school	44.7%	44.5%	24.3%	42.7%
University education	8.7%	4.6%	5.7%	6.3%
Missing	0.3%	0.6%	14.7%	1.8%
<b>Respondent gender</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Female	47.3%	54.6%	48.0%	51.0%
Male	52.5%	45.1%	52.0%	48.8%
Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Transgender	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Respondent household role</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Dependent	18.5%	25.3%	10.0%	21.1%
Head of household	56.1%	53.8%	59.0%	55.3%
Unemployed	2.6%	3.7%	2.3%	3.1%
Widow	2.2%	2.4%	1.0%	2.2%
Working inside the household	3.9%	4.3%	10.3%	4.7%
Working member of the household	16.6%	10.4%	17.3%	13.6%
Missing	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Type of household</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>

Annex: Results from the Red Cross multi-sector survey of Sri Lanka (8<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Sep 2022)

Female headed household	11.2%	16.5%	20.7%	14.7%
Male headed with wife	34.2%	45.2%	16.7%	38.0%
Other	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Single male headed household	52.6%	36.4%	62.0%	45.4%
Missing	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%
<b>Household monthly income in January 2022 (LKR)</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
<10 000	15.7%	21.4%	30.7%	20.0%
10 000 - 19 999	17.4%	19.5%	27.7%	19.4%
20 000 - 29 999	18.7%	18.9%	21.7%	19.1%
30 000 - 39 999	13.9%	13.9%	9.3%	13.5%
40 000 - 49 999	10.5%	10.6%	6.0%	10.1%
50 000 - 79 999	14.5%	10.5%	3.0%	11.4%
80 000+	5.0%	2.3%	0.7%	3.3%
Missing	4.3%	2.9%	1.0%	3.3%
<b>Household monthly income in July 2022</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
<10 000	19.7%	26.2%	39.3%	24.8%
10 000 - 19 999	18.0%	21.6%	23.7%	20.3%
20 000 - 29 999	21.7%	19.3%	25.3%	20.8%
30 000 - 39 999	10.8%	12.9%	4.0%	11.2%
40 000 - 49 999	9.7%	7.6%	3.3%	8.0%
50 000 - 79 999	11.7%	7.7%	2.7%	8.9%
80 000+	3.9%	2.1%	0.7%	2.7%
Missing	4.6%	2.7%	1.0%	3.3%
<b>Number of people in the household</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>

Annex: Results from the Red Cross multi-sector survey of Sri Lanka (8<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Sep 2022)

1	3.1%	3.3%	1.7%	3.1%
2	8.8%	11.3%	10.3%	10.2%
3	17.2%	19.2%	13.3%	17.8%
4	28.2%	26.8%	15.0%	26.2%
5	24.4%	23.1%	25.0%	23.8%
6	12.7%	11.2%	20.3%	12.7%
7	4.0%	3.4%	7.3%	4.0%
8	1.2%	1.0%	5.3%	1.5%
9+	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
<b>Number of children in the household &lt;5</b>				
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
0	73.8%	72.2%	69.3%	72.6%
1	20.1%	20.8%	23.3%	20.8%
2	4.4%	4.5%	7.0%	4.7%
3	0.9%	1.6%	0.3%	1.2%
4+	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%
<b>Number of children in the household 5 to 17</b>				
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
0	43.9%	42.4%	34.3%	42.2%
1	26.9%	27.6%	25.0%	27.1%
2	22.2%	22.0%	25.7%	22.5%
3	5.8%	6.9%	11.0%	6.8%
4+	1.2%	1.1%	4.0%	1.4%
<b>Does household have at least one pregnant woman?</b>				
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
No	95.5%	95.4%	94.3%	95.3%

	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Yes</b>	4.5%	4.6%	5.7%	4.7%
<b>Does household have at least one person with a disability?</b>				
No	47.7%	49.3%	50.0%	48.7%
Yes	50.4%	49.5%	38.7%	48.9%
Missing	1.9%	1.1%	11.3%	2.4%
<b>Does household have at least one lactating woman?</b>				
No	85.7%	88.3%	87.0%	87.1%
Yes	12.8%	10.7%	13.0%	11.8%
Missing	1.6%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%
<b>Sector of household's main income in January 2022</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Farming	8.6%	14.9%	13.3%	12.2%
Fishing	4.6%	3.0%	0.0%	3.4%
Government support/pension	7.0%	4.6%	1.3%	5.3%
No Income	3.2%	6.2%	11.0%	5.4%
Other	10.5%	15.5%	29.0%	14.7%
Private Sector	20.5%	17.3%	31.3%	19.9%
Public Sector	12.1%	12.0%	5.0%	11.4%
Self-employed	33.4%	26.4%	9.0%	27.6%
Missing	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Sector of household's main income in September 2022</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Farming	8.6%	15.5%	13.0%	12.5%
Fishing	4.8%	3.2%	0.0%	3.6%
Government support/pension	6.7%	4.8%	2.3%	5.3%

Annex: Results from the Red Cross multi-sector survey of Sri Lanka (8<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Sep 2022)

No Income	4.3%	6.7%	22.3%	7.2%
Other	9.8%	15.3%	19.7%	13.5%
Private Sector	20.6%	17.2%	27.0%	19.5%
Public Sector	11.7%	11.8%	5.3%	11.2%
Self-employed	33.2%	25.4%	10.3%	27.2%
Missing	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
<b>Household identification</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Other	13.3%	1.8%	1.0%	6.4%
Prefer not to answer	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%
Sinhalese	71.0%	74.6%	5.7%	66.6%
Tamil	15.5%	23.6%	92.7%	26.8%
<b>Household religious beliefs</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Buddhist	59.6%	70.8%	4.7%	60.0%
Christian	3.6%	3.2%	6.3%	3.7%
Hindu	11.7%	18.9%	84.7%	22.2%
Muslim	12.9%	1.7%	1.3%	6.2%
Other	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Roman Catholic	11.9%	5.3%	2.3%	7.7%
Missing	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%

### 3 RESULTS BY THEMATIC SECTOR

#### 3.1 FOOD, SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS (FSL)

##### 3.1.1 Household monthly income (LKR)

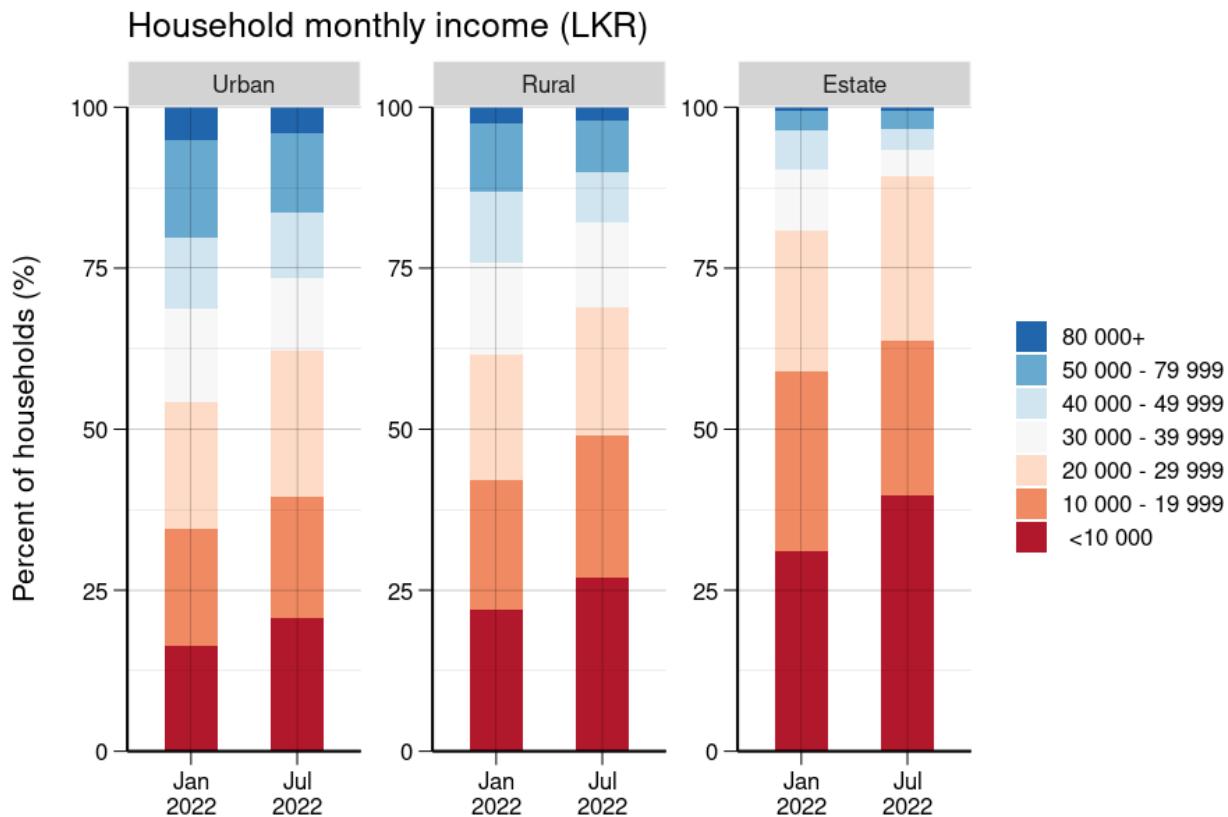


Figure 1: Household monthly income (LKR)

Annex: Results from the Red Cross multi-sector survey of Sri Lanka (8<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Sep 2022)

Table 4: Household monthly income (LKR)

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Monthly Income (LKR)</b>	<b>Jan 2022</b>	<b>Jul 2022</b>
Urban	<10 000	16%	21%
	10 000 - 19 999	18%	19%
	20 000 - 29 999	19%	23%
	30 000 - 39 999	15%	11%
	40 000 - 49 999	11%	10%
	50 000 - 79 999	15%	12%
	80 000+	5%	4%
	<10 000	22%	27%
Rural	10 000 - 19 999	20%	22%
	20 000 - 29 999	19%	20%
	30 000 - 39 999	14%	13%
	40 000 - 49 999	11%	8%
	50 000 - 79 999	11%	8%
	80 000+	2%	2%
	<10 000	31%	40%
	10 000 - 19 999	28%	24%
Estate	20 000 - 29 999	22%	26%
	30 000 - 39 999	9%	4%
	40 000 - 49 999	6%	3%
	50 000 - 79 999	3%	3%
	80 000+	1%	1%

### 3.1.2 Households that have been affected by the current crisis

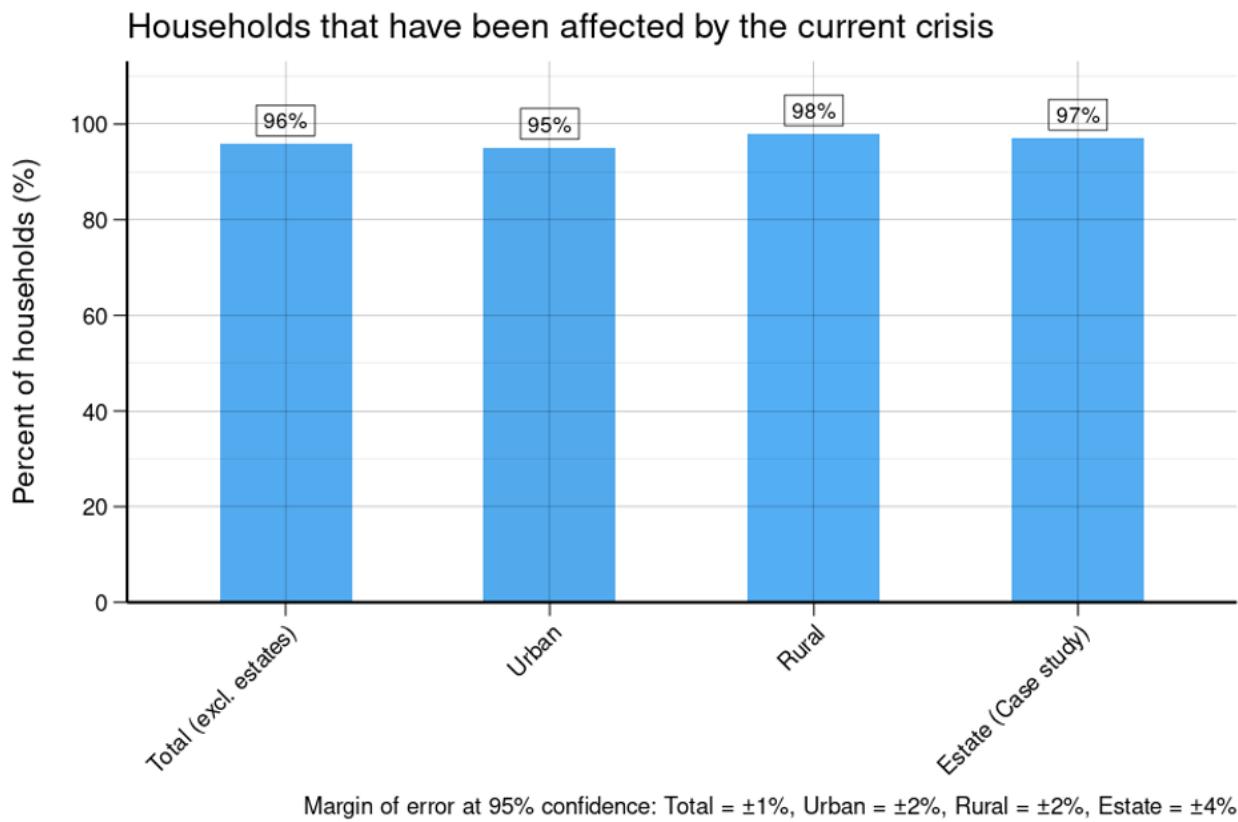


Figure 2: Households that have been affected by the current crisis

### 3.1.3 Within households affected by the current crisis: Expected duration of current difficulties

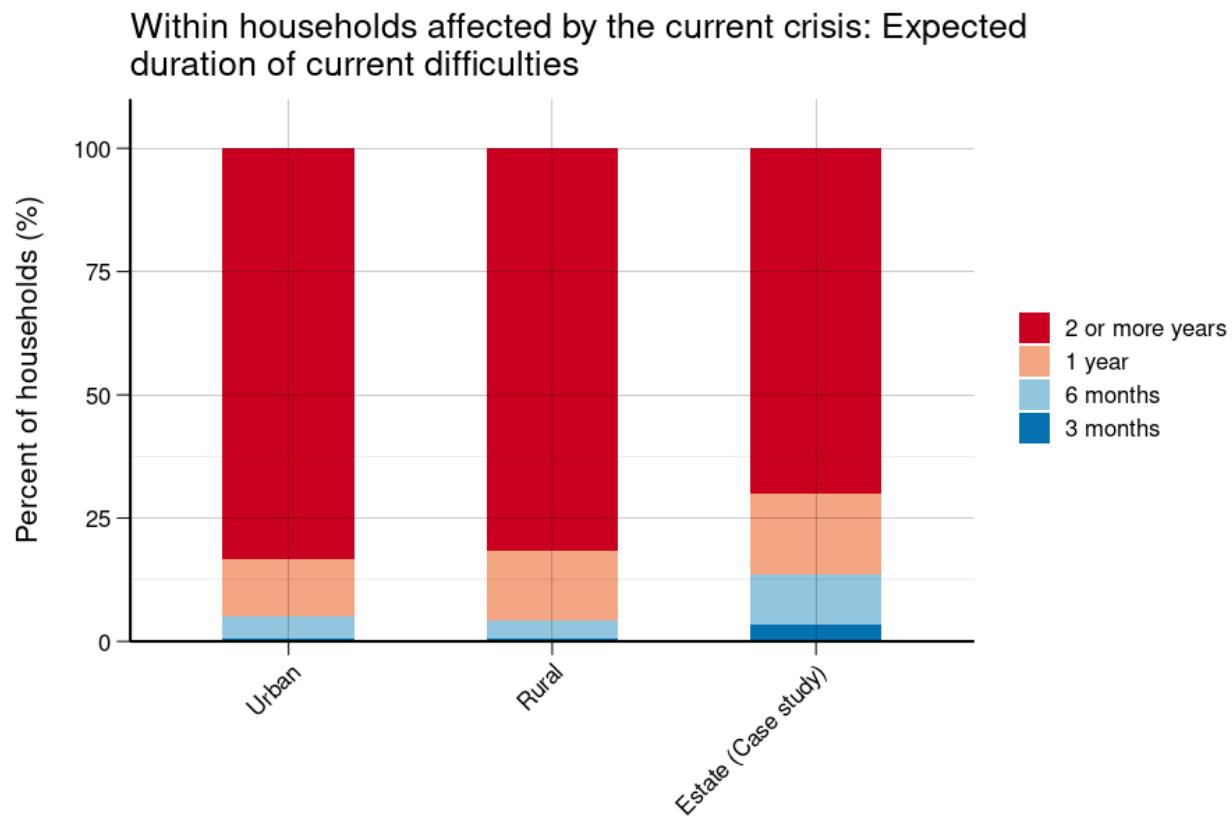


Figure 3: Within households affected by the current crisis: Expected duration of current difficulties

Table 5: Within households affected by the current crisis: Expected duration of current difficulties

<b>Duration</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate (Case study)</b>
3 months	1%	0%	3%
6 months	4%	4%	10%
1 year	12%	14%	16%
2 or more years	83%	82%	70%

**3.1.4 Within households affected by the current crisis: Which areas have been severely affected?**

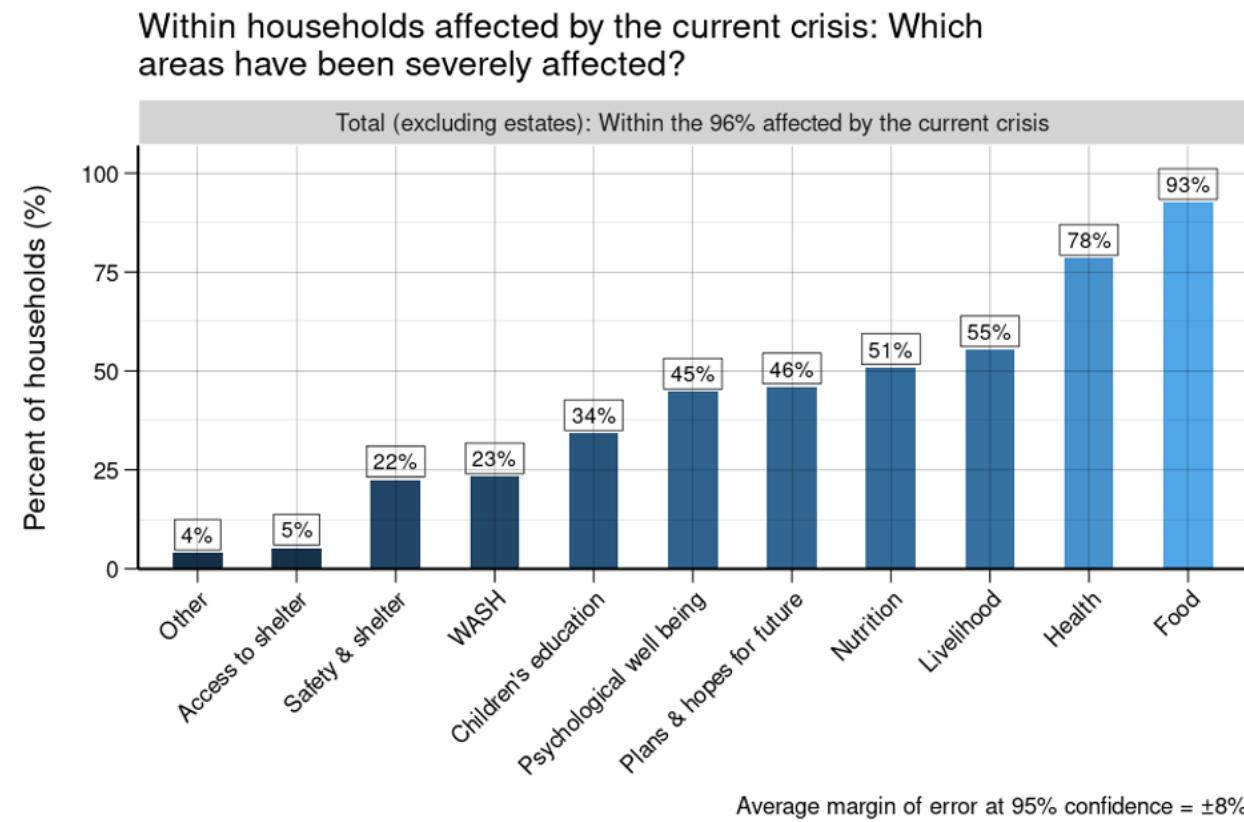
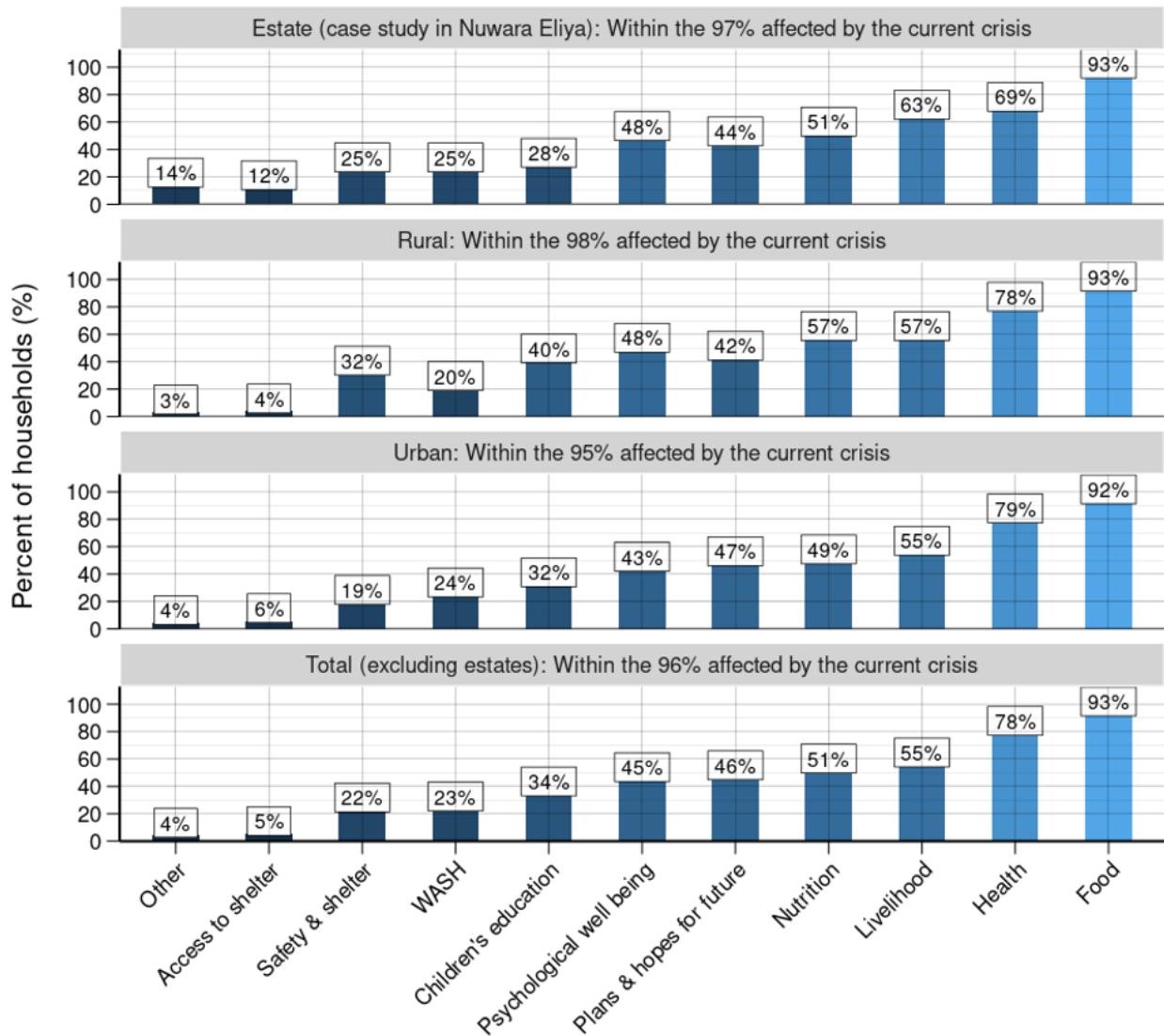


Figure 4: Within households affected by the current crisis: Which areas have been severely affected?

### Within households affected by the current crisis: Which areas have been severely affected?



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±8%, Urban = ±9%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±25%

Figure 5: Within households affected by the current crisis: Which areas have been severely affected?

### 3.1.5 Households with worsened access to cooking fuel because of the crisis

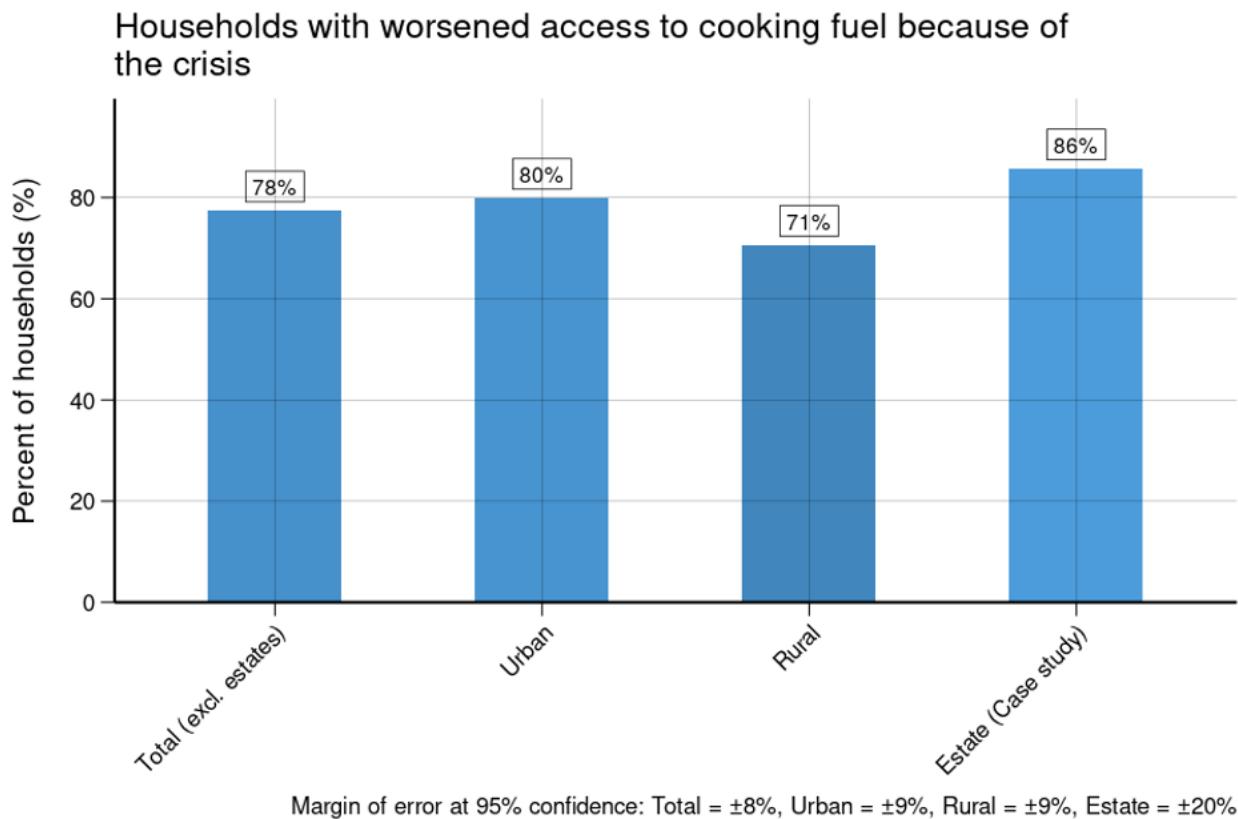


Figure 6: Households with worsened access to cooking fuel because of the crisis

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	78%
Household with at least one child under 18	79%
Household with at least one child under 5	80%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	79%
Household with person with disability	77%
Female respondent	77%
Female headed household	73%
Household with pregnant woman	77%
Household with university educated person	77%
Household with Samurdhi	73%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	61%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	82%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	68%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	77%

Table 6: Households with worsened access to cooking fuel because of the crisis (results given by demographic groups).

### 3.1.6 Households with access to food significantly worsened because of the crisis

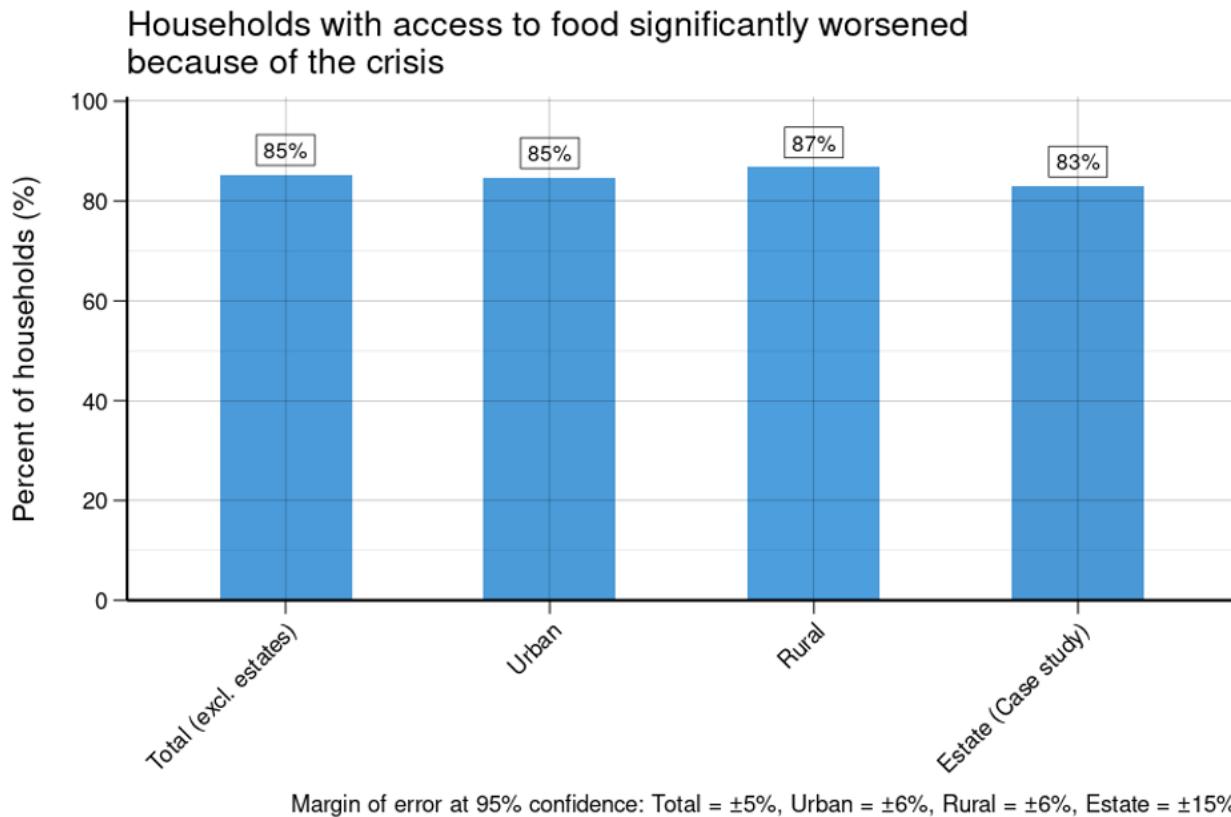


Figure 7: Households with access to food significantly worsened because of the crisis

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	85%
Household with at least one child under 18	86%
Household with at least one child under 5	87%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	87%
Household with person with disability	86%
Female respondent	87%
Female headed household	84%
Household with pregnant woman	85%
Household with university educated person	75%
Household with Samurdhi	88%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	74%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	89%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	86%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	68%

Table 7: Households with access to food significantly worsened because of the crisis (results given by demographic groups).

### 3.1.7 Within households with worsened access to food: What is the reason?

Within households with worsened access to food: What is the reason?

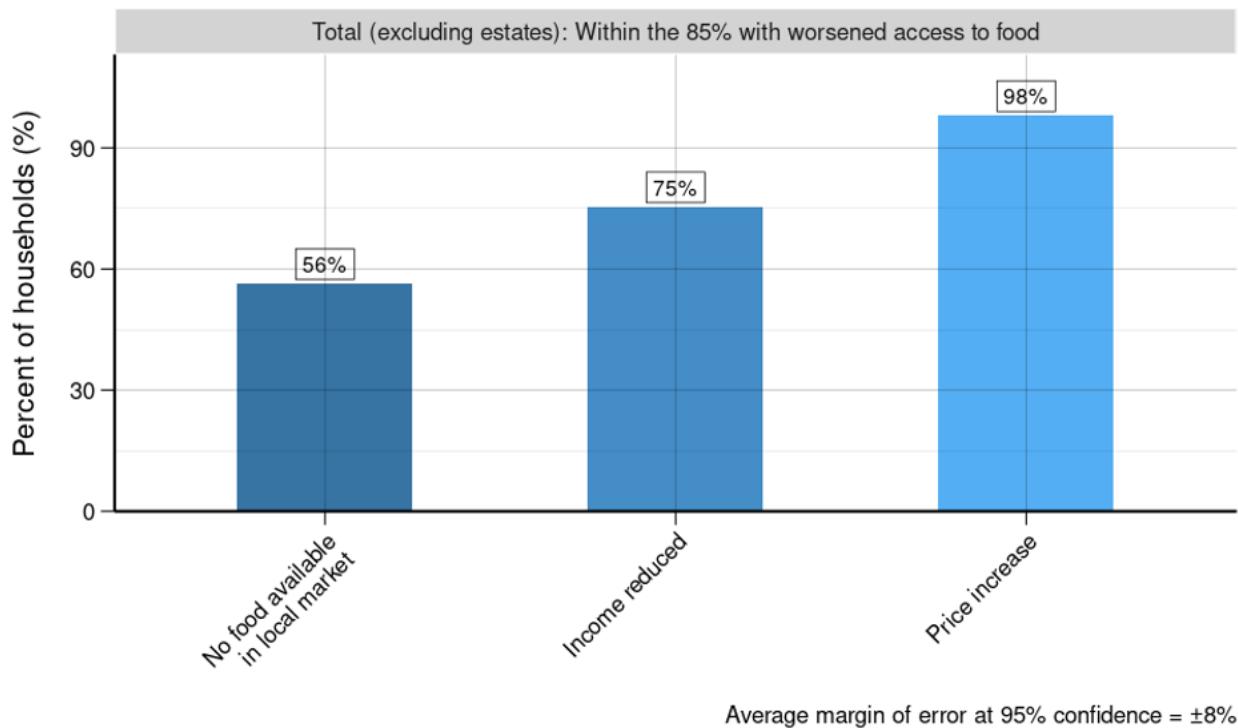
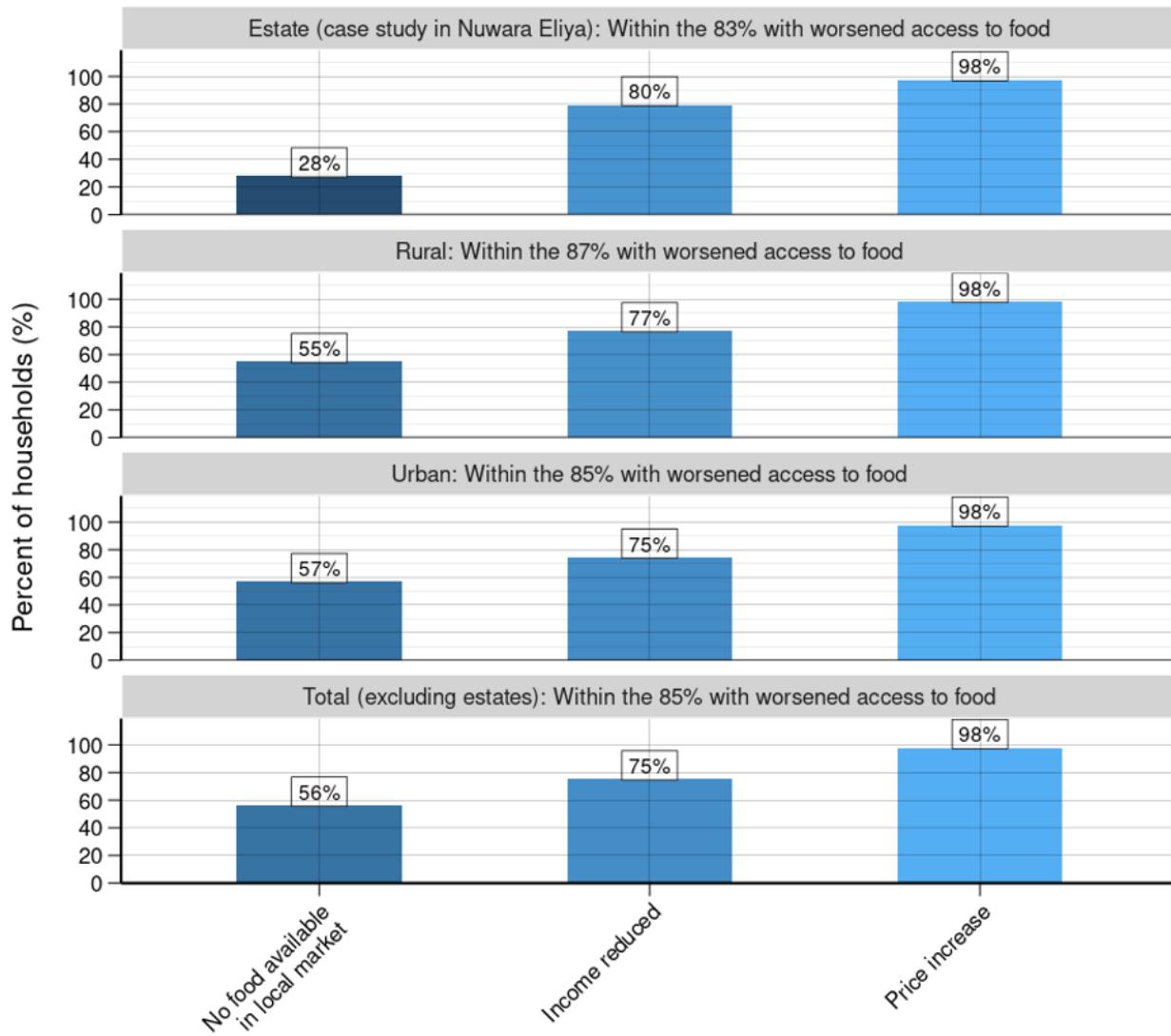


Figure 8: Within households with worsened access to food: What is the reason?

### Within households with worsened access to food: What is the reason?



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±8%, Urban = ±9%, Rural = ±8%, Estate = ±20%

Figure 9: Within households with worsened access to food: What is the reason?

### 3.1.8 Within households with worsened access to food: Coping strategies

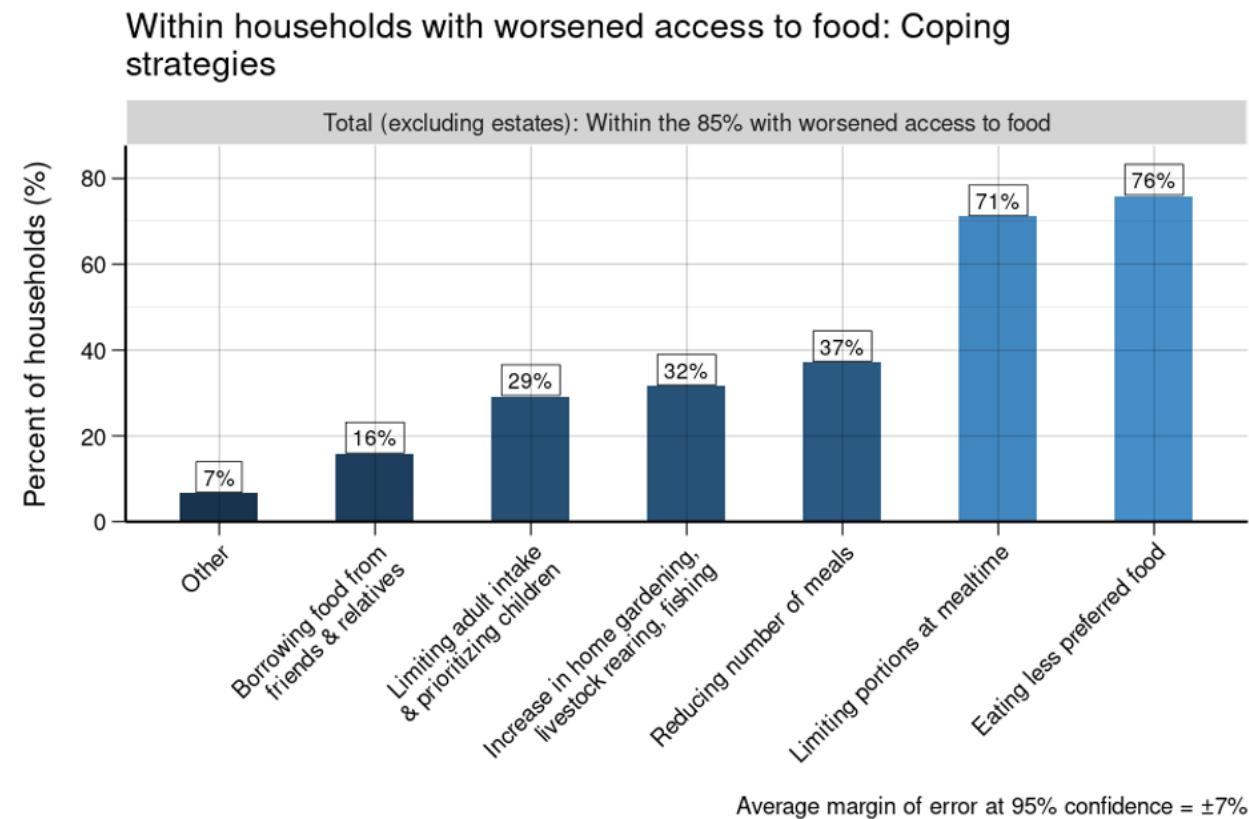
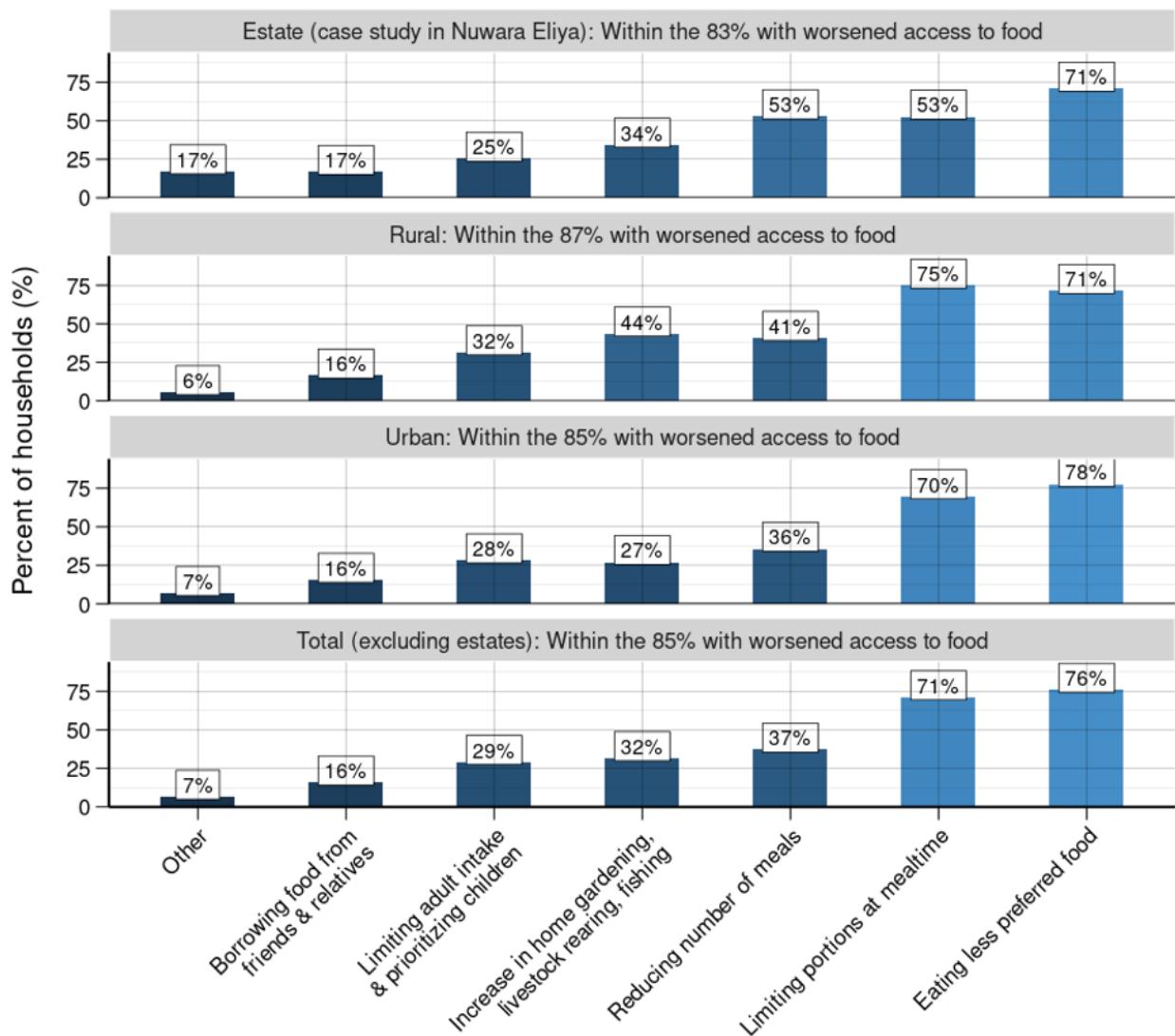


Figure 10: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping strategies

### Within households with worsened access to food: Coping strategies



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±7%, Urban = ±8%, Rural = ±8%, Estate = ±17%

Figure 11: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping strategies

**3.1.9 In the past 4 weeks households have needed to:**

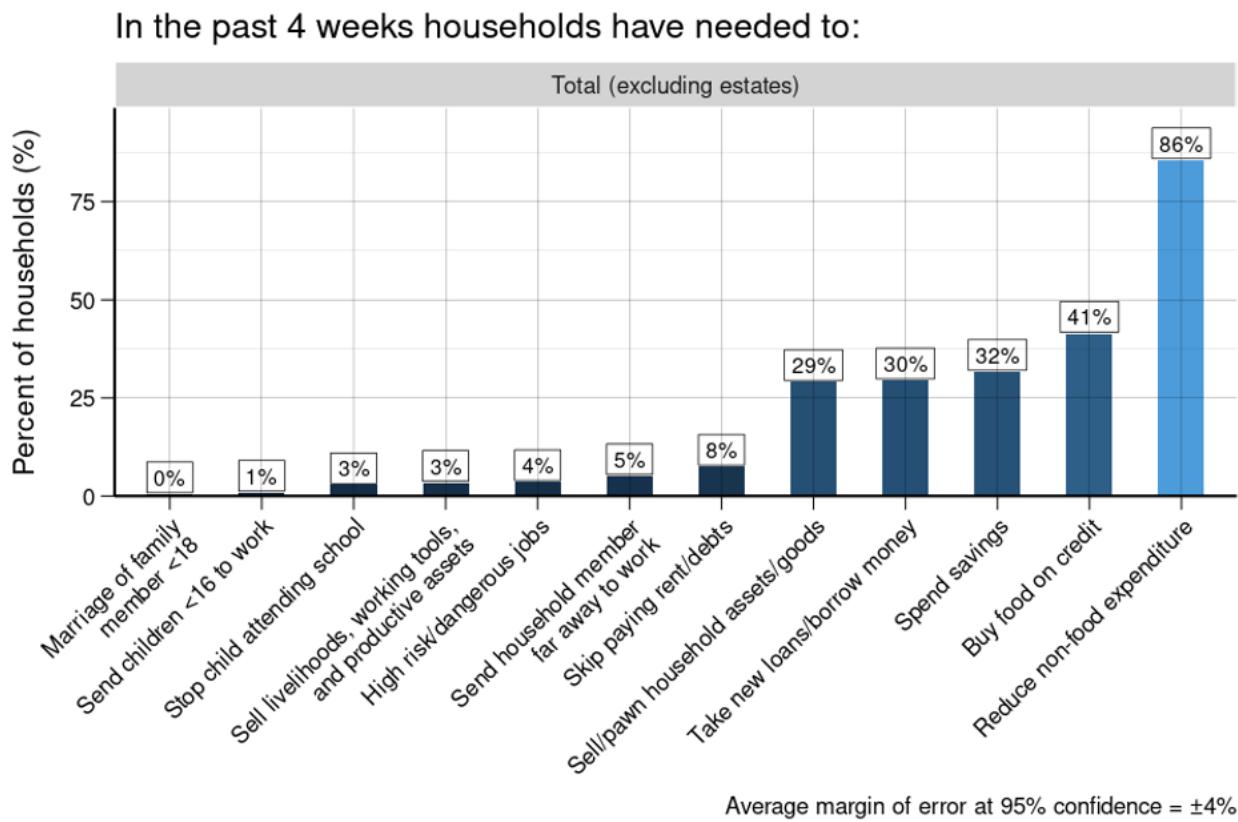
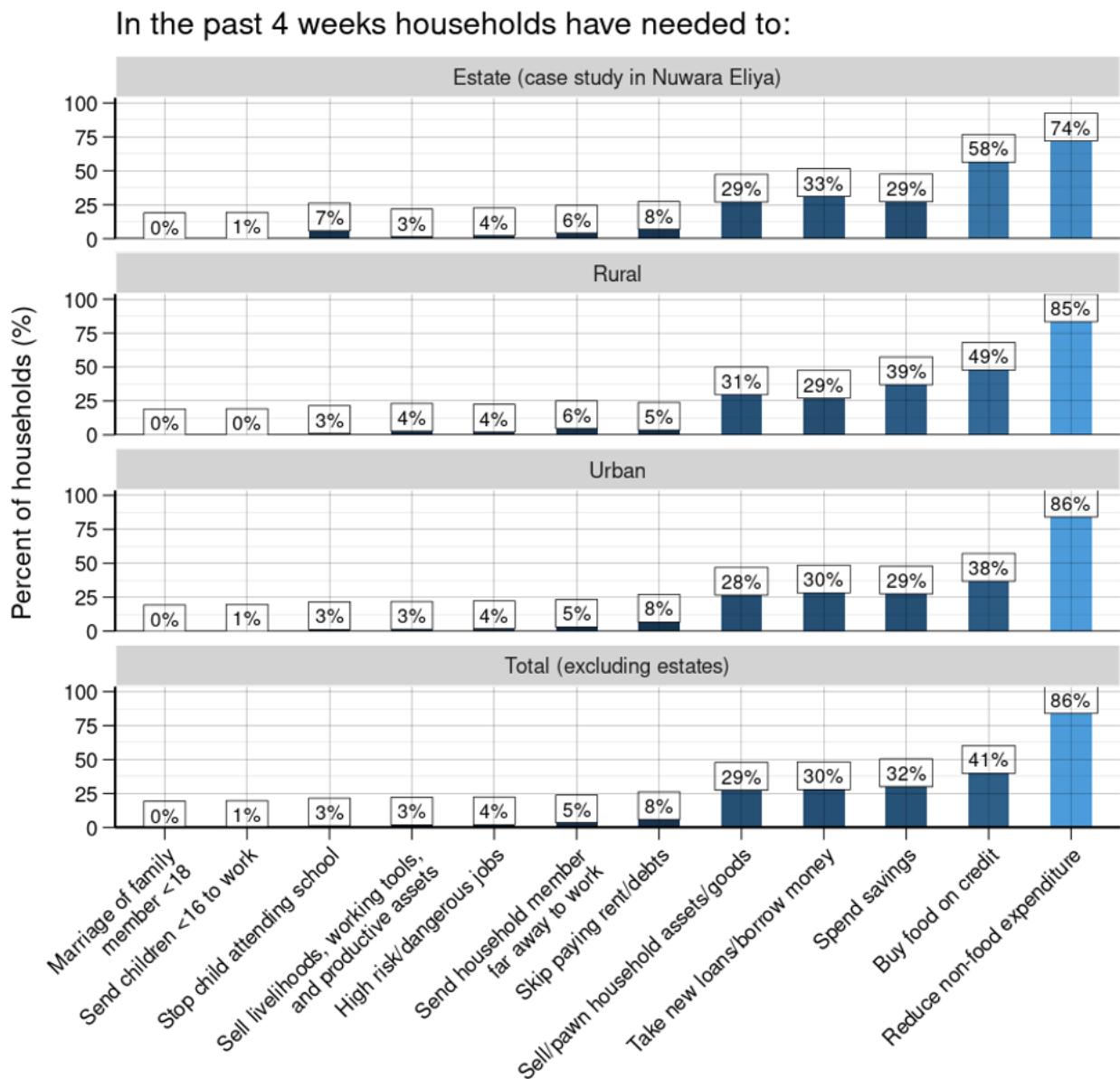


Figure 12: In the past 4 weeks households have needed to:



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±4%, Urban = ±5%, Rural = ±5%, Estate = ±11%

Figure 13: In the past 4 weeks households have needed to:

### 3.1.10 Households that have debt because of the current crisis

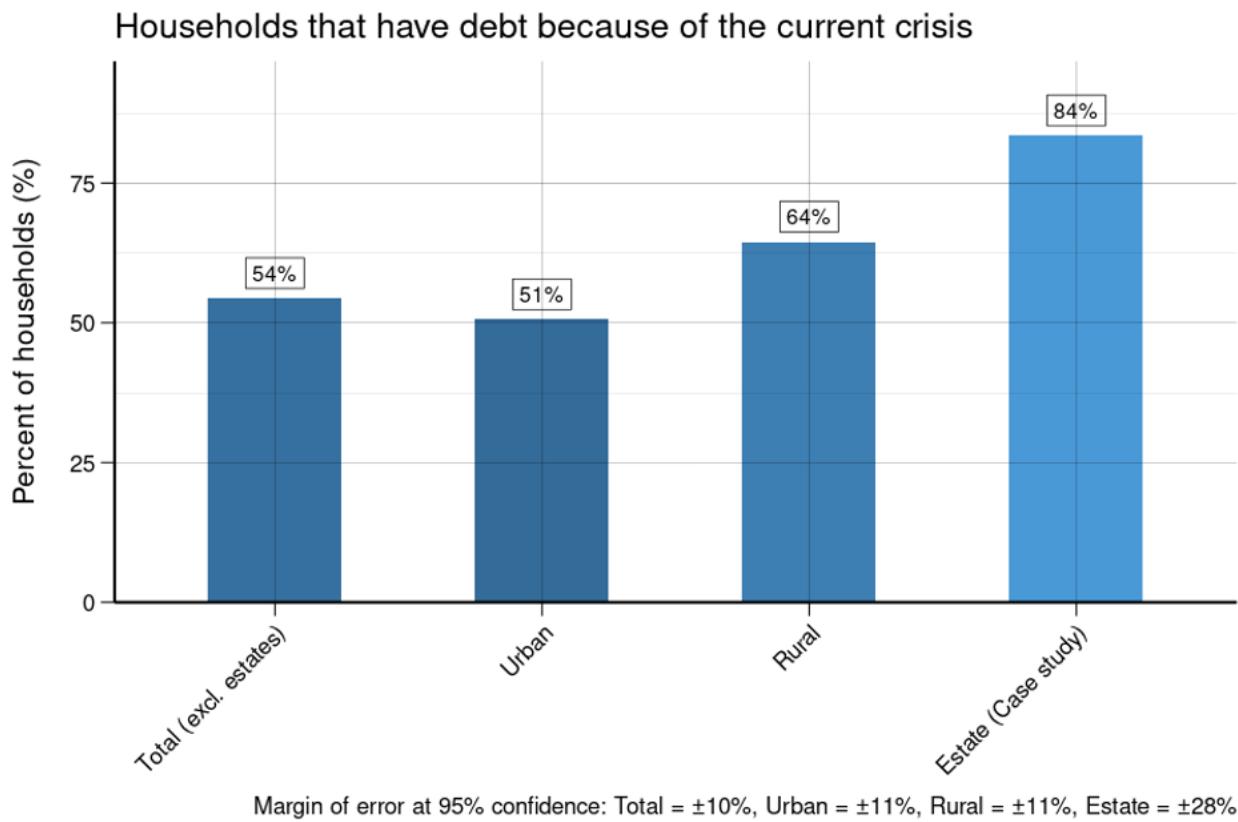


Figure 14: Households that have debt because of the current crisis

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	54%
Household with at least one child under 18	58%
Household with at least one child under 5	58%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	58%
Household with person with disability	55%
Female respondent	56%
Female headed household	52%
Household with pregnant woman	61%
Household with university educated person	37%
Household with Samurdhi	63%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	70%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	71%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	62%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	32%

Table 8: Households that have debt because of the current crisis (results given by demographic groups).

**3.1.11 Within households that have debt because of the current crisis: Amount of debt (LKR)**

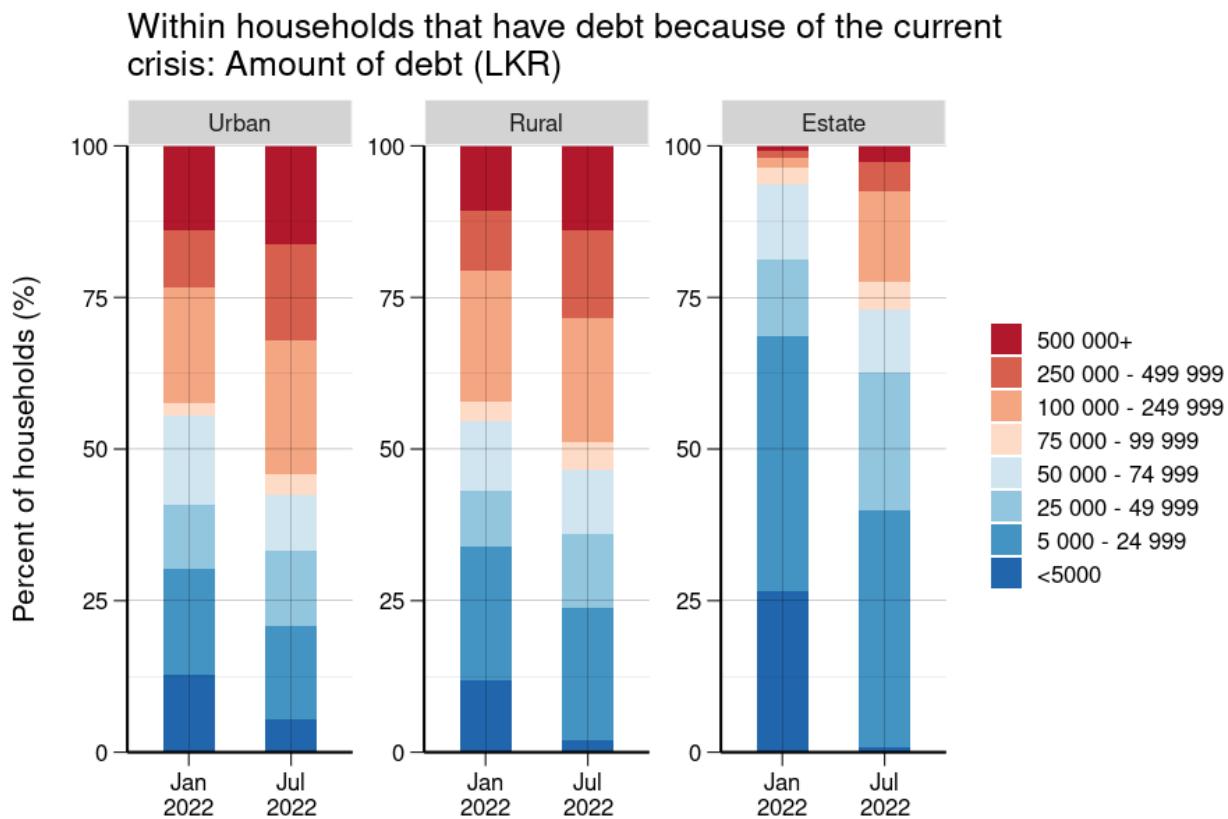


Figure 15: Within households that have debt because of the current crisis: Amount of debt (LKR)

Annex: Results from the Red Cross multi-sector survey of Sri Lanka (8<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Sep 2022)

Table 9: Within households that have debt because of the current crisis: Amount of debt (LKR)

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Debt (LKR)</b>	<b>Jan 2022</b>	<b>Jul 2022</b>
Urban	<5000	13%	5%
	5 000 - 24 999	17%	15%
	25 000 - 49 999	11%	12%
	50 000 - 74 999	15%	9%
	75 000 - 99 999	2%	3%
	100 000 - 249 999	19%	22%
	250 000 - 499 999	9%	16%
Rural	500 000+	14%	16%
	<5000	12%	2%
	5 000 - 24 999	22%	22%
	25 000 - 49 999	9%	12%
	50 000 - 74 999	12%	11%
	75 000 - 99 999	3%	4%
	100 000 - 249 999	21%	21%
Estate	250 000 - 499 999	10%	14%
	500 000+	11%	14%
	<5000	27%	1%
	5 000 - 24 999	42%	39%
	25 000 - 49 999	13%	23%
	50 000 - 74 999	13%	10%
	75 000 - 99 999	3%	5%
	100 000 - 249 999	2%	15%
	250 000 - 499 999	1%	5%
	500 000+	1%	3%

**3.1.12 Within households that have debt because of the current crisis: Source of debt**

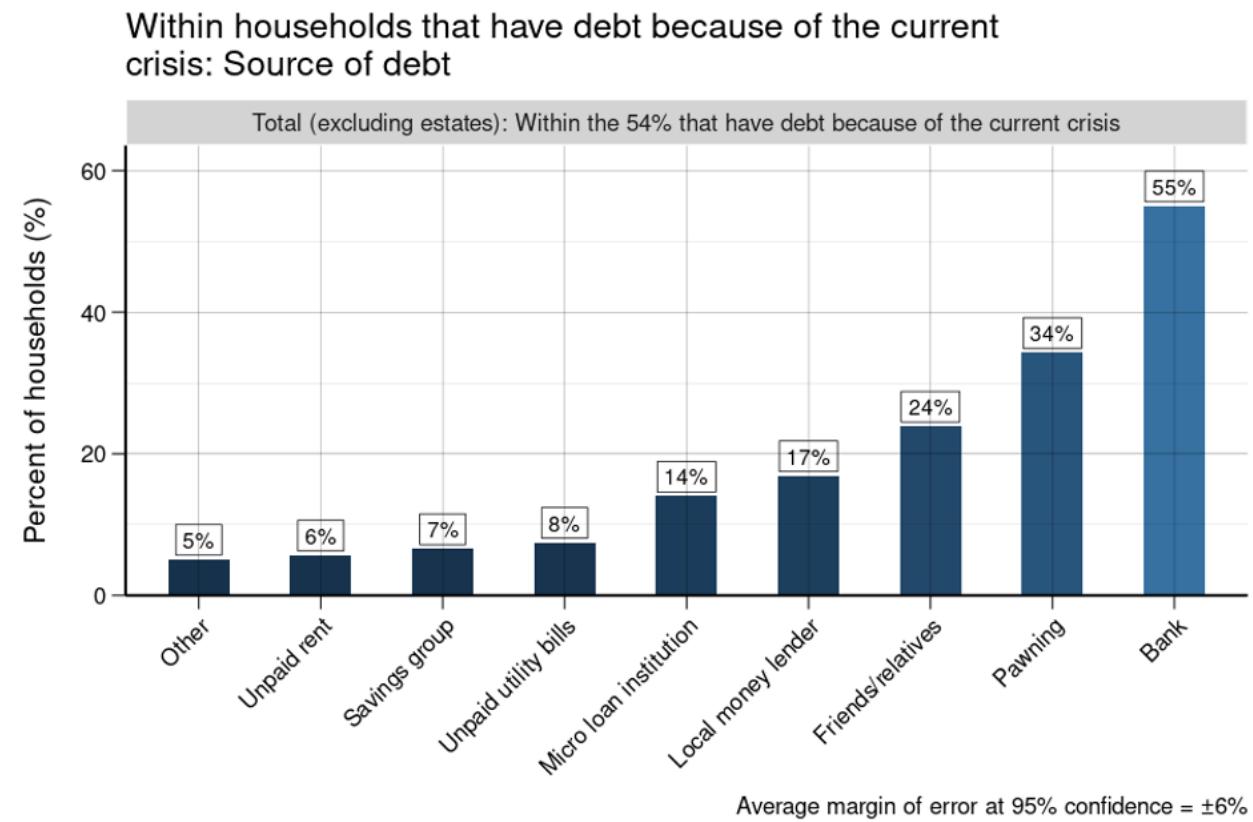
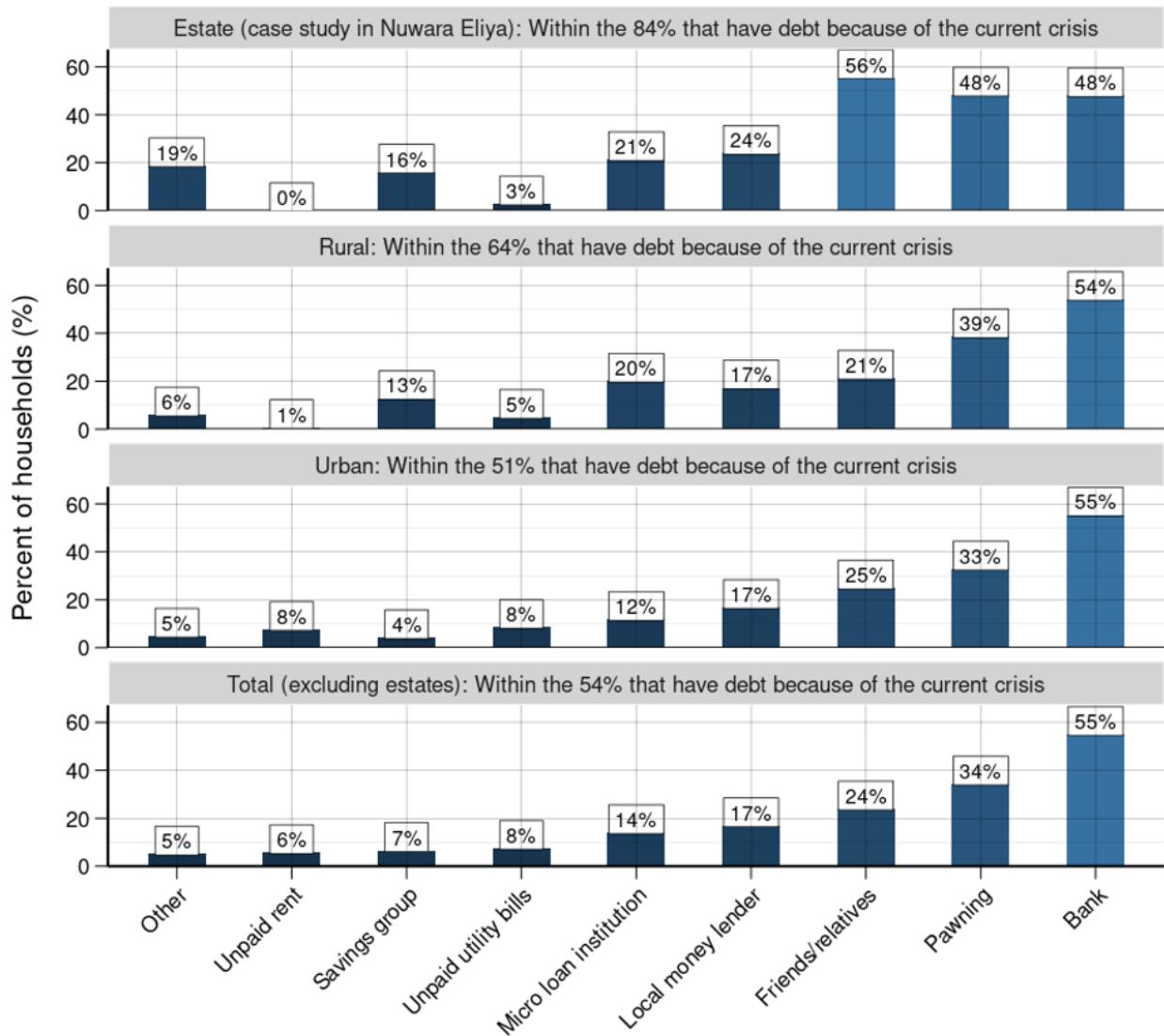


Figure 16: Within households that have debt because of the current crisis: Source of debt

### Within households that have debt because of the current crisis: Source of debt



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±6%, Urban = ±8%, Rural = ±7%, Estate = ±19%

Figure 17: Within households that have debt because of the current crisis: Source of debt

**3.1.13 Change in household consumption of animal products (meat, fish, egg, milk) since the crisis started**

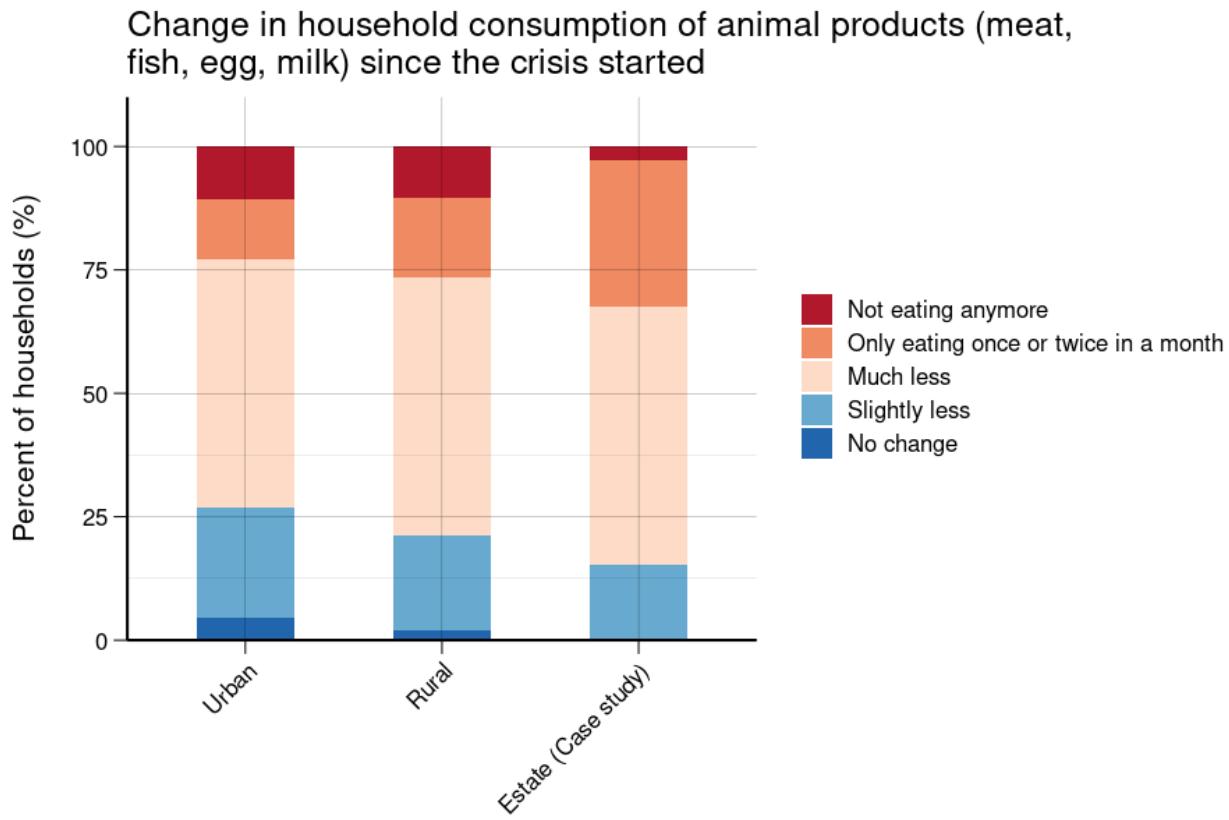


Figure 18: Change in household consumption of animal products (meat, fish, egg, milk) since the crisis started

Table 10: Change in household consumption of animal products (meat, fish, egg, milk) since the crisis started

<b>Change in consumption</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Estate (Case study)</b>
No change	5%	2%	0%
Slightly less	22%	19%	15%
Much less	50%	52%	52%
Only eating once or twice in a month	12%	16%	30%
Not eating anymore	11%	11%	3%

**3.1.14 Households with worsened children's nutrition since the crisis started**

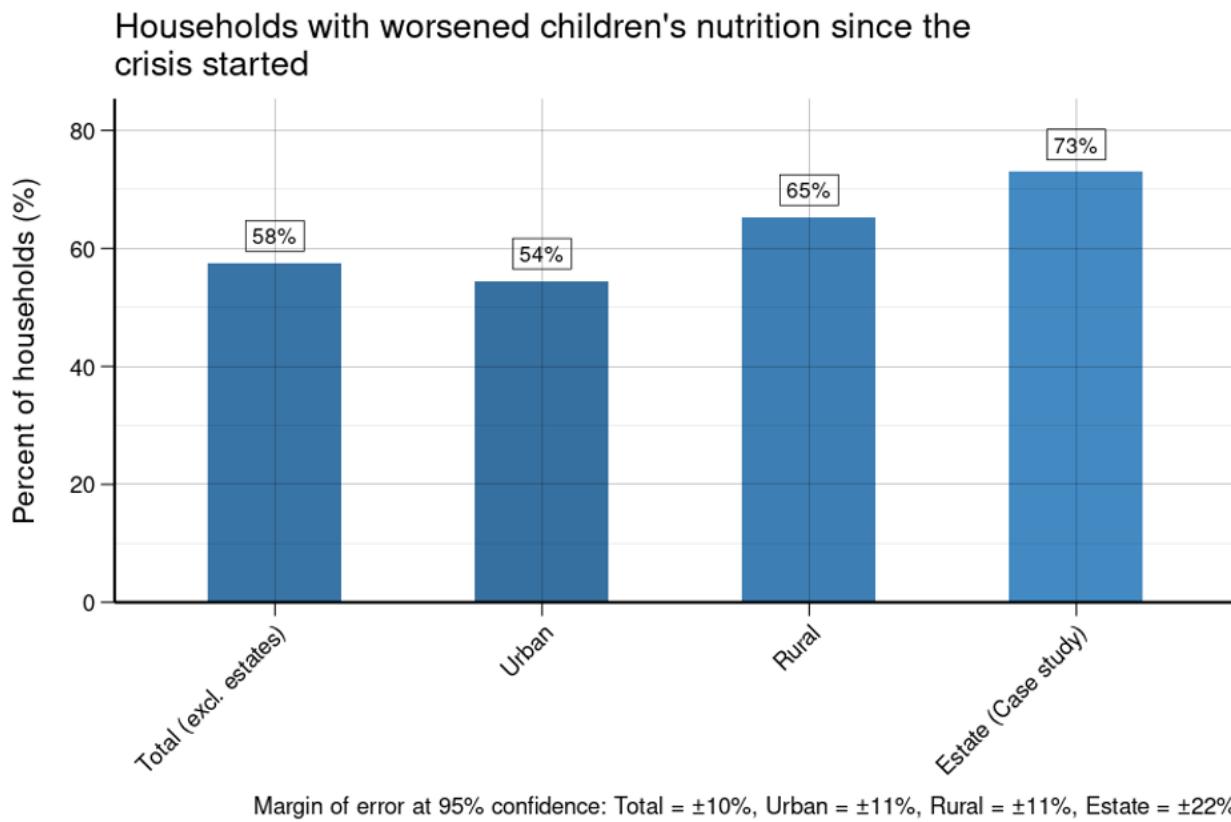


Figure 19: Households with worsened children's nutrition since the crisis started

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	58%
Household with at least one child under 18	59%
Household with at least one child under 5	62%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	60%
Household with person with disability	57%
Female respondent	58%
Female headed household	59%
Household with pregnant woman	66%
Household with university educated person	48%
Household with Samurdhi	63%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	59%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	69%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	66%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	34%

Table 11: Households with worsened children's nutrition since the crisis started (results given by demographic groups).

**3.1.15 Households' immediate needs over the next 3-6 months**

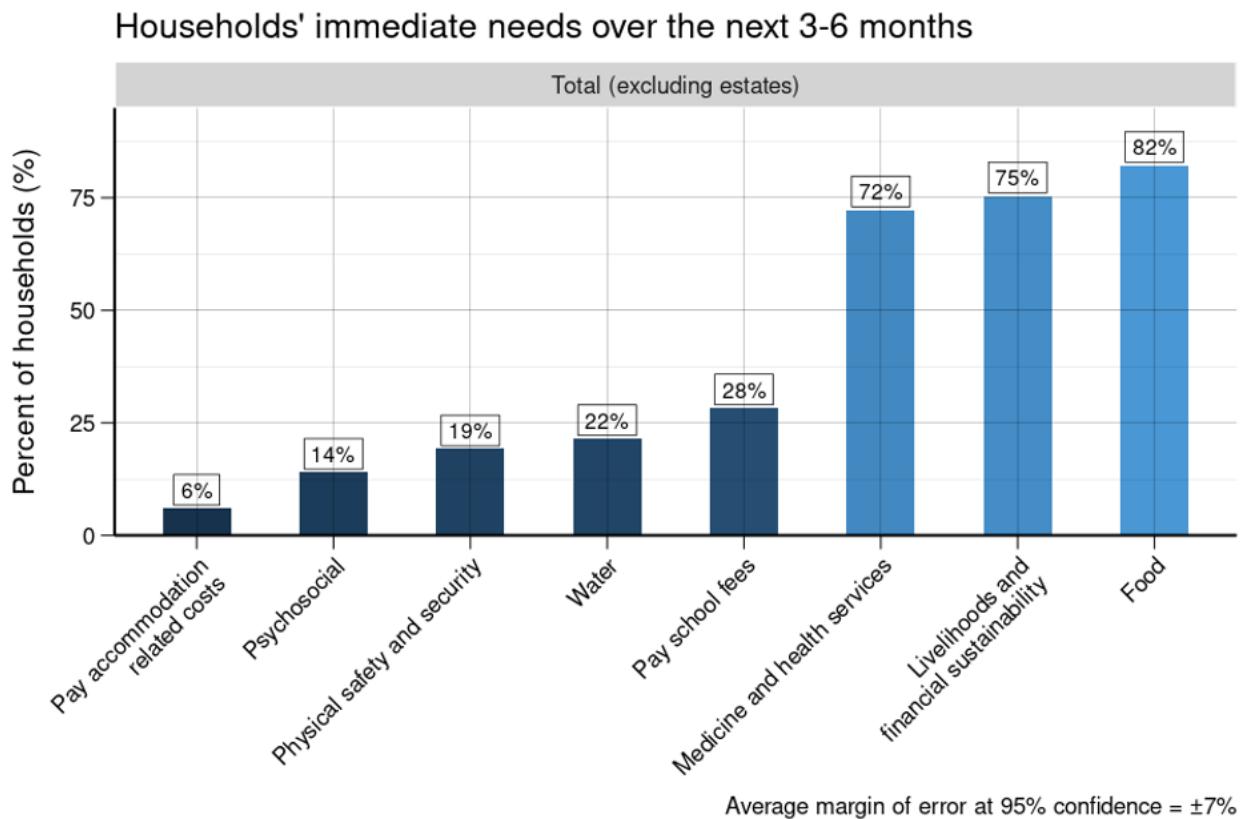


Figure 20: Households' immediate needs over the next 3-6 months

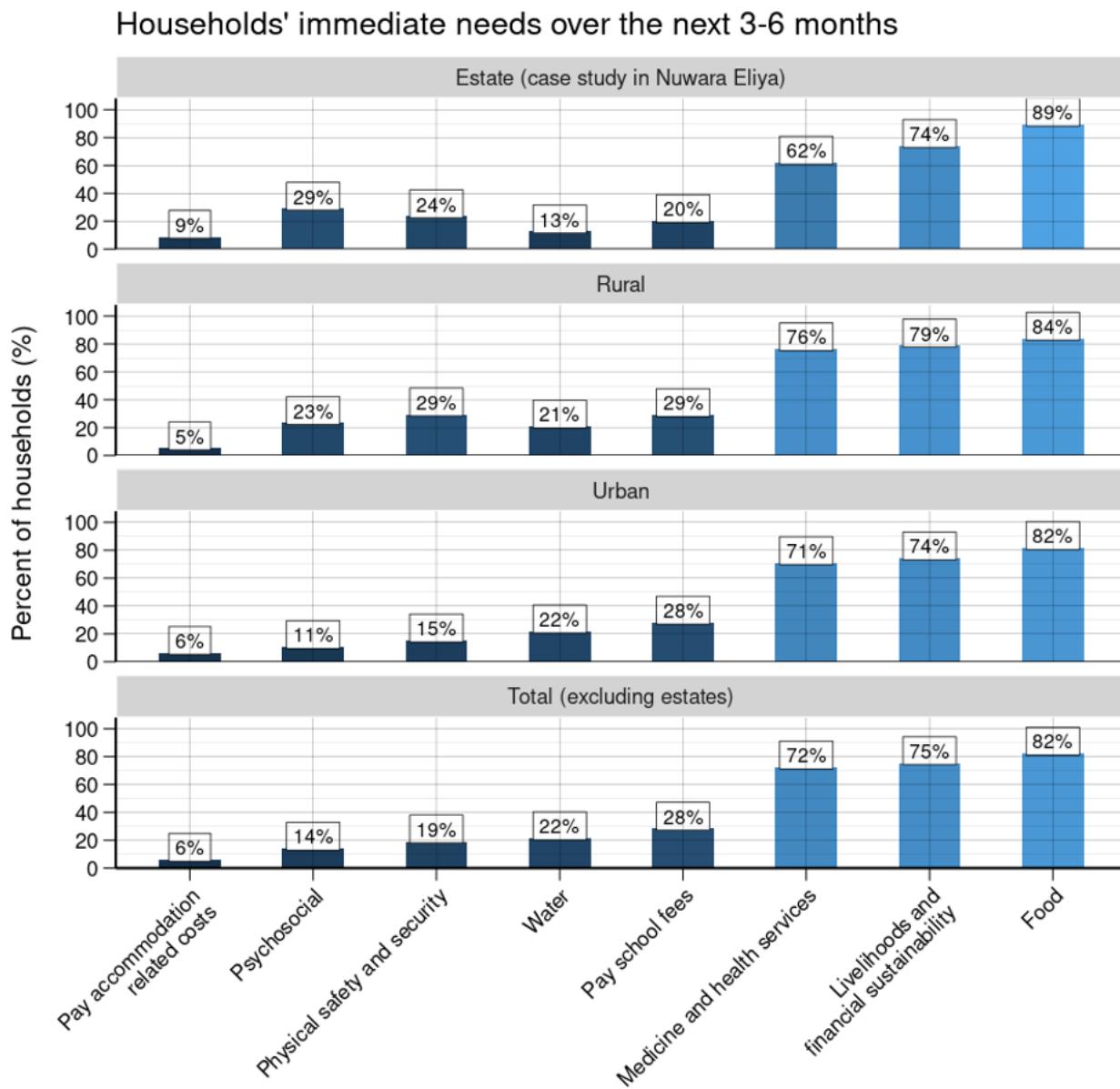


Figure 21: Households' immediate needs over the next 3-6 months

### 3.1.16 Impact if household needs aren't met

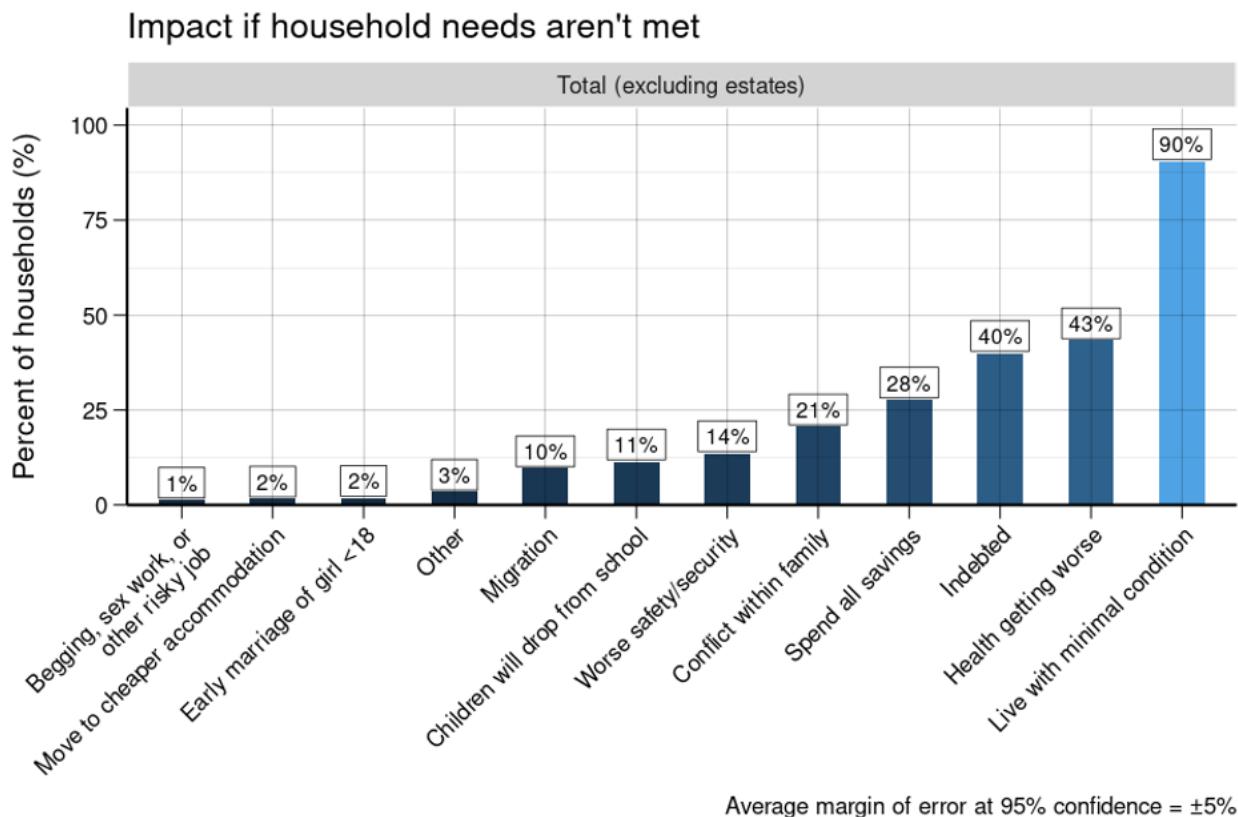
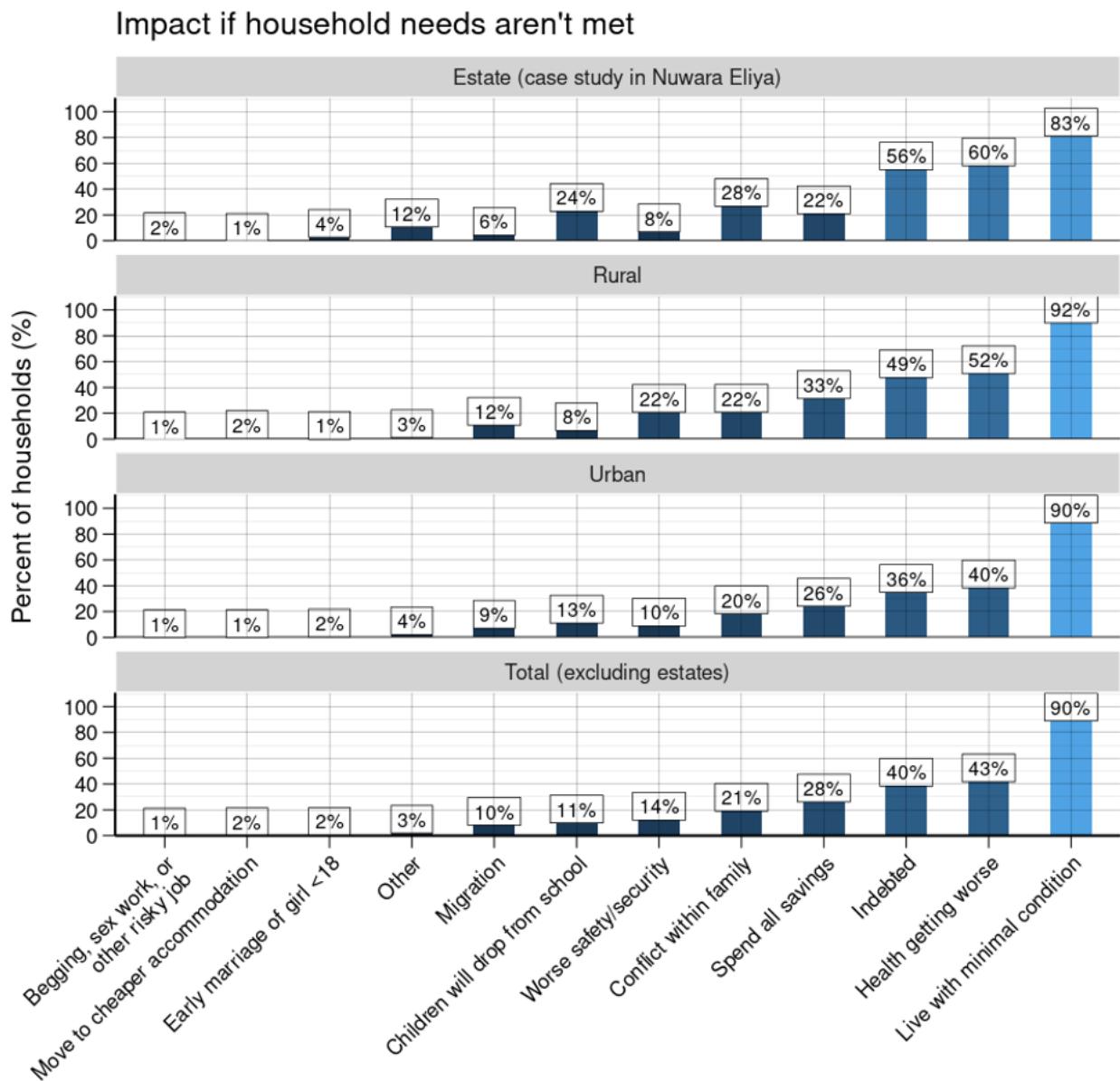


Figure 22: Impact if household needs aren't met



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±5%, Urban = ±6%, Rural = ±6%, Estate = ±13%

Figure 23: Impact if household needs aren't met

**3.1.17 Household's access to safe drinking water worsened**

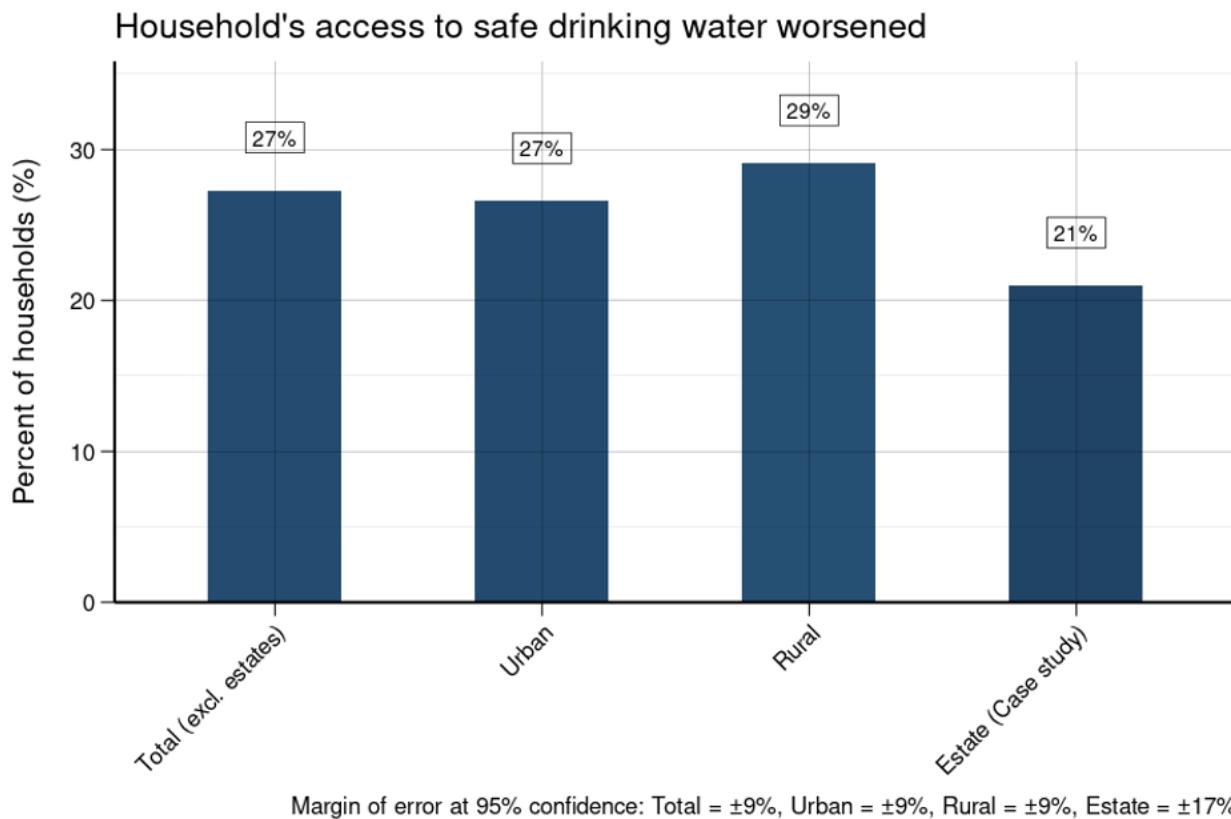


Figure 24: Household's access to safe drinking water worsened

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	27%
Household with at least one child under 18	28%
Household with at least one child under 5	29%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	28%
Household with person with disability	26%
Female respondent	27%
Female headed household	26%
Household with pregnant woman	32%
Household with university educated person	27%
Household with Samurdhi	28%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	32%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	40%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	36%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	17%

Table 12: Household's access to safe drinking water worsened (results given by demographic groups).

**3.1.18 Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: What is the reason?**

Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water:  
What is the reason?

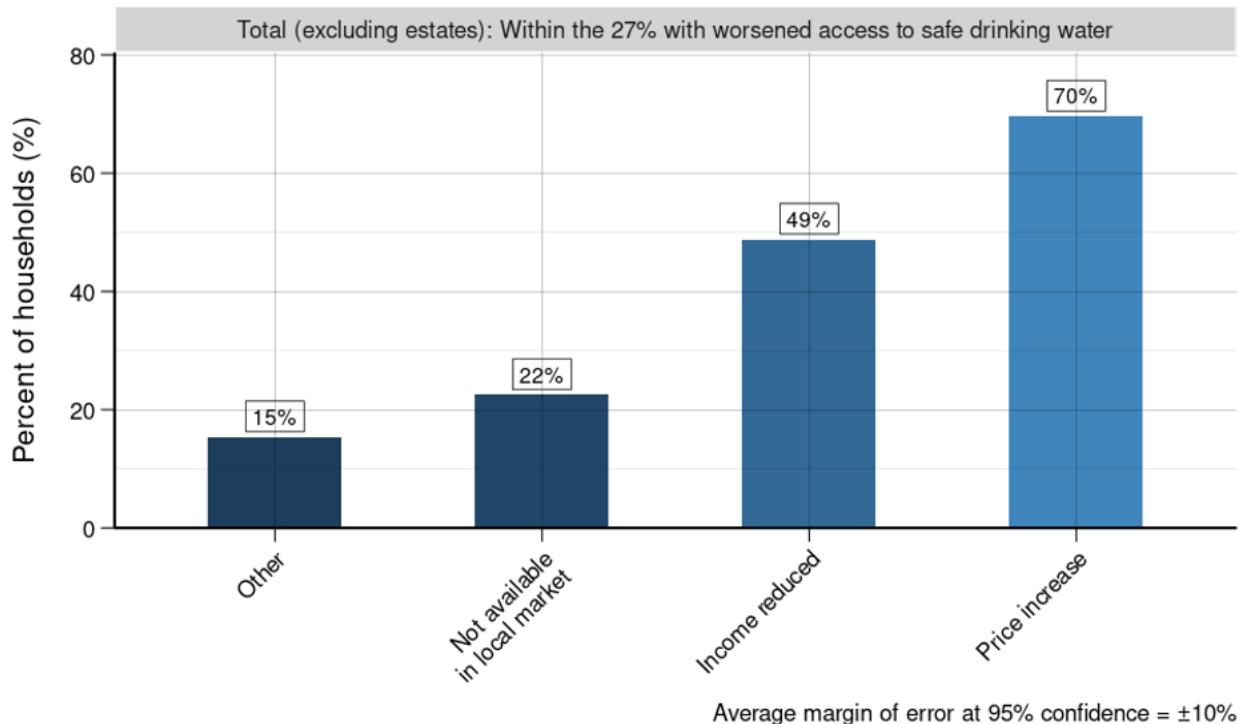
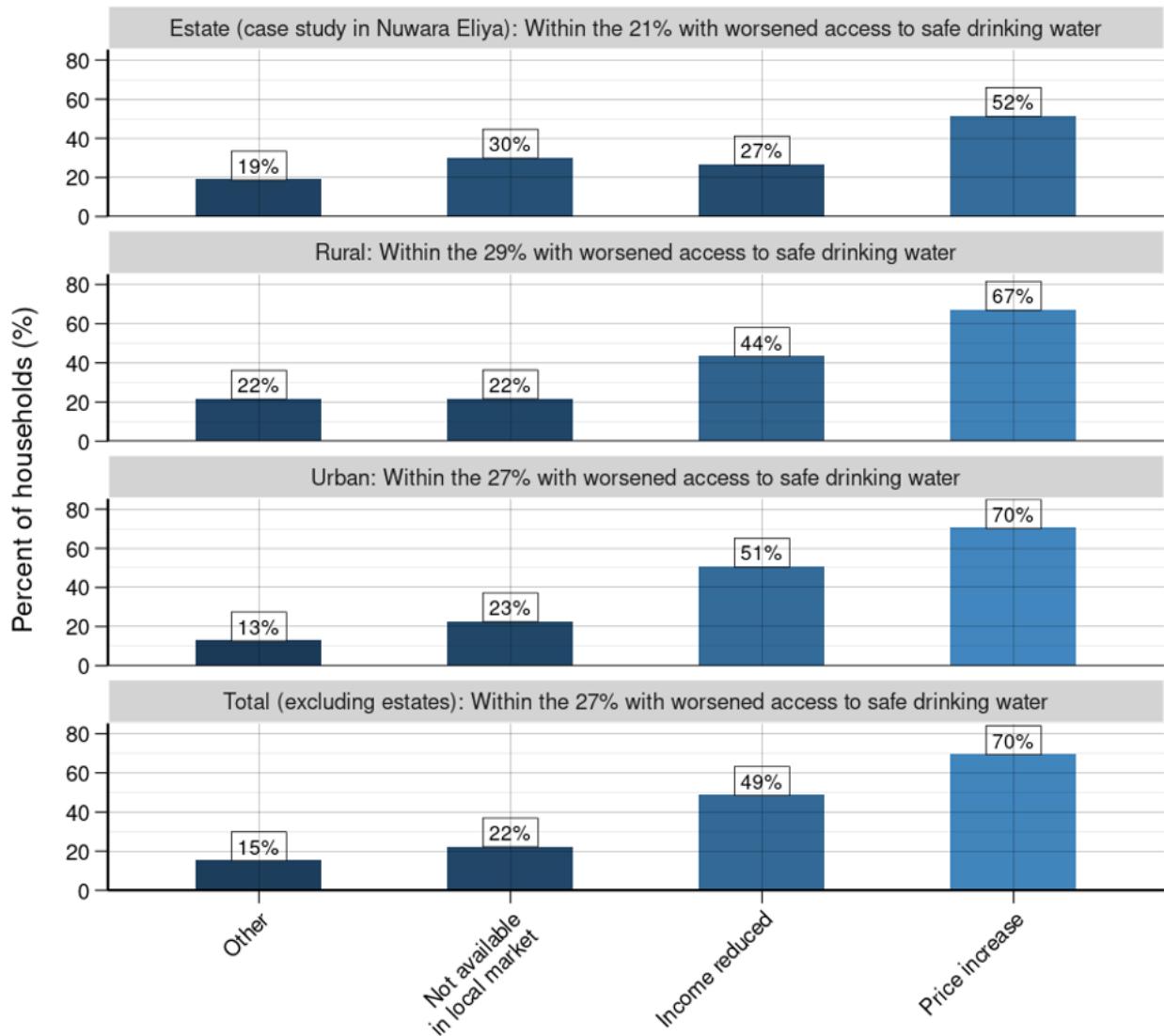


Figure 25: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: What is the reason?

### Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: What is the reason?



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±10%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±22%

Figure 26: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: What is the reason?

**3.1.19 Household hygiene practices have worsened in the following areas**

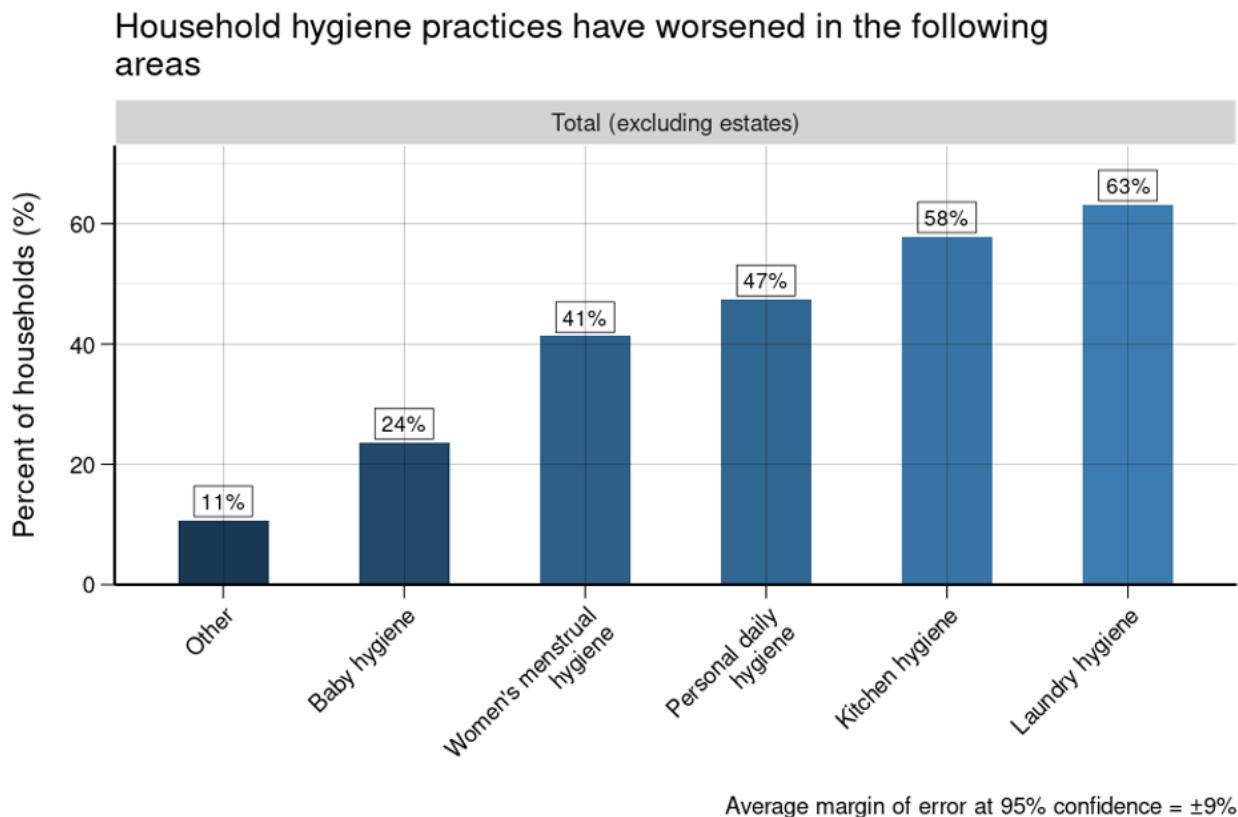
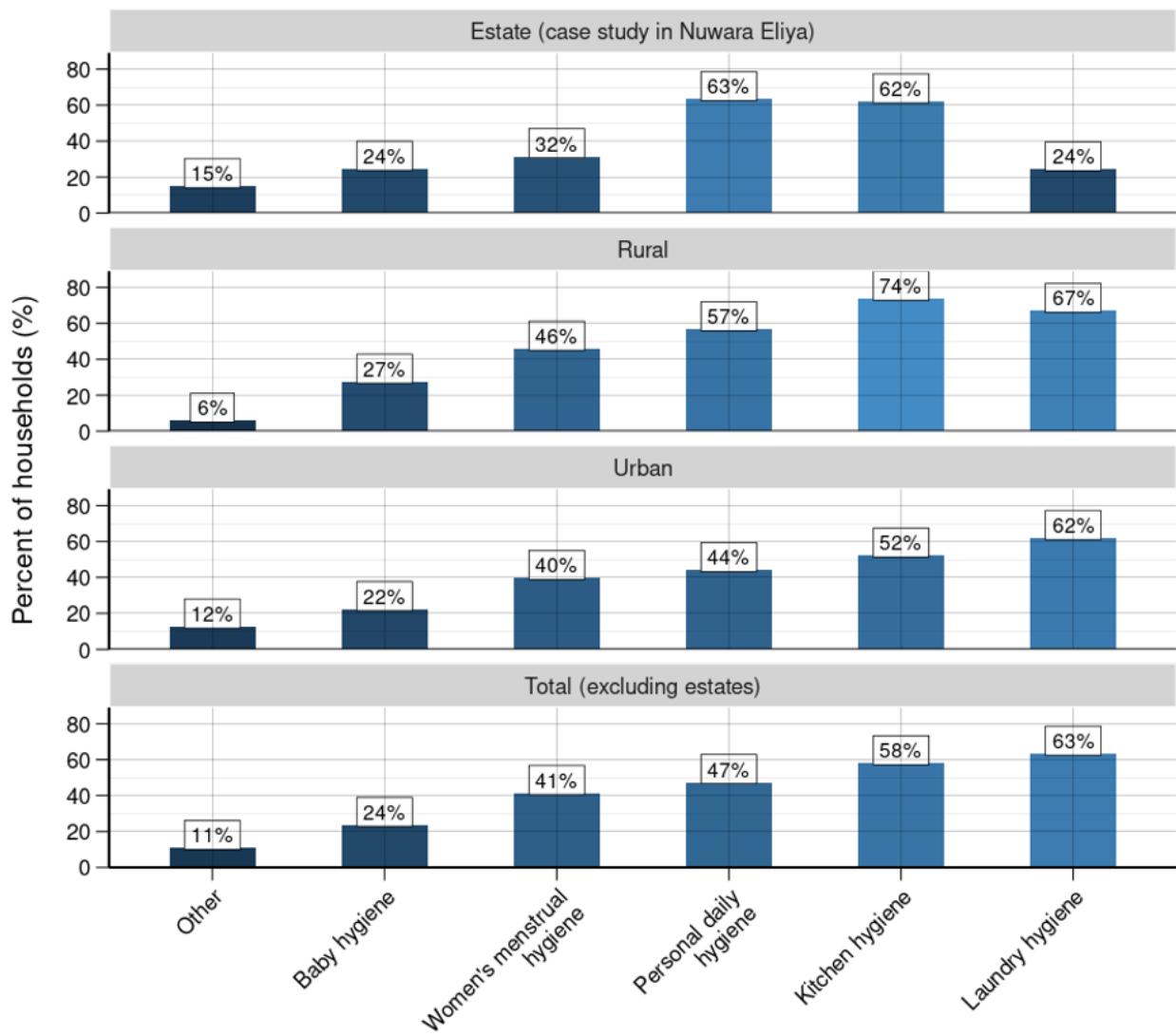


Figure 27: Household hygiene practices have worsened in the following areas

### Household hygiene practices have worsened in the following areas



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±20%

Figure 28: Household hygiene practices have worsened in the following areas

**3.1.20 Households with one or more people that have migrated in 2022 or are planning to migrate in 2022 because of the current crisis**

Households with one or more people that have migrated in 2022 or are planning to migrate in 2022 because of the current crisis

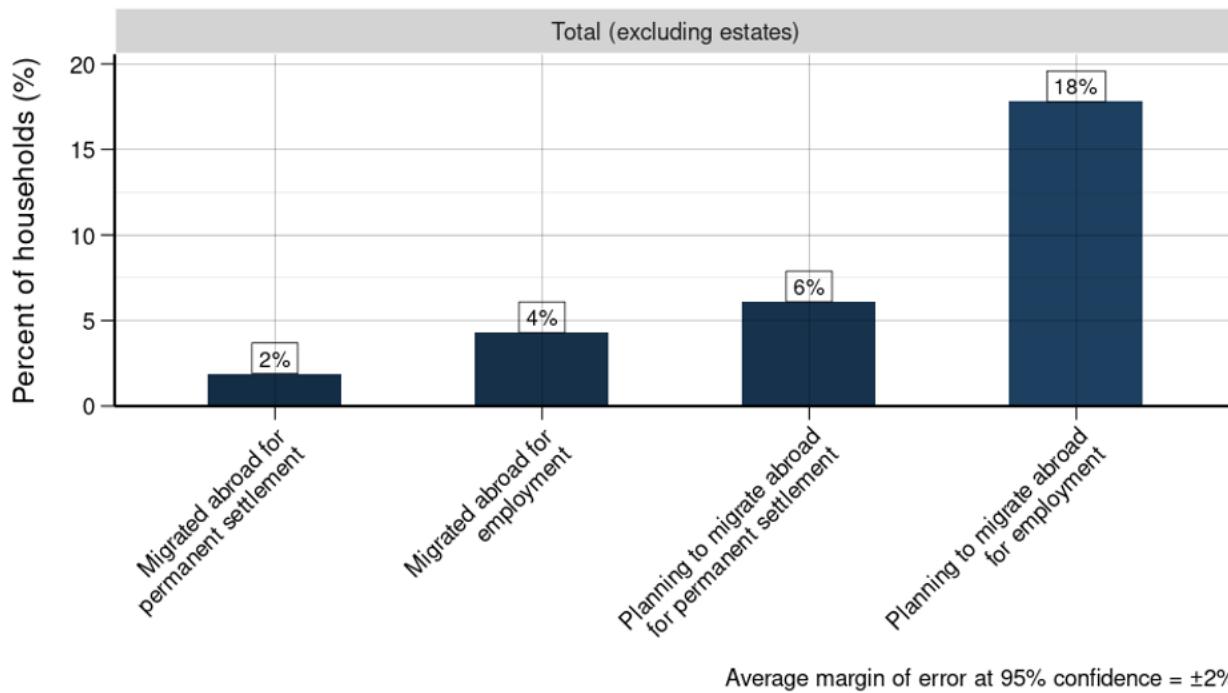
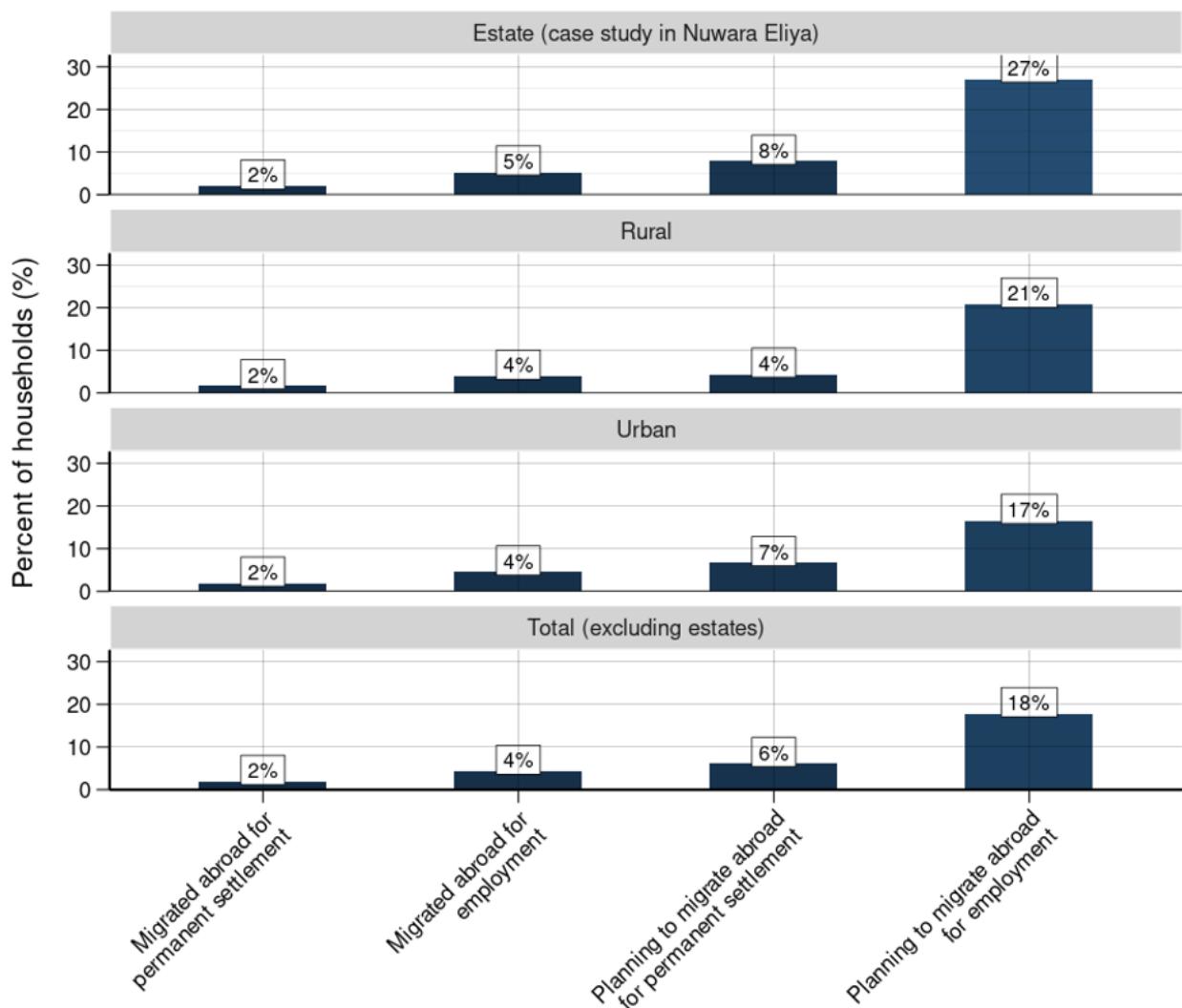


Figure 29: Households with one or more people that have migrated in 2022 or are planning to migrate in 2022 because of the current crisis

**Households with one or more people that have migrated in 2022 or are planning to migrate in 2022 because of the current crisis**



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±2%, Urban = ±3%, Rural = ±3%, Estate = ±7%

Figure 30: Households with one or more people that have migrated in 2022 or are planning to migrate in 2022 because of the current crisis

## 3.2 HEALTH

### 3.2.1 Households with worse self-reported overall health in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Households with worse self-reported overall health worse in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

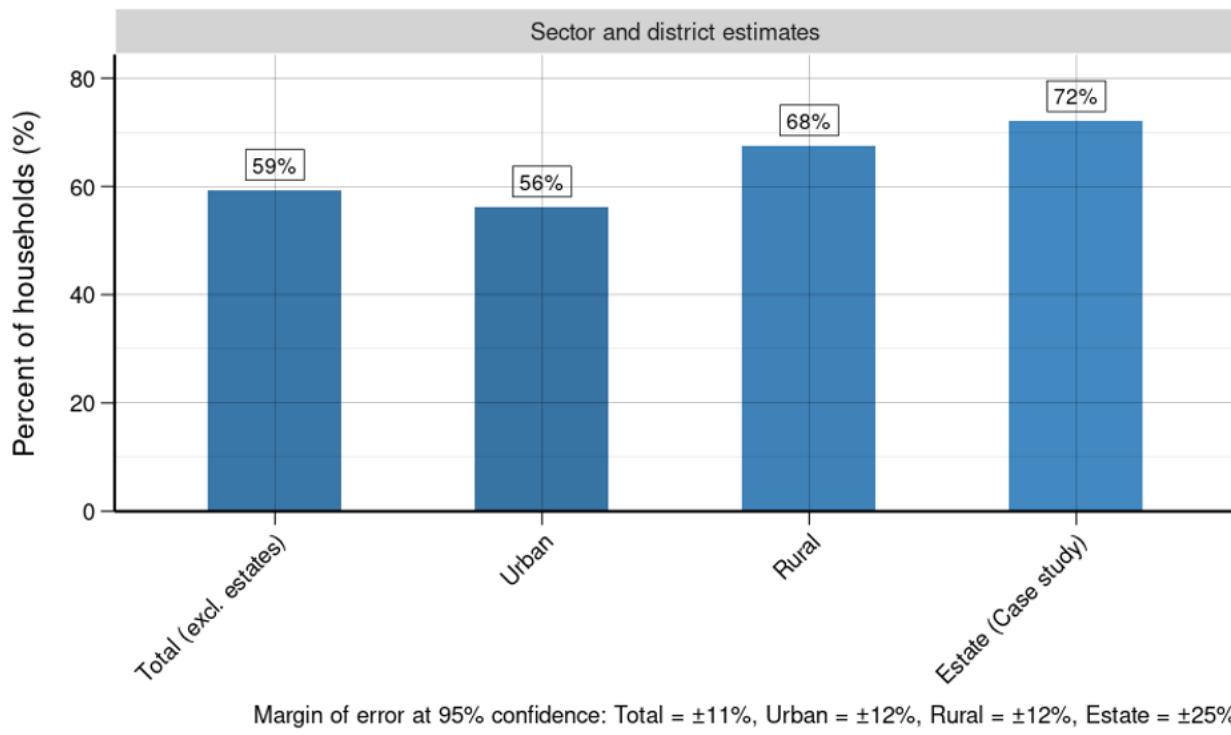


Figure 31

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	59%
Household with at least one child under 18	60%
Household with at least one child under 5	62%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	60%
Household with person with disability	61%
Female respondent	61%
Female headed household	64%
Household with pregnant woman	68%
Household with university educated person	48%
Household with Samurdhi	66%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	60%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	74%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	66%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	30%

Table 13: Households with worse self-reported overall health in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

**3.2.2 Households with the perception of worsening availability of healthcare services, comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022**

Households with the perception of worsening availability of healthcare services, comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022

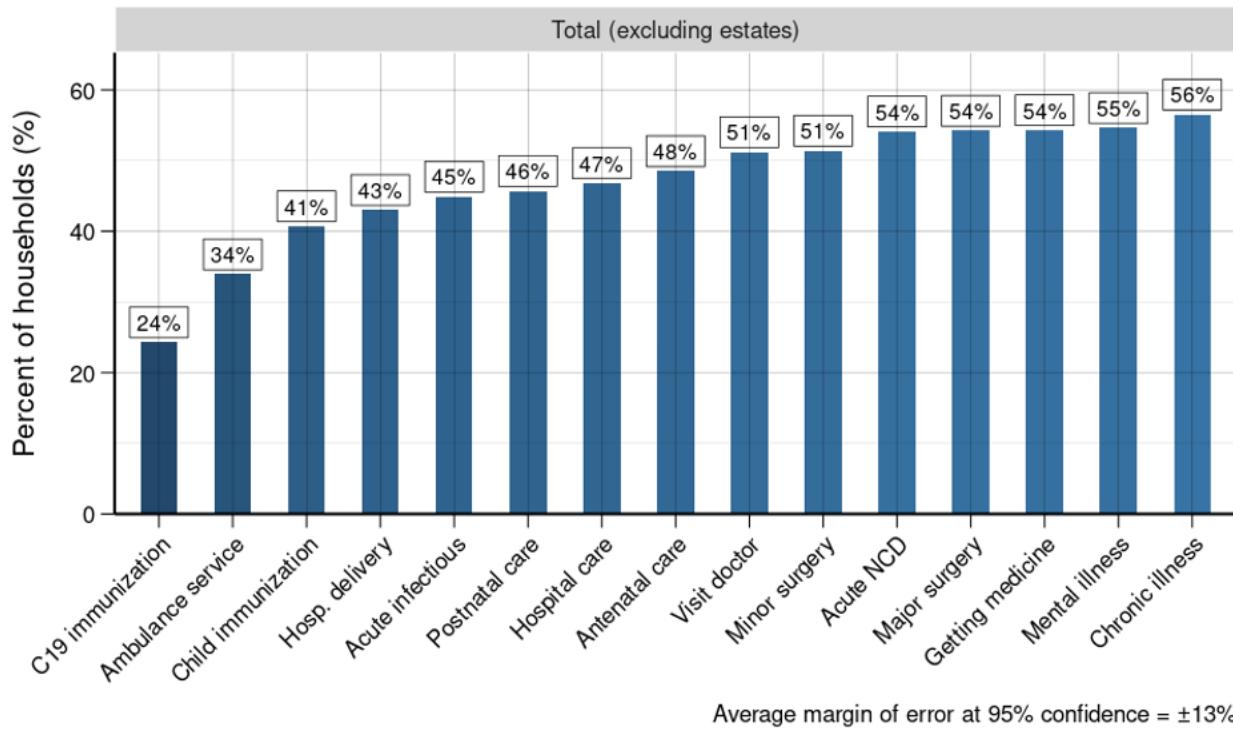
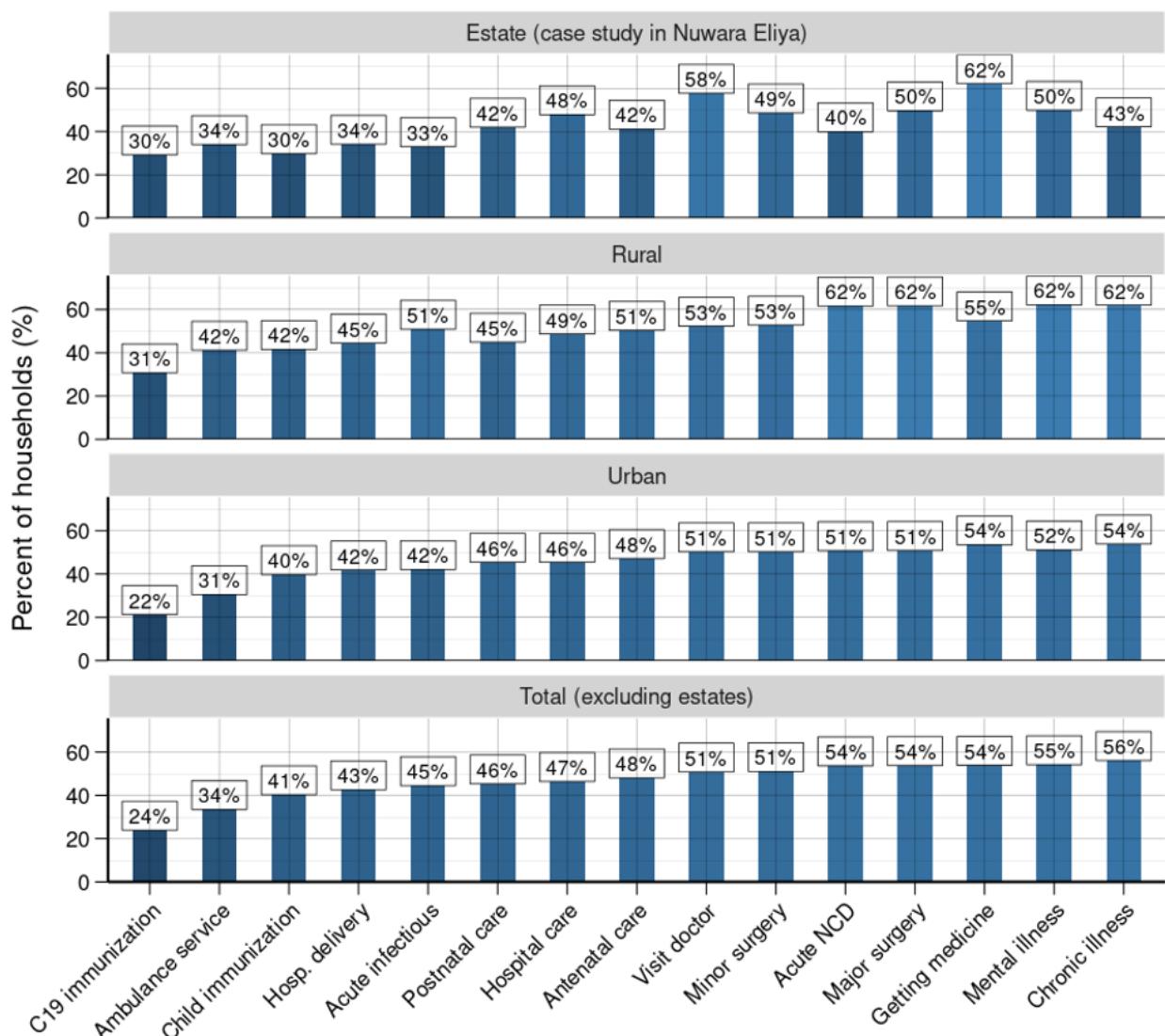


Figure 32: Households with the perception of worsening availability of healthcare services, comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022

### Households with the perception of worsening availability of healthcare services, comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022

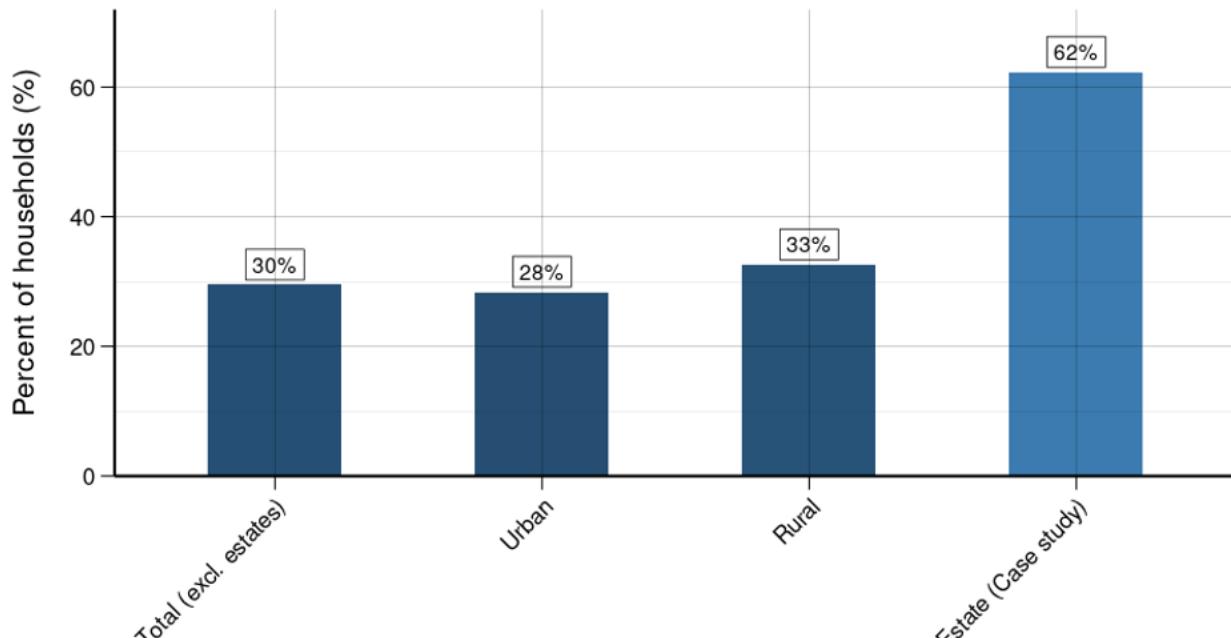


Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±13%, Urban = ±15%, Rural = ±14%, Estate = ±37%

Figure 33: Households with the perception of worsening availability of healthcare services, comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022

**3.2.3 Within households that needed a healthcare service within the last three months: Percentage that couldn't access one or more services**

Within households that needed a healthcare service within the last three months: Percentage that couldn't access one or more services



Margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±7%, Urban = ±8%, Rural = ±8%, Estate = ±16%

Figure 34: Within households that needed a healthcare service within the last three months: Percentage that couldn't access one or more services

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	30%
Household with at least one child under 18	31%
Household with at least one child under 5	33%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	32%
Household with person with disability	31%
Female respondent	31%
Female headed household	33%
Household with pregnant woman	34%
Household with university educated person	26%
Household with Samurdhi	35%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	27%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	43%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	29%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	14%

Table 14: Within households that needed a healthcare service within the last three months:  
Percentage that couldn't access one or more services (results given by demographic groups).

**3.2.4 Within households that needed a healthcare service within the last three months: Percentage that couldn't access the service**

Within households that needed a healthcare service within the last three months: Percentage that couldn't access the service

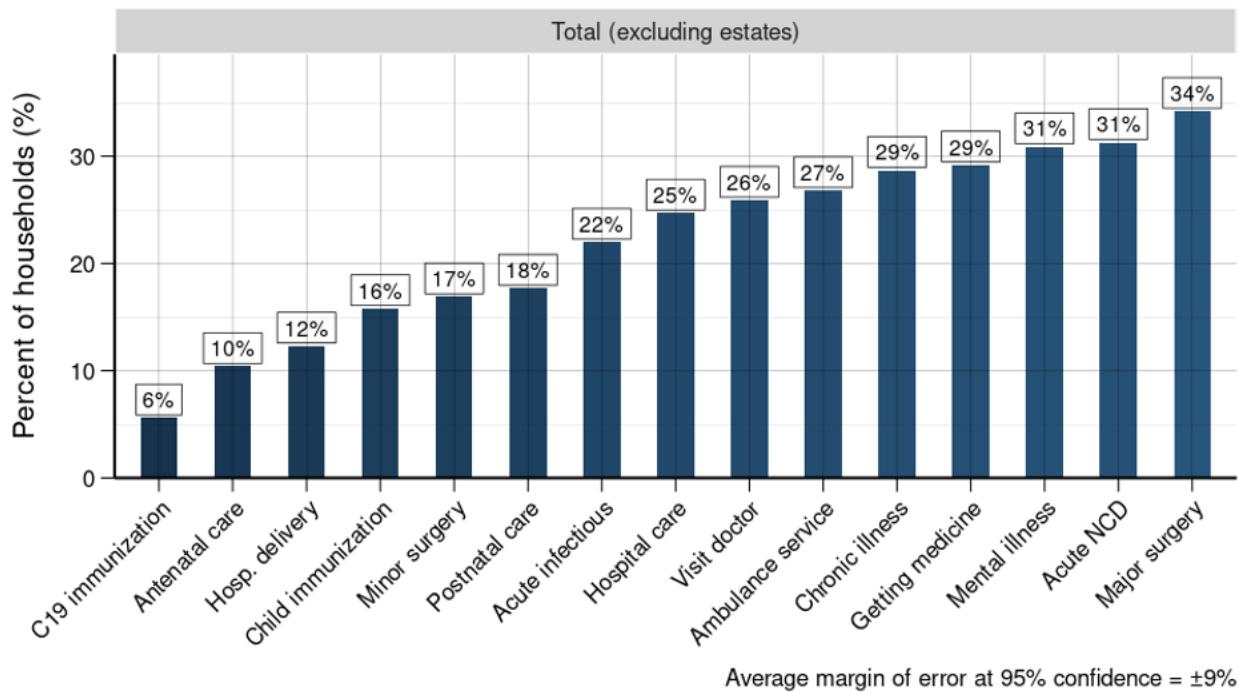
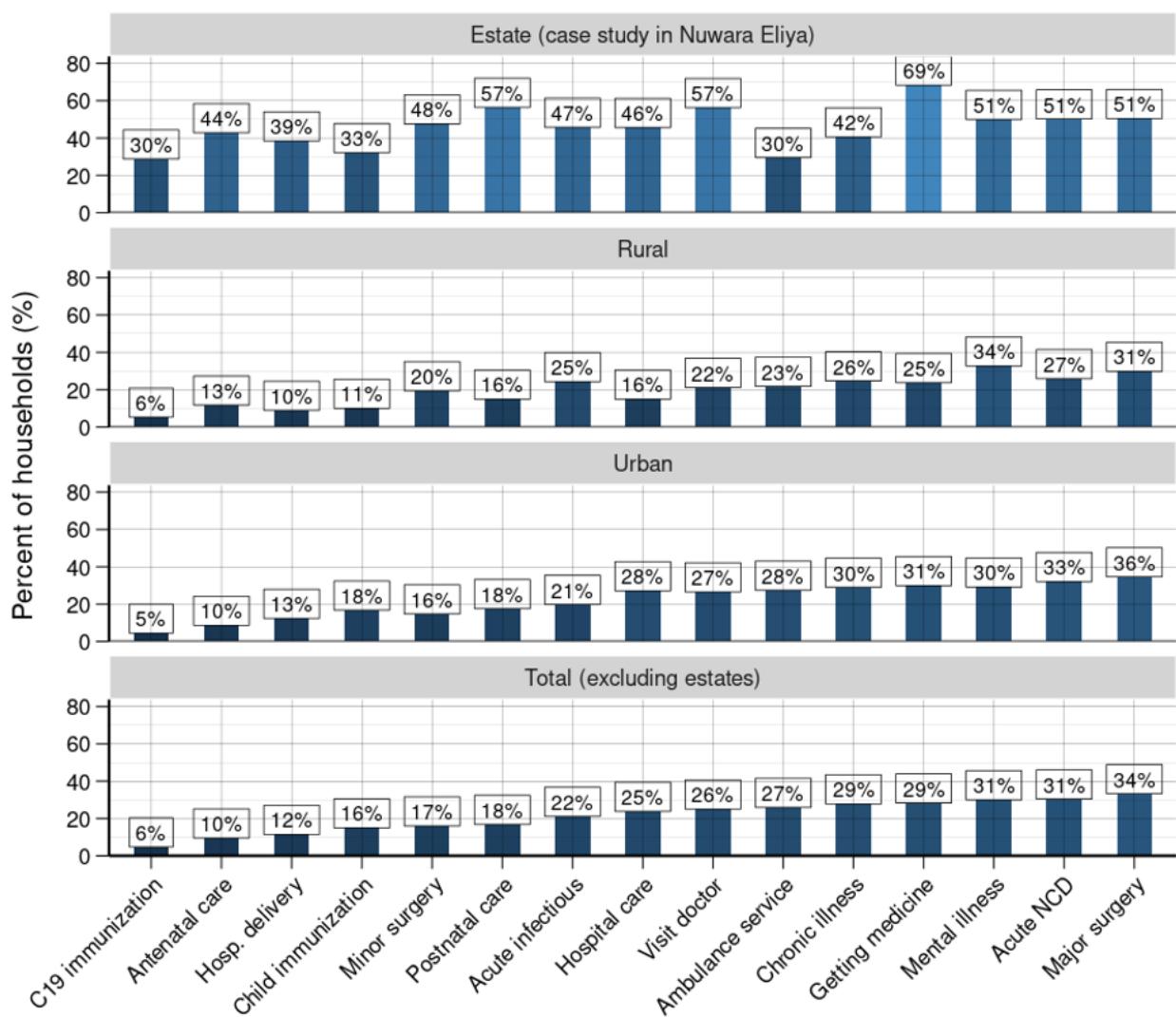


Figure 35: Within households that needed a healthcare service within the last three months:  
Percentage that couldn't access the service

**Within households that needed a healthcare service within the last three months: Percentage that couldn't access the service**



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±9%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±27%

Figure 36: Within households that needed a healthcare service within the last three months: Percentage that couldn't access the service

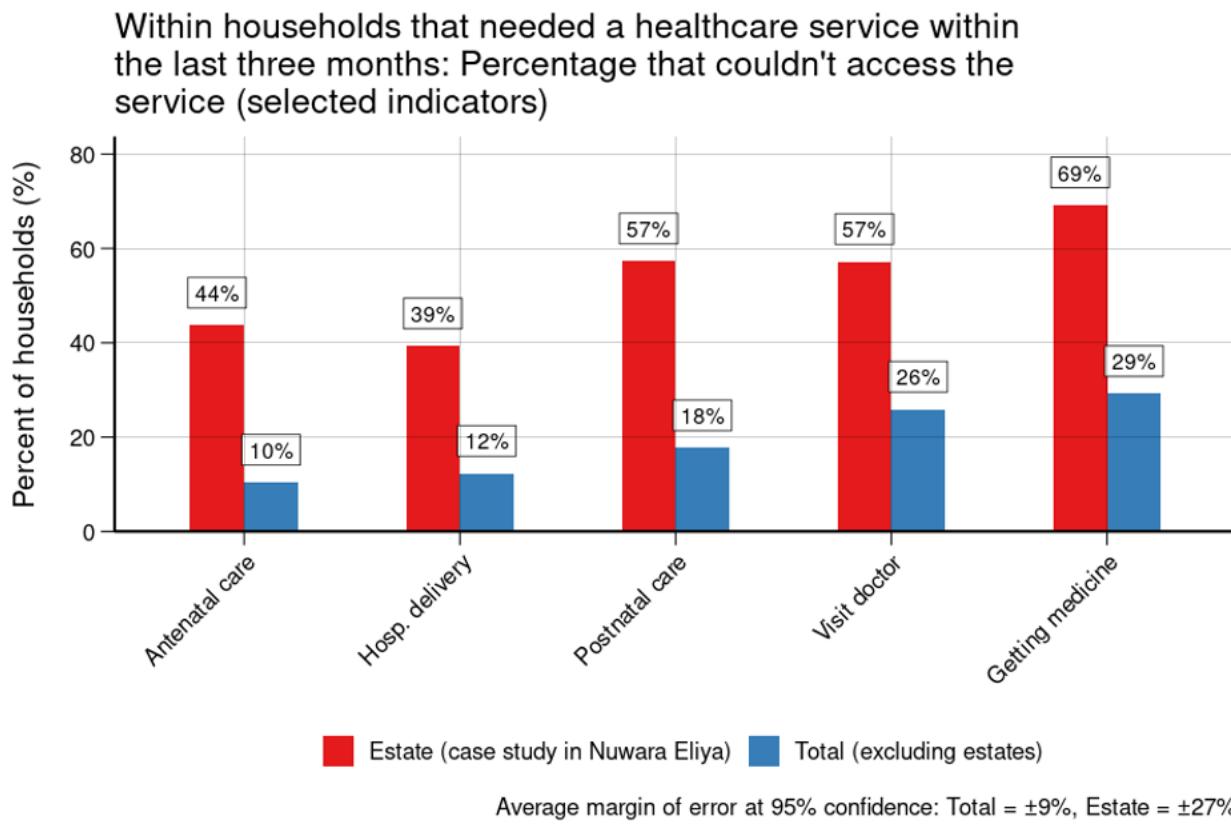


Figure 37: Within households that needed a healthcare service within the last three months: Percentage that couldn't access the service (selected indicators)

**3.2.5 Within households that couldn't access a healthcare service within the last three months:  
Reason for not accessing service.**

Within households that couldn't access a healthcare service within the last three months: Reason for not accessing service

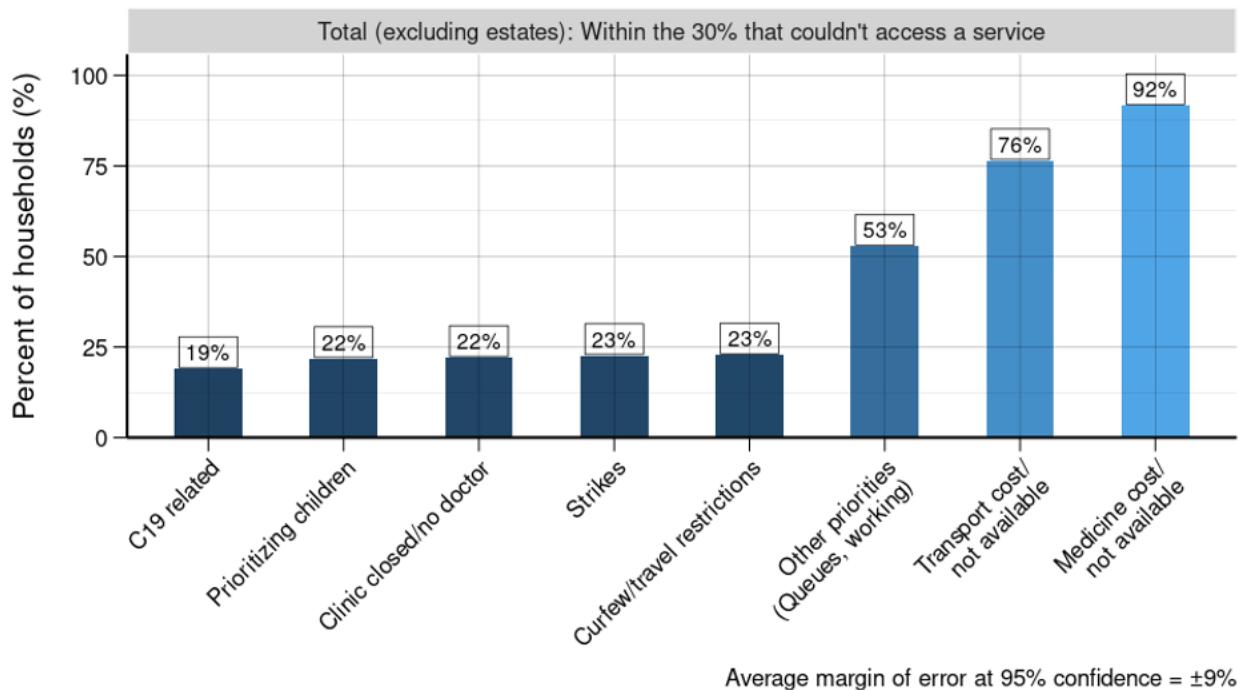
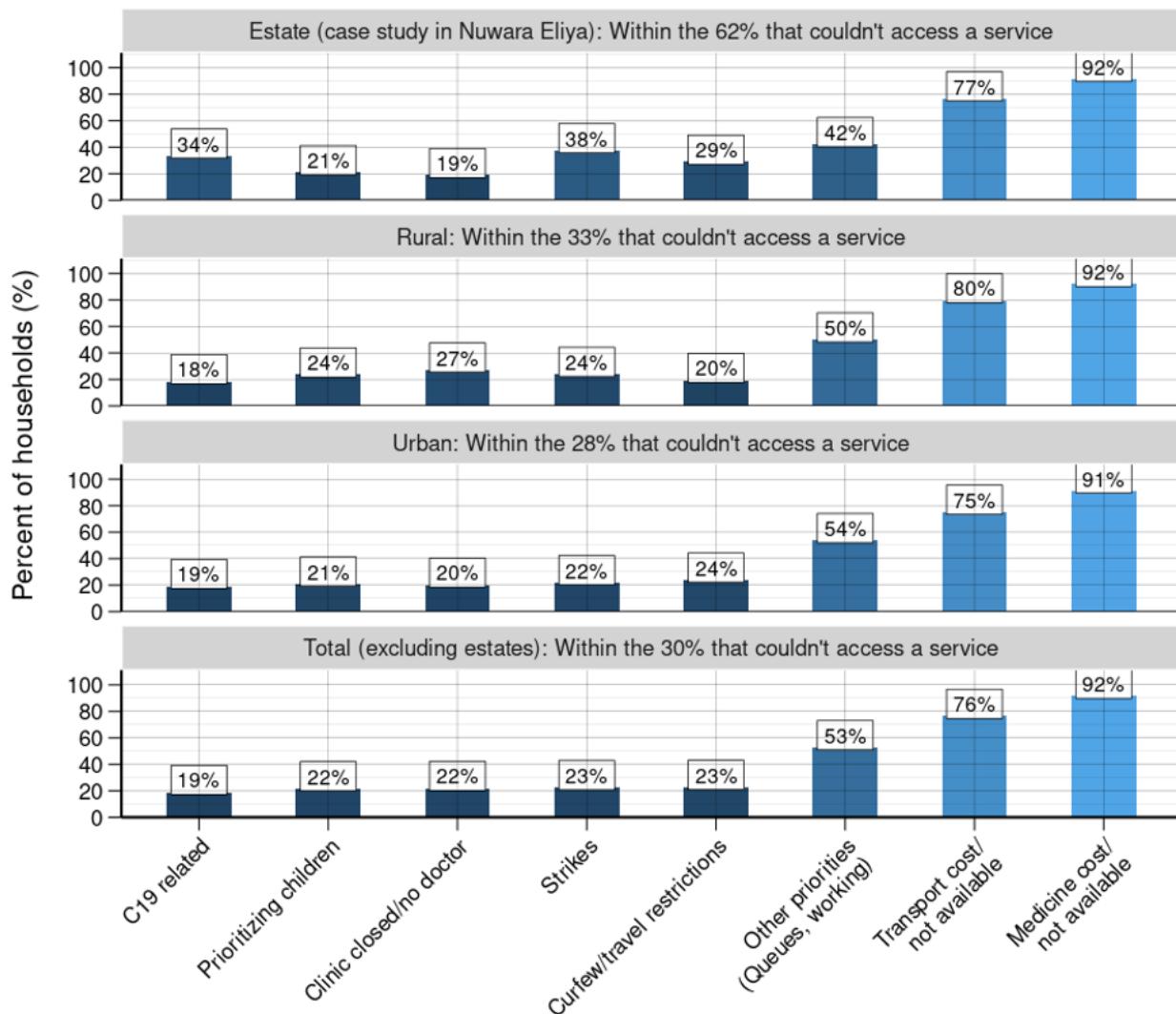


Figure 38: Within households that couldn't access a healthcare service within the last three months:  
Reason for not accessing service

**Within households that couldn't access a healthcare service within the last three months: Reason for not accessing service**



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±26%

Figure 39: Within households that couldn't access a healthcare service within the last three months: Reason for not accessing service

### 3.3 PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI)

#### 3.3.1 Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Households with a perception of worsening overall community safety and security

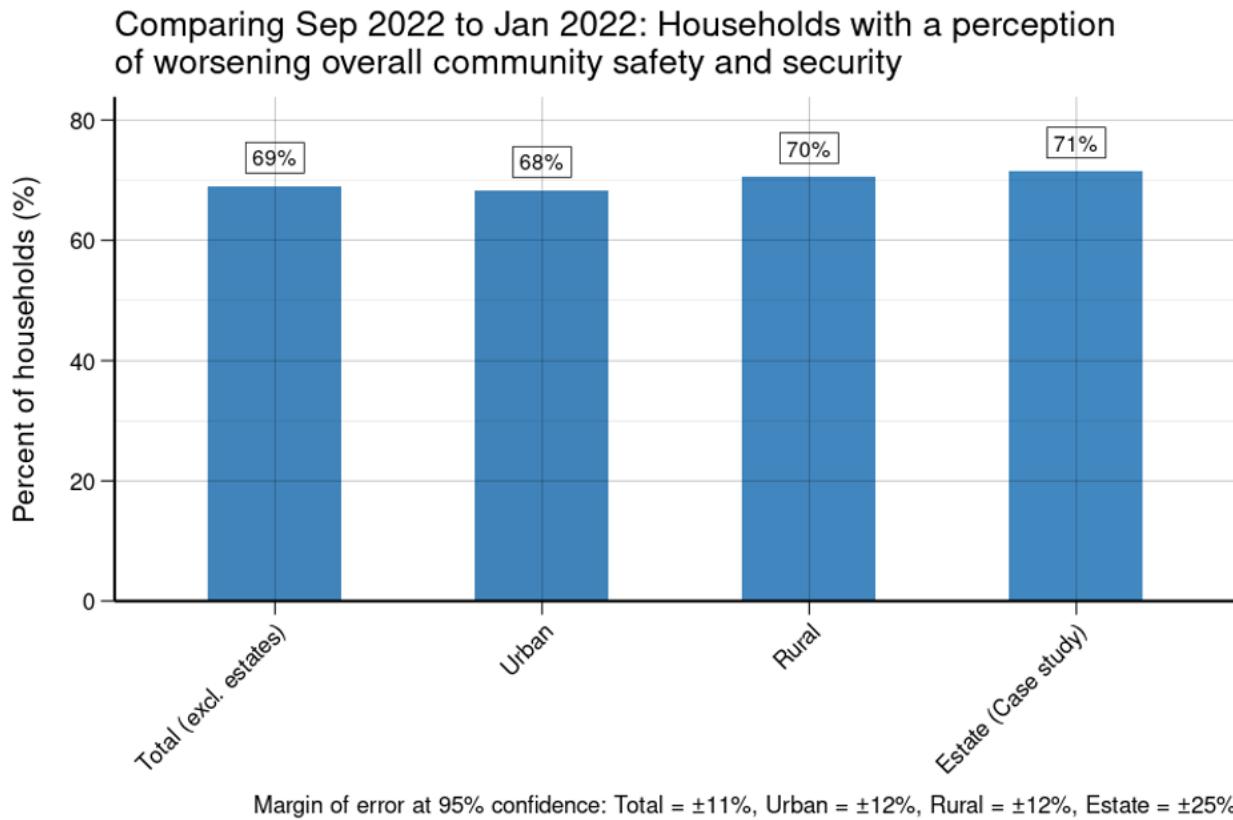


Figure 40: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Households with a perception of worsening overall community safety and security

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	69%
Household with at least one child under 18	72%
Household with at least one child under 5	73%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	72%
Household with person with disability	68%
Female respondent	69%
Female headed household	70%
Household with pregnant woman	79%
Household with university educated person	68%
Household with Samurdhi	69%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	58%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	74%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	67%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	80%

Table 15: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Households with a perception of worsening overall community safety and security (results given by demographic groups).

### 3.3.2 Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Groups with a perceived increased risk of experiencing SGBV

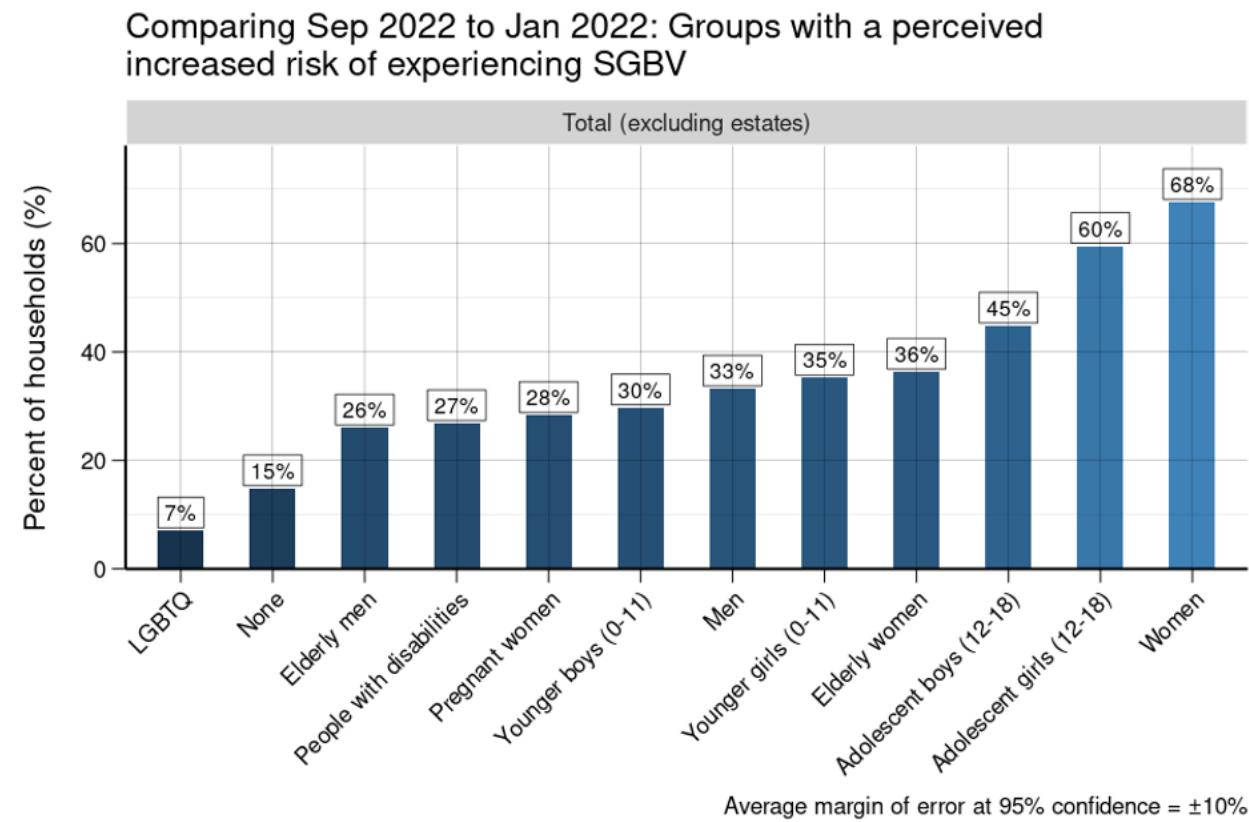
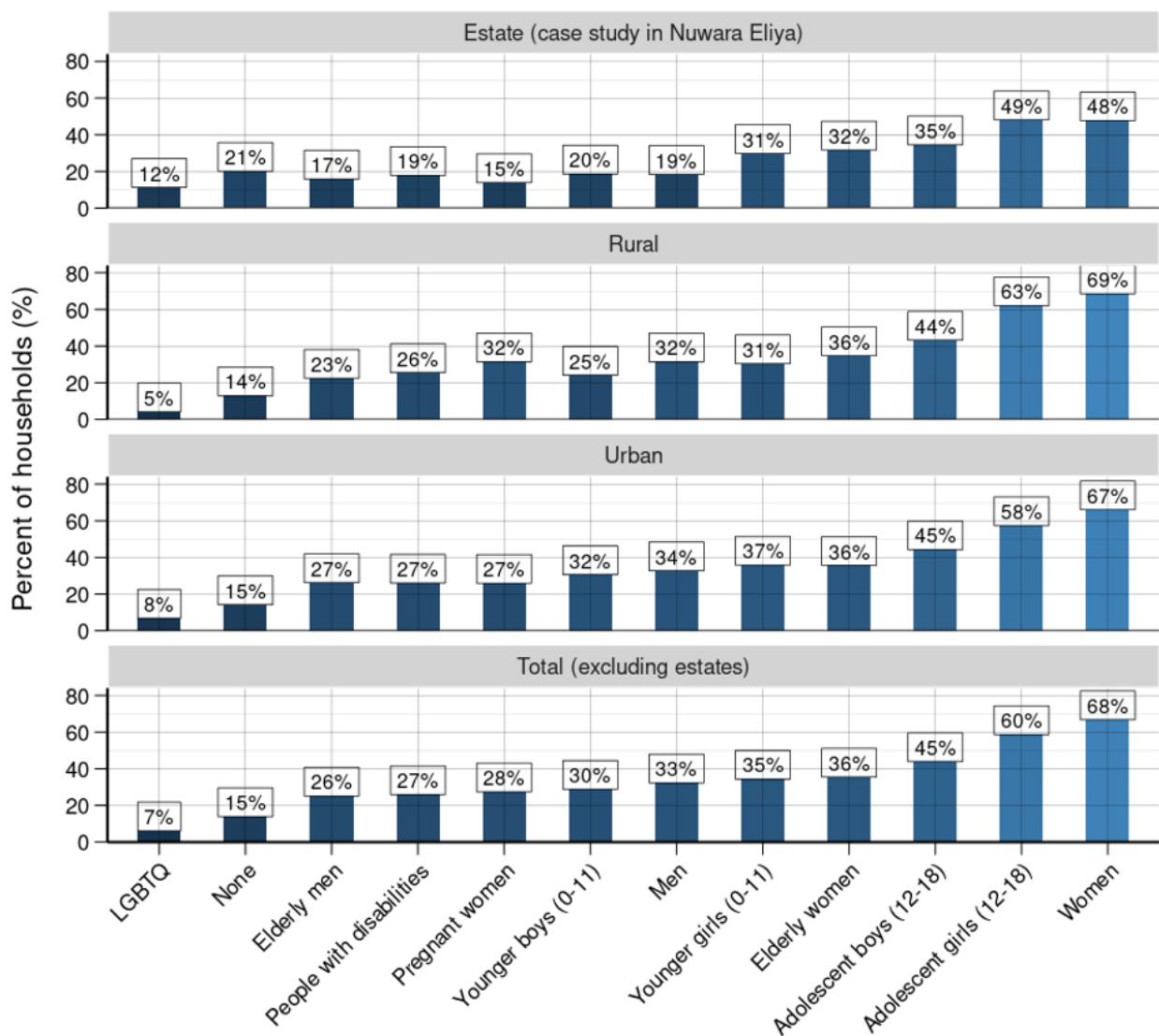


Figure 41: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Groups with a perceived increased risk of experiencing SGBV

### Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Groups with a perceived increased risk of experiencing SGBV



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±10%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±24%

Figure 42: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Groups with a perceived increased risk of experiencing SGBV

**3.3.3 Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increased overall rate of violence against children (physical or sexual)**

Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increased overall rate of violence against children (physical or sexual)

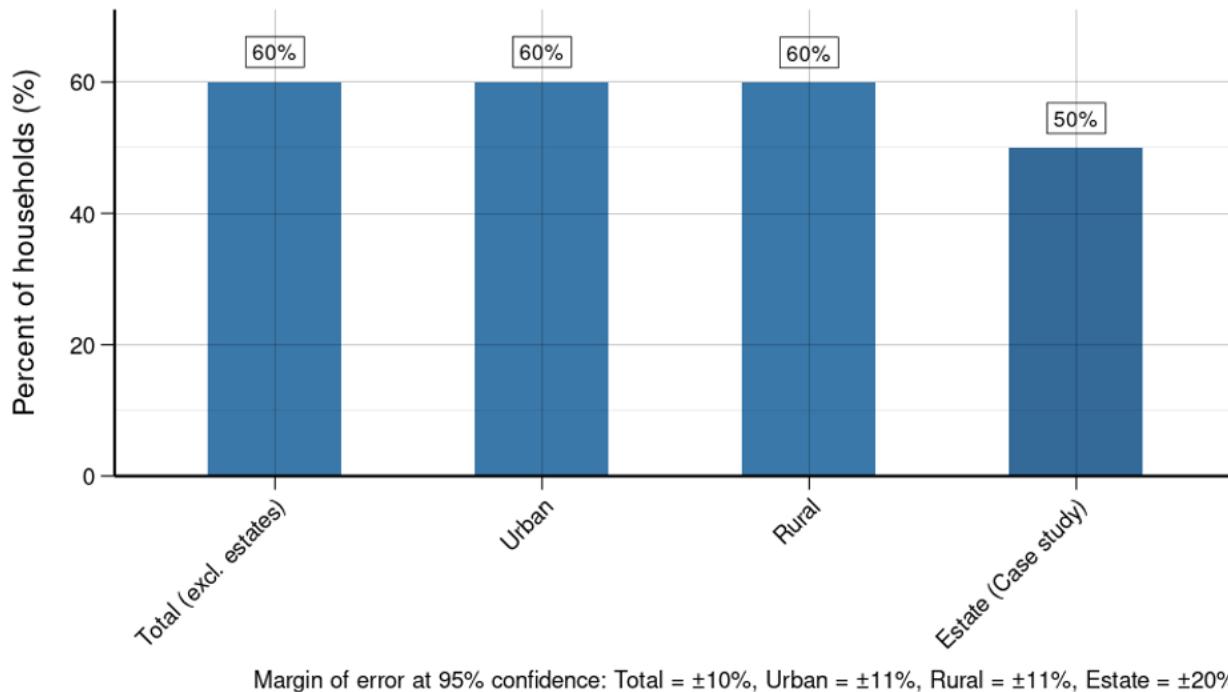


Figure 43: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increased overall rate of violence against children (physical or sexual)

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	60%
Household with at least one child under 18	63%
Household with at least one child under 5	63%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	63%
Household with person with disability	60%
Female respondent	63%
Female headed household	59%
Household with pregnant woman	63%
Household with university educated person	66%
Household with Samurdhi	62%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	67%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	60%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	66%

Table 16: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increased overall rate of violence against children (physical or sexual) (results given by demographic groups).

**3.3.4 Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened access to medical and mental health services for survivors of SGBV**

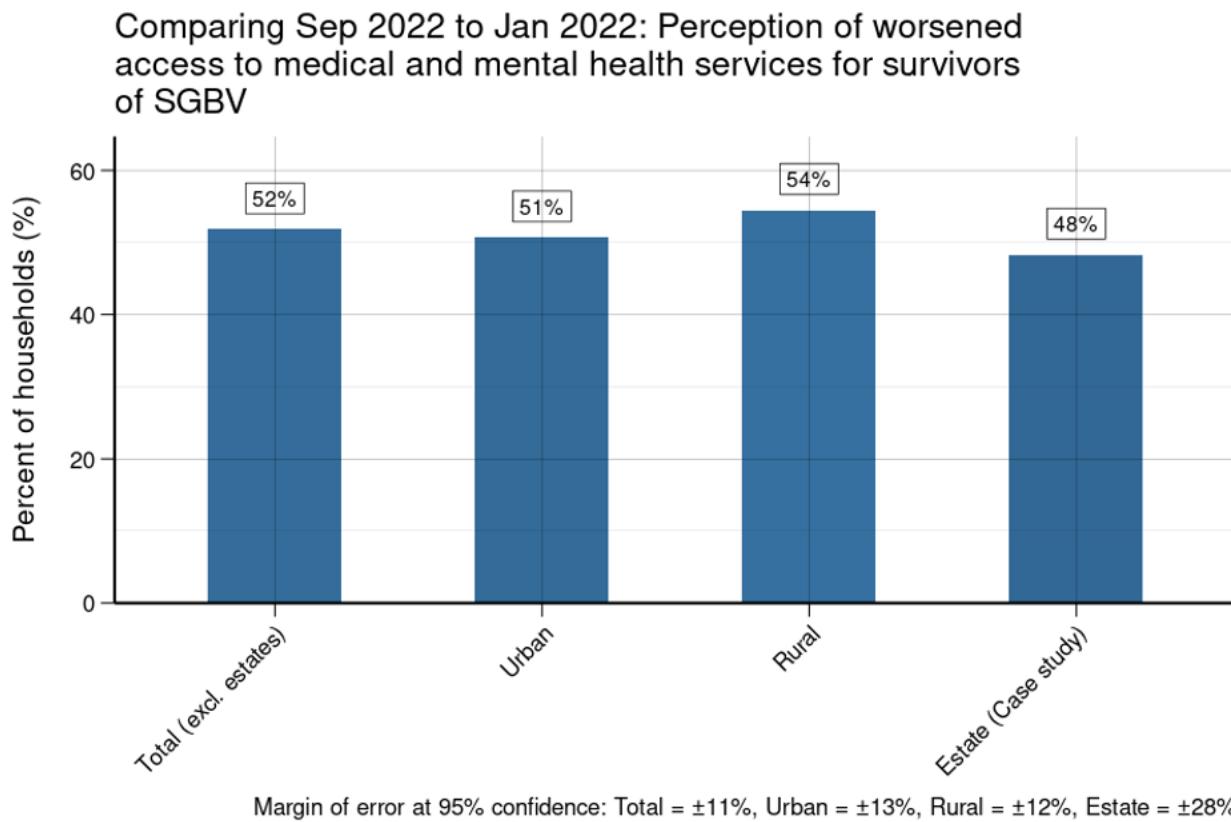


Figure 44: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened access to medical and mental health services for survivors of SGBV

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	52%
Household with at least one child under 18	55%
Household with at least one child under 5	53%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	55%
Household with person with disability	50%
Female respondent	53%
Female headed household	52%
Household with pregnant woman	48%
Household with university educated person	60%
Household with Samurdhi	53%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	53%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	38%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	55%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	52%

Table 17: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened access to medical and mental health services for survivors of SGBV (results given by demographic groups).

**3.3.5 Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened access to medical and mental health services for survivors of violence other than SGBV**

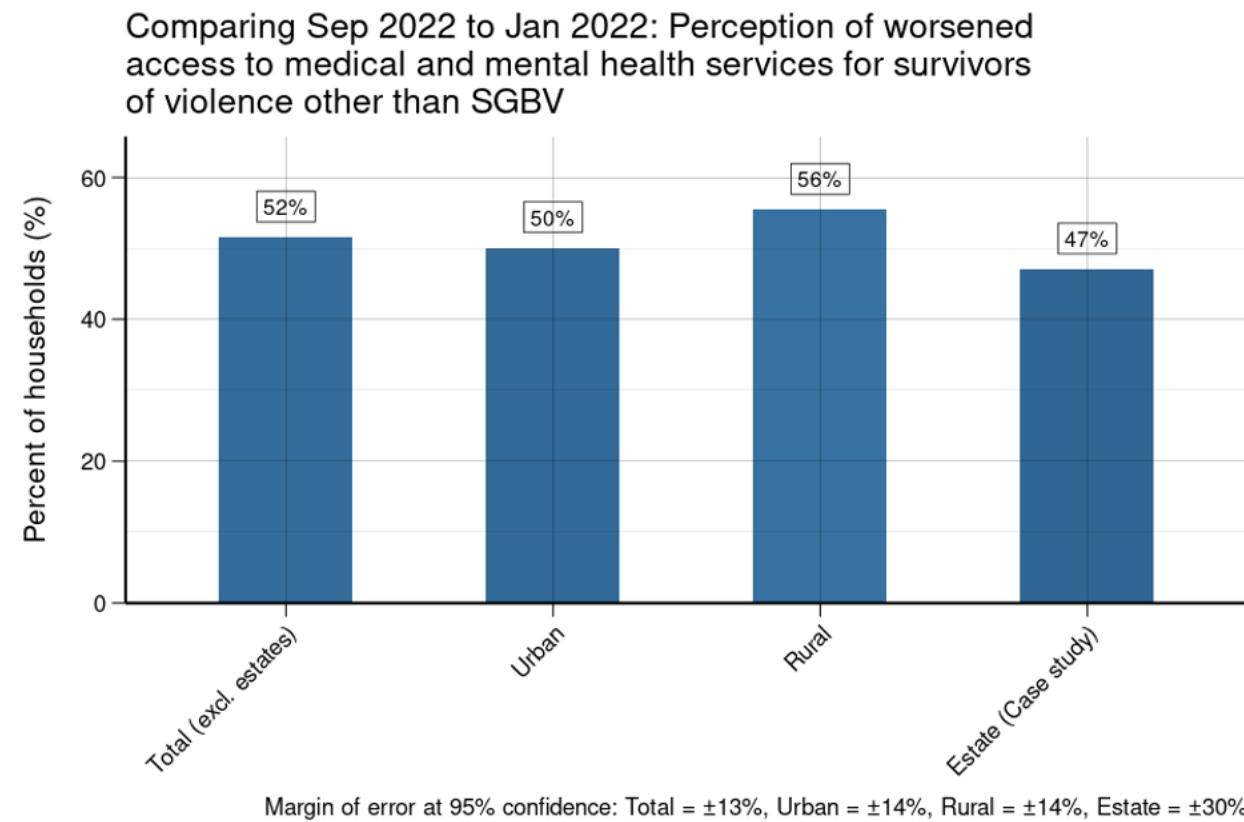


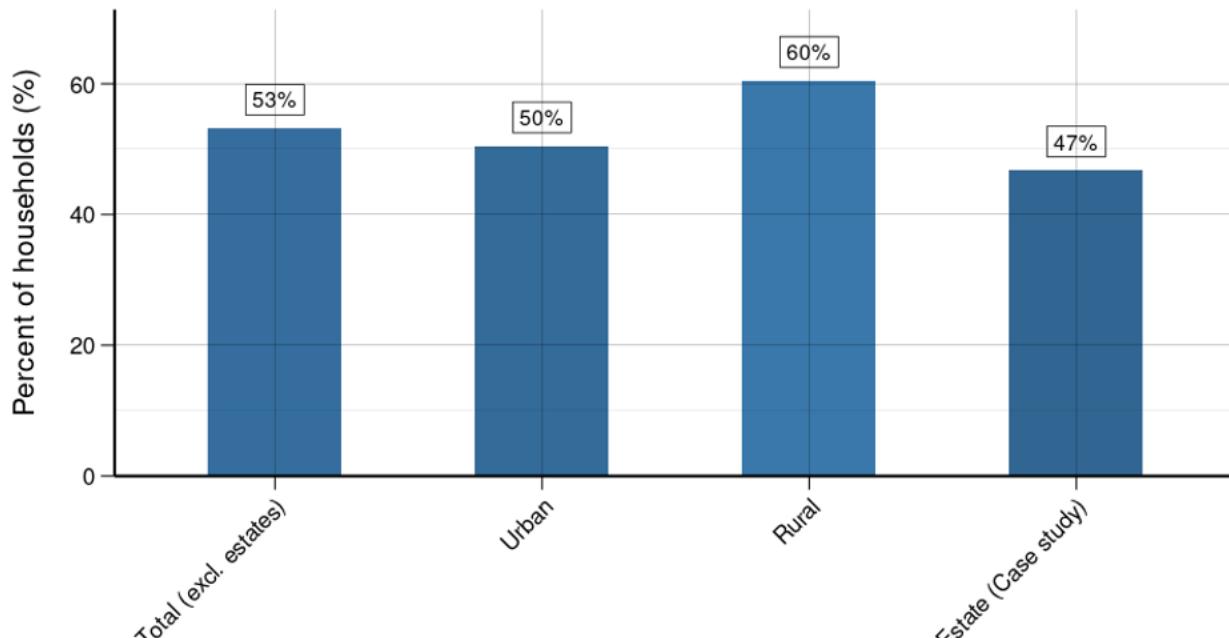
Figure 45: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened access to medical and mental health services for survivors of violence other than SGBV

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	52%
Household with at least one child under 18	54%
Household with at least one child under 5	53%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	54%
Household with person with disability	49%
Female respondent	54%
Female headed household	53%
Household with pregnant woman	46%
Household with university educated person	53%
Household with Samurdhi	49%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	32%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	51%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	44%

Table 18: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened access to medical and mental health services for survivors of violence other than SGBV (results given by demographic groups).

**3.3.6 Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened quality of medical and mental health services for survivors of SGBV**

Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened quality of medical and mental health services for survivors of SGBV



Margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±13%, Urban = ±15%, Rural = ±15%, Estate = ±31%

Figure 46: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened quality of medical and mental health services for survivors of SGBV

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	53%
Household with at least one child under 18	55%
Household with at least one child under 5	54%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	55%
Household with person with disability	49%
Female respondent	55%
Female headed household	56%
Household with pregnant woman	53%
Household with university educated person	62%
Household with Samurdhi	51%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	54%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	40%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	52%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	53%

Table 19: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened quality of medical and mental health services for survivors of SGBV (results given by demographic groups).

**3.3.7 Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increased risk of early marriage for girls <18**

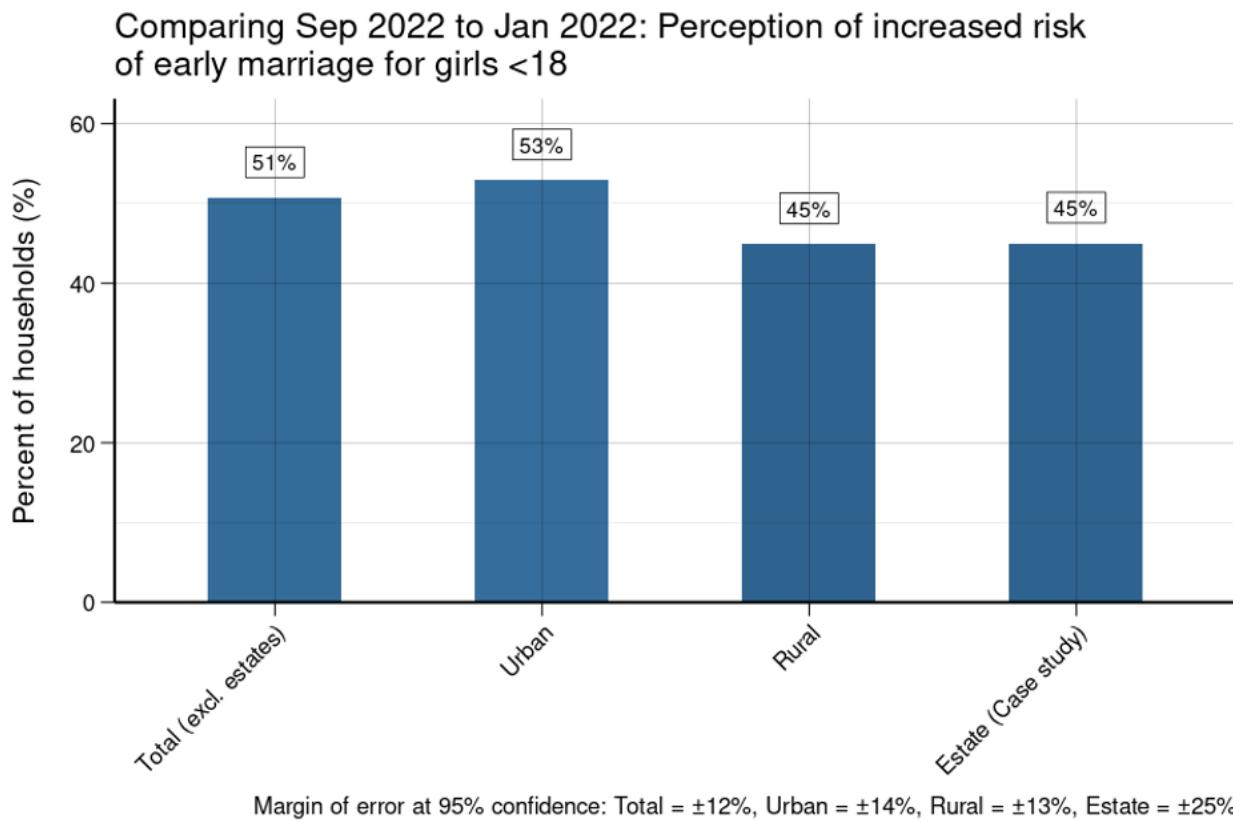


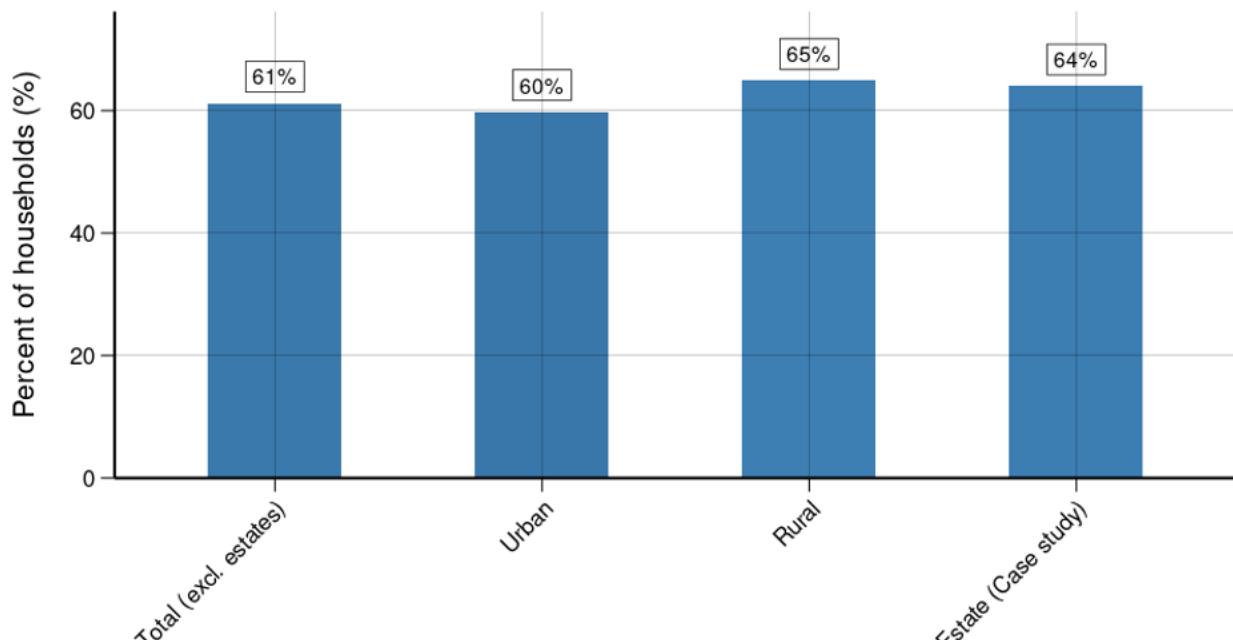
Figure 47: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increased risk of early marriage for girls <18

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	51%
Household with at least one child under 18	54%
Household with at least one child under 5	53%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	54%
Household with person with disability	52%
Female respondent	54%
Female headed household	53%
Household with pregnant woman	55%
Household with university educated person	46%
Household with Samurdhi	54%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	47%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	59%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	53%

Table 20: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increased risk of early marriage for girls <18 (results given by demographic groups).

**3.3.8 Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increased risk of children dropping out of school to support their parents economically**

Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increased risk of children dropping out of school to support their parents economically



Margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±17%

Figure 48: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increased risk of children dropping out of school to support their parents economically

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	61%
Household with at least one child under 18	63%
Household with at least one child under 5	61%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	64%
Household with person with disability	62%
Female respondent	64%
Female headed household	62%
Household with pregnant woman	65%
Household with university educated person	64%
Household with Samurdhi	63%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	69%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	57%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	64%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	74%

Table 21: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increased risk of children dropping out of school to support their parents economically (results given by demographic groups).

**3.3.9 Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened quality of life for people living with disabilities**

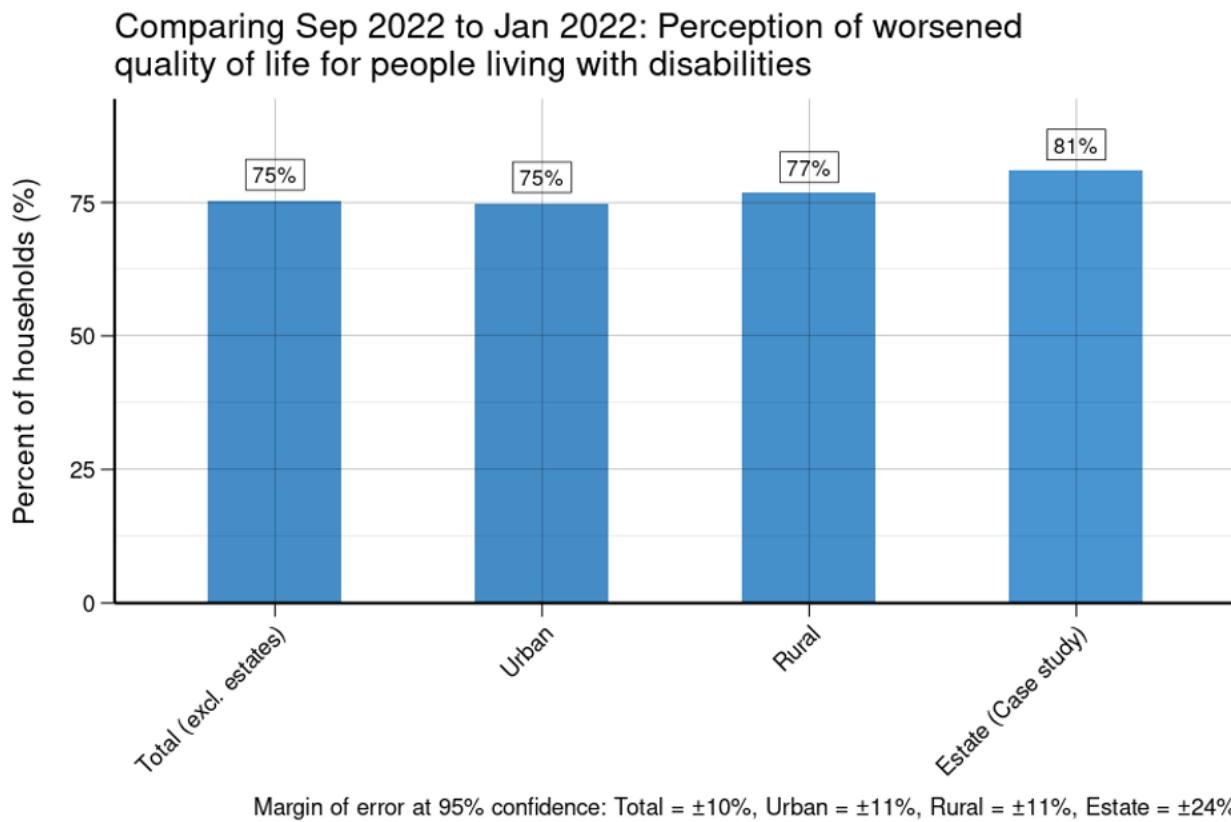


Figure 49: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened quality of life for people living with disabilities

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	75%
Household with at least one child under 18	75%
Household with at least one child under 5	74%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	75%
Household with person with disability	72%
Female respondent	76%
Female headed household	73%
Household with pregnant woman	72%
Household with university educated person	74%
Household with Samurdhi	74%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	70%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	71%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	74%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	78%

Table 22: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened quality of life for people living with disabilities (results given by demographic groups).

**3.3.10 Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened access to and availability of menstrual hygiene management products for women**

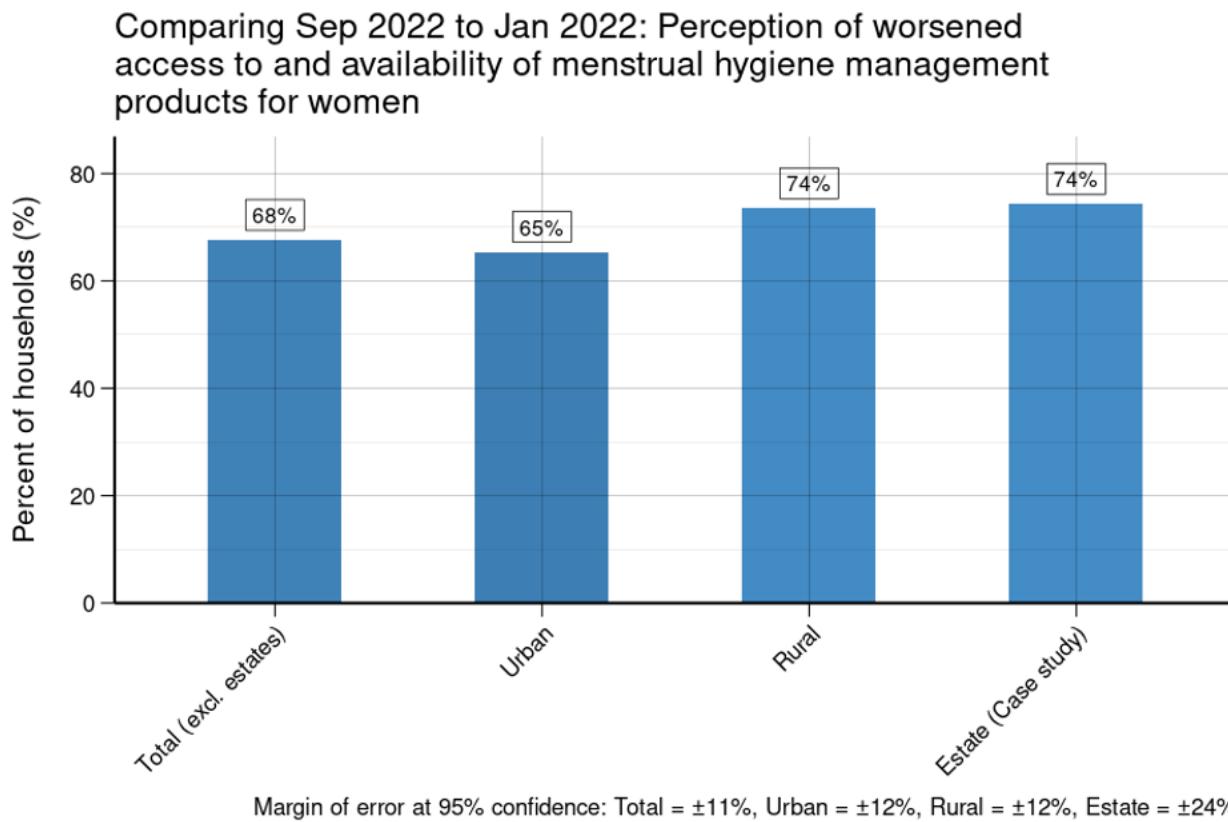


Figure 50: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened access to and availability of menstrual hygiene management products for women

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	68%
Household with at least one child under 18	69%
Household with at least one child under 5	68%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	69%
Household with person with disability	65%
Female respondent	70%
Female headed household	68%
Household with pregnant woman	66%
Household with university educated person	66%
Household with Samurdhi	71%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	73%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	75%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	71%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	65%

Table 23: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of worsened access to and availability of menstrual hygiene management products for women (results given by demographic groups).

### 3.3.11 Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increase in coping mechanisms

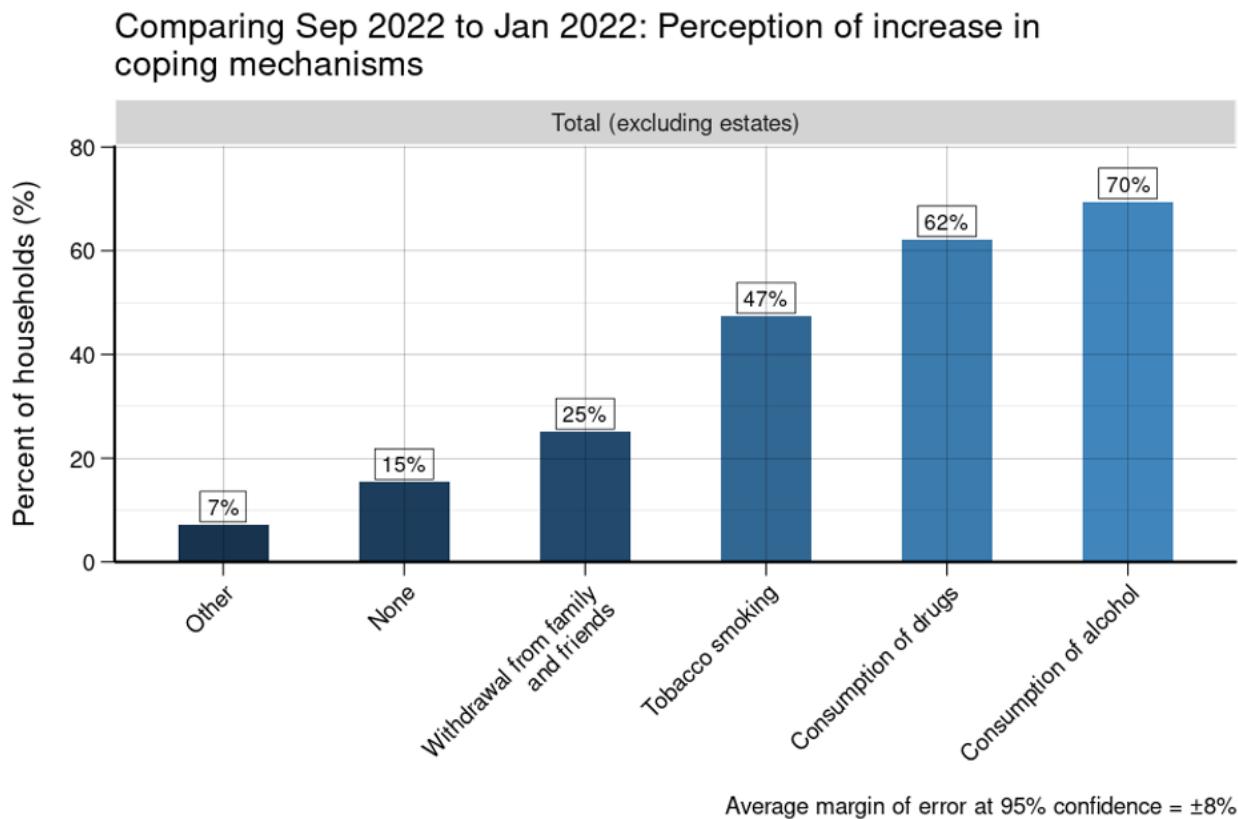
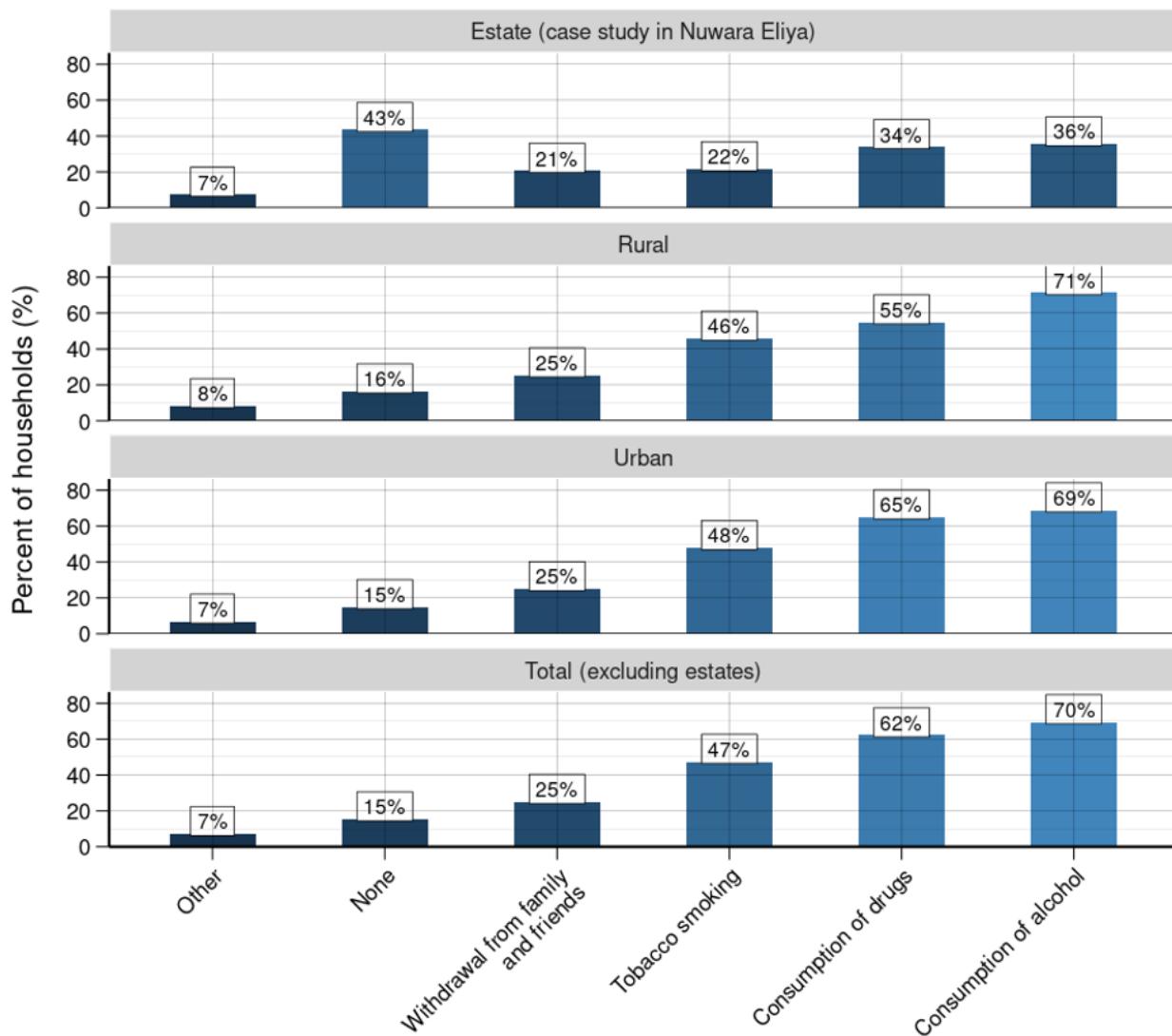


Figure 51: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increase in coping mechanisms

### Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increase in coping mechanisms



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±8%, Urban = ±9%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±17%

Figure 52: Comparing Sep 2022 to Jan 2022: Perception of increase in coping mechanisms

### 3.3.12 Groups with a perceived increased need for psychosocial support

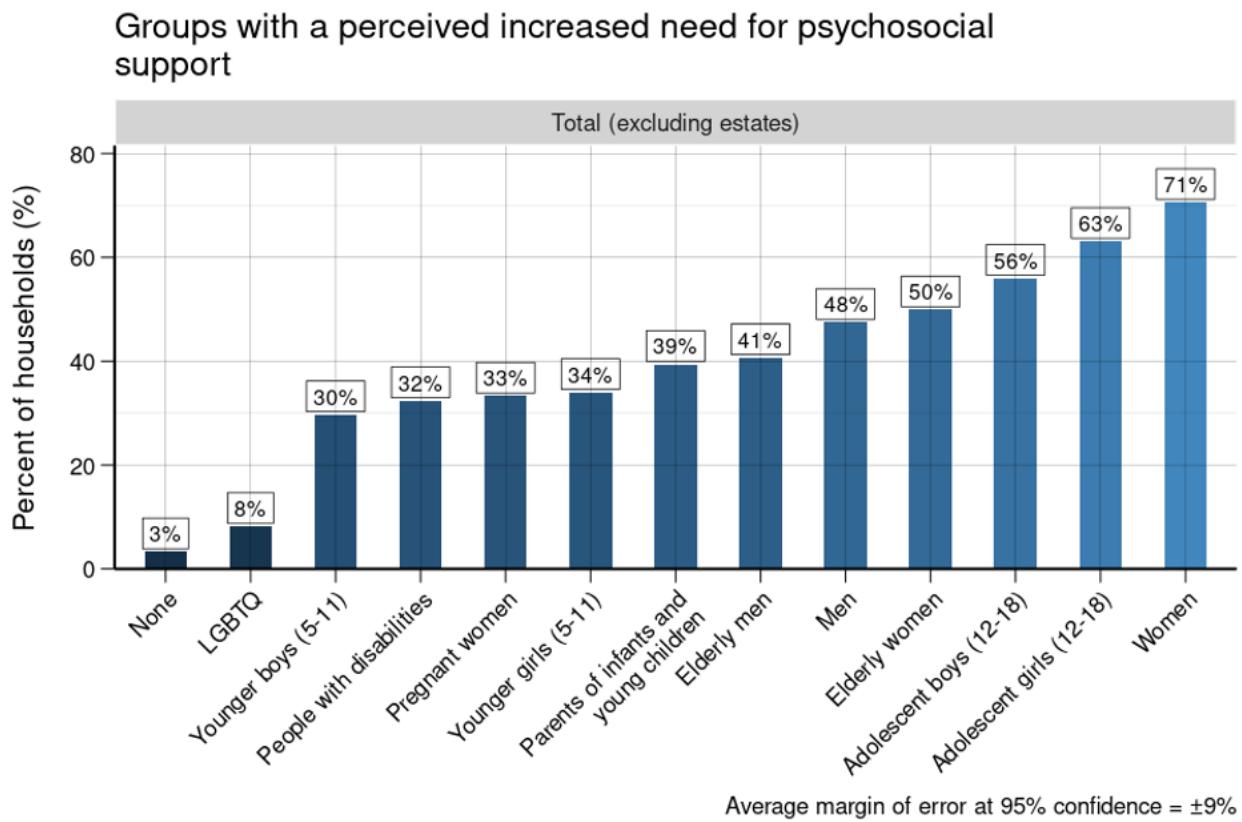
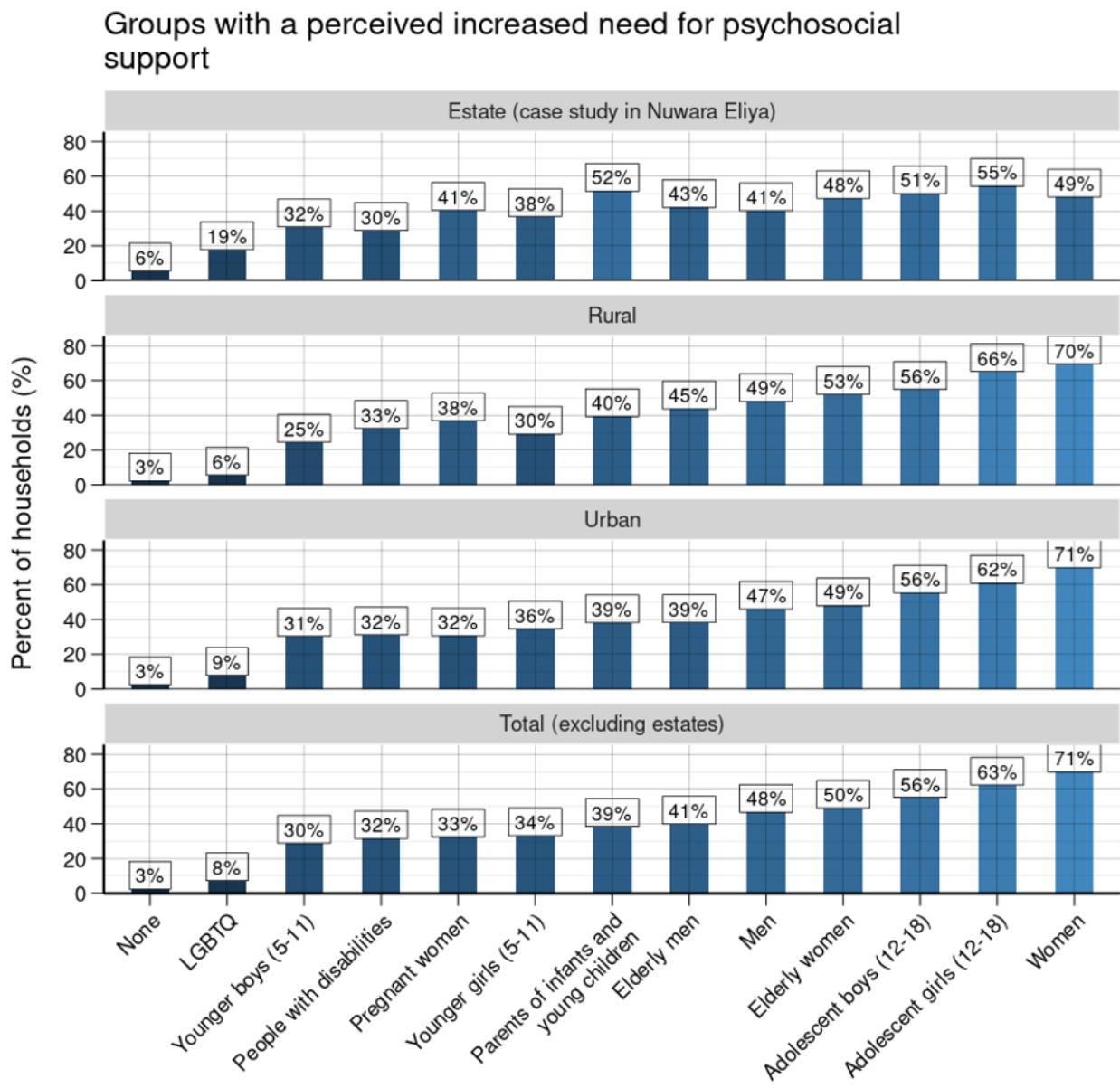


Figure 53: Groups with a perceived increased need for psychosocial support



Average margin of error at 95% confidence: Total = ±9%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±21%

Figure 54: Groups with a perceived increased need for psychosocial support

### 3.4 INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONS BY A) DISTRICT AND URBAN/RURAL/ESTATE AND B) DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

#### 3.4.1 Q1: Households receiving Samurdhi benefits in Jan 2022

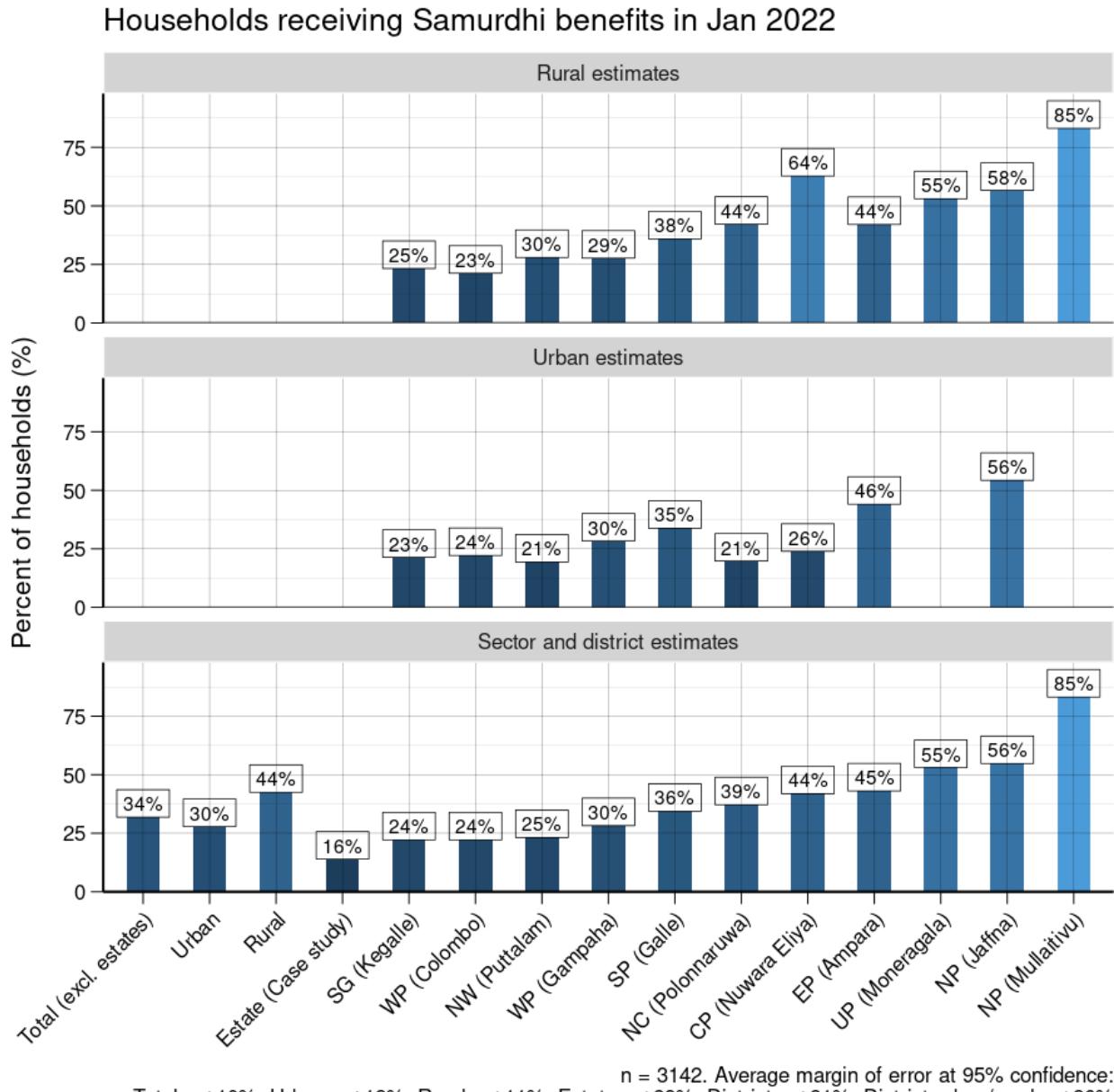


Figure 55: Households receiving Samurdhi benefits in Jan 2022

Table 24: Households receiving Samurdhi benefits in Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	34%
Household with at least one child under 18	32%
Household with at least one child under 5	31%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	34%
Household with person with disability	39%
Female respondent	36%
Female headed household	42%
Household with pregnant woman	36%
Household with university educated person	13%
Household with Samurdhi	95%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	49%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	53%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	6%

### 3.4.2 Q2: Households receiving Samurdhi benefits in Sep 2022

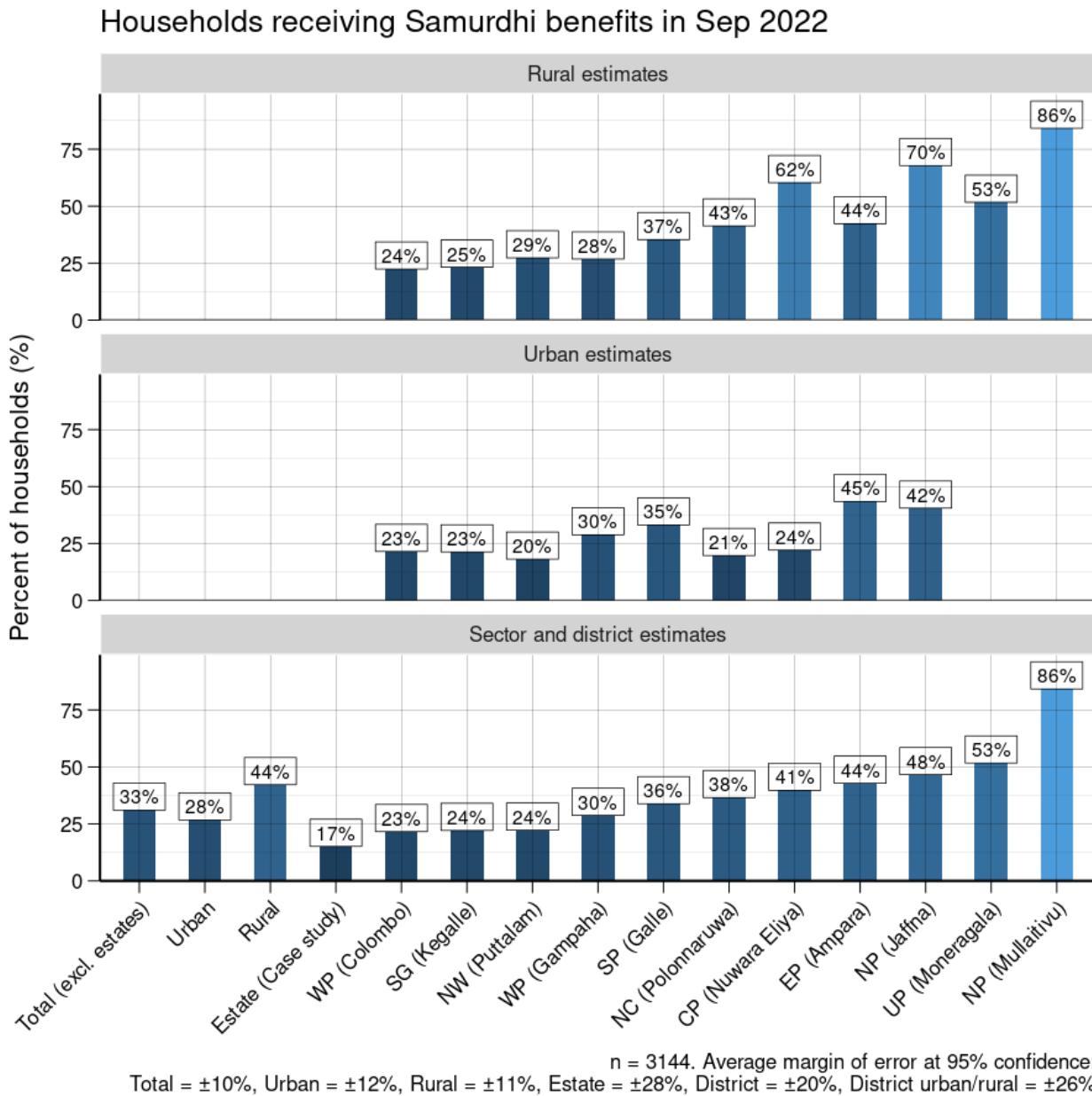


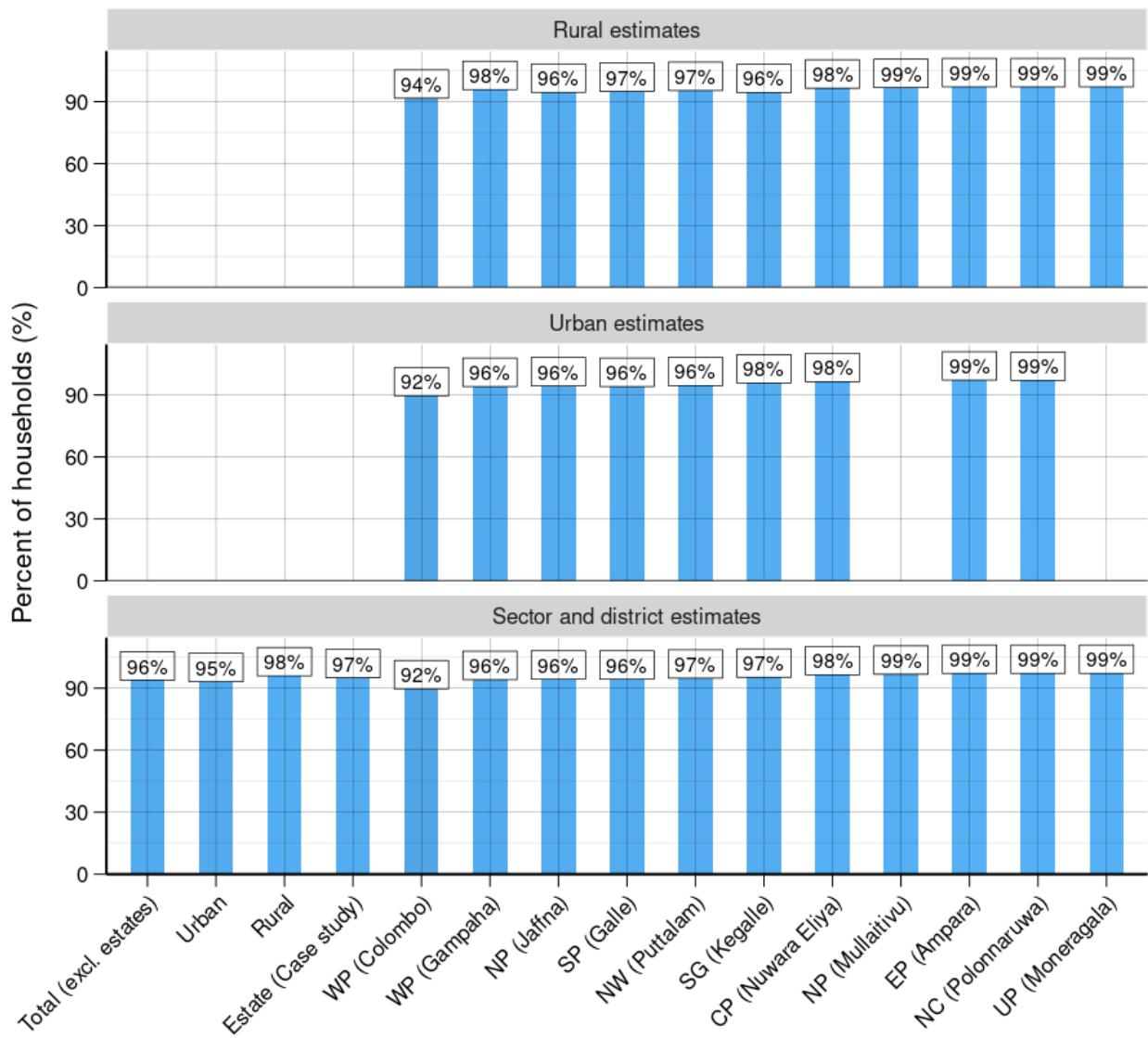
Figure 56: Households receiving Samurdhi benefits in Sep 2022

Table 25: Households receiving Samurdhi benefits in Sep 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	33%
Household with at least one child under 18	32%
Household with at least one child under 5	29%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	33%
Household with person with disability	38%
Female respondent	35%
Female headed household	42%
Household with pregnant woman	36%
Household with university educated person	11%
Household with Samurdhi	100%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	49%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	51%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	55%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	7%

### 3.4.3 Q3: Households affected by the current crisis

#### Households affected by the current crisis



n = 3152. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total =  $\pm 1\%$ , Urban =  $\pm 2\%$ , Rural =  $\pm 2\%$ , Estate =  $\pm 4\%$ , District =  $\pm 3\%$ , District urban/rural =  $\pm 4\%$

Figure 57: Households affected by the current crisis

Table 26: Households affected by the current crisis (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	96%
Household with at least one child under 18	96%
Household with at least one child under 5	96%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	96%
Household with person with disability	95%
Female respondent	97%
Female headed household	96%
Household with pregnant woman	96%
Household with university educated person	92%
Household with Samurdhi	98%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	96%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	100%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	97%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	90%

### 3.4.4 Q4: Within households affected by the current crisis: Food severely affected

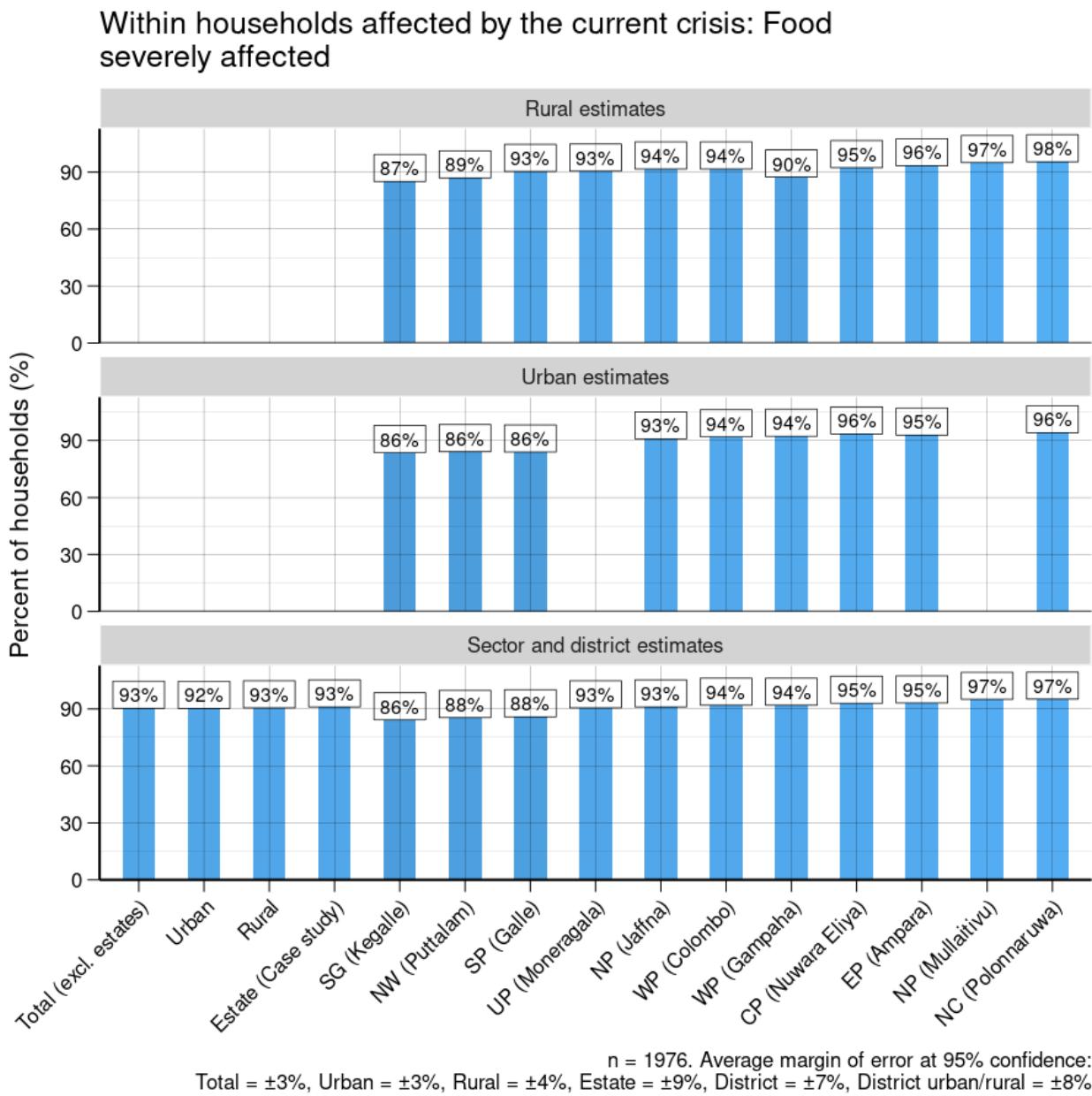
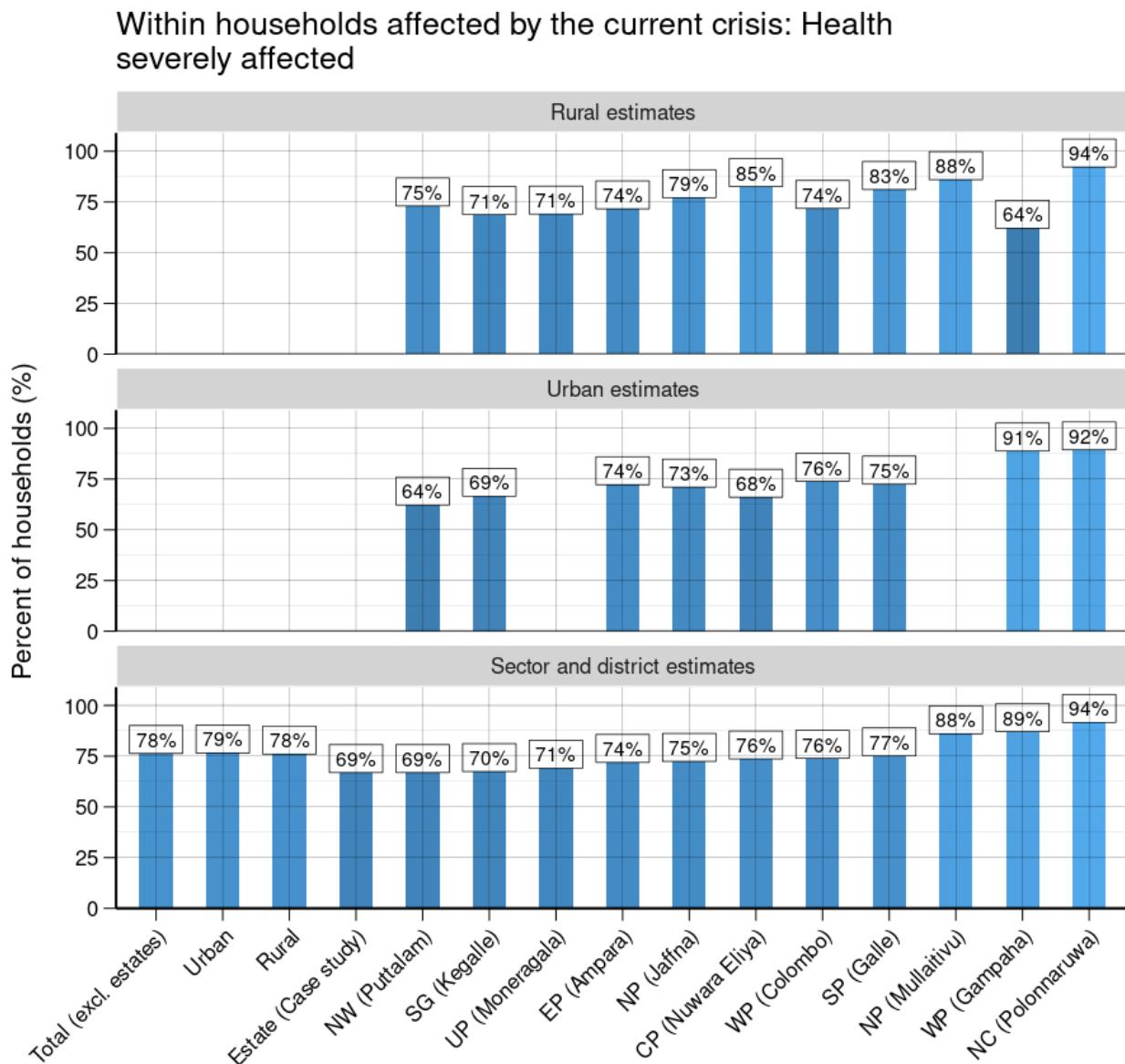


Figure 58: Within households affected by the current crisis: Food severely affected

Table 27: Within households affected by the current crisis: Food severely affected (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	93%
Household with at least one child under 18	92%
Household with at least one child under 5	94%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	92%
Household with person with disability	91%
Female respondent	92%
Female headed household	95%
Household with pregnant woman	91%
Household with university educated person	82%
Household with Samurdhi	94%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	89%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	89%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	93%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	76%

### 3.4.5 Q5: Within households affected by the current crisis: Health severely affected



n = 1976. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±6%, Urban = ±7%, Rural = ±7%, Estate = ±19%, District = ±13%, District urban/rural = ±16%

Figure 59: Within households affected by the current crisis: Health severely affected

Table 28: Within households affected by the current crisis: Health severely affected (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	78%
Household with at least one child under 18	80%
Household with at least one child under 5	80%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	80%
Household with person with disability	82%
Female respondent	79%
Female headed household	80%
Household with pregnant woman	79%
Household with university educated person	72%
Household with Samurdhi	83%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	76%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	83%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	84%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	71%

**3.4.6 Q6: Within households affected by the current crisis: Psychological well-being severely affected**

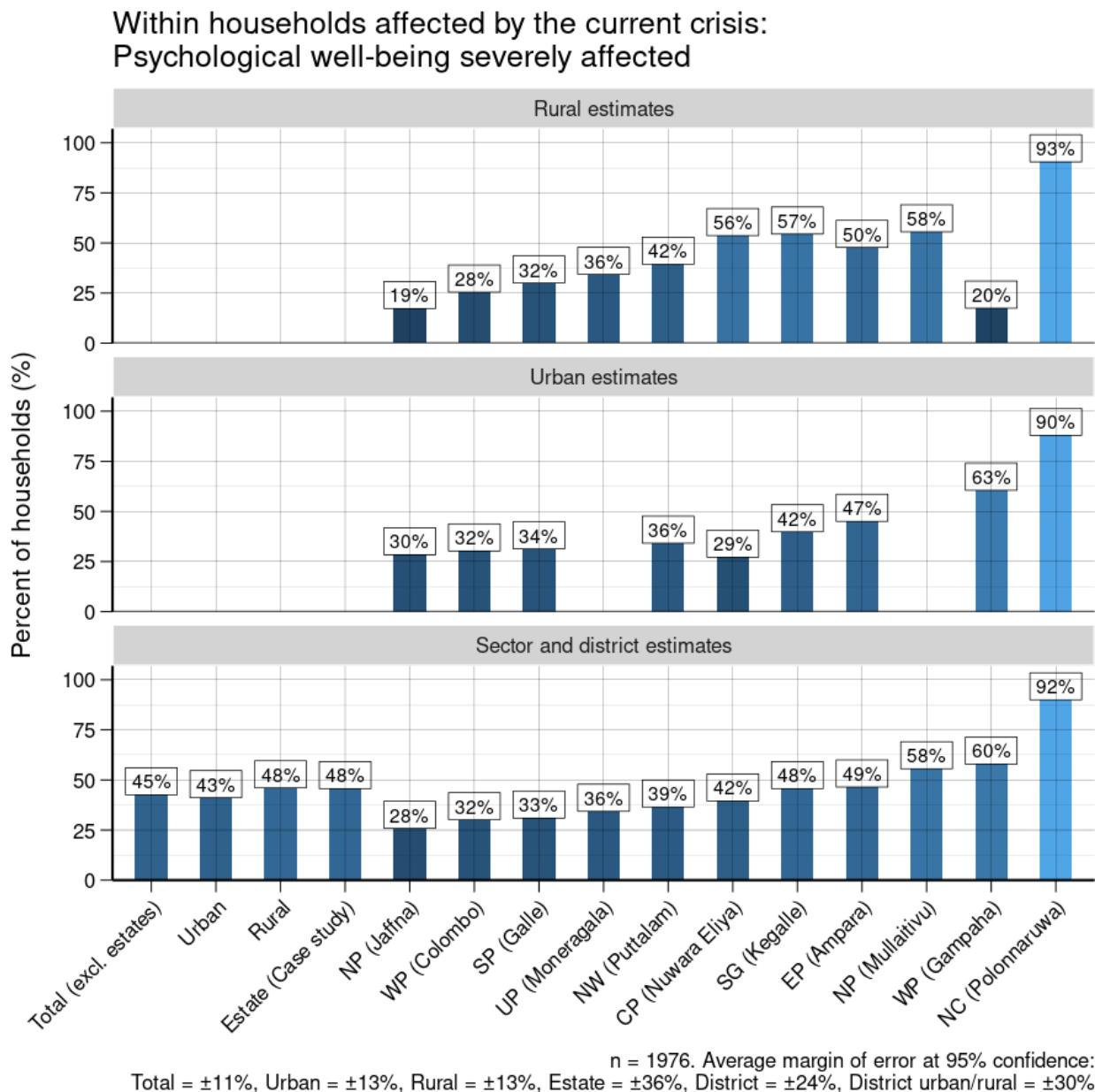


Figure 60: Within households affected by the current crisis: Psychological well-being severely affected

Table 29: Within households affected by the current crisis: Psychological well-being severely affected (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	45%
Household with at least one child under 18	51%
Household with at least one child under 5	50%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	52%
Household with person with disability	51%
Female respondent	51%
Female headed household	50%
Household with pregnant woman	40%
Household with university educated person	46%
Household with Samurdhi	52%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	42%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	53%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	55%

**3.4.7 Q7: Within households affected by the current crisis: Plans and hopes for future severely affected**

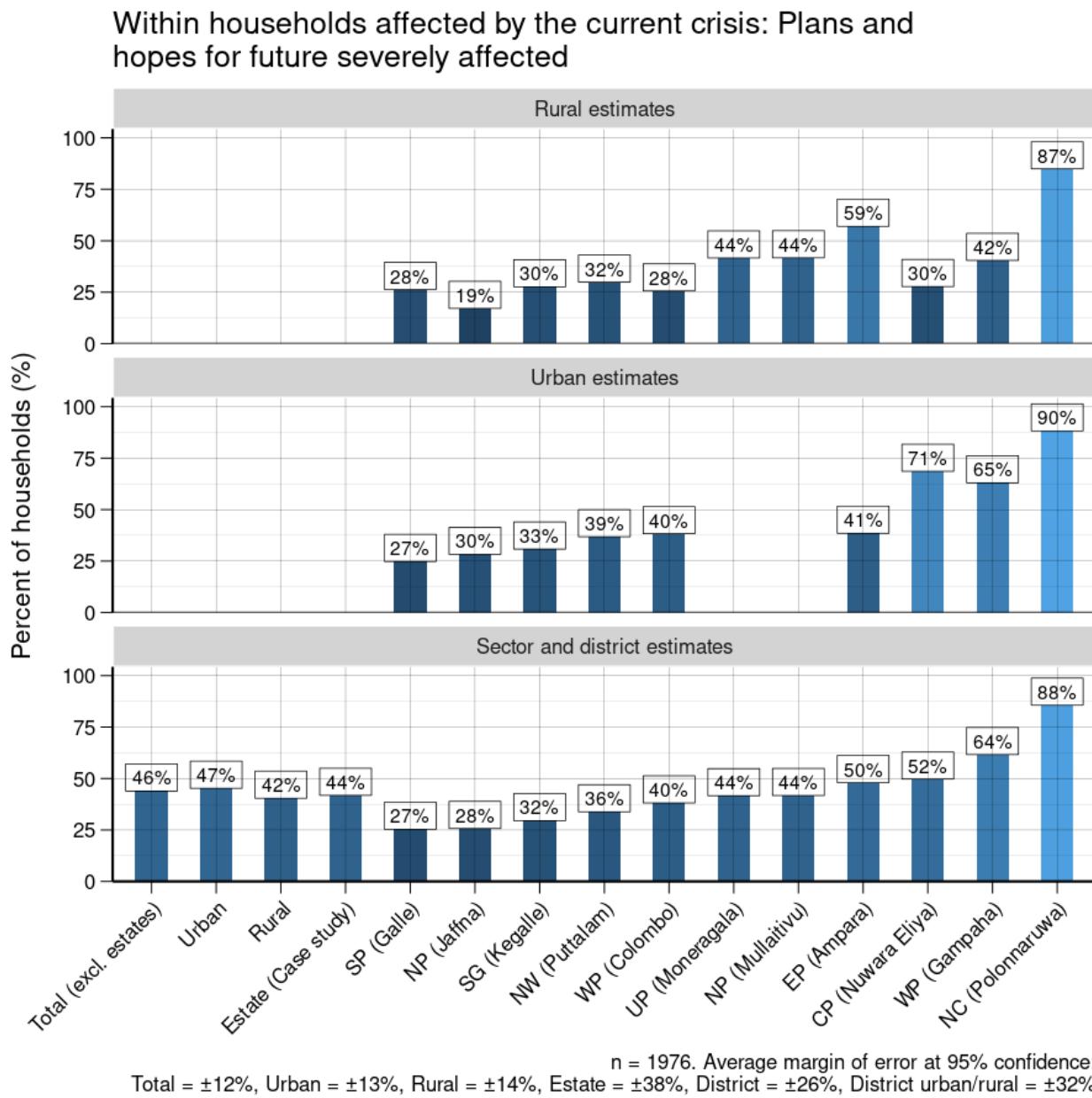
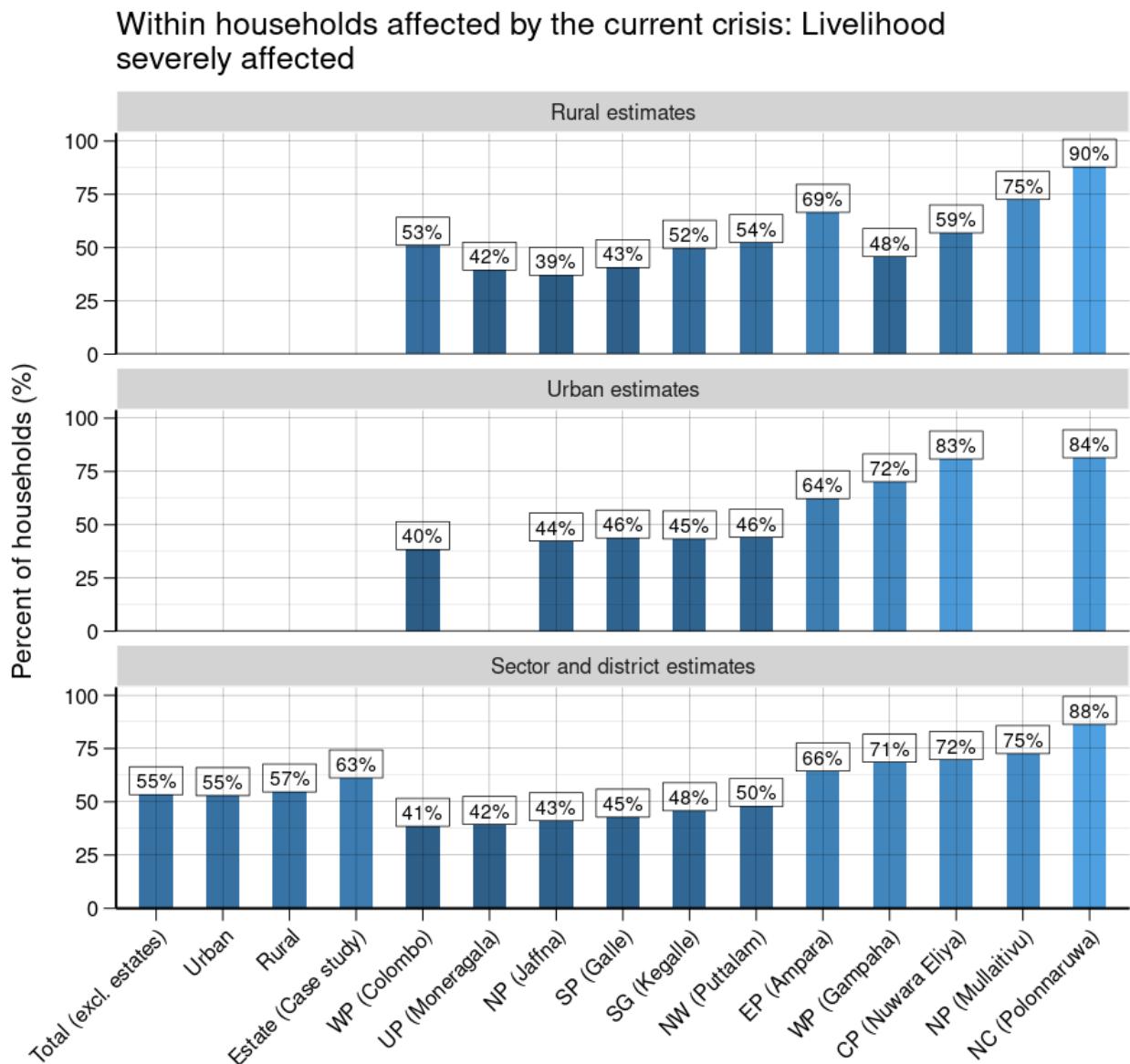


Figure 61: Within households affected by the current crisis: Plans and hopes for future severely affected

Table 30: Within households affected by the current crisis: Plans and hopes for future severely affected (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	46%
Household with at least one child under 18	53%
Household with at least one child under 5	54%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	53%
Household with person with disability	43%
Female respondent	50%
Female headed household	43%
Household with pregnant woman	51%
Household with university educated person	58%
Household with Samurdhi	45%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	38%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	57%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	41%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	68%

### 3.4.8 Q8: Within households affected by the current crisis: Livelihood severely affected



n = 1976. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±10%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±32%, District = ±22%, District urban/rural = ±27%

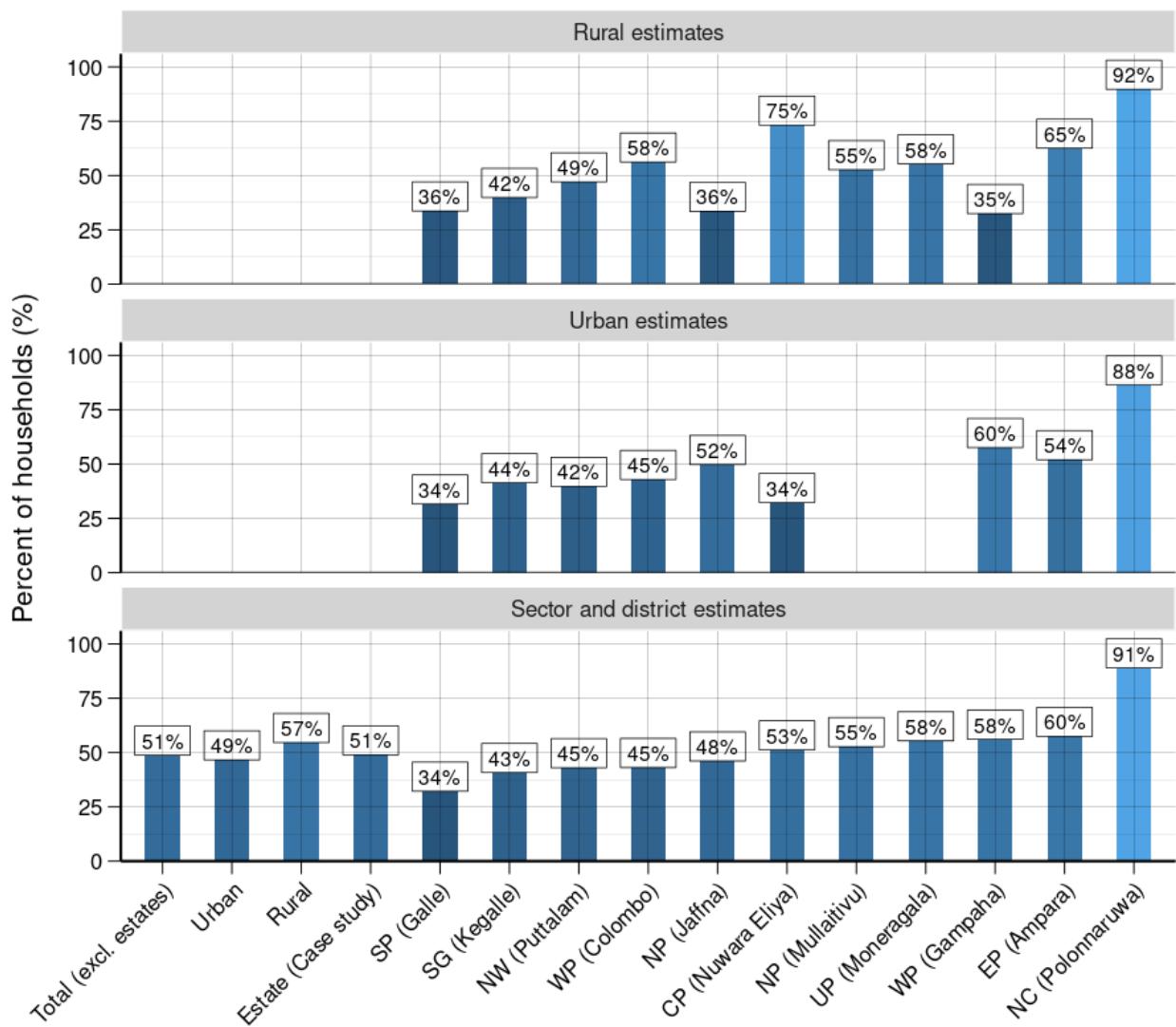
Figure 62: Within households affected by the current crisis: Livelihood severely affected

Table 31: Within households affected by the current crisis: Livelihood severely affected (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	55%
Household with at least one child under 18	61%
Household with at least one child under 5	58%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	62%
Household with person with disability	60%
Female respondent	62%
Female headed household	58%
Household with pregnant woman	54%
Household with university educated person	39%
Household with Samurdhi	67%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	55%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	74%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	62%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	57%

### 3.4.9 Q9: Within households affected by the current crisis: Nutrition severely affected

#### Within households affected by the current crisis: Nutrition severely affected



n = 1976. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:

Total = ±10%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±12%, Estate = ±31%, District = ±21%, District urban/rural = ±26%

Figure 63: Within households affected by the current crisis: Nutrition severely affected

Table 32: Within households affected by the current crisis: Nutrition severely affected (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	51%
Household with at least one child under 18	54%
Household with at least one child under 5	55%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	54%
Household with person with disability	53%
Female respondent	54%
Female headed household	50%
Household with pregnant woman	49%
Household with university educated person	43%
Household with Samurdhi	58%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	42%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	52%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	50%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	48%

### 3.4.10 Q10: Within households affected by the current crisis: WASH severely affected

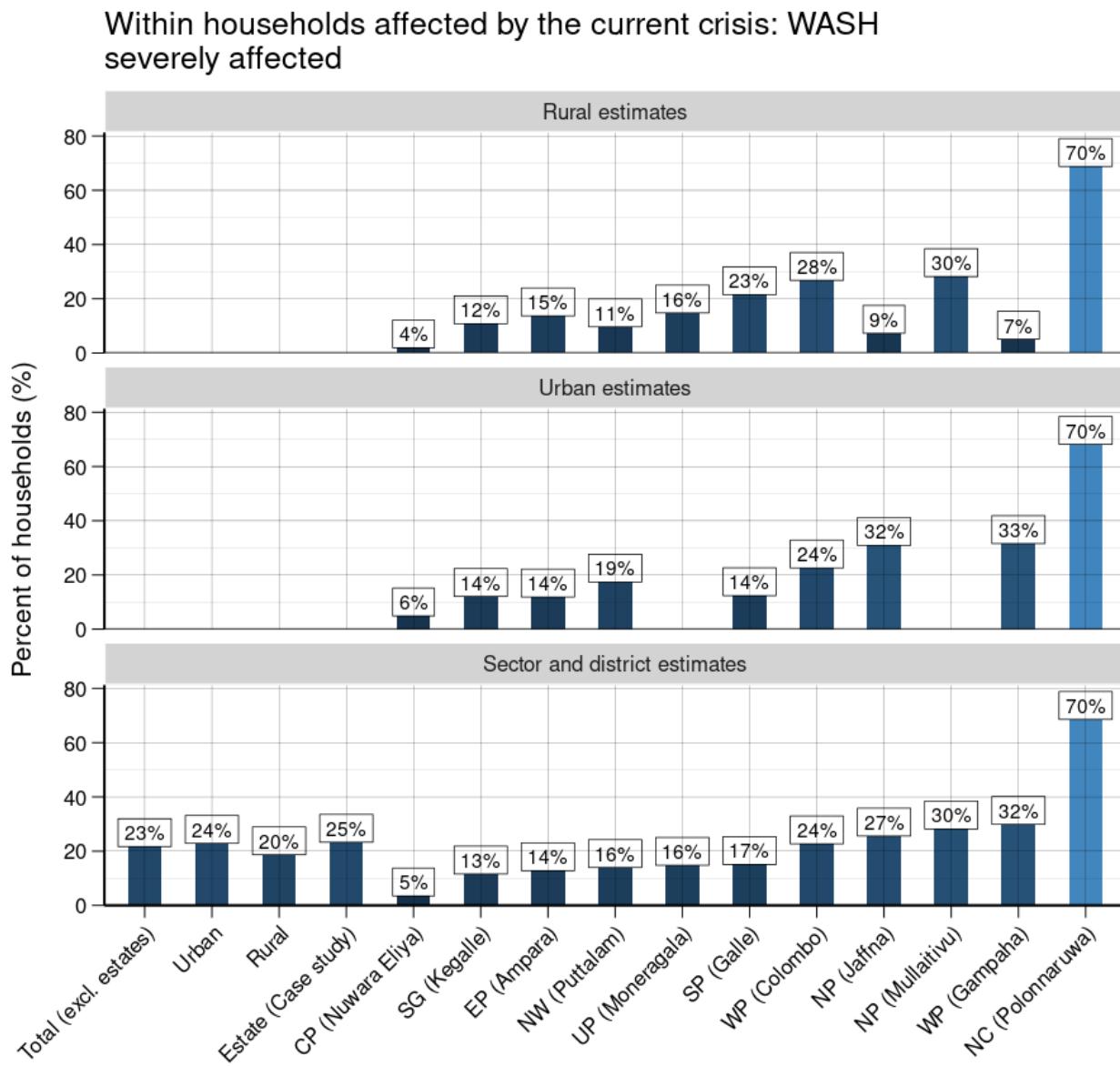
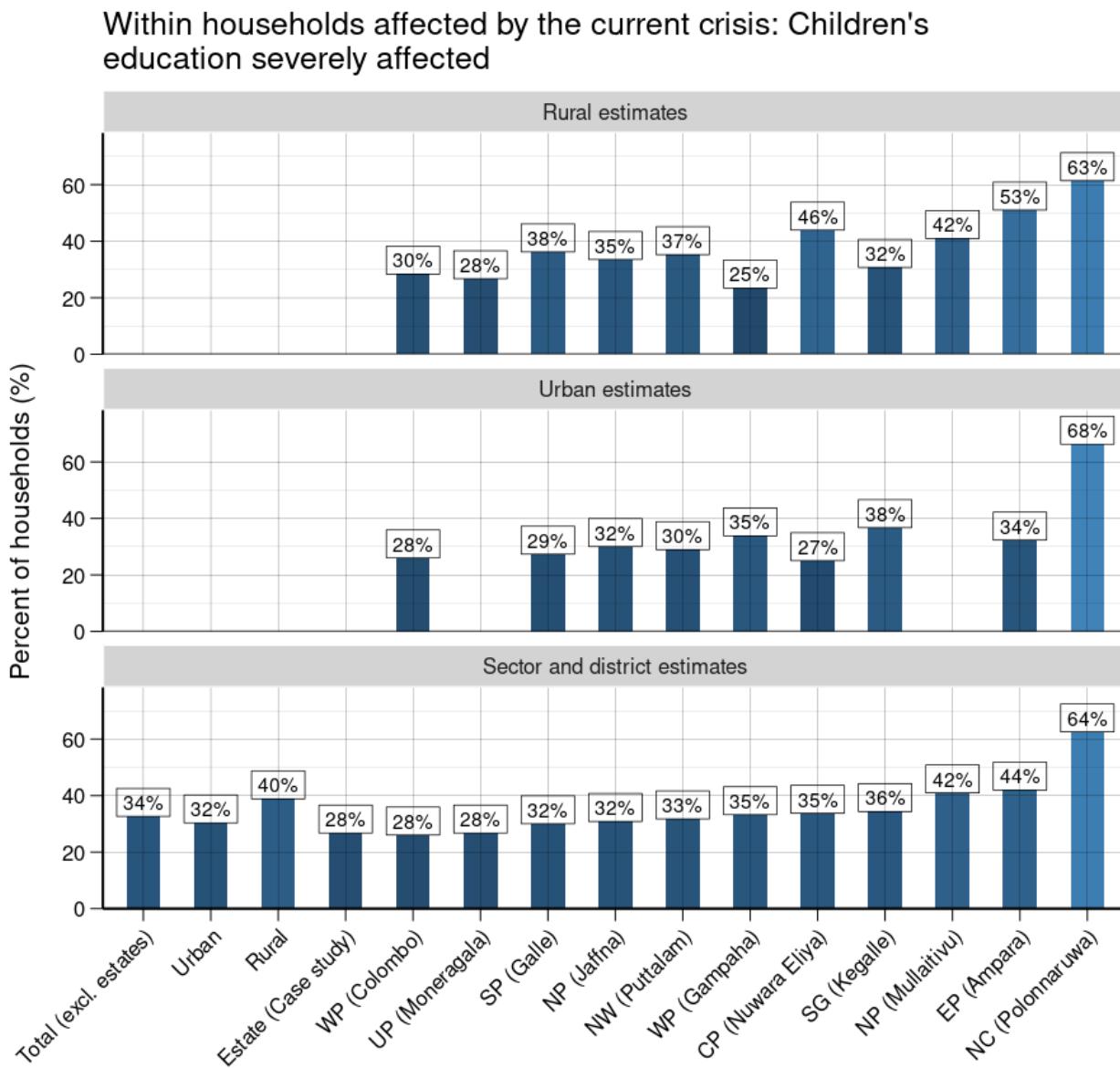


Figure 64: Within households affected by the current crisis: WASH severely affected

Table 33: Within households affected by the current crisis: WASH severely affected (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	23%
Household with at least one child under 18	25%
Household with at least one child under 5	25%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	26%
Household with person with disability	24%
Female respondent	22%
Female headed household	23%
Household with pregnant woman	22%
Household with university educated person	17%
Household with Samurdhi	23%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	14%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	32%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	18%

### 3.4.11 Q11: Within households affected by the current crisis: Children's education severely affected



n = 1976. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±8%, Urban = ±9%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±25%, District = ±18%, District urban/rural = ±22%

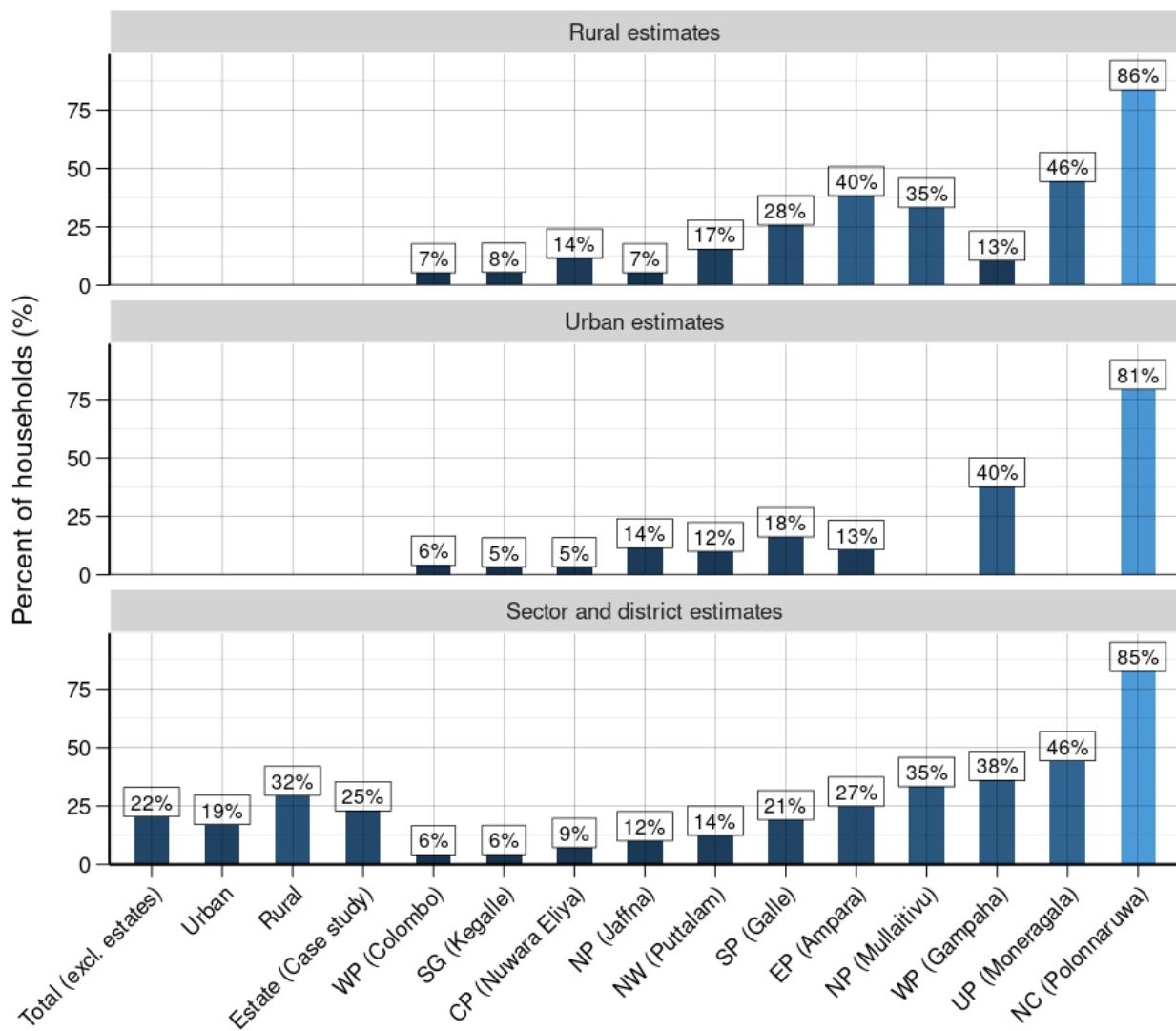
Figure 65: Within households affected by the current crisis: Children's education severely affected

Table 34: Within households affected by the current crisis: Children's education severely affected (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	34%
Household with at least one child under 18	49%
Household with at least one child under 5	47%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	53%
Household with person with disability	33%
Female respondent	41%
Female headed household	30%
Household with pregnant woman	37%
Household with university educated person	41%
Household with Samurdhi	36%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	30%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	40%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	34%

### 3.4.12 Q12: Within households affected by the current crisis: Safety and security severely affected

Within households affected by the current crisis: Safety and security severely affected



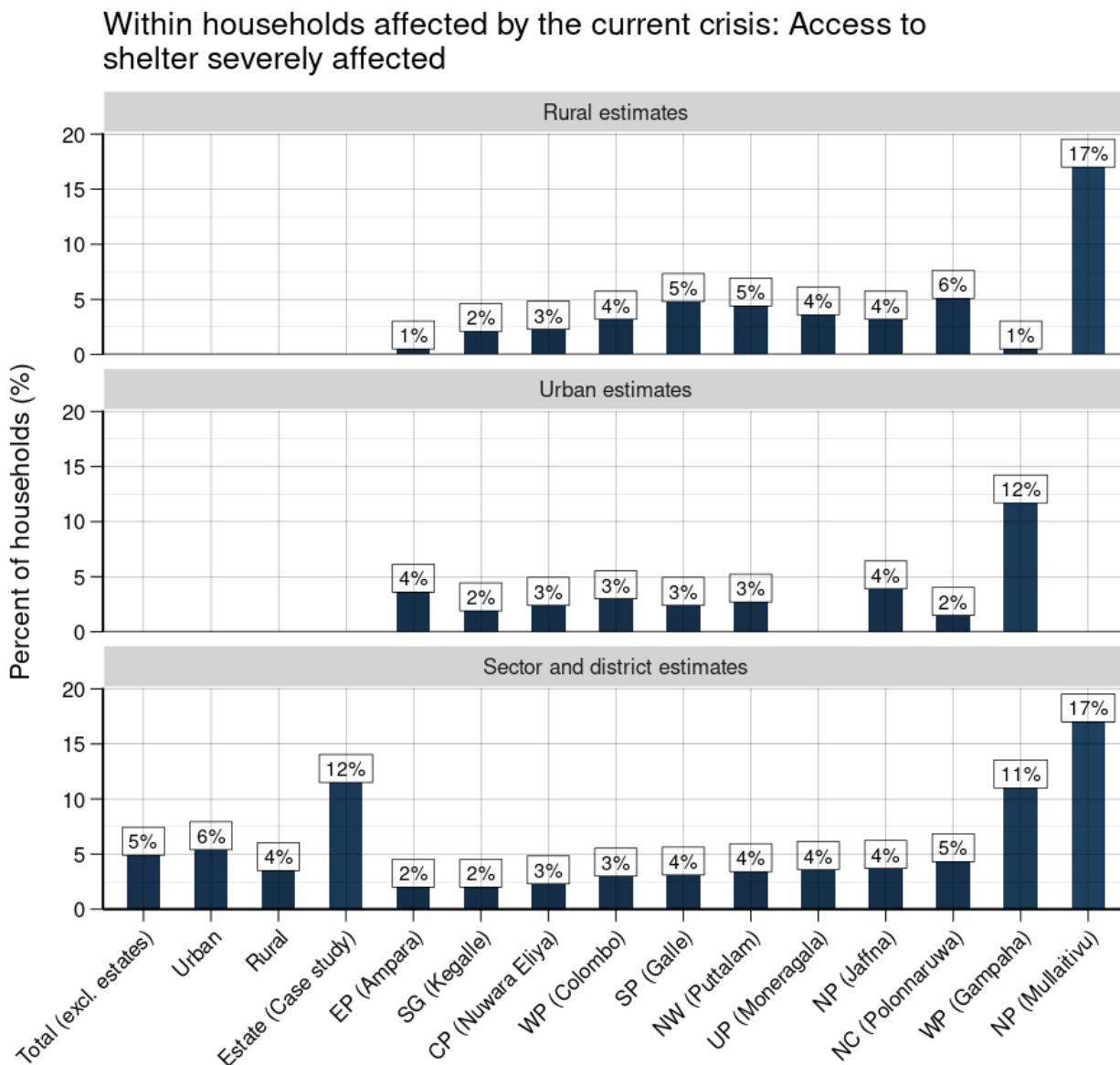
n = 1976. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±13%, Urban = ±15%, Rural = ±15%, Estate = ±42%, District = ±28%, District urban/rural = ±35%

Figure 66: Within households affected by the current crisis: Safety and security severely affected

Table 35: Within households affected by the current crisis: Safety and security severely affected (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	22%
Household with at least one child under 18	30%
Household with at least one child under 5	29%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	30%
Household with person with disability	28%
Female respondent	26%
Female headed household	25%
Household with pregnant woman	23%
Household with university educated person	31%
Household with Samurdhi	31%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	25%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	32%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	33%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	28%

**3.4.13 Q13: Within households affected by the current crisis: Access to shelter severely affected**



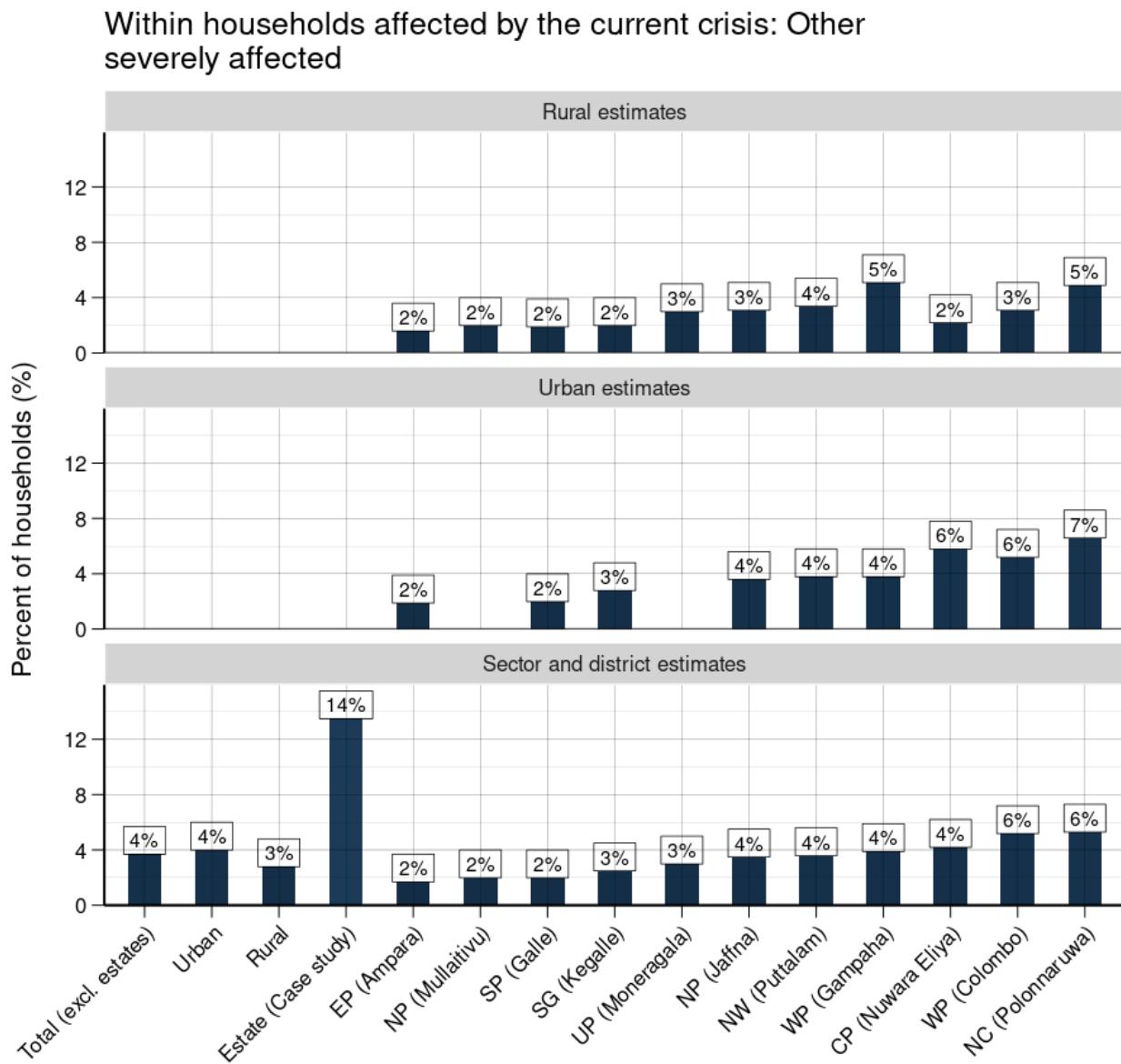
n = 1976. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±3%, Urban = ±3%, Rural = ±4%, Estate = ±10%, District = ±7%, District urban/rural = ±9%

Figure 67: Within households affected by the current crisis: Access to shelter severely affected

Table 36: Within households affected by the current crisis: Access to shelter severely affected (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	5%
Household with at least one child under 18	7%
Household with at least one child under 5	7%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	7%
Household with person with disability	6%
Female respondent	5%
Female headed household	3%
Household with pregnant woman	4%
Household with university educated person	4%
Household with Samurdhi	6%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	5%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	10%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	6%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	6%

**3.4.14 Q14: Within households affected by the current crisis: Other severely affected**



n = 1976. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total =  $\pm 2\%$ , Urban =  $\pm 2\%$ , Rural =  $\pm 3\%$ , Estate =  $\pm 6\%$ , District =  $\pm 4\%$ , District urban/rural =  $\pm 5\%$

Figure 68: Within households affected by the current crisis: Other severely affected

Table 37: Within households affected by the current crisis: Other severely affected (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	4%
Household with at least one child under 18	3%
Household with at least one child under 5	4%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	3%
Household with person with disability	4%
Female respondent	4%
Female headed household	3%
Household with pregnant woman	8%
Household with university educated person	6%
Household with Samurdhi	4%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	3%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	5%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	6%

### 3.4.15 Q15: Household access to cooking fuel worsened because of the crisis

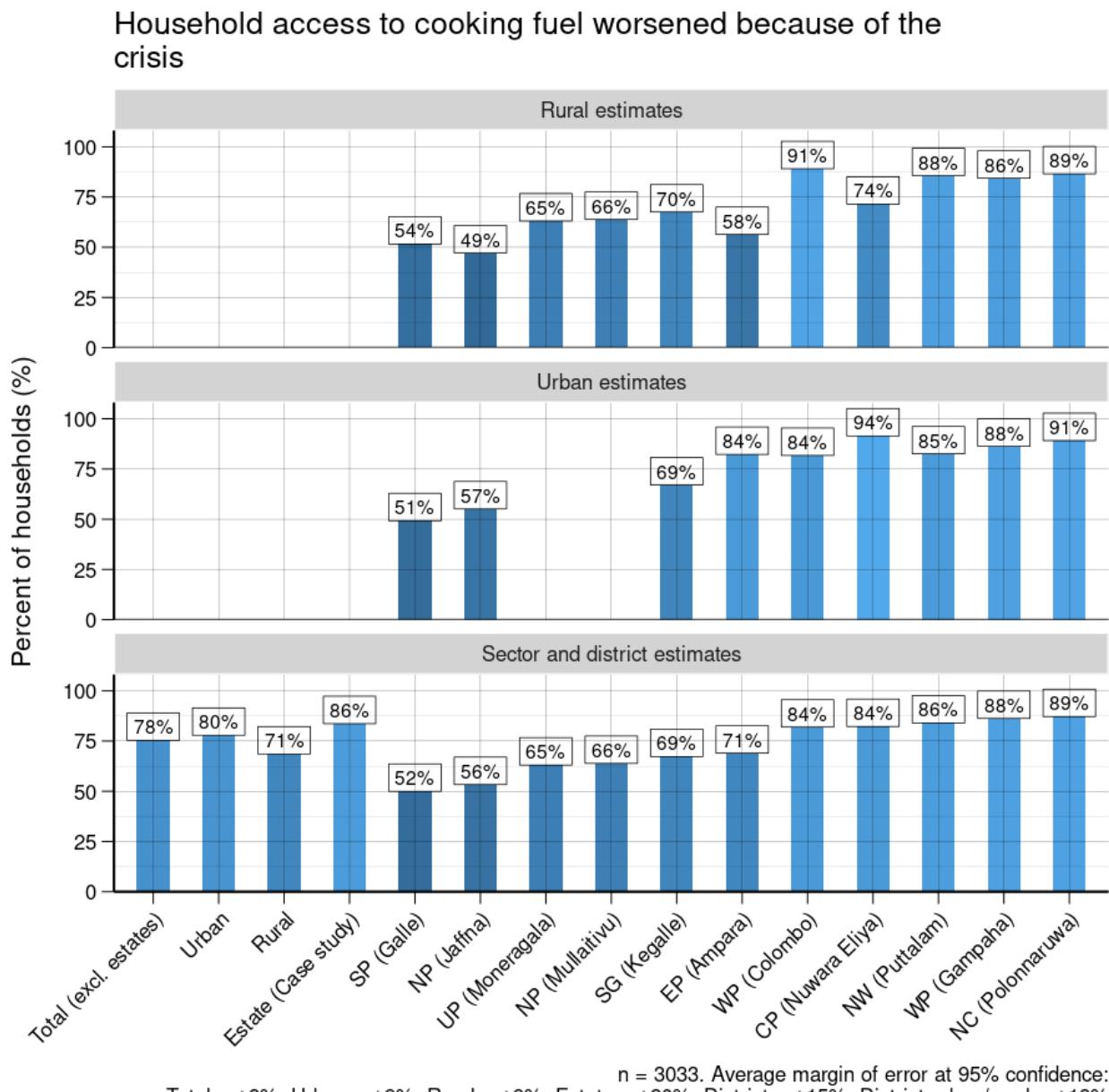


Figure 69: Household access to cooking fuel worsened because of the crisis

Table 38: Household access to cooking fuel worsened because of the crisis (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	78%
Household with at least one child under 18	79%
Household with at least one child under 5	80%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	79%
Household with person with disability	77%
Female respondent	77%
Female headed household	73%
Household with pregnant woman	77%
Household with university educated person	77%
Household with Samurdhi	73%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	61%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	82%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	68%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	77%

### 3.4.16 Q16: Household access to food worsened because of the crisis

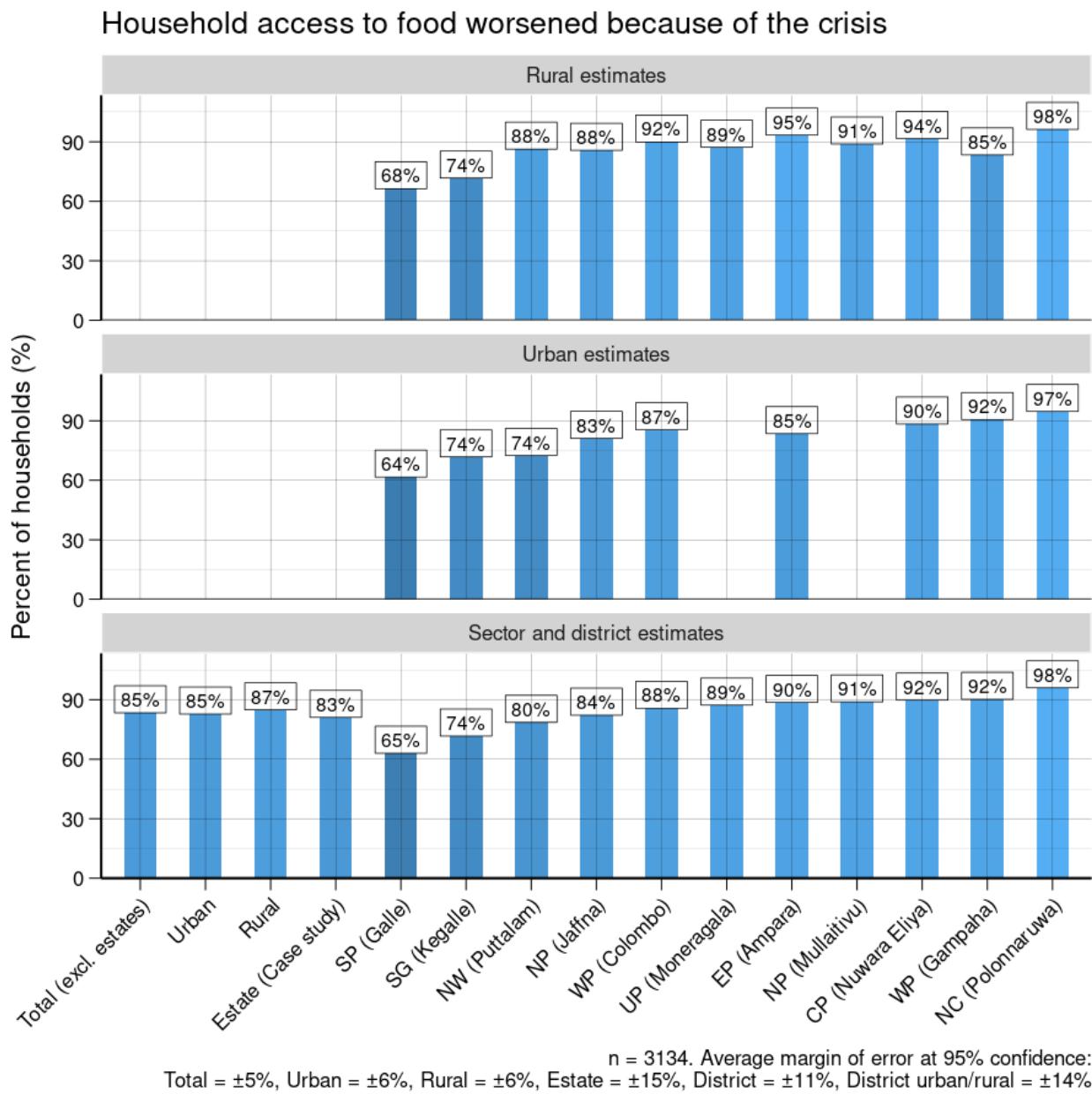


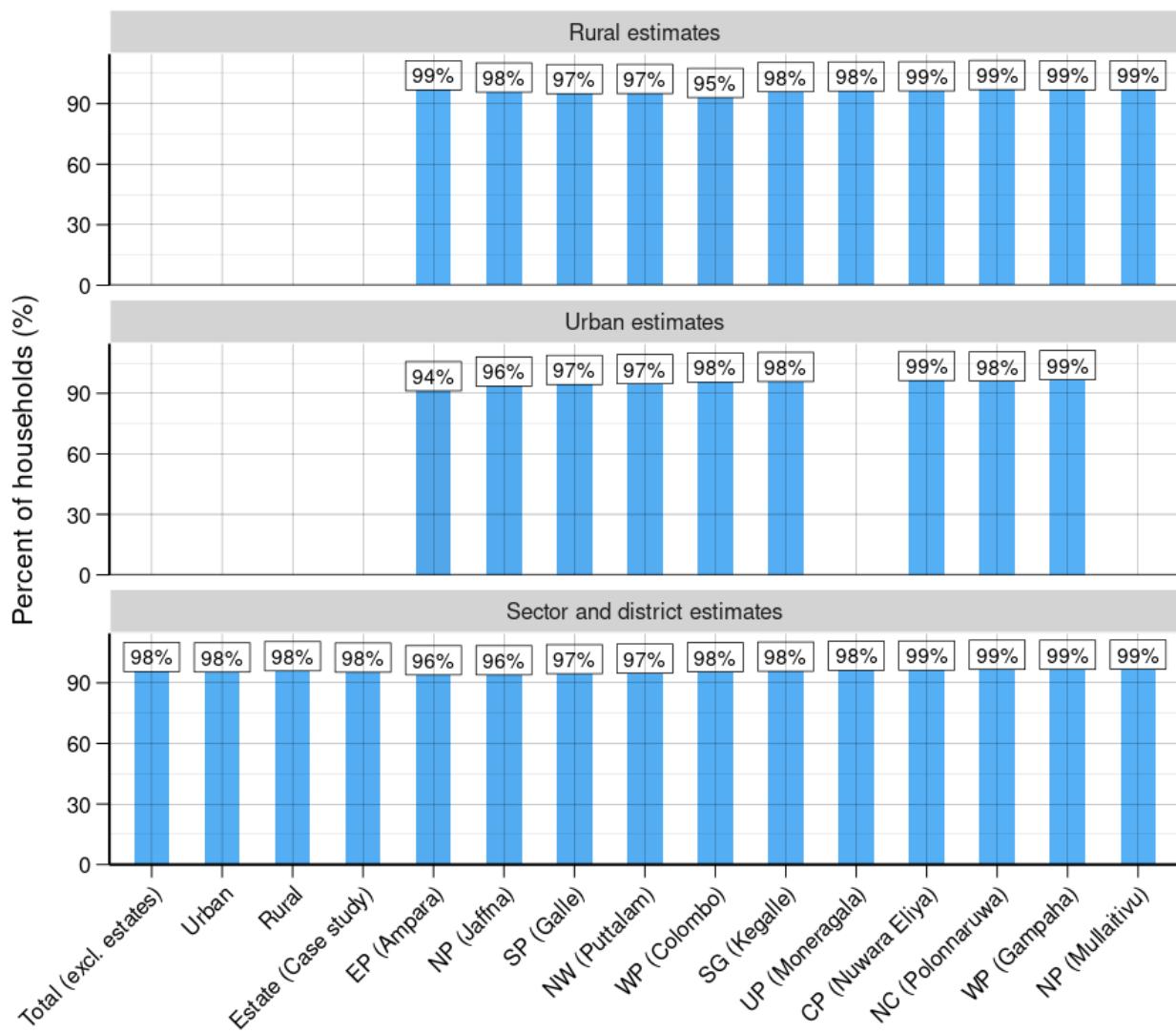
Figure 70: Household access to food worsened because of the crisis

Table 39: Household access to food worsened because of the crisis (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	85%
Household with at least one child under 18	86%
Household with at least one child under 5	87%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	87%
Household with person with disability	86%
Female respondent	87%
Female headed household	84%
Household with pregnant woman	85%
Household with university educated person	75%
Household with Samurdhi	88%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	74%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	89%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	86%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	68%

**3.4.17 Q17: Within households with worsened access to food: Because of food price increase**

Within households with worsened access to food: Because of food price increase



n = 1653. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±1%, Urban = ±2%, Rural = ±2%, Estate = ±4%, District = ±3%, District urban/rural = ±3%

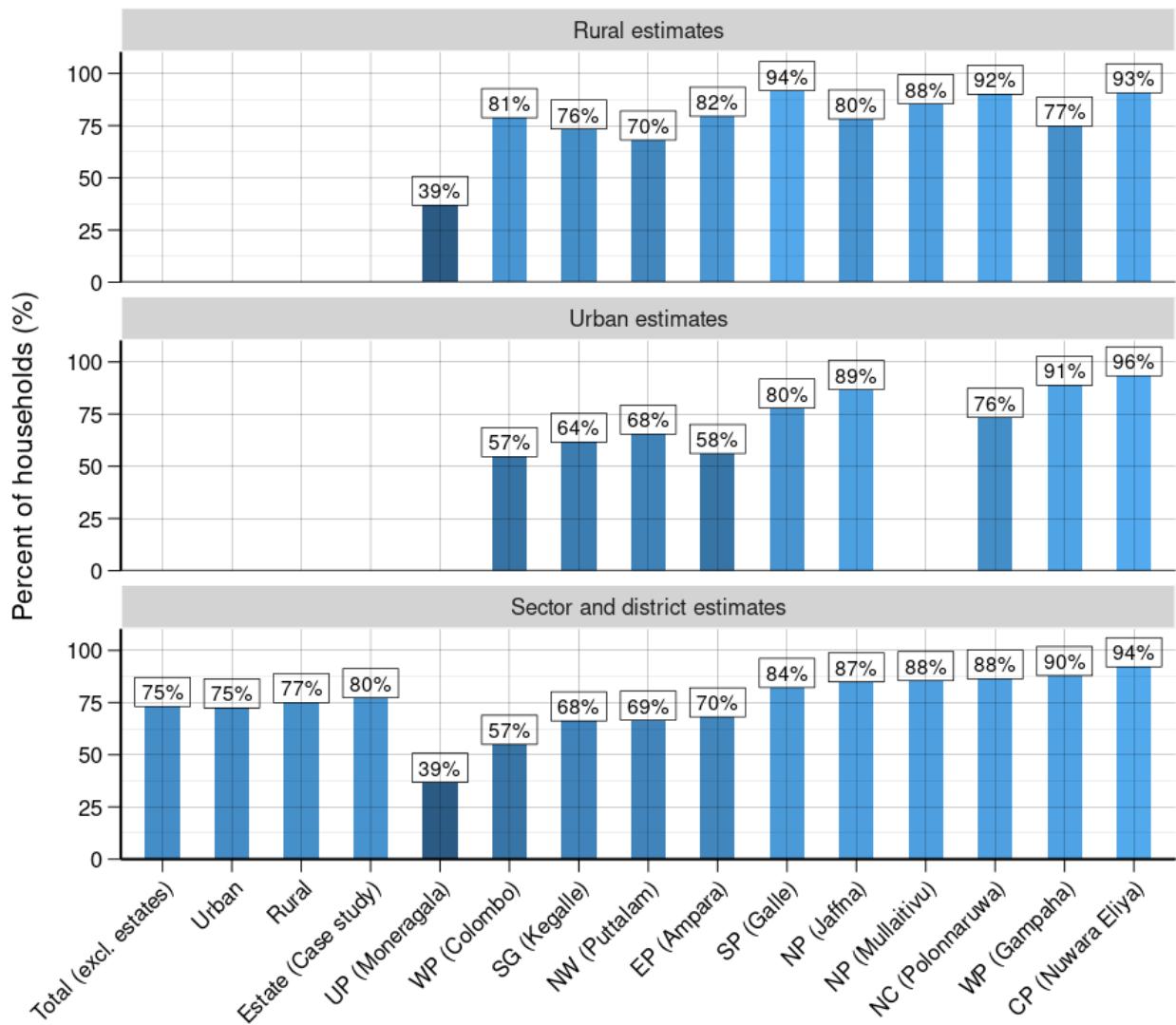
Figure 71: Within households with worsened access to food: Because of food price increase

Table 40: Within households with worsened access to food: Because of food price increase (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	98%
Household with at least one child under 18	98%
Household with at least one child under 5	99%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	98%
Household with person with disability	98%
Female respondent	98%
Female headed household	98%
Household with pregnant woman	98%
Household with university educated person	98%
Household with Samurdhi	98%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	96%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	101%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	97%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	99%

**3.4.18 Q18: Within households with worsened access to food: Because of income reduction**

Within households with worsened access to food: Because of income reduction



n = 1653. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±25%, District = ±19%, District urban/rural = ±23%

Figure 72: Within households with worsened access to food: Because of income reduction

Table 41: Within households with worsened access to food: Because of income reduction (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	75%
Household with at least one child under 18	81%
Household with at least one child under 5	77%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	82%
Household with person with disability	85%
Female respondent	79%
Female headed household	82%
Household with pregnant woman	70%
Household with university educated person	58%
Household with Samurdhi	90%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	83%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	87%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	90%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	52%

**3.4.19 Q19: Within households with worsened access to food: Because of no food available in local market**

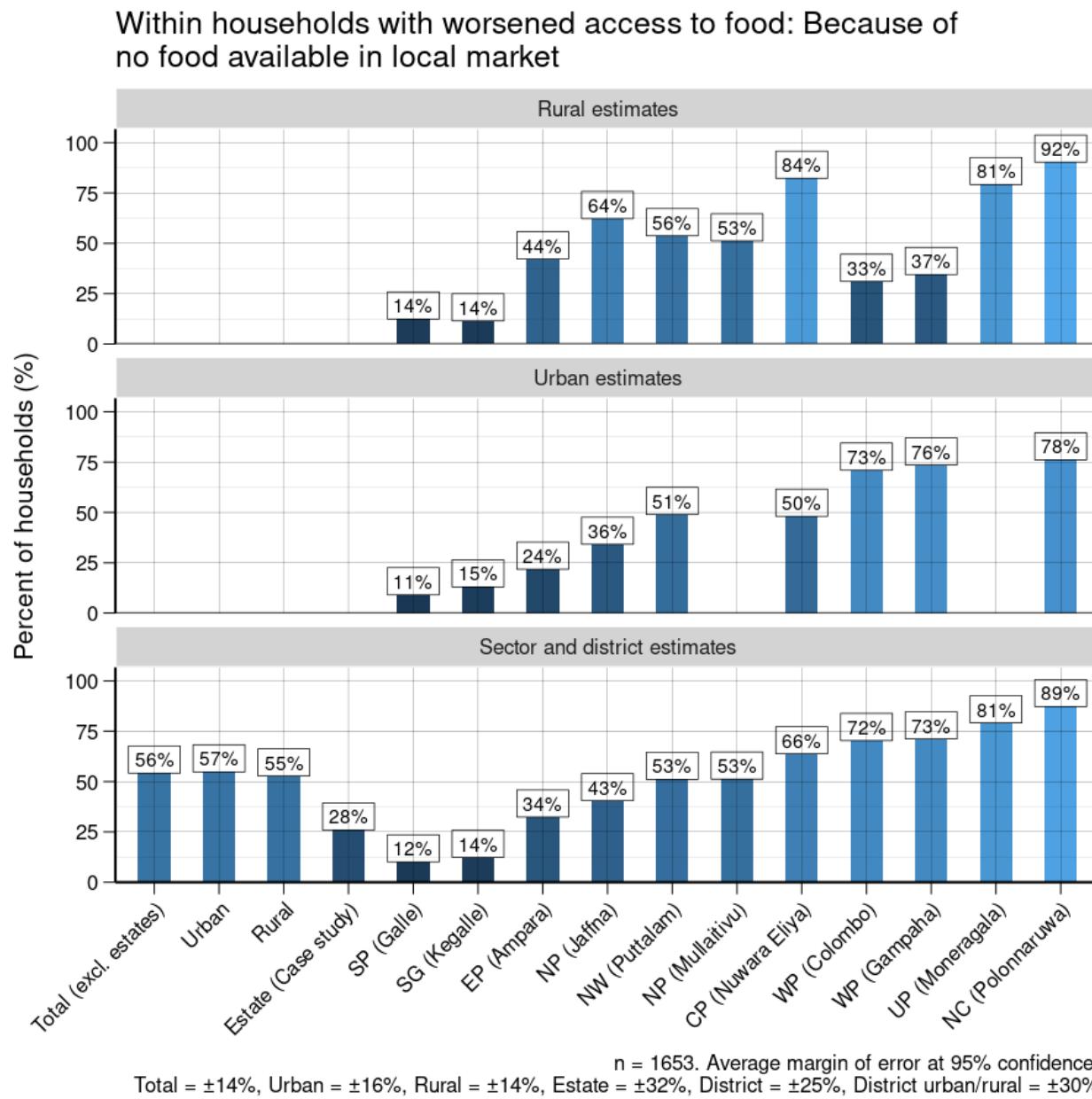
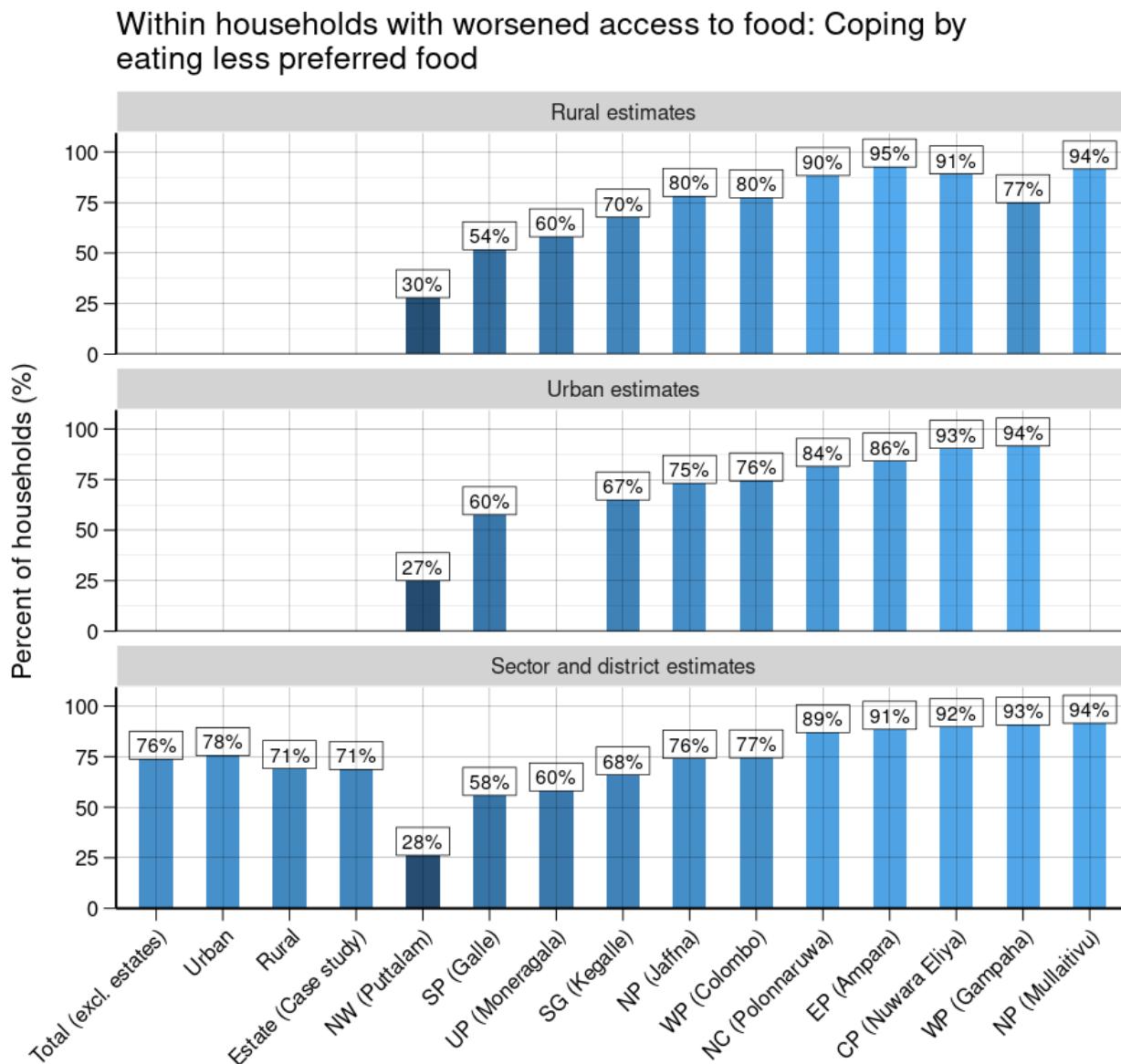


Figure 73: Within households with worsened access to food: Because of no food available in local market

Table 42: Within households with worsened access to food: Because of no food available in local market (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	56%
Household with at least one child under 18	55%
Household with at least one child under 5	54%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	54%
Household with person with disability	51%
Female respondent	53%
Female headed household	53%
Household with pregnant woman	41%
Household with university educated person	43%
Household with Samurdhi	54%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	62%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	40%

### 3.4.20 Q20: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by eating less preferred food



n = 2601. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:

Total = ±10%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±24%, District = ±18%, District urban/rural = ±22%

Figure 74: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by eating less preferred food

Table 43: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by eating less preferred food (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	76%
Household with at least one child under 18	79%
Household with at least one child under 5	78%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	79%
Household with person with disability	78%
Female respondent	77%
Female headed household	76%
Household with pregnant woman	65%
Household with university educated person	68%
Household with Samurdhi	81%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	79%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	72%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	82%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	58%

**3.4.21 Q21: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by limiting portions at mealtime**

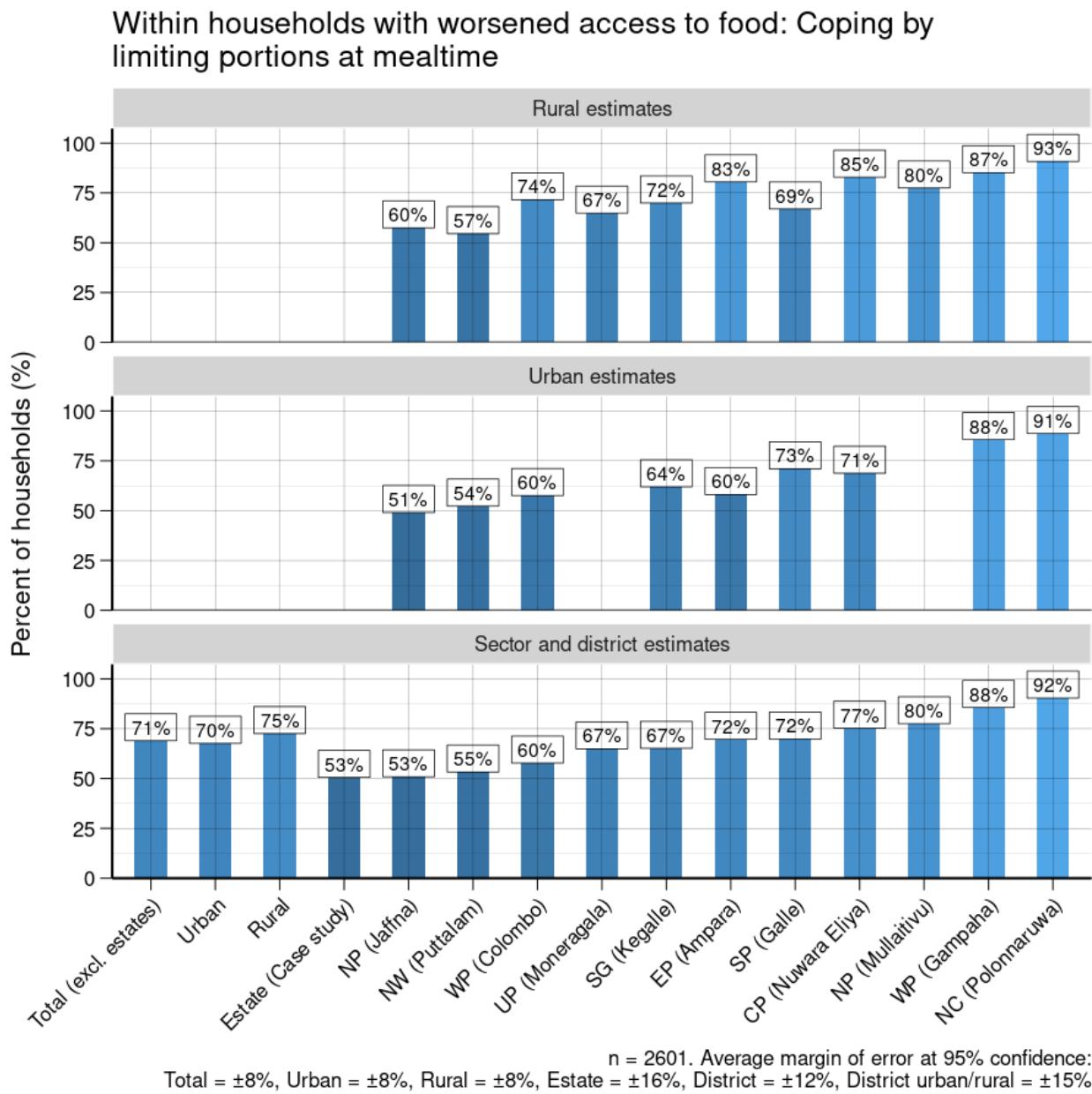


Figure 75: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by limiting portions at mealtime

Table 44: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by limiting portions at mealtime (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	71%
Household with at least one child under 18	72%
Household with at least one child under 5	70%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	72%
Household with person with disability	72%
Female respondent	73%
Female headed household	74%
Household with pregnant woman	67%
Household with university educated person	64%
Household with Samurdhi	73%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	69%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	72%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	74%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	54%

**3.4.22 Q22: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by reducing number of meals per day**

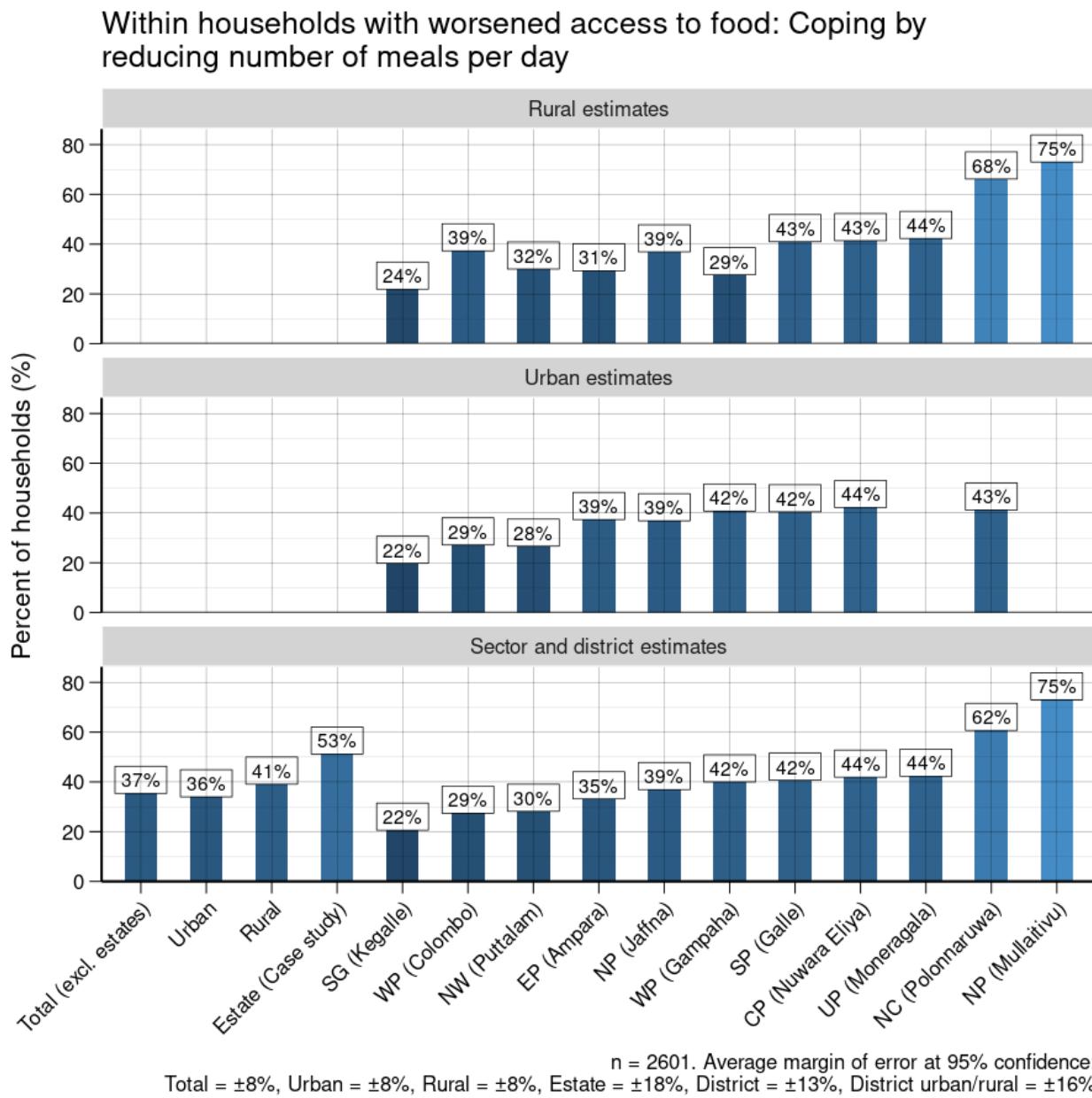


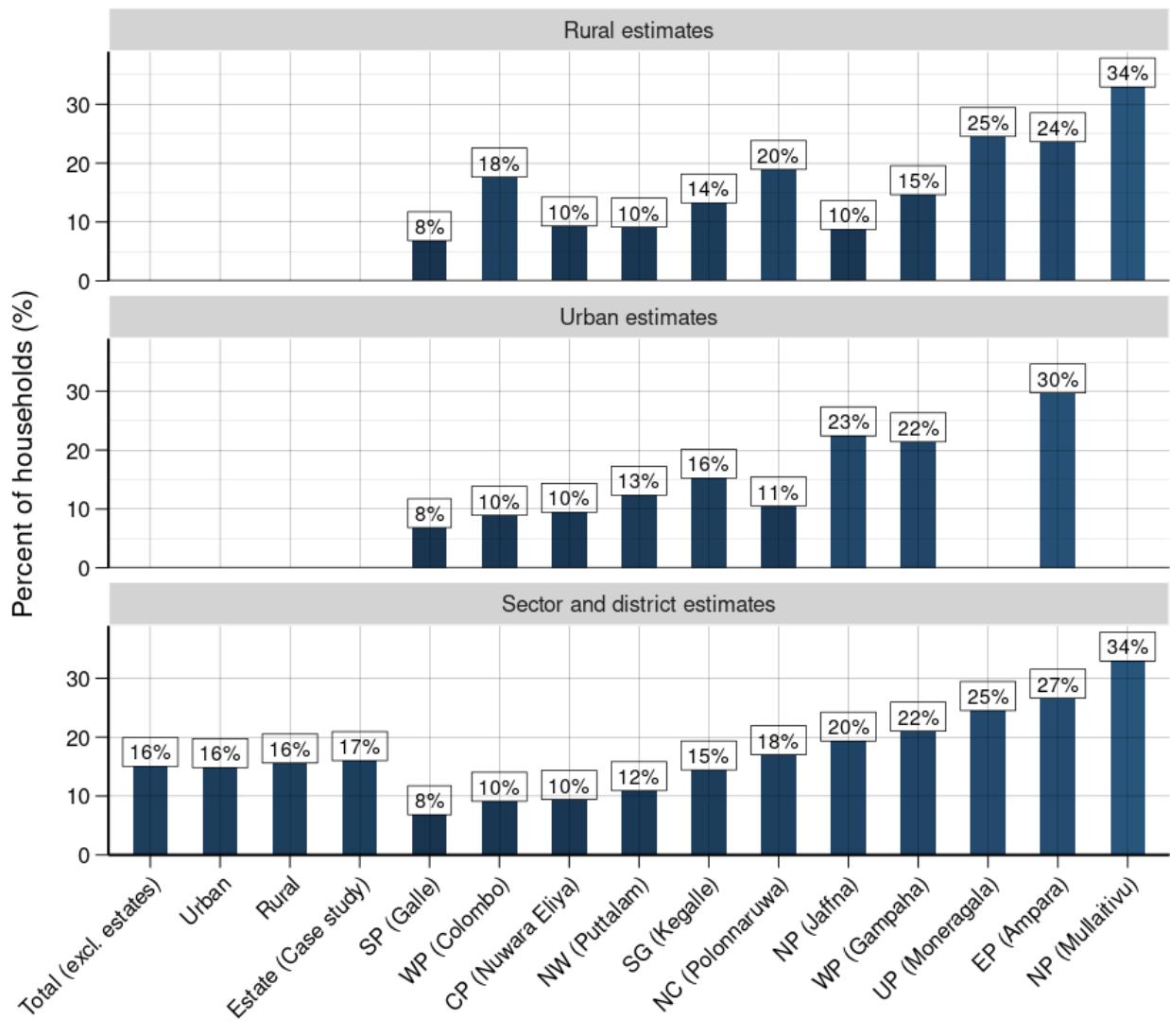
Figure 76: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by reducing number of meals per day

Table 45: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by reducing number of meals per day (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	37%
Household with at least one child under 18	37%
Household with at least one child under 5	36%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	38%
Household with person with disability	38%
Female respondent	38%
Female headed household	44%
Household with pregnant woman	29%
Household with university educated person	28%
Household with Samurdhi	45%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	41%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	33%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	55%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	18%

**3.4.23 Q23: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by borrowing food from friends and relatives**

Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by borrowing food from friends and relatives



n = 2601. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±5%, Urban = ±5%, Rural = ±5%, Estate = ±12%, District = ±9%, District urban/rural = ±11%

Figure 77: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by borrowing food from friends and relatives

Table 46: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by borrowing food from friends and relatives (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	16%
Household with at least one child under 18	16%
Household with at least one child under 5	16%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	16%
Household with person with disability	17%
Female respondent	16%
Female headed household	21%
Household with pregnant woman	18%
Household with university educated person	9%
Household with Samurdhi	23%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	18%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	18%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	23%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	6%

**3.4.24 Q24: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by limiting adult intake for children to eat**

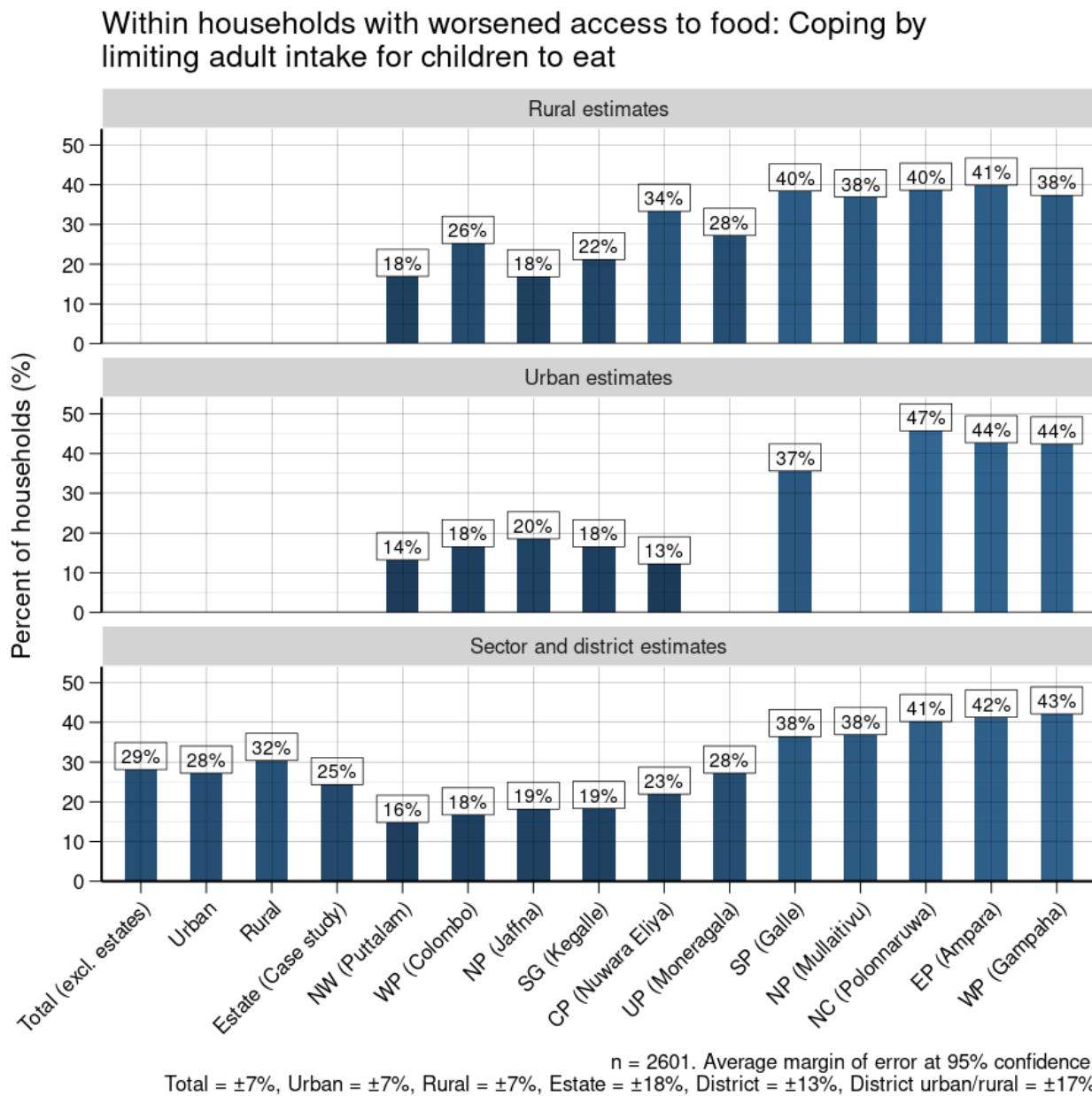


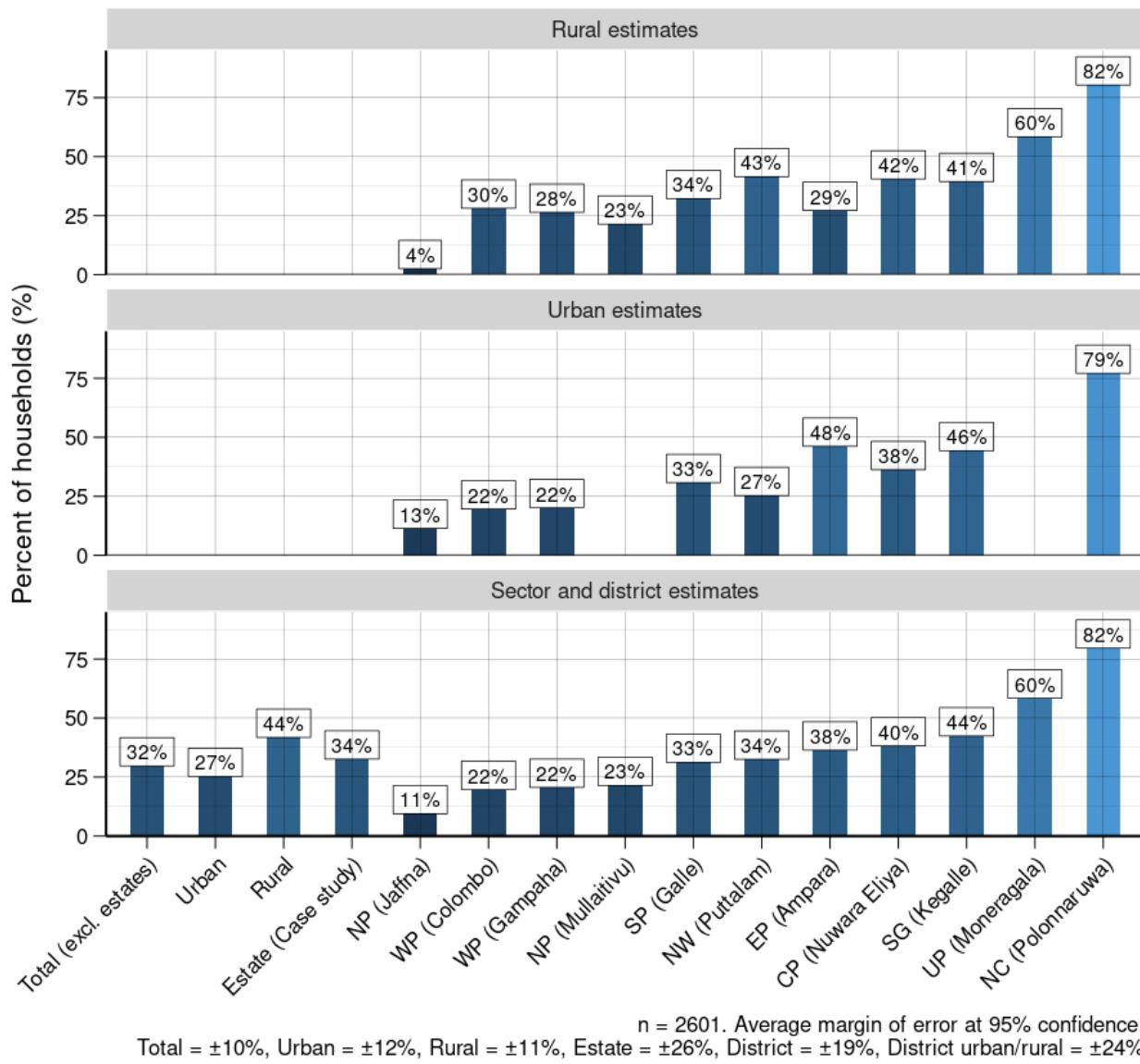
Figure 78: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by limiting adult intake for children to eat

Table 47: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by limiting adult intake for children to eat (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	29%
Household with at least one child under 18	39%
Household with at least one child under 5	42%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	40%
Household with person with disability	29%
Female respondent	30%
Female headed household	23%
Household with pregnant woman	34%
Household with university educated person	20%
Household with Samurdhi	33%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	27%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	39%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	24%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	28%

**3.4.25 Q25: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by increasing home gardening, livestock rearing, fishing**

Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by increasing home gardening, livestock rearing, fishing



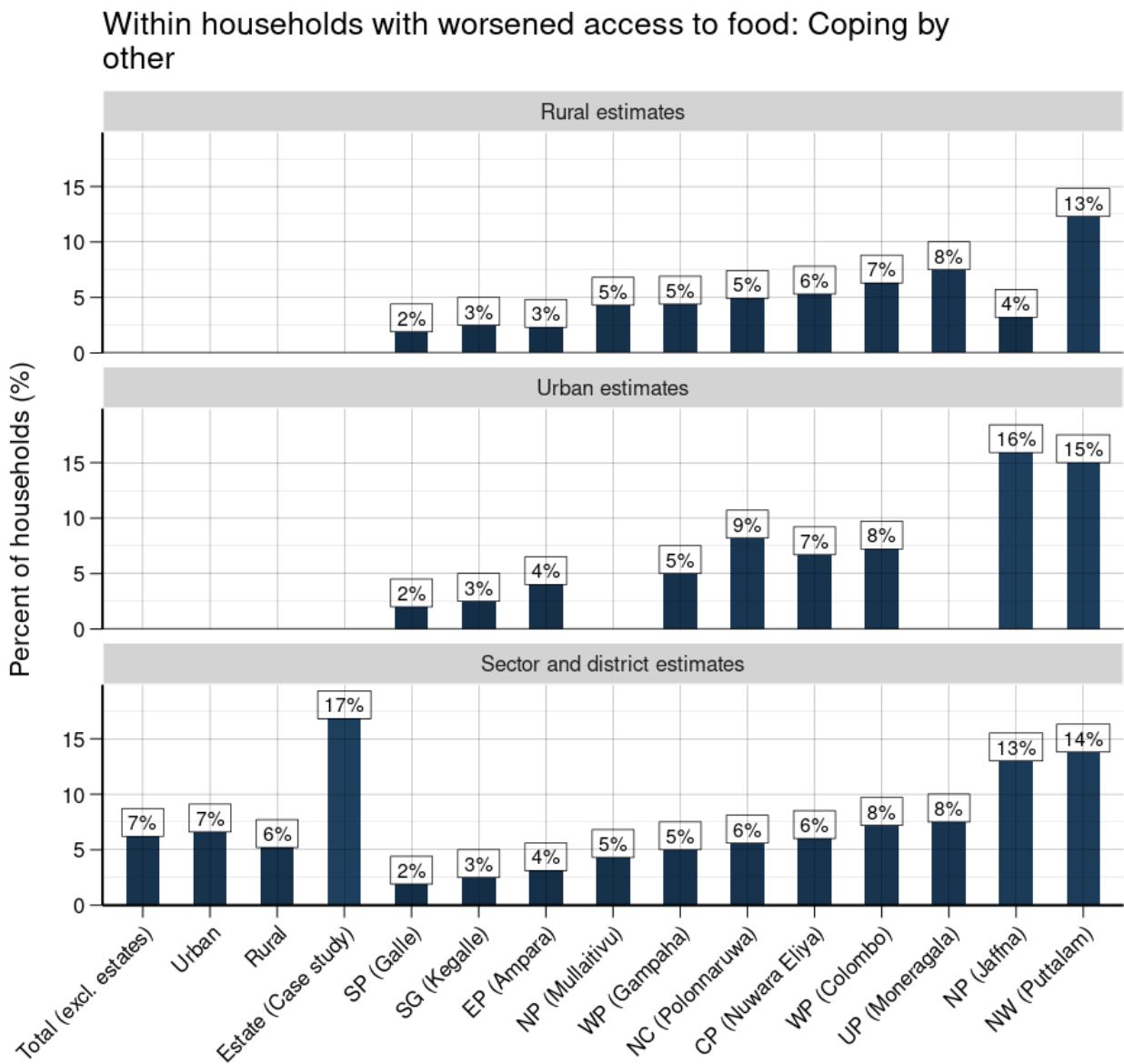
n = 2601. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±10%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±26%, District = ±19%, District urban/rural = ±24%

Figure 79: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by increasing home gardening, livestock rearing, fishing

Table 48: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by increasing home gardening, livestock rearing, fishing (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	32%
Household with at least one child under 18	32%
Household with at least one child under 5	30%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	33%
Household with person with disability	30%
Female respondent	33%
Female headed household	25%
Household with pregnant woman	41%
Household with university educated person	41%
Household with Samurdhi	32%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	52%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	25%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	32%

### 3.4.26 Q26: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by other



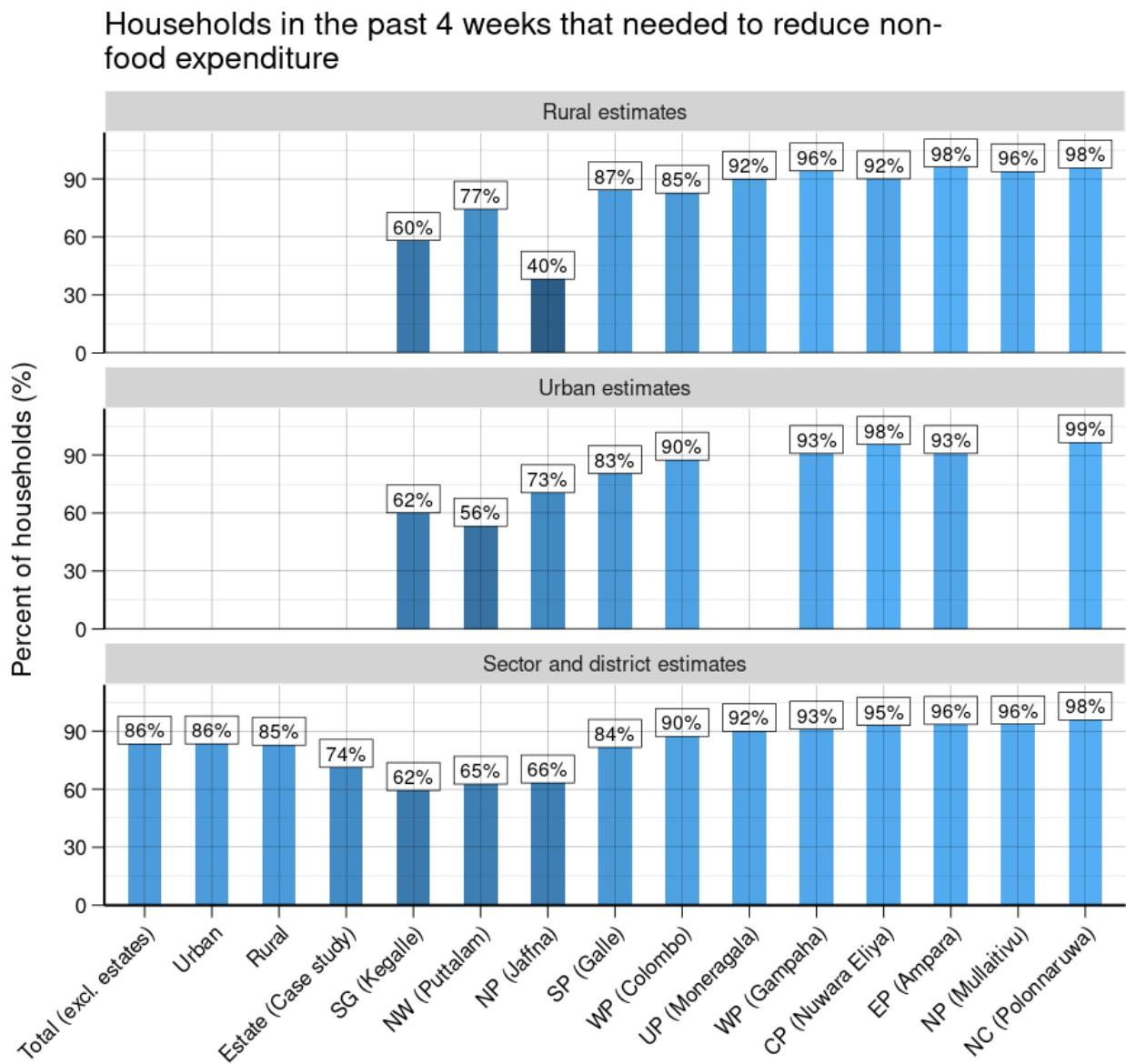
n = 2601. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total =  $\pm 3\%$ , Urban =  $\pm 3\%$ , Rural =  $\pm 3\%$ , Estate =  $\pm 7\%$ , District =  $\pm 5\%$ , District urban/rural =  $\pm 6\%$

Figure 80: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by other

Table 49: Within households with worsened access to food: Coping by other (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	7%
Household with at least one child under 18	7%
Household with at least one child under 5	6%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	6%
Household with person with disability	6%
Female respondent	7%
Female headed household	6%
Household with pregnant woman	8%
Household with university educated person	10%
Household with Samurdhi	6%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	5%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	10%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	8%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	15%

**3.4.27 Q27: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to reduce non-food expenditure**



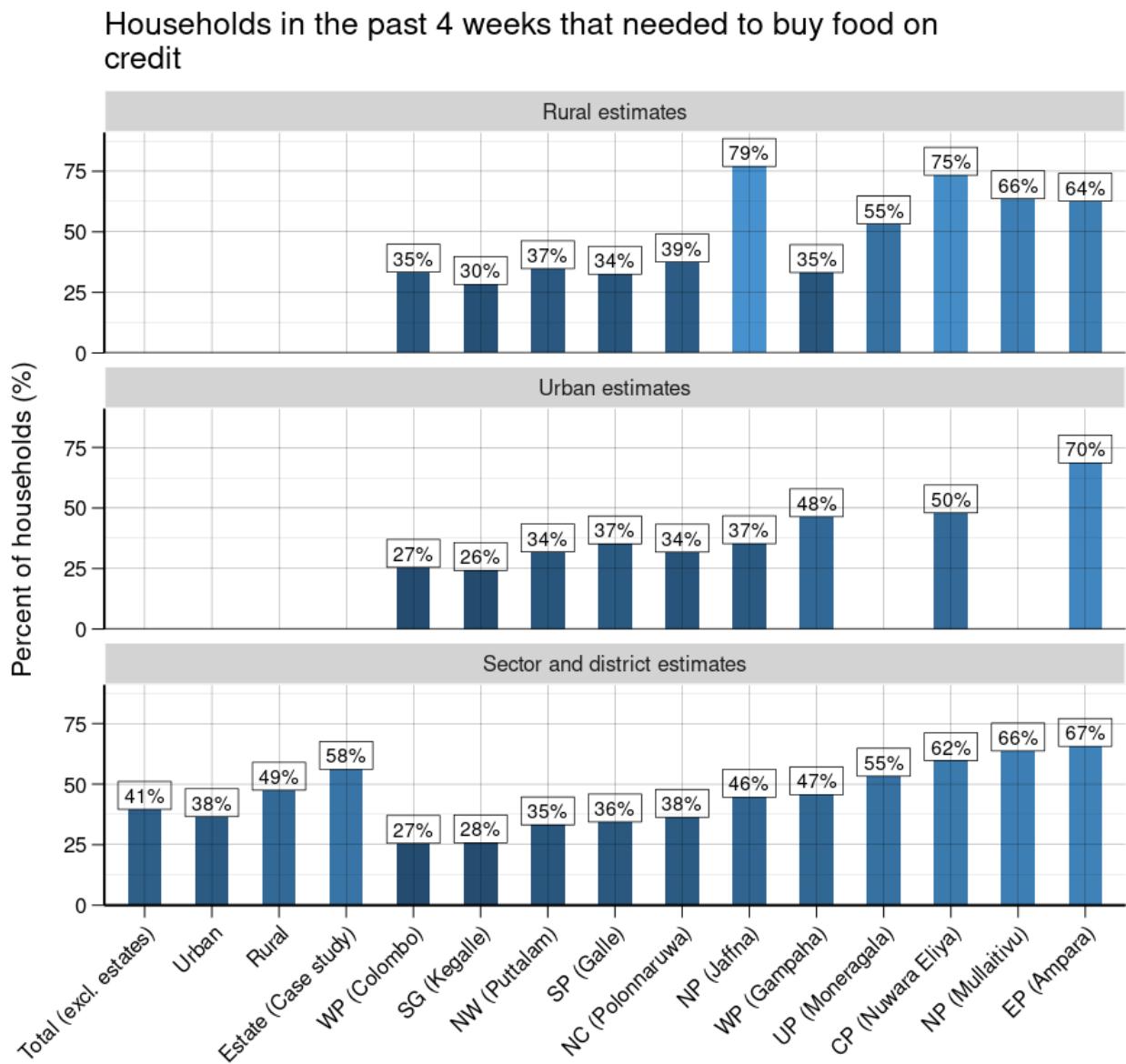
n = 2996. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±24%, District = ±18%, District urban/rural = ±22%

Figure 81: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to reduce non-food expenditure

Table 50: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to reduce non-food expenditure (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	86%
Household with at least one child under 18	86%
Household with at least one child under 5	87%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	86%
Household with person with disability	86%
Female respondent	84%
Female headed household	86%
Household with pregnant woman	82%
Household with university educated person	89%
Household with Samurdhi	84%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	84%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	83%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	87%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	91%

**3.4.28 Q28: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to buy food on credit**



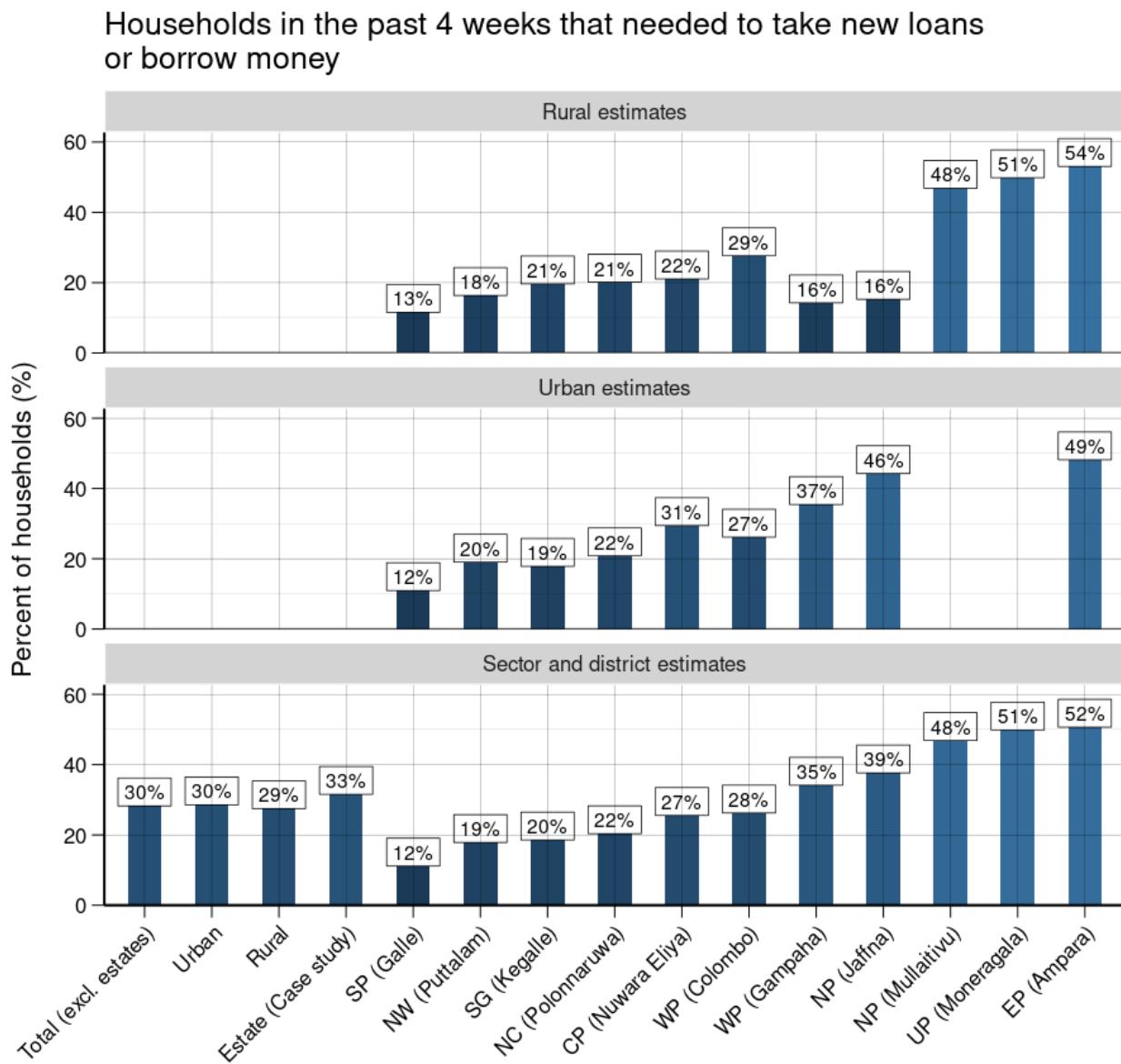
n = 2996. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±22%, District = ±17%, District urban/rural = ±21%

Figure 82: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to buy food on credit

Table 51: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to buy food on credit (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	41%
Household with at least one child under 18	42%
Household with at least one child under 5	43%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	42%
Household with person with disability	43%
Female respondent	41%
Female headed household	44%
Household with pregnant woman	42%
Household with university educated person	28%
Household with Samurdhi	54%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	51%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	51%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	16%

**3.4.29 Q29: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to take new loans or borrow money**



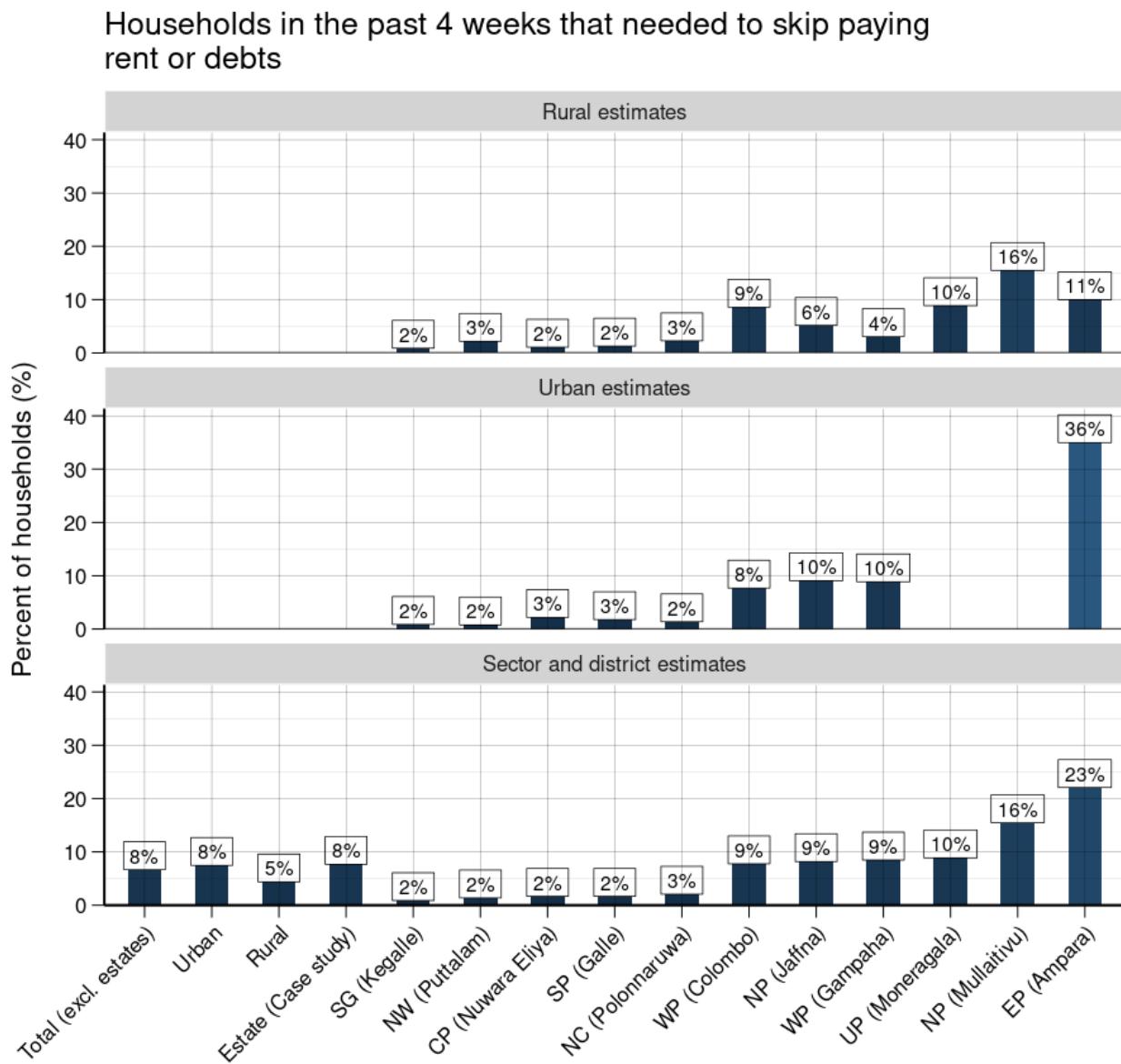
n = 2996. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±8%, Urban = ±9%, Rural = ±8%, Estate = ±19%, District = ±14%, District urban/rural = ±18%

Figure 83: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to take new loans or borrow money

Table 52: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to take new loans or borrow money (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	30%
Household with at least one child under 18	32%
Household with at least one child under 5	32%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	33%
Household with person with disability	30%
Female respondent	30%
Female headed household	32%
Household with pregnant woman	35%
Household with university educated person	24%
Household with Samurdhi	36%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	39%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	20%

**3.4.30 Q30: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to skip paying rent or debts**



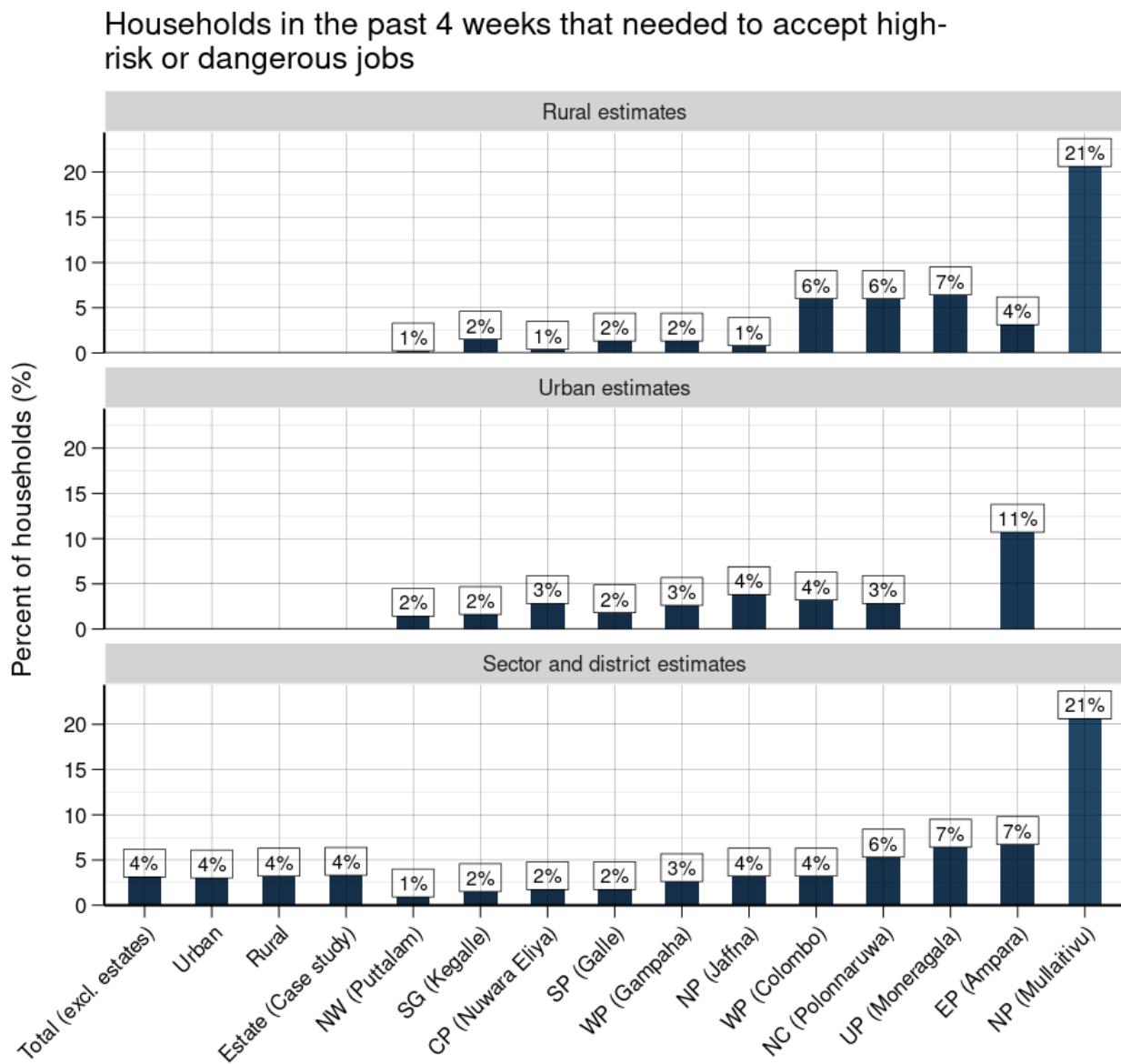
n = 2996. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total =  $\pm 4\%$ , Urban =  $\pm 5\%$ , Rural =  $\pm 5\%$ , Estate =  $\pm 11\%$ , District =  $\pm 8\%$ , District urban/rural =  $\pm 10\%$

Figure 84: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to skip paying rent or debts

Table 53: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to skip paying rent or debts (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	8%
Household with at least one child under 18	9%
Household with at least one child under 5	10%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	8%
Household with person with disability	6%
Female respondent	8%
Female headed household	7%
Household with pregnant woman	12%
Household with university educated person	12%
Household with Samurdhi	8%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	7%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	7%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	6%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	4%

### 3.4.31 Q31: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to accept high-risk or dangerous jobs



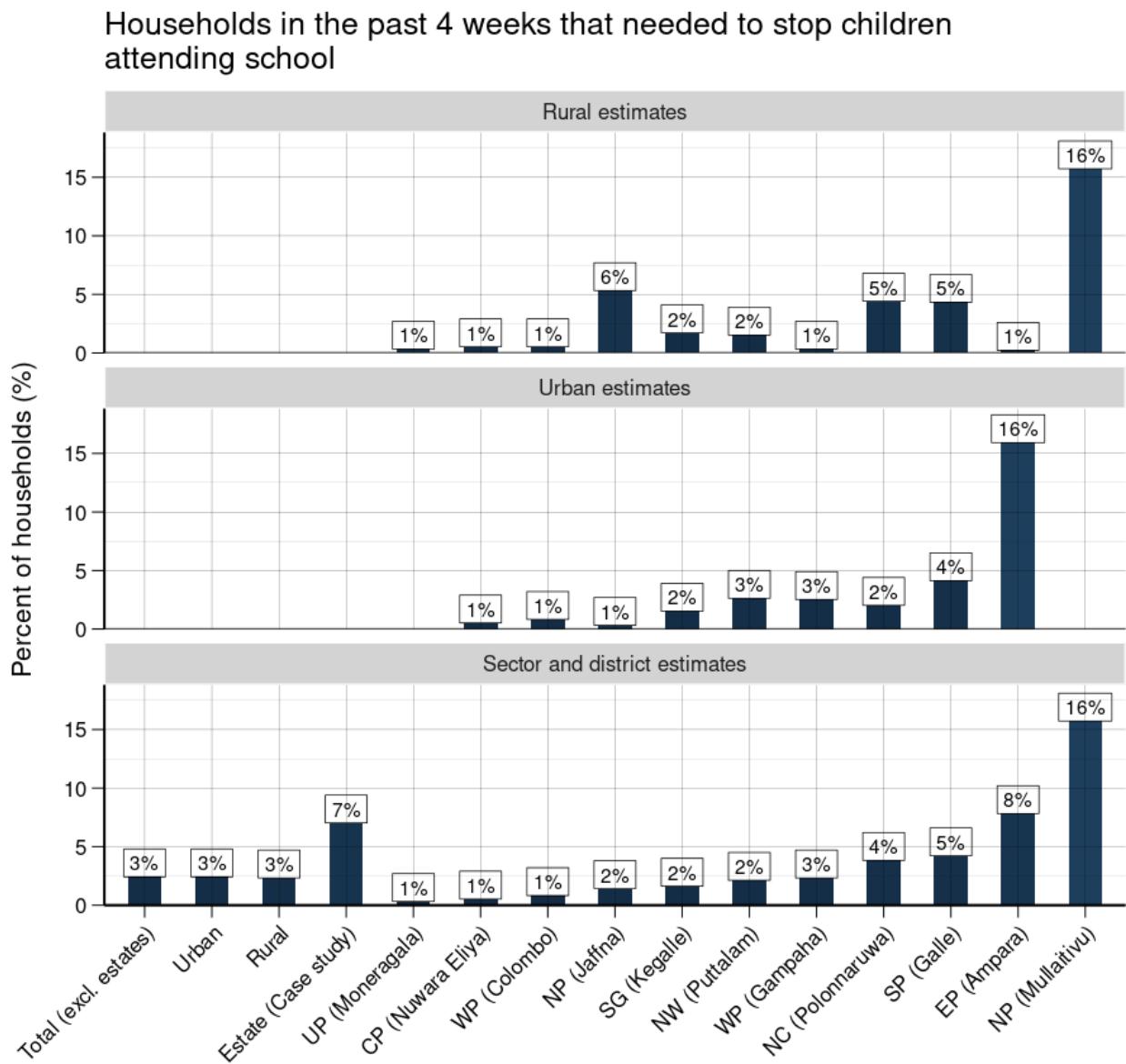
n = 2996. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±3%, Urban = ±3%, Rural = ±3%, Estate = ±8%, District = ±6%, District urban/rural = ±7%

Figure 85: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to accept high-risk or dangerous jobs

Table 54: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to accept high-risk or dangerous jobs (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	4%
Household with at least one child under 18	4%
Household with at least one child under 5	6%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	4%
Household with person with disability	4%
Female respondent	3%
Female headed household	2%
Household with pregnant woman	5%
Household with university educated person	4%
Household with Samurdhi	6%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	6%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	2%

**3.4.32 Q32: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to stop children attending school**



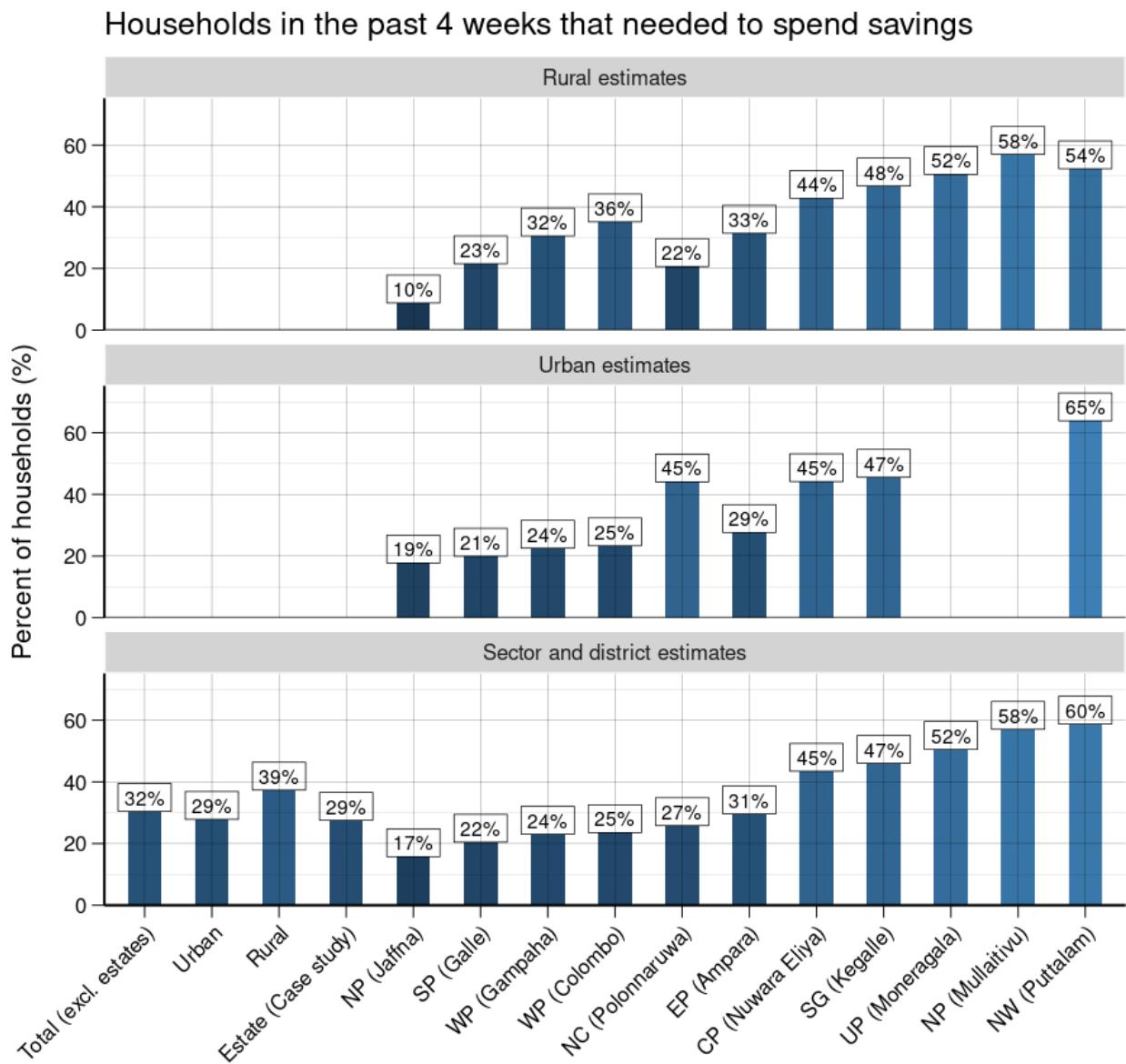
n = 2996. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total =  $\pm 3\%$ , Urban =  $\pm 3\%$ , Rural =  $\pm 3\%$ , Estate =  $\pm 7\%$ , District =  $\pm 5\%$ , District urban/rural =  $\pm 7\%$

Figure 86: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to stop children attending school

Table 55: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to stop children attending school (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	3%
Household with at least one child under 18	4%
Household with at least one child under 5	3%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	5%
Household with person with disability	3%
Female respondent	4%
Female headed household	6%
Household with pregnant woman	4%
Household with university educated person	5%
Household with Samurdhi	4%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	2%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	6%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	0%

### 3.4.33 Q33: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to spend savings



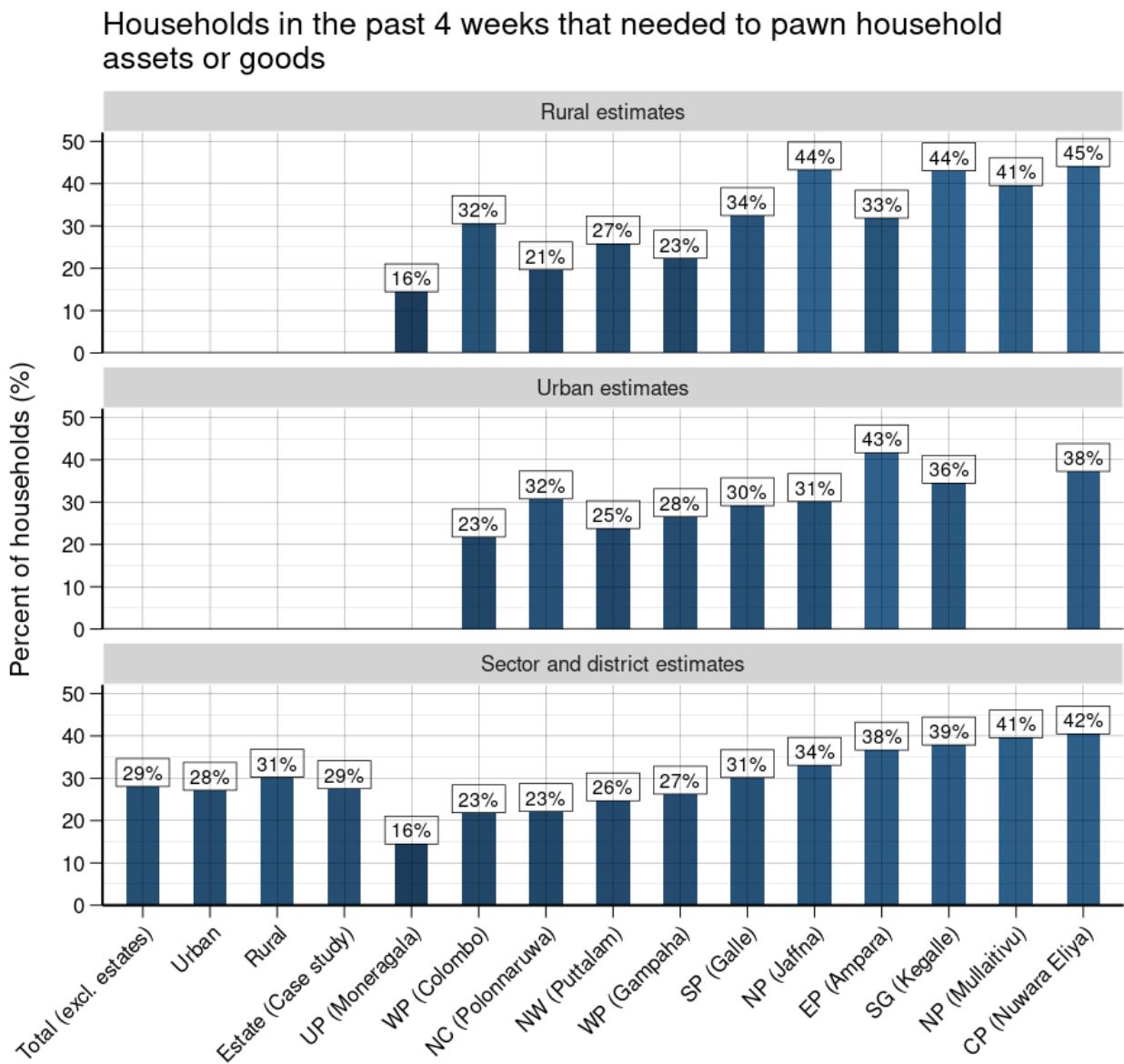
n = 2996. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±8%, Urban = ±9%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±22%, District = ±16%, District urban/rural = ±21%

Figure 87: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to spend savings

Table 56: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to spend savings (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	32%
Household with at least one child under 18	32%
Household with at least one child under 5	31%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	33%
Household with person with disability	28%
Female respondent	33%
Female headed household	31%
Household with pregnant woman	33%
Household with university educated person	38%
Household with Samurdhi	30%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	31%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	34%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	22%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	40%

**3.4.34 Q34: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to pawn household assets or goods**



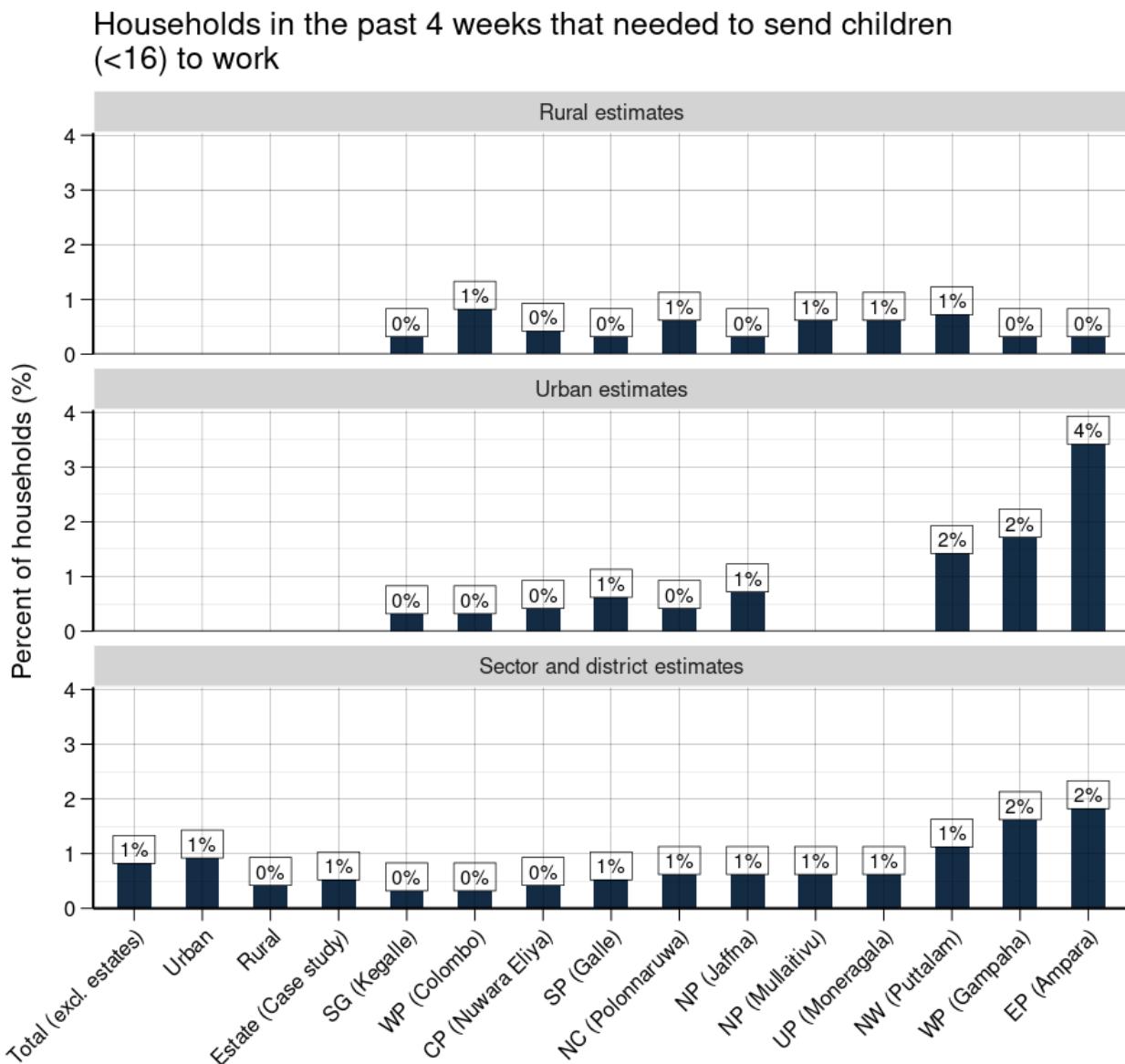
n = 2996. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±5%, Urban = ±6%, Rural = ±6%, Estate = ±12%, District = ±10%, District urban/rural = ±12%

Figure 88: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to pawn household assets or goods

Table 57: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to pawn household assets or goods (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	29%
Household with at least one child under 18	31%
Household with at least one child under 5	32%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	32%
Household with person with disability	29%
Female respondent	30%
Female headed household	26%
Household with pregnant woman	34%
Household with university educated person	25%
Household with Samurdhi	32%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	30%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	35%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	27%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	21%

**3.4.35 Q35: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to send children (<16) to work**



n = 2996. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±1%, Urban = ±1%, Rural = ±1%, Estate = ±2%, District = ±1%, District urban/rural = ±2%

Figure 89: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to send children (<16) to work

Table 58: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to send children (<16) to work (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	1%
Household with at least one child under 18	1%
Household with at least one child under 5	0%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	1%
Household with person with disability	1%
Female respondent	1%
Female headed household	2%
Household with pregnant woman	2%
Household with university educated person	1%
Household with Samurdhi	1%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	0%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	2%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	1%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	0%

**3.4.36 Q36: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to send household members far away to work**

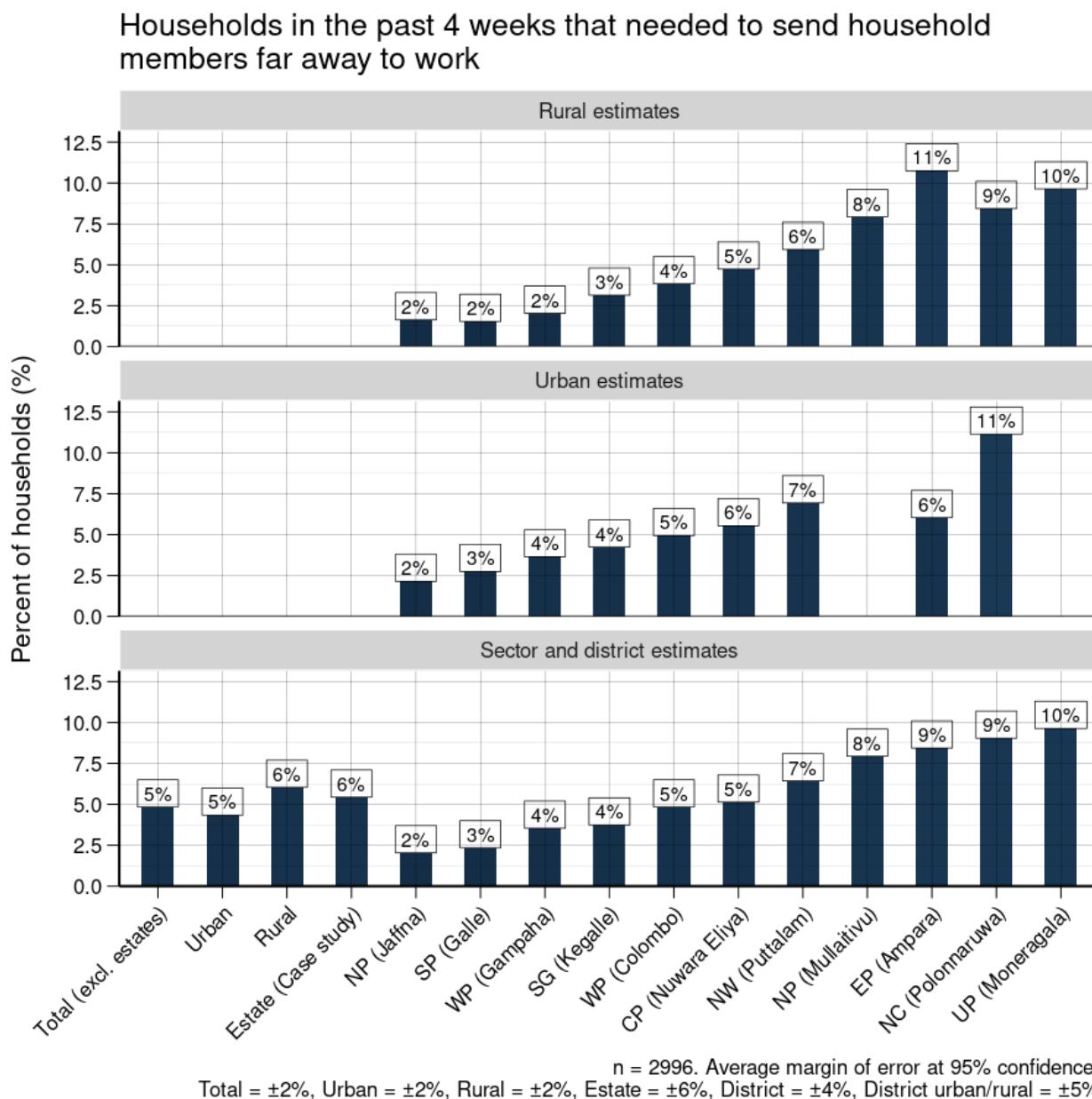


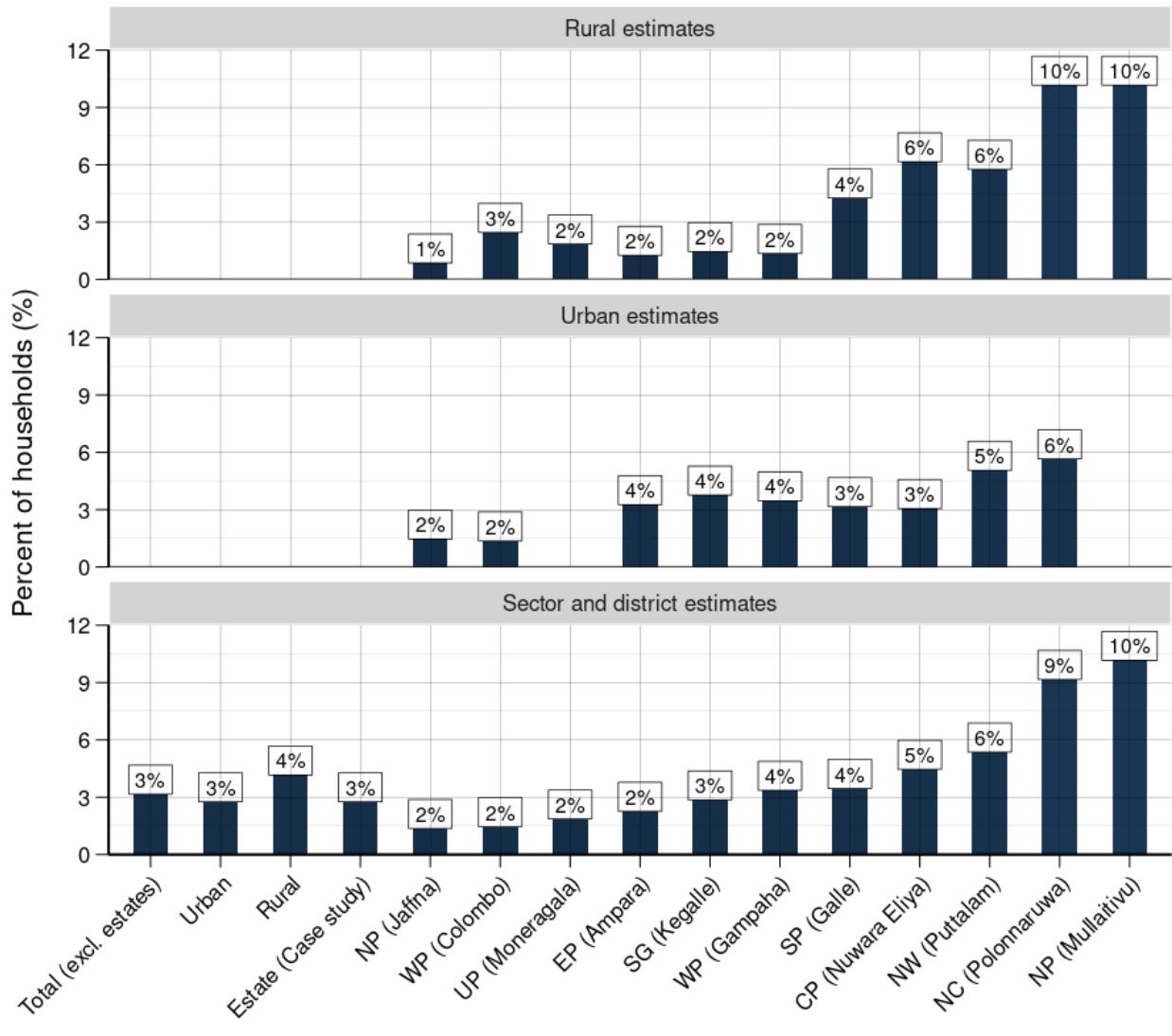
Figure 90: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to send household members far away to work

Table 59: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to send household members far away to work (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	5%
Household with at least one child under 18	6%
Household with at least one child under 5	6%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	6%
Household with person with disability	5%
Female respondent	6%
Female headed household	5%
Household with pregnant woman	9%
Household with university educated person	3%
Household with Samurdhi	6%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	3%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	5%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	5%

**3.4.37 Q37: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to sell livelihoods, working tools, and productive assets**

Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to sell livelihoods, working tools, and productive assets



n = 2996. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total =  $\pm 2\%$ , Urban =  $\pm 2\%$ , Rural =  $\pm 2\%$ , Estate =  $\pm 5\%$ , District =  $\pm 4\%$ , District urban/rural =  $\pm 5\%$

Figure 91: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to sell livelihoods, working tools, and productive assets

Table 60: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to sell livelihoods, working tools, and productive assets (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	3%
Household with at least one child under 18	4%
Household with at least one child under 5	4%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	4%
Household with person with disability	4%
Female respondent	3%
Female headed household	2%
Household with pregnant woman	6%
Household with university educated person	2%
Household with Samurdhi	5%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	6%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	2%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	6%

**3.4.38 Q38: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to marry a family member younger than 18 years**

Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to marry a family member younger than 18 years

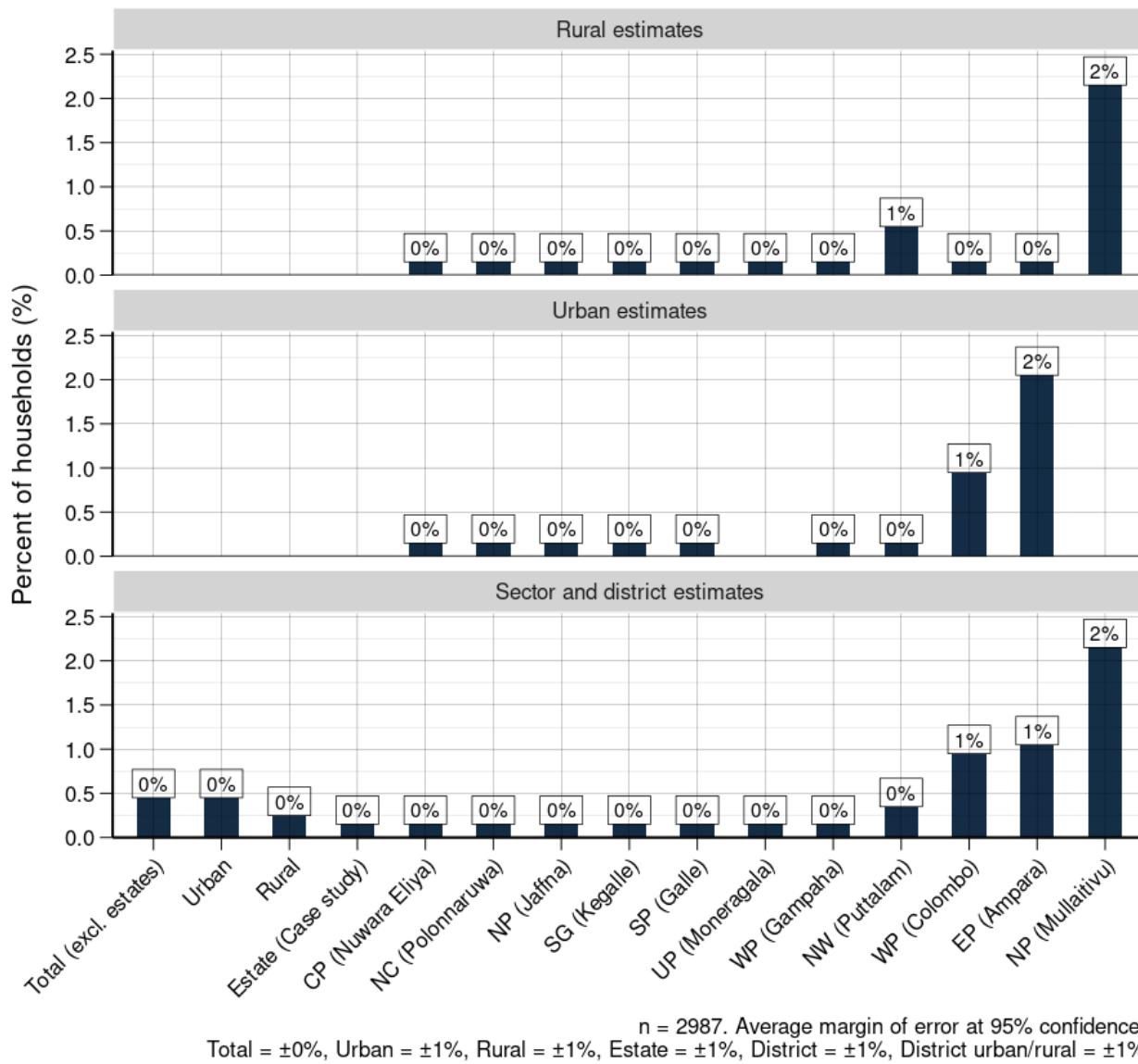


Figure 92: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to marry a family member younger than 18 years

Table 61: Households in the past 4 weeks that needed to marry a family member younger than 18 years (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	0%
Household with at least one child under 18	0%
Household with at least one child under 5	0%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	0%
Household with person with disability	0%
Female respondent	1%
Female headed household	1%
Household with pregnant woman	0%
Household with university educated person	1%
Household with Samurdhi	1%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	0%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	0%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	0%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	0%

**3.4.39 Q39: Households with debt because of the current crisis**

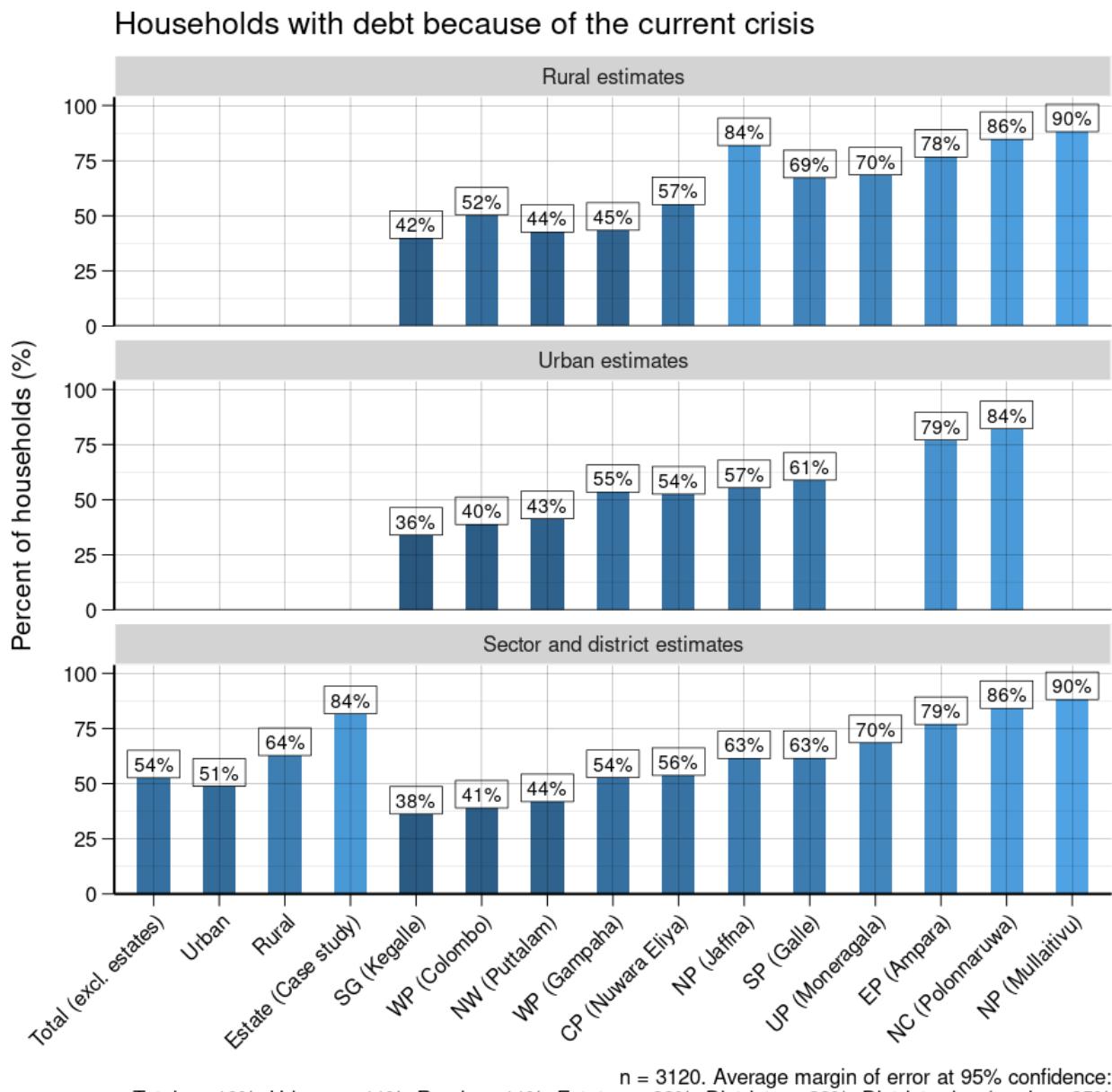


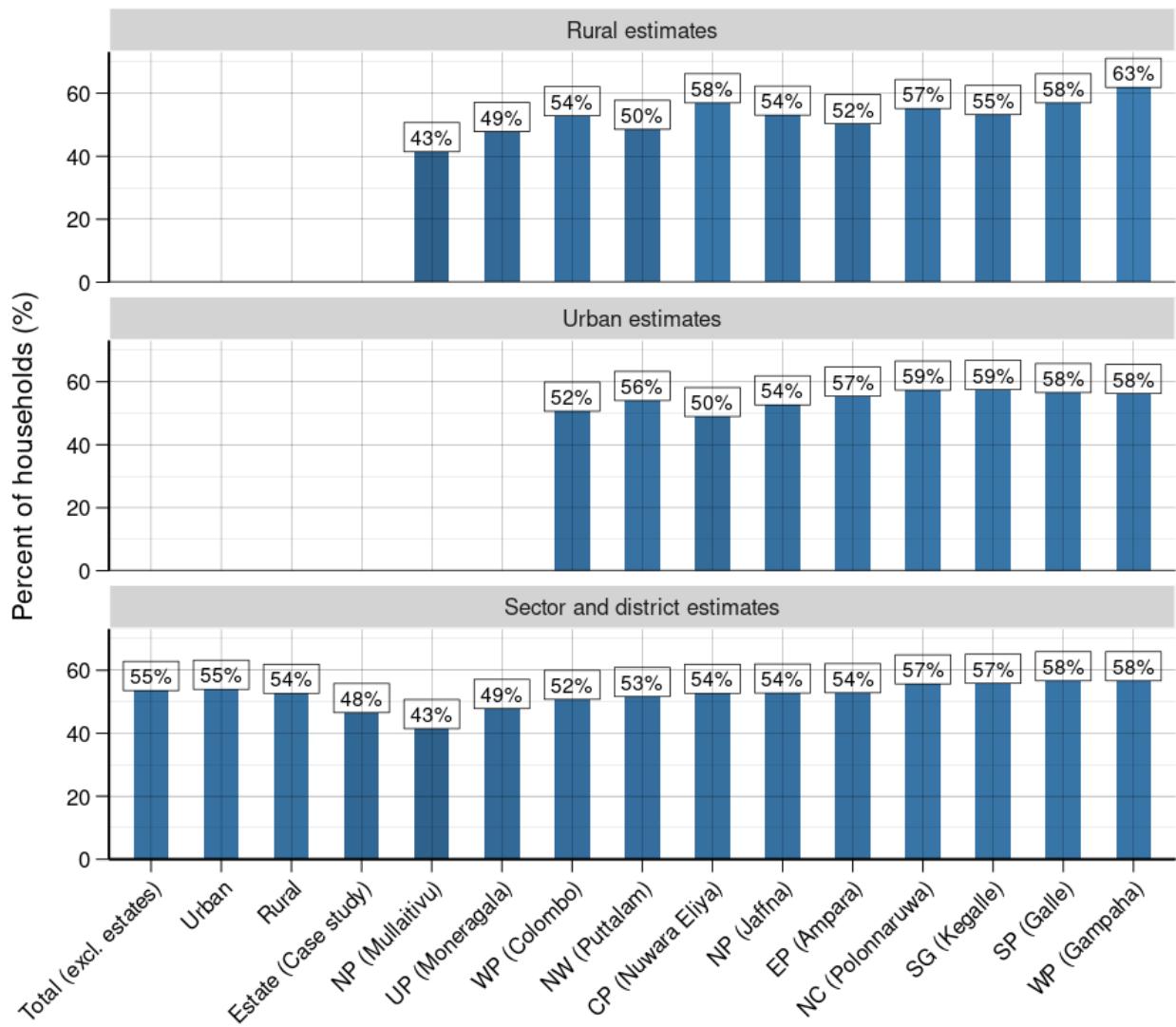
Figure 93: Households with debt because of the current crisis

Table 62: Households with debt because of the current crisis (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	54%
Household with at least one child under 18	58%
Household with at least one child under 5	58%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	58%
Household with person with disability	55%
Female respondent	56%
Female headed household	52%
Household with pregnant woman	61%
Household with university educated person	37%
Household with Samurdhi	63%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	70%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	71%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	62%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	32%

**3.4.40 Q40: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from bank**

Within households with debt because of the current crisis:  
Loan from bank



n = 1266. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±5%, Urban = ±6%, Rural = ±6%, Estate = ±12%, District = ±10%, District urban/rural = ±13%

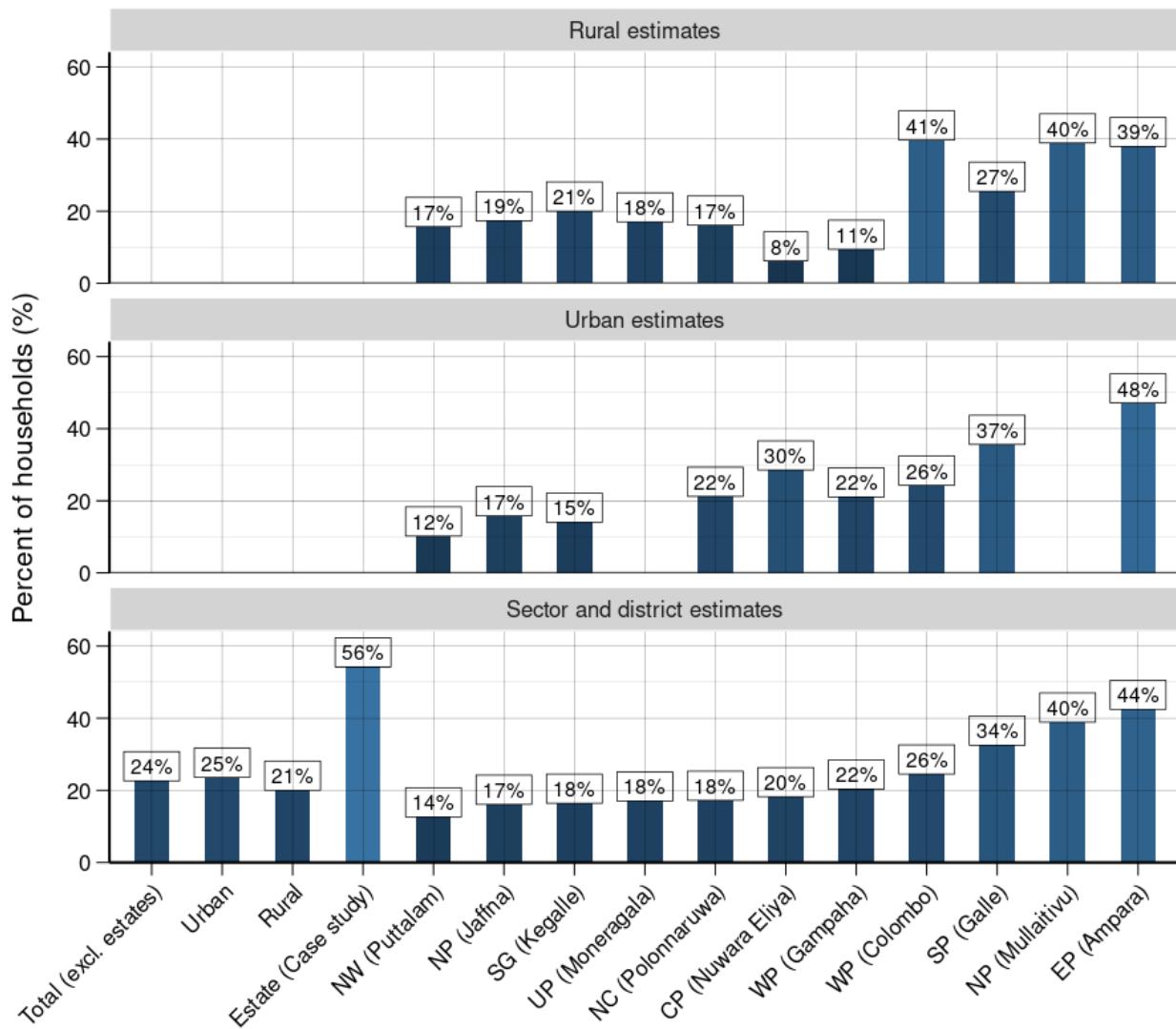
Figure 94: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from bank

Table 63: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from bank (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	55%
Household with at least one child under 18	58%
Household with at least one child under 5	54%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	58%
Household with person with disability	57%
Female respondent	56%
Female headed household	48%
Household with pregnant woman	51%
Household with university educated person	71%
Household with Samurdhi	48%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	61%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	45%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	45%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	81%

**3.4.41 Q41: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from friends or relatives**

Within households with debt because of the current crisis:  
Loan from friends or relatives



n = 1266. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±8%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±23%, District = ±19%, District urban/rural = ±24%

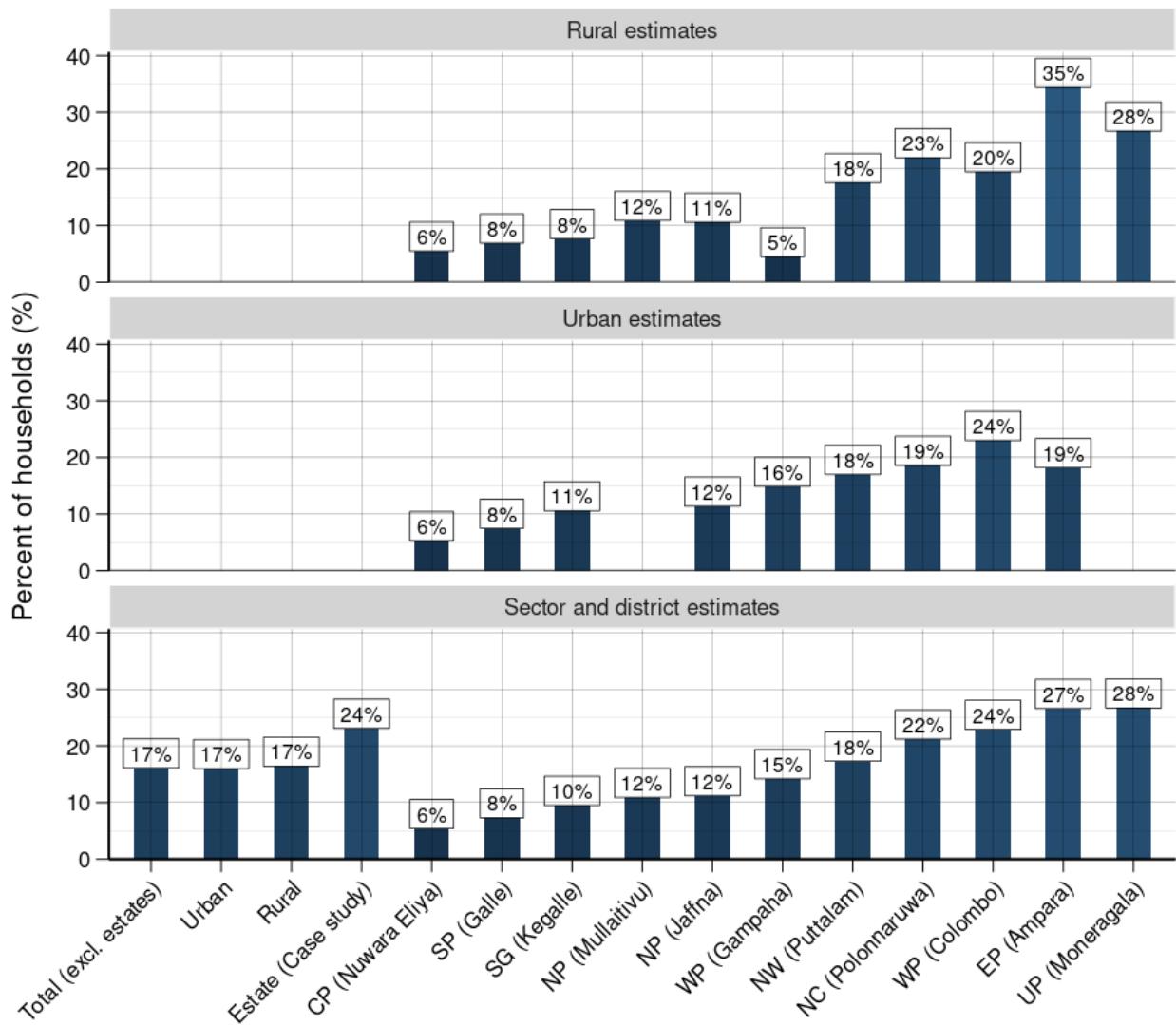
Figure 95: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from friends or relatives

Table 64: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from friends or relatives (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	24%
Household with at least one child under 18	25%
Household with at least one child under 5	25%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	25%
Household with person with disability	27%
Female respondent	22%
Female headed household	28%
Household with pregnant woman	28%
Household with university educated person	17%
Household with Samurdhi	31%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	36%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	31%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	36%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	12%

**3.4.42 Q42: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from local money lender**

Within households with debt because of the current crisis:  
Loan from local money lender



n = 1266. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±6%, Urban = ±7%, Rural = ±7%, Estate = ±16%, District = ±13%, District urban/rural = ±16%

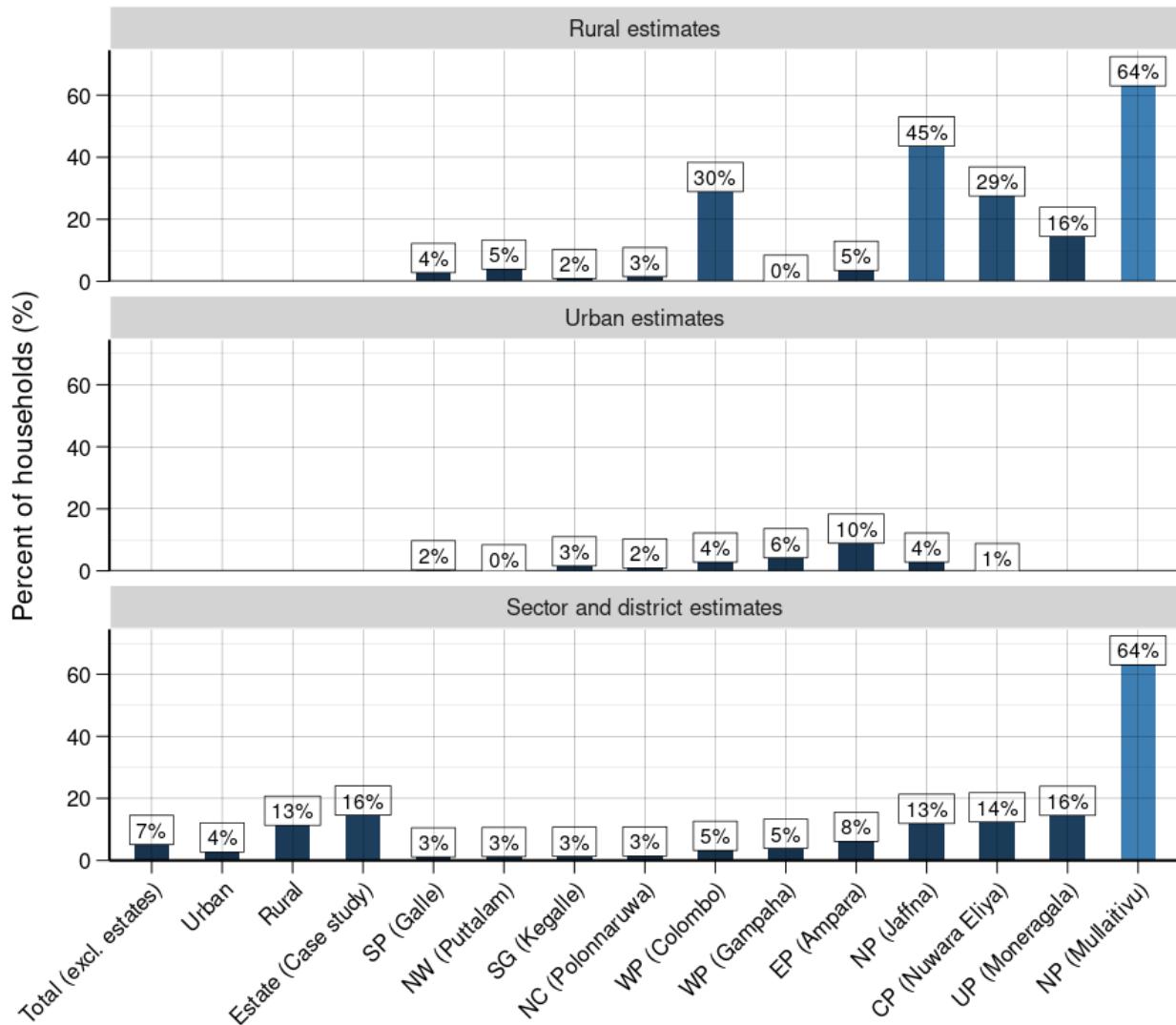
Figure 96: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from local money lender

Table 65: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from local money lender (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	17%
Household with at least one child under 18	16%
Household with at least one child under 5	18%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	16%
Household with person with disability	15%
Female respondent	16%
Female headed household	19%
Household with pregnant woman	17%
Household with university educated person	10%
Household with Samurdhi	20%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	17%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	24%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	17%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	7%

**3.4.43 Q43: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from savings group**

Within households with debt because of the current crisis:  
Loan from savings group



n = 1266. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±9%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±31%, District = ±24%, District urban/rural = ±30%

Figure 97: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from savings group

Table 66: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from savings group (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	7%
Household with at least one child under 18	7%
Household with at least one child under 5	7%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	7%
Household with person with disability	6%
Female respondent	7%
Female headed household	10%
Household with pregnant woman	6%
Household with university educated person	13%
Household with Samurdhi	9%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	10%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	3%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	8%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	1%

**3.4.44 Q44: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from micro-loan institutions**

Within households with debt because of the current crisis:  
Loan from micro-loan institutions

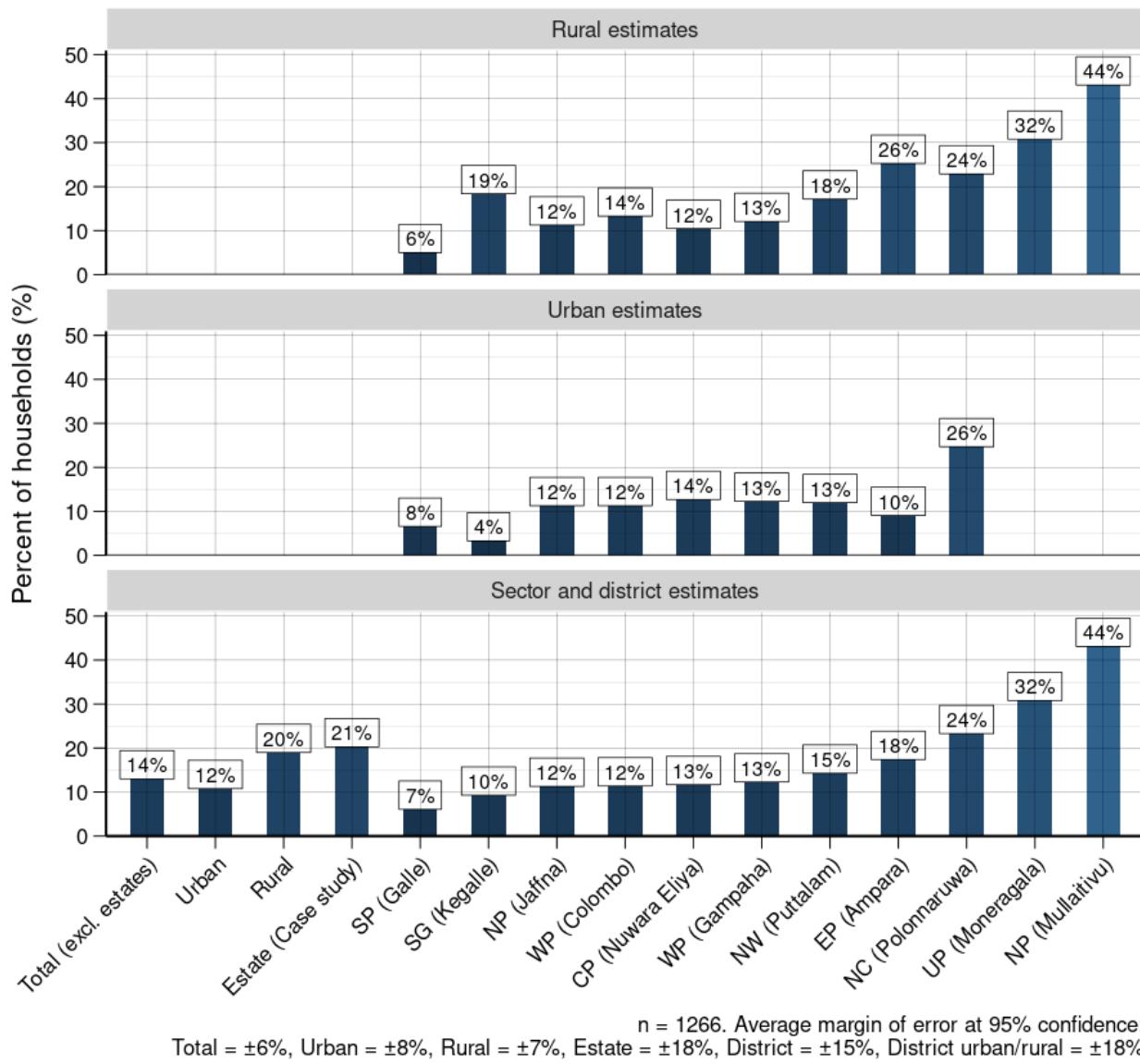


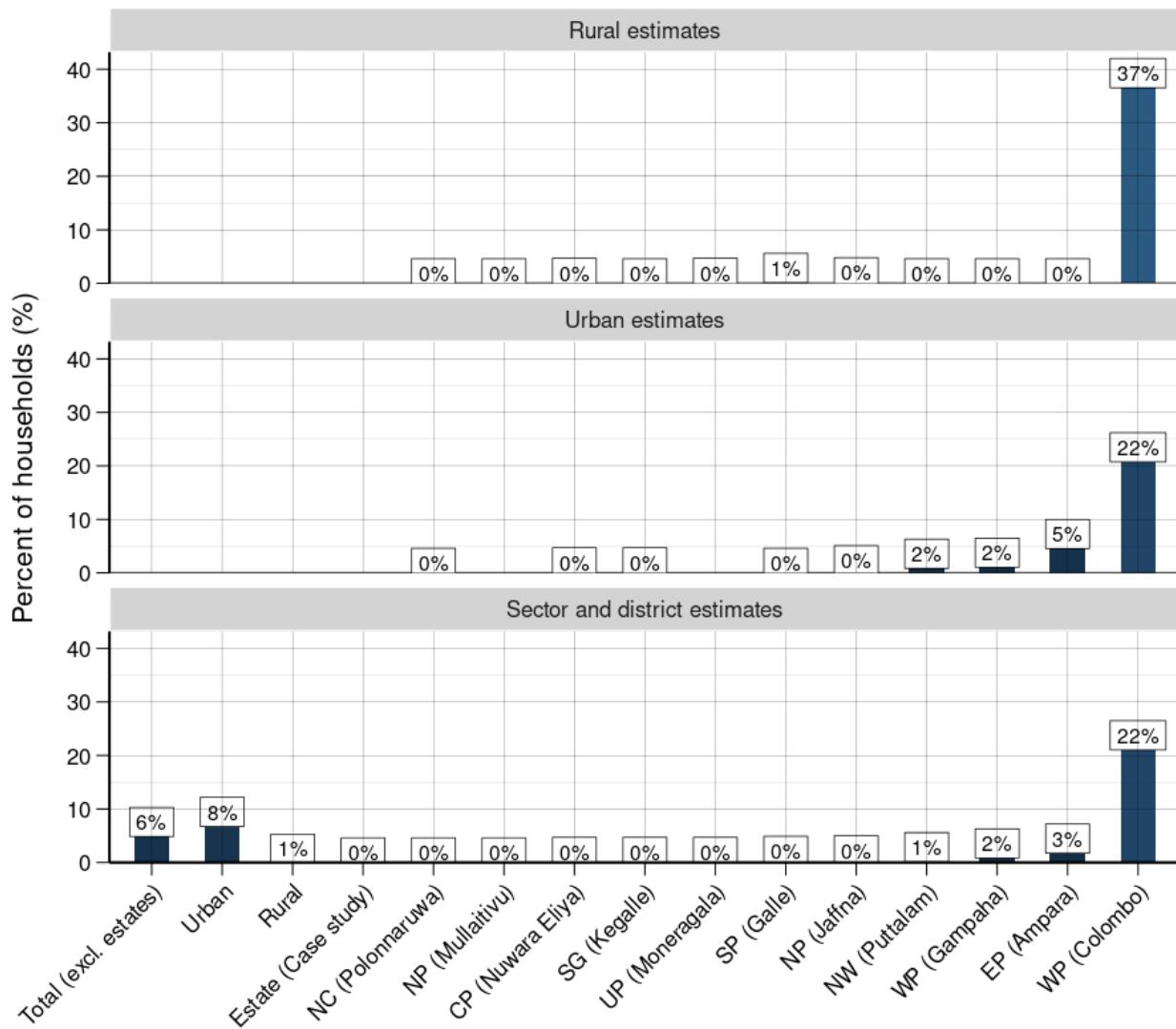
Figure 98: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from micro-loan institutions

Table 67: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from micro-loan institutions (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	14%
Household with at least one child under 18	16%
Household with at least one child under 5	17%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	16%
Household with person with disability	14%
Female respondent	17%
Female headed household	20%
Household with pregnant woman	17%
Household with university educated person	11%
Household with Samurdhi	19%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	11%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	19%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	13%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	6%

**3.4.45 Q45: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from unpaid rent**

Within households with debt because of the current crisis:  
Loan from unpaid rent



n = 1266. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±5%, Urban = ±7%, Rural = ±6%, Estate = ±18%, District = ±13%, District urban/rural = ±16%

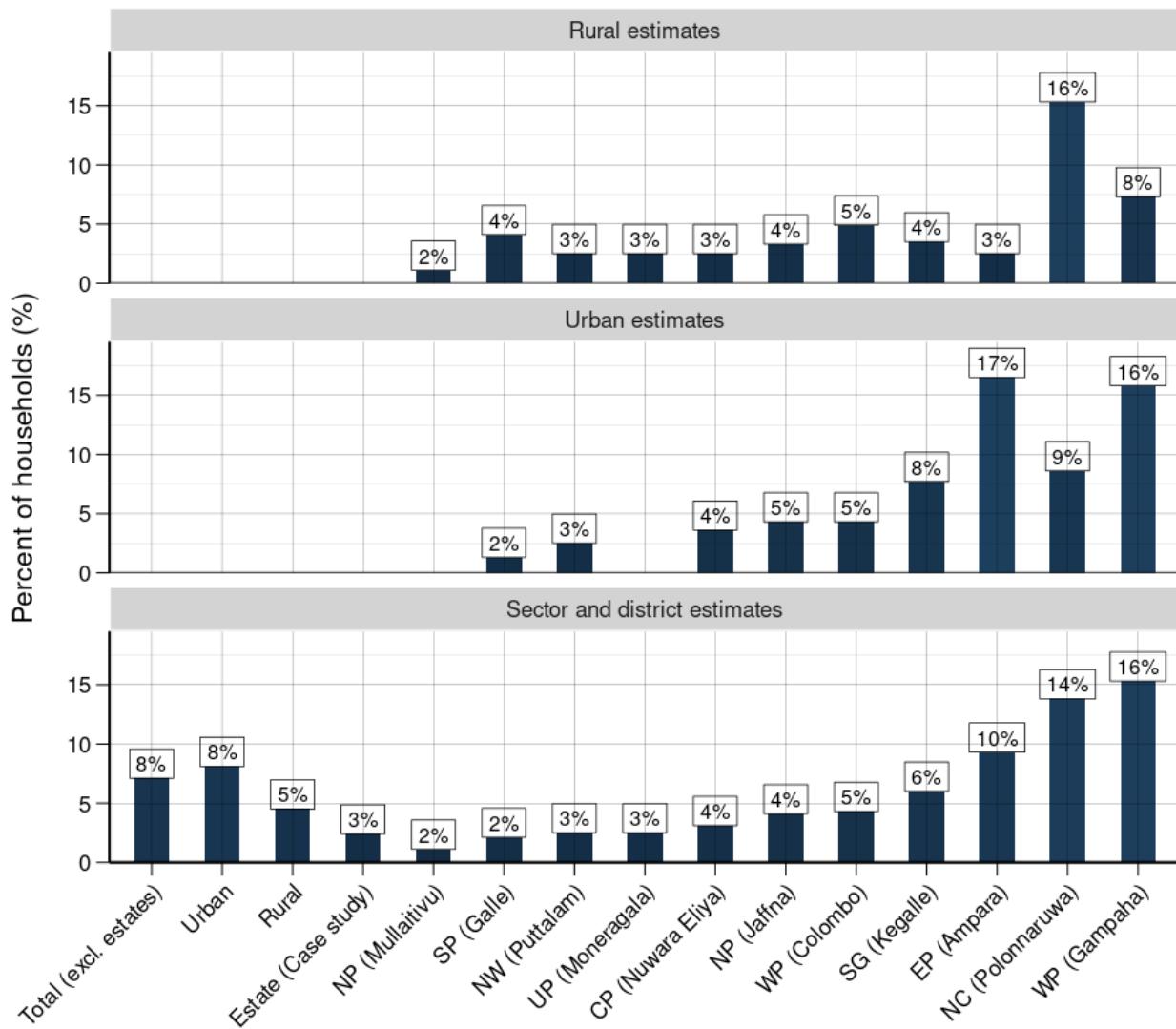
Figure 99: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from unpaid rent

Table 68: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from unpaid rent (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	6%
Household with at least one child under 18	2%
Household with at least one child under 5	2%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	2%
Household with person with disability	2%
Female respondent	2%
Female headed household	1%
Household with pregnant woman	2%
Household with university educated person	1%
Household with Samurdhi	2%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	0%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	0%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	0%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	0%

**3.4.46 Q46: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from unpaid utility bills**

Within households with debt because of the current crisis:  
Loan from unpaid utility bills



n = 1266. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±4%, Urban = ±4%, Rural = ±4%, Estate = ±9%, District = ±8%, District urban/rural = ±10%

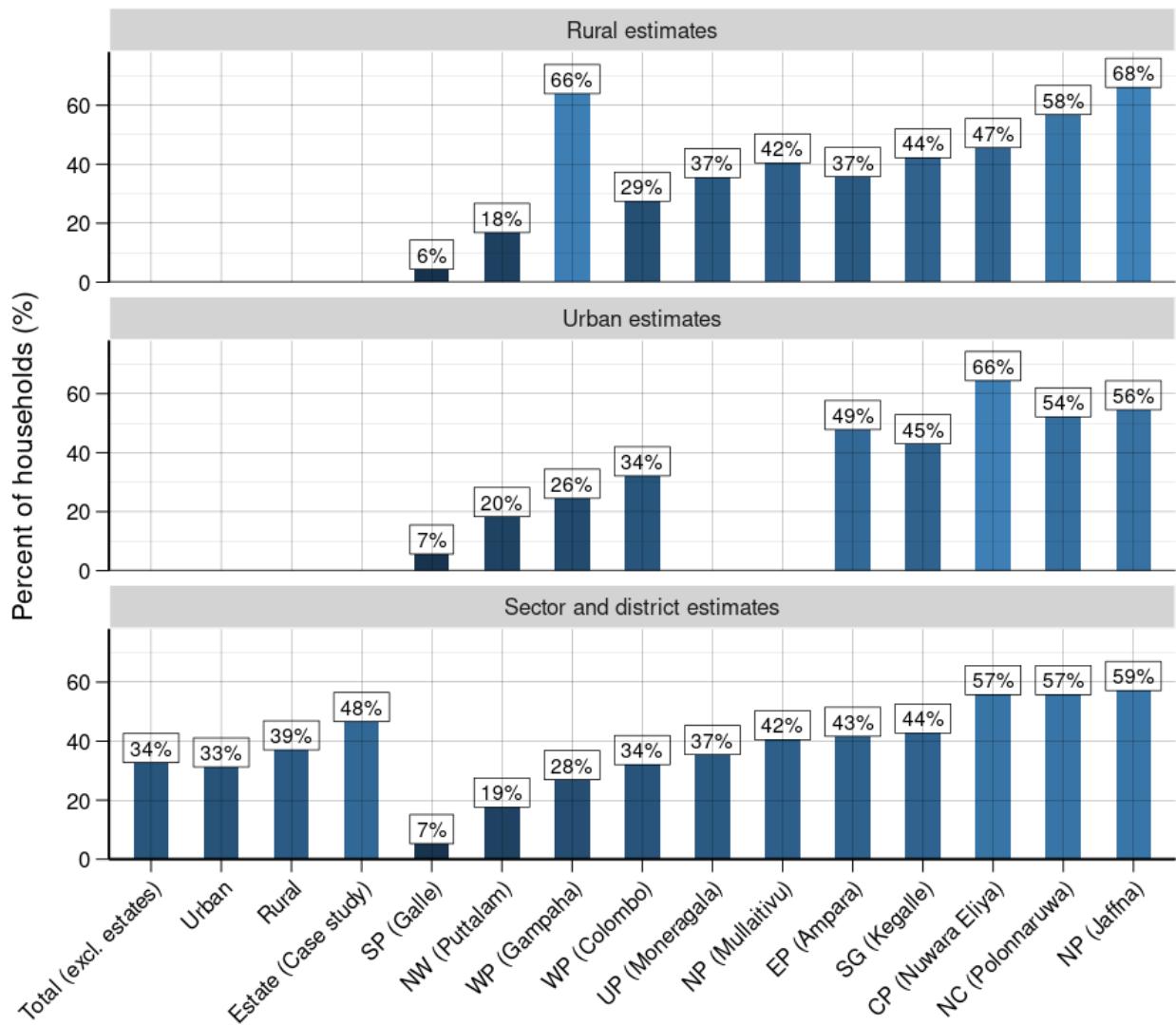
Figure 100: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from unpaid utility bills

Table 69: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from unpaid utility bills (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	8%
Household with at least one child under 18	9%
Household with at least one child under 5	9%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	9%
Household with person with disability	8%
Female respondent	8%
Female headed household	9%
Household with pregnant woman	6%
Household with university educated person	5%
Household with Samurdhi	11%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	5%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	10%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	9%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	0%

**3.4.47 Q47: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from pawning**

Within households with debt because of the current crisis:  
Loan from pawning



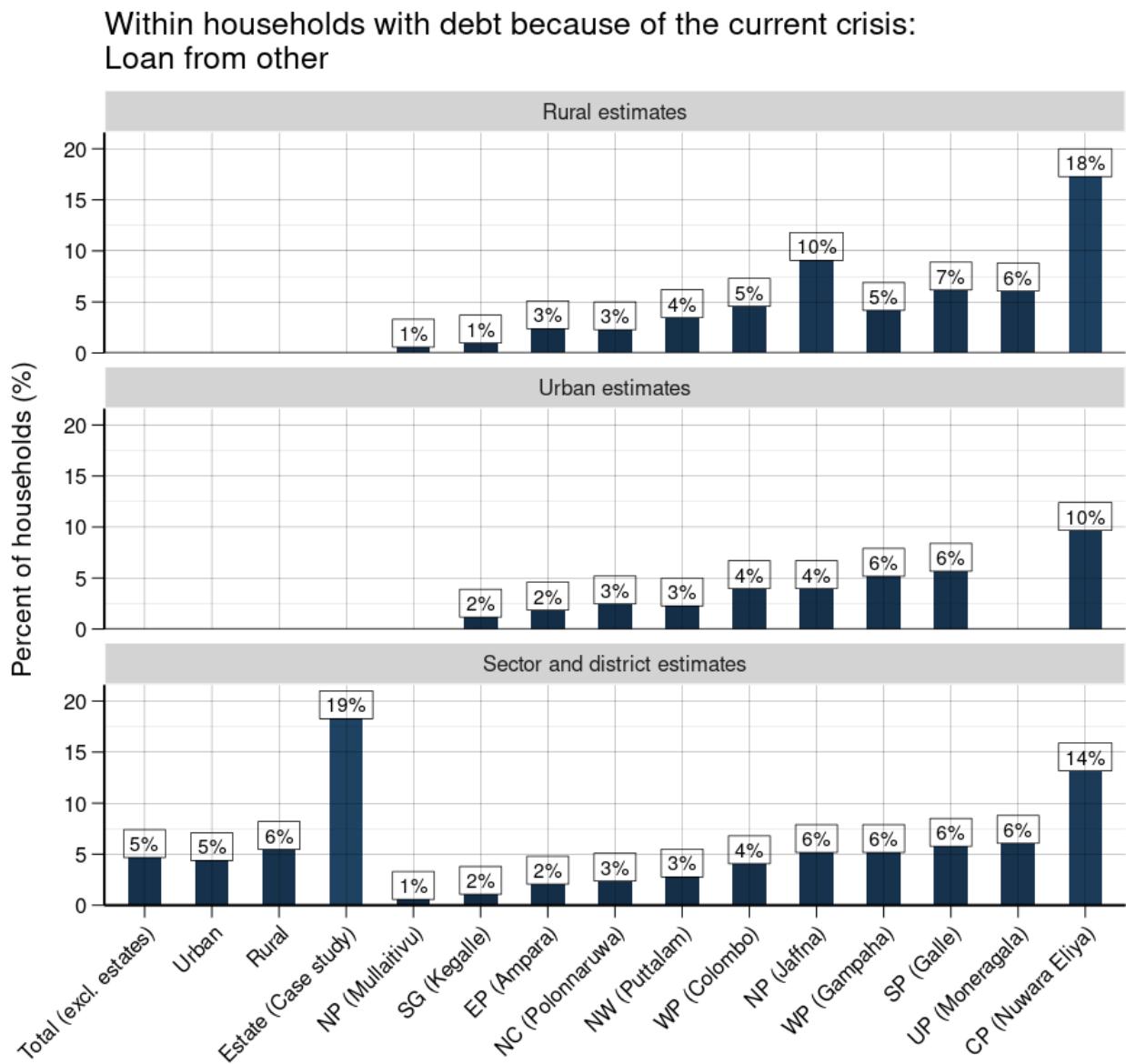
n = 1266. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±11%, Urban = ±13%, Rural = ±12%, Estate = ±31%, District = ±26%, District urban/rural = ±32%

Figure 101: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from pawning

Table 70: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from pawning (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	34%
Household with at least one child under 18	35%
Household with at least one child under 5	35%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	36%
Household with person with disability	28%
Female respondent	35%
Female headed household	31%
Household with pregnant woman	32%
Household with university educated person	36%
Household with Samurdhi	34%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	34%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	33%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	32%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	39%

**3.4.48 Q48: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from other**



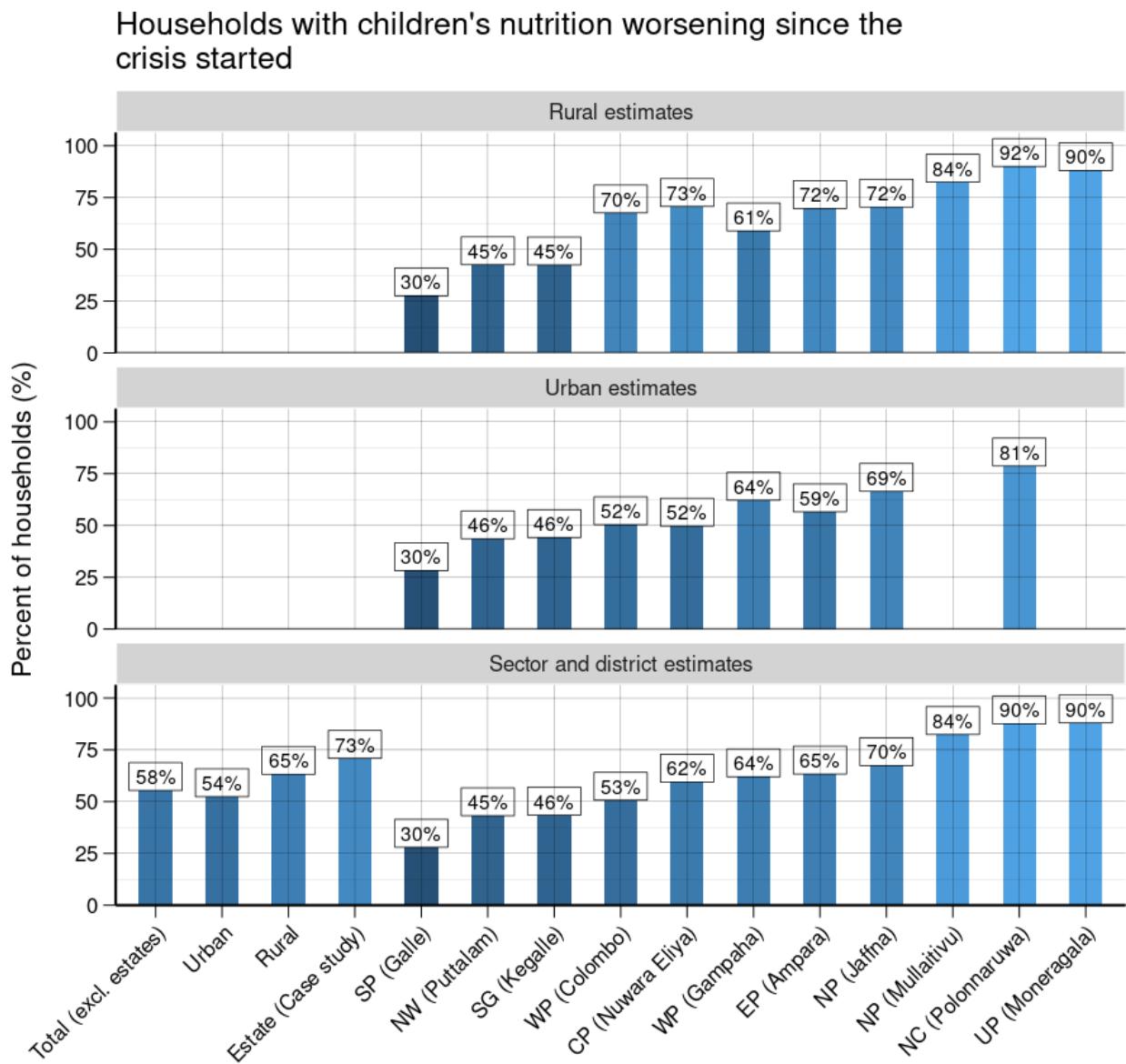
n = 1266. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±3%, Urban = ±4%, Rural = ±4%, Estate = ±10%, District = ±8%, District urban/rural = ±10%

Figure 102: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from other

Table 71: Within households with debt because of the current crisis: Loan from other (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	5%
Household with at least one child under 18	4%
Household with at least one child under 5	3%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	4%
Household with person with disability	4%
Female respondent	4%
Female headed household	5%
Household with pregnant woman	3%
Household with university educated person	4%
Household with Samurdhi	5%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	8%

**3.4.49 Q49: Households with children's nutrition worsening since the crisis started**



n = 2605. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:

Total = ±10%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±22%, District = ±17%, District urban/rural = ±21%

Figure 103: Households with children's nutrition worsening since the crisis started

Table 72: Households with children's nutrition worsening since the crisis started (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	58%
Household with at least one child under 18	59%
Household with at least one child under 5	62%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	60%
Household with person with disability	57%
Female respondent	58%
Female headed household	59%
Household with pregnant woman	66%
Household with university educated person	48%
Household with Samurdhi	63%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	59%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	69%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	66%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	34%

### 3.4.50 Q50: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Food

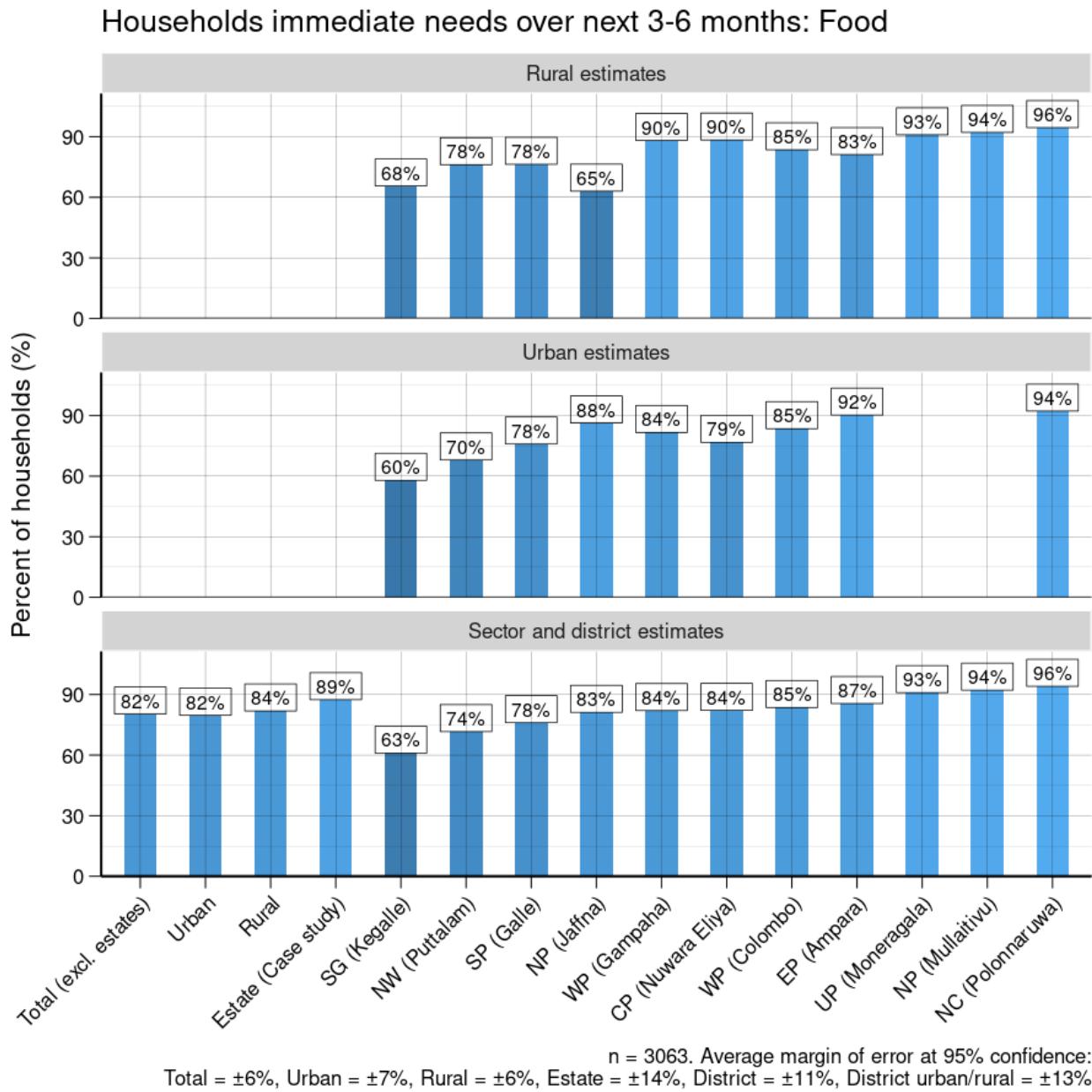


Figure 104: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Food

Table 73: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Food (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	82%
Household with at least one child under 18	82%
Household with at least one child under 5	85%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	82%
Household with person with disability	81%
Female respondent	83%
Female headed household	84%
Household with pregnant woman	83%
Household with university educated person	76%
Household with Samurdhi	85%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	80%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	80%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	86%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	62%

### 3.4.51 Q51: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Medicine and health services

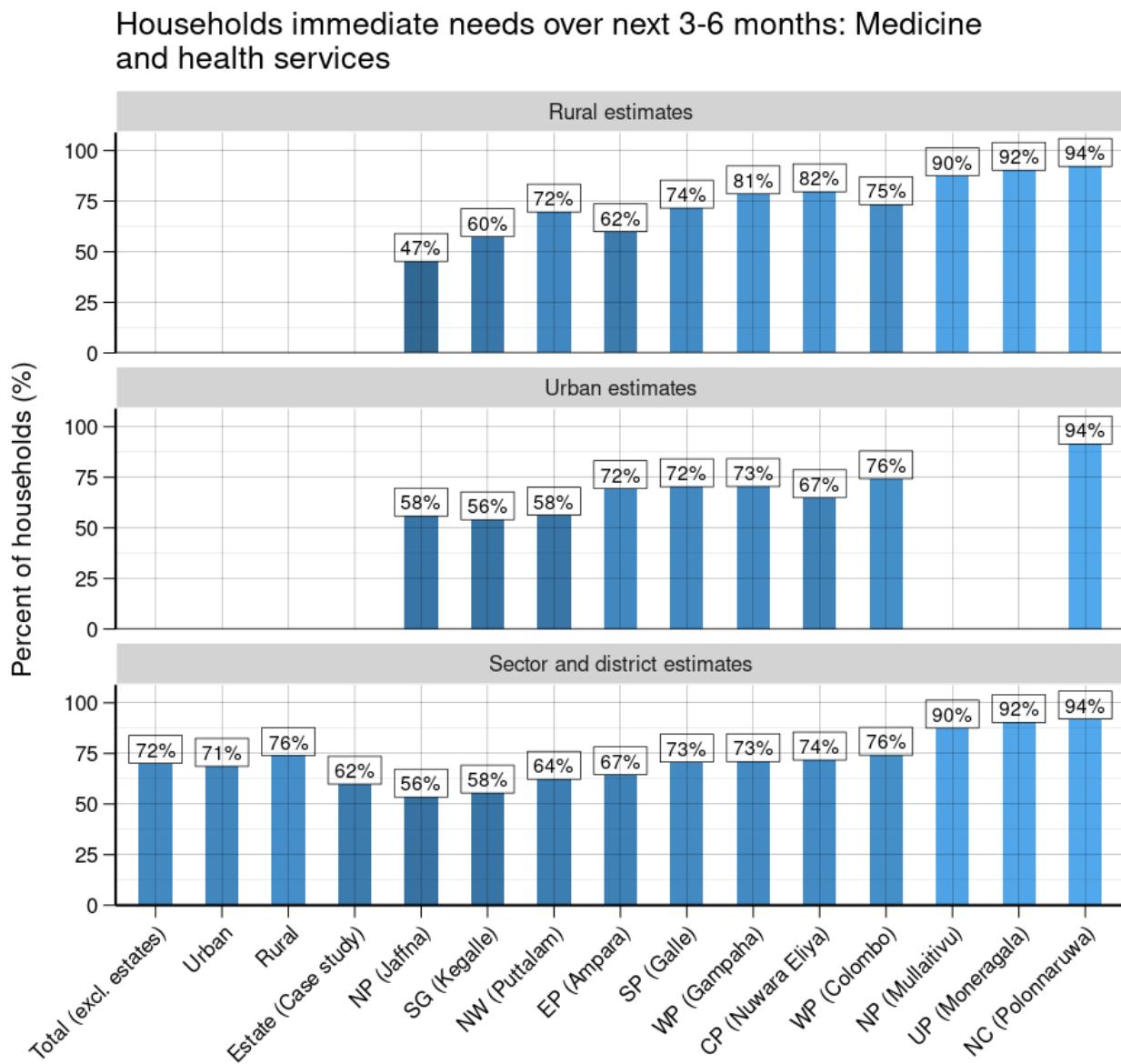
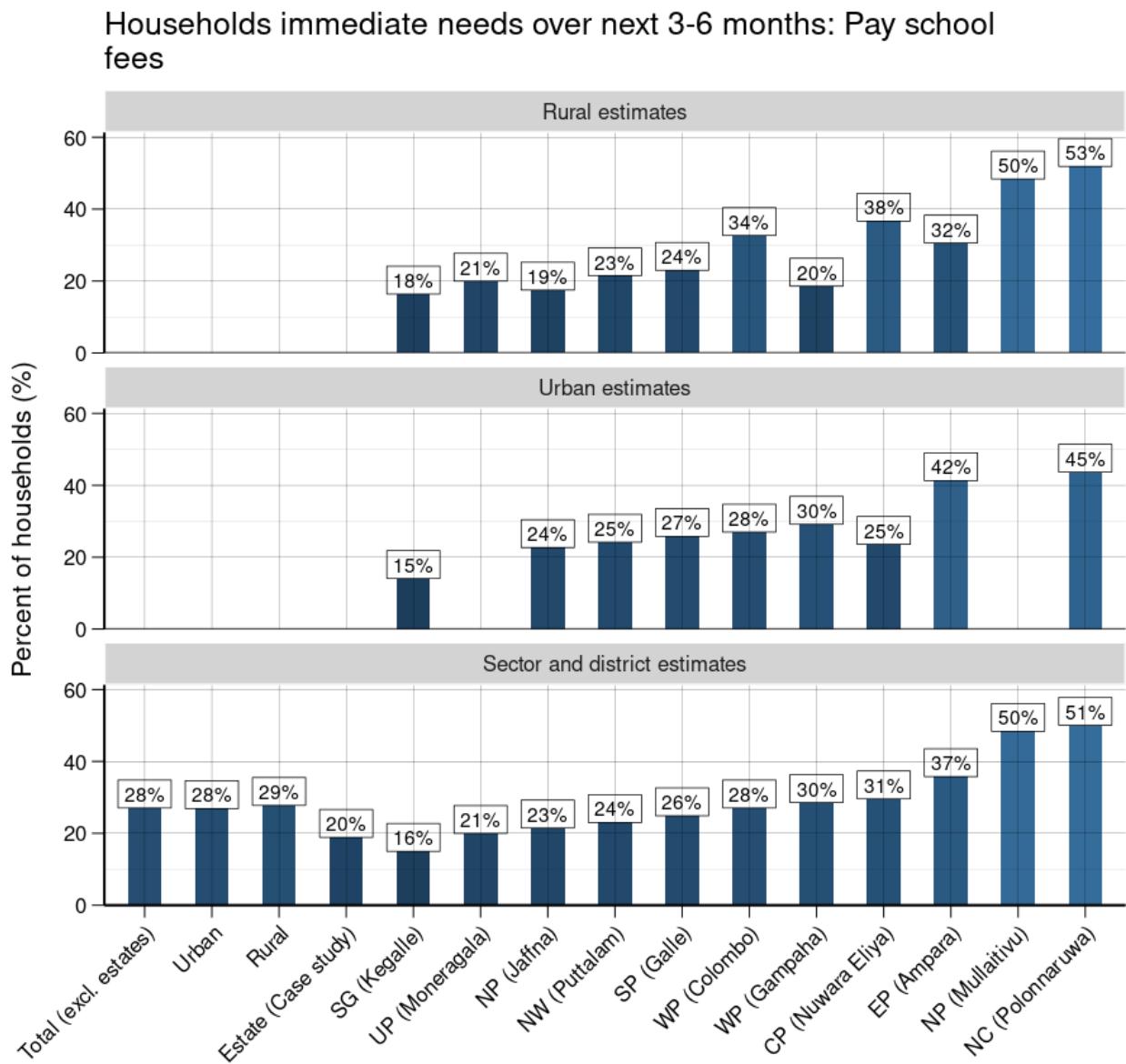


Figure 105: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Medicine and health services

Table 74: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Medicine and health services (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	72%
Household with at least one child under 18	71%
Household with at least one child under 5	70%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	72%
Household with person with disability	74%
Female respondent	71%
Female headed household	74%
Household with pregnant woman	76%
Household with university educated person	68%
Household with Samurdhi	74%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	75%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	67%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	76%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	68%

**3.4.52 Q52: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Pay school fees**



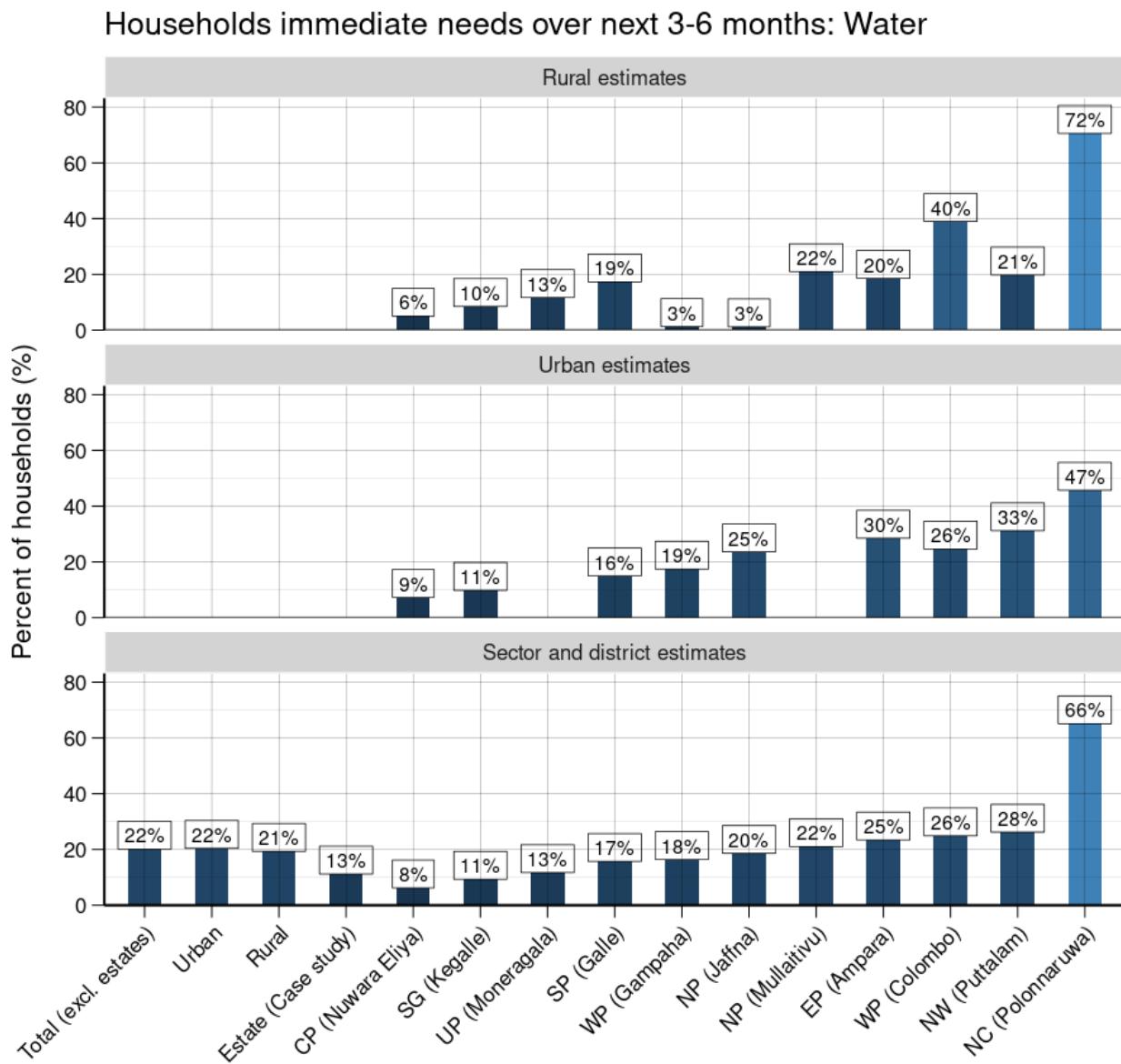
n = 3063. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±6%, Urban = ±7%, Rural = ±7%, Estate = ±15%, District = ±12%, District urban/rural = ±15%

Figure 106: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Pay school fees

Table 75: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Pay school fees (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	28%
Household with at least one child under 18	38%
Household with at least one child under 5	34%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	41%
Household with person with disability	25%
Female respondent	31%
Female headed household	27%
Household with pregnant woman	28%
Household with university educated person	26%
Household with Samurdhi	28%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	37%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	25%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	12%

**3.4.53 Q53: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Water**



n = 3063. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total =  $\pm 9\%$ , Urban =  $\pm 10\%$ , Rural =  $\pm 9\%$ , Estate =  $\pm 19\%$ , District =  $\pm 15\%$ , District urban/rural =  $\pm 18\%$

Figure 107: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Water

Table 76: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Water (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	22%
Household with at least one child under 18	23%
Household with at least one child under 5	22%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	23%
Household with person with disability	21%
Female respondent	22%
Female headed household	23%
Household with pregnant woman	24%
Household with university educated person	20%
Household with Samurdhi	23%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	16%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	34%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	23%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	13%

**3.4.54 Q54: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Psychosocial**

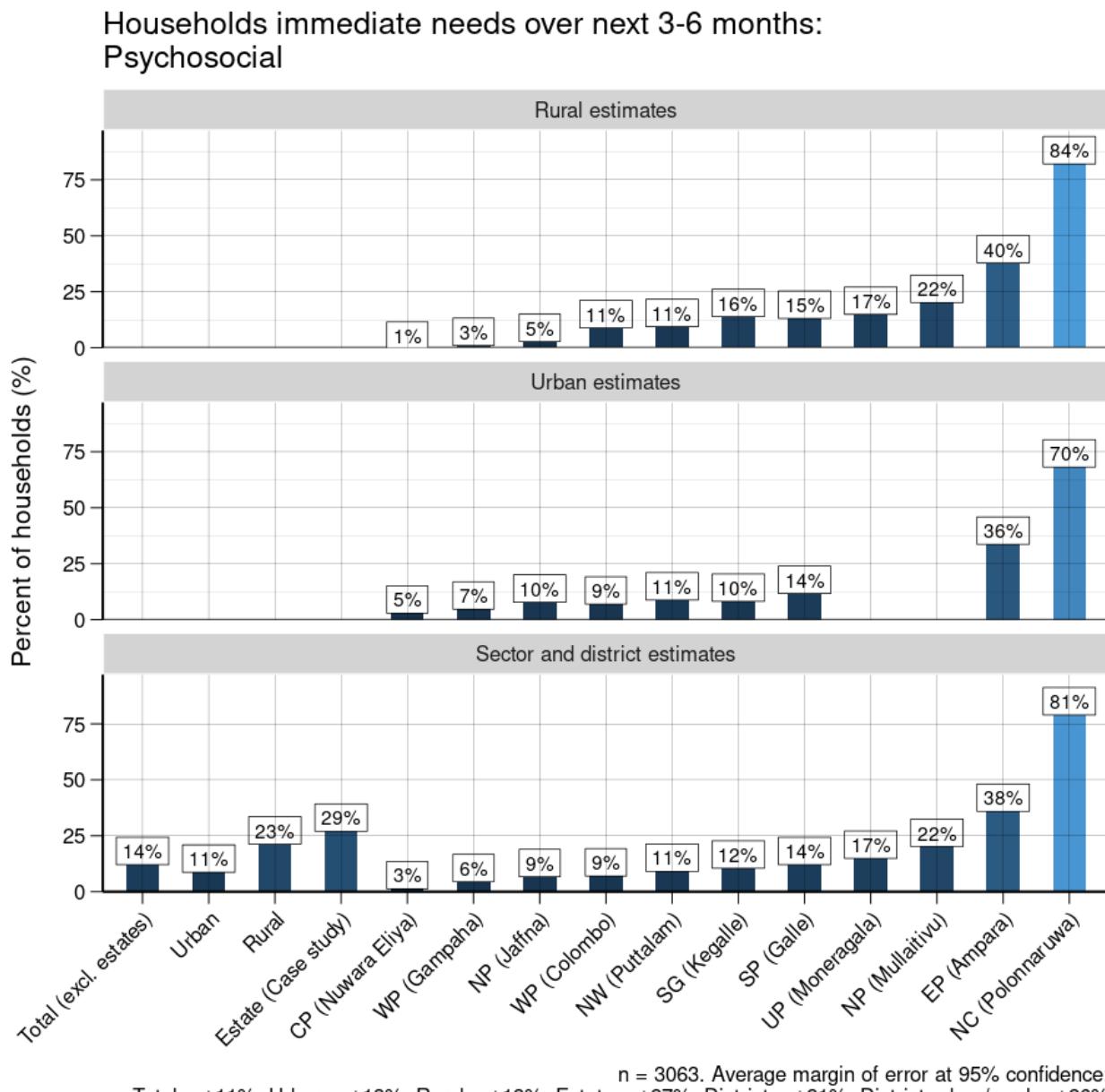
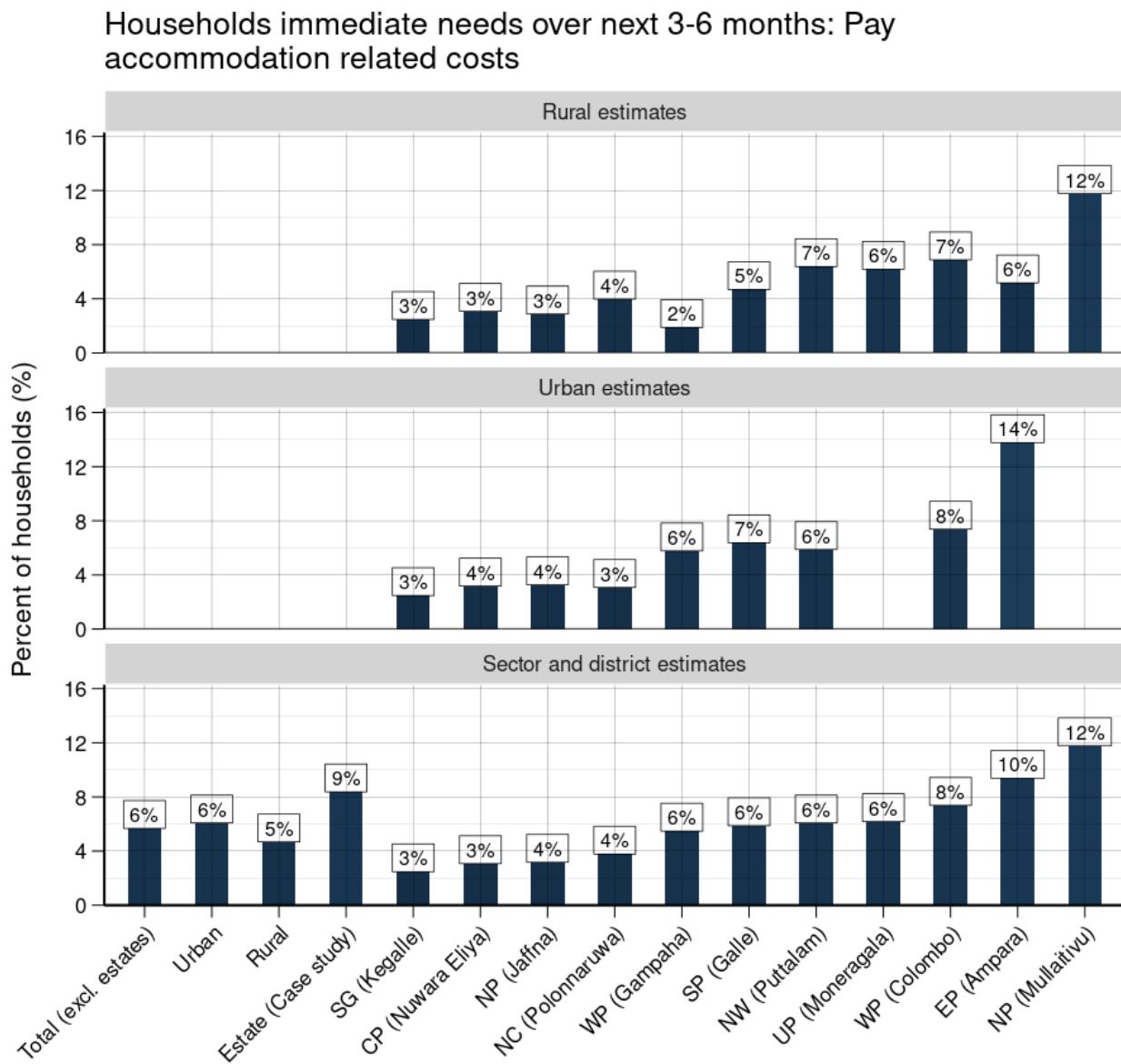


Figure 108: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Psychosocial

Table 77: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Psychosocial (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	14%
Household with at least one child under 18	15%
Household with at least one child under 5	13%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	16%
Household with person with disability	14%
Female respondent	15%
Female headed household	14%
Household with pregnant woman	17%
Household with university educated person	14%
Household with Samurdhi	17%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	14%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	17%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	18%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	3%

**3.4.55 Q55: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Pay accommodation related costs**



n = 3063. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±2%, Urban = ±2%, Rural = ±2%, Estate = ±6%, District = ±5%, District urban/rural = ±6%

Figure 109: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Pay accommodation related costs

Table 78: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Pay accommodation related costs (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	6%
Household with at least one child under 18	7%
Household with at least one child under 5	8%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	7%
Household with person with disability	5%
Female respondent	6%
Female headed household	6%
Household with pregnant woman	6%
Household with university educated person	6%
Household with Samurdhi	7%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	6%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	9%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	5%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	2%

**3.4.56 Q56: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Physical safety and security**

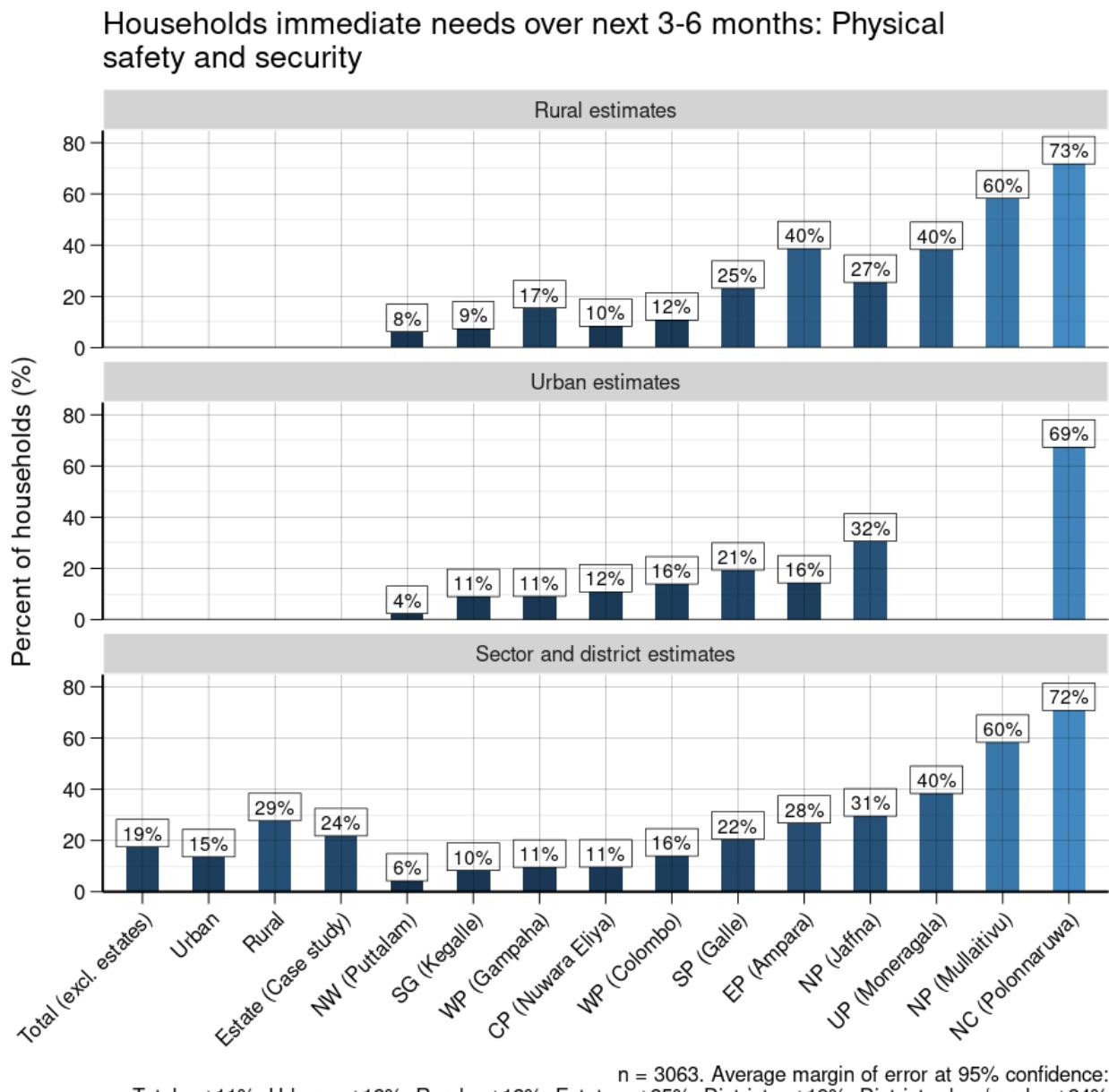
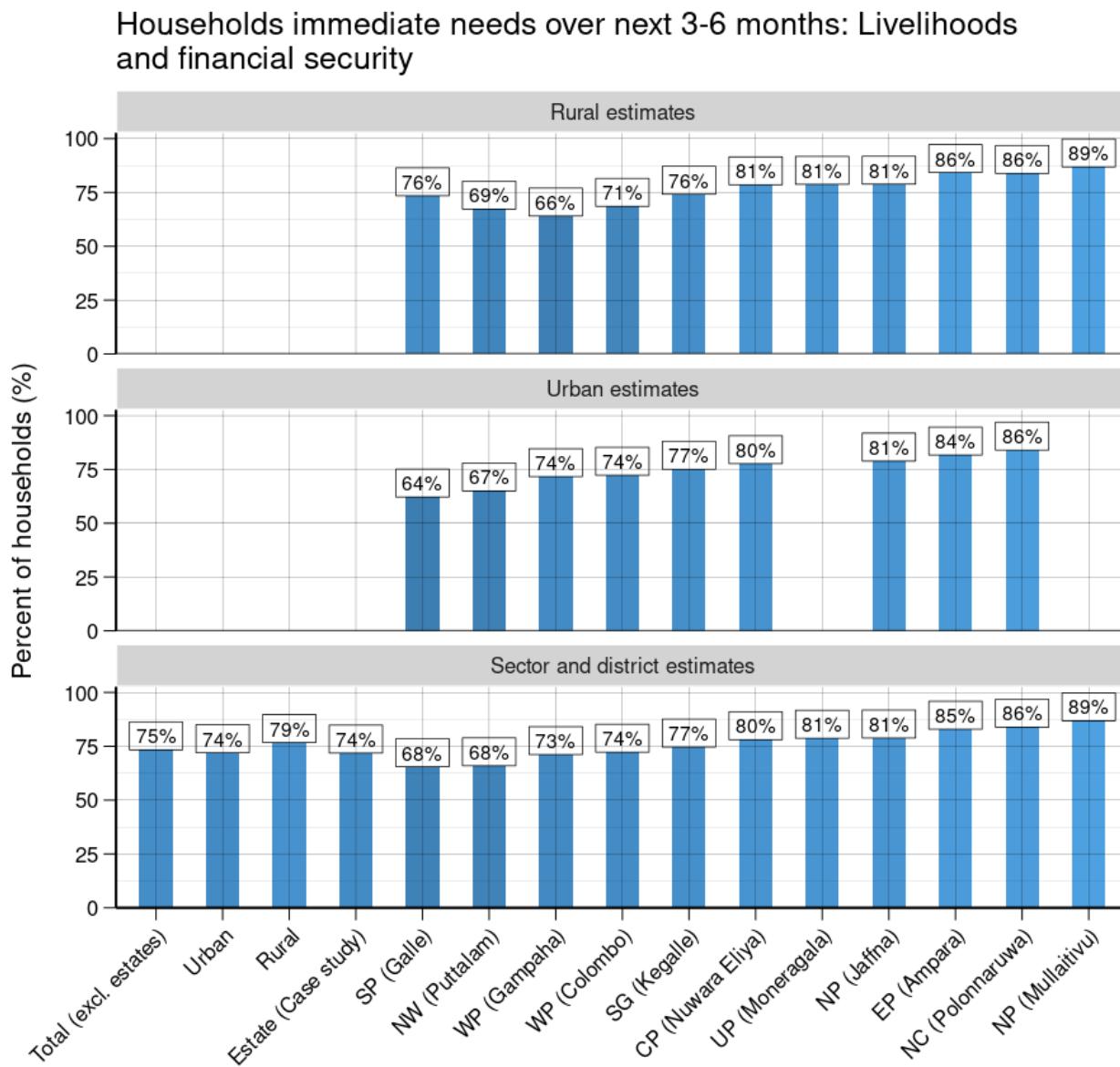


Figure 110: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Physical safety and security

Table 79: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Physical safety and security (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	19%
Household with at least one child under 18	20%
Household with at least one child under 5	21%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	20%
Household with person with disability	18%
Female respondent	20%
Female headed household	20%
Household with pregnant woman	21%
Household with university educated person	20%
Household with Samurdhi	24%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	23%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	18%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	26%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	22%

**3.4.57 Q57: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Livelihoods and financial security**



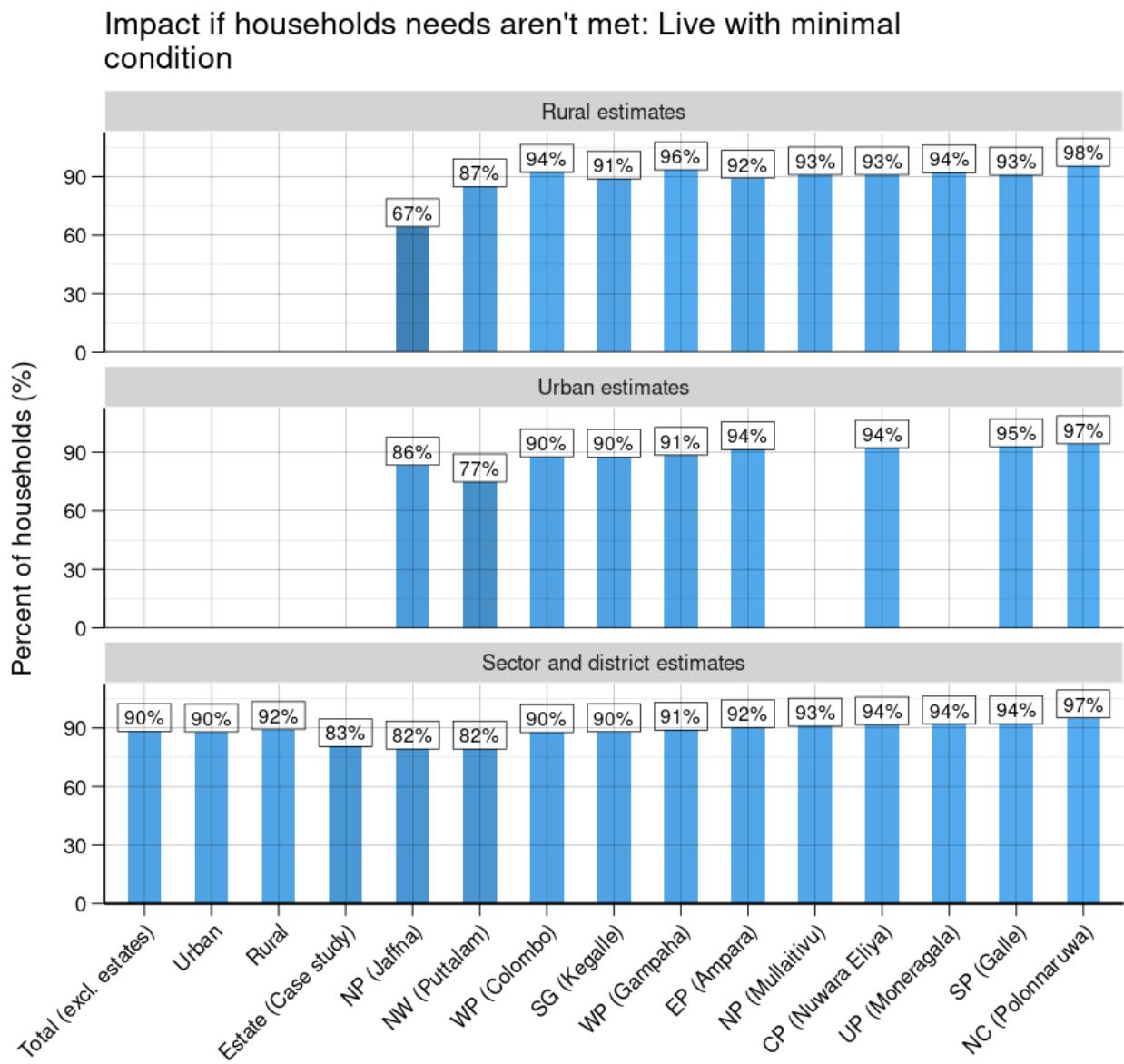
n = 3063. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±4%, Urban = ±5%, Rural = ±5%, Estate = ±10%, District = ±8%, District urban/rural = ±10%

Figure 111: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Livelihoods and financial security

Table 80: Households immediate needs over next 3-6 months: Livelihoods and financial security (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	75%
Household with at least one child under 18	78%
Household with at least one child under 5	77%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	78%
Household with person with disability	73%
Female respondent	78%
Female headed household	73%
Household with pregnant woman	75%
Household with university educated person	69%
Household with Samurdhi	79%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	78%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	82%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	74%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	72%

**3.4.58 Q58: Impact if households needs aren't met: Live with minimal condition**



n = 3035. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±4%, Urban = ±5%, Rural = ±5%, Estate = ±10%, District = ±8%, District urban/rural = ±9%

Figure 112: Impact if households needs aren't met: Live with minimal condition

Table 81: Impact if households needs aren't met: Live with minimal condition (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	90%
Household with at least one child under 18	91%
Household with at least one child under 5	91%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	91%
Household with person with disability	92%
Female respondent	91%
Female headed household	92%
Household with pregnant woman	90%
Household with university educated person	84%
Household with Samurdhi	92%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	90%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	84%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	93%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	86%

**3.4.59 Q59: Impact if households needs aren't met: Children will drop out of school**

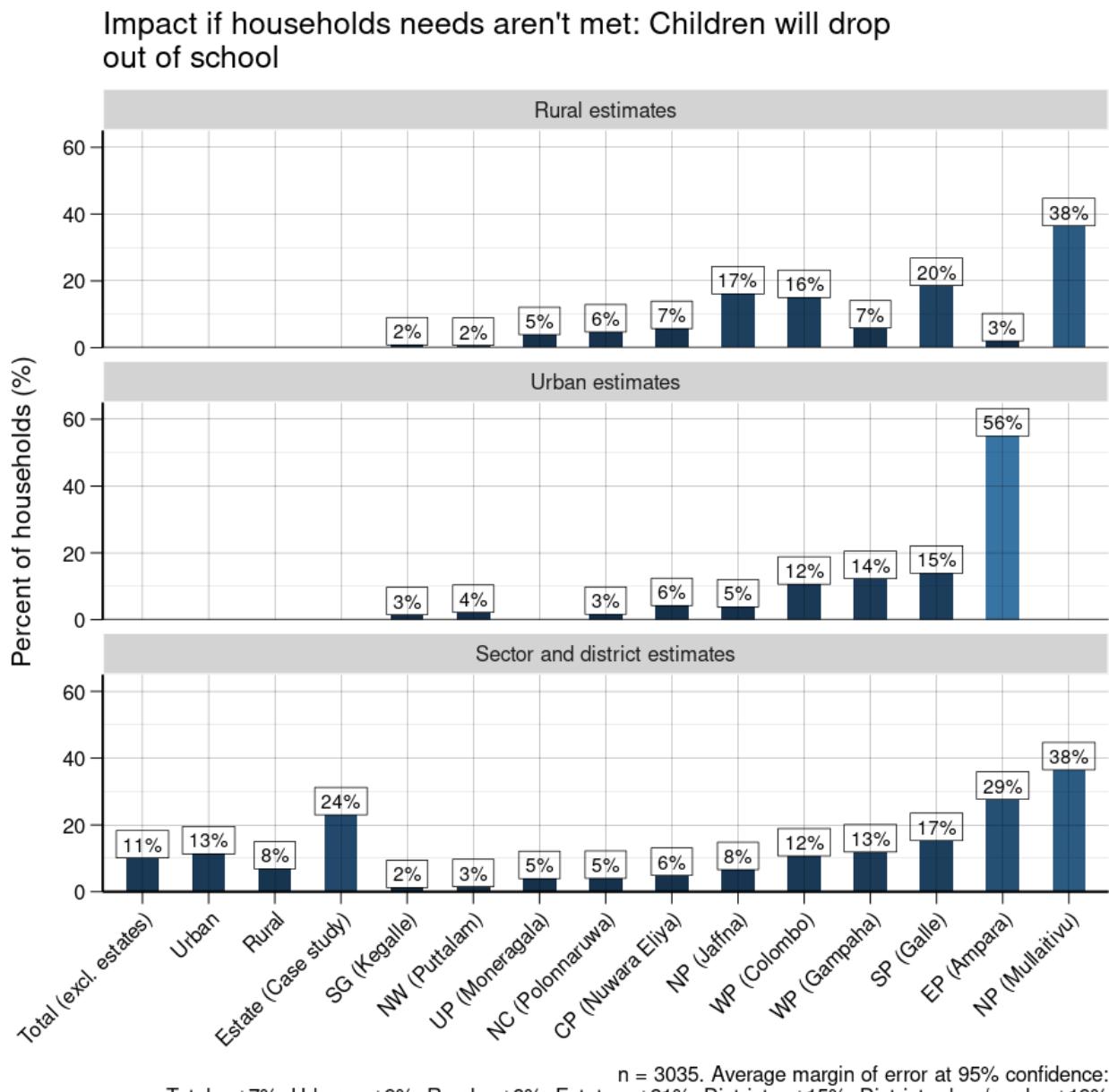


Figure 113: Impact if households needs aren't met: Children will drop out of school

Table 82: Impact if households needs aren't met: Children will drop out of school (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	11%
Household with at least one child under 18	15%
Household with at least one child under 5	13%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	16%
Household with person with disability	11%
Female respondent	11%
Female headed household	13%
Household with pregnant woman	10%
Household with university educated person	14%
Household with Samurdhi	13%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	10%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	12%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	13%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	7%

### 3.4.60 Q60: Impact if households needs aren't met: Health will get worse

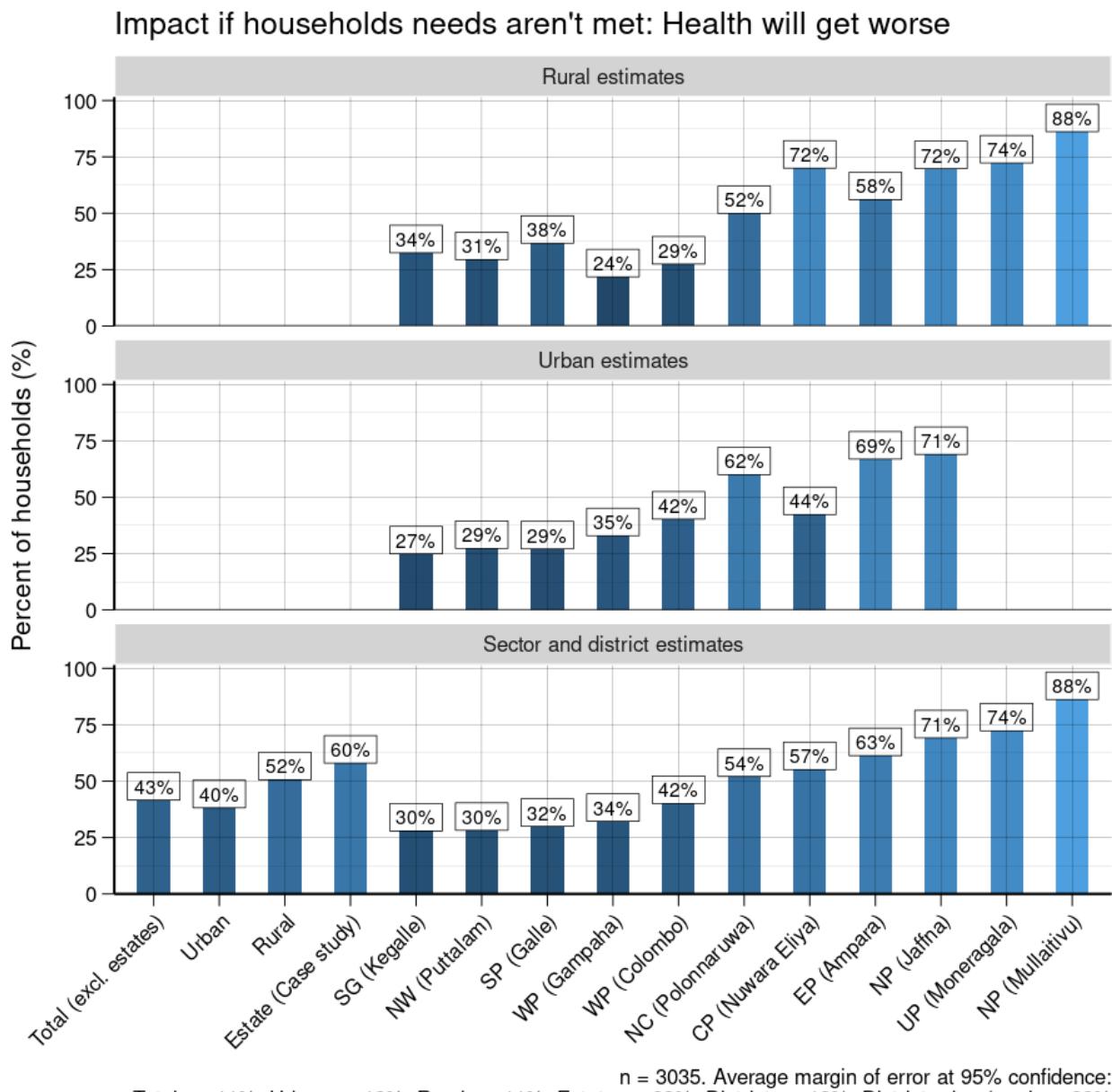


Figure 114: Impact if households needs aren't met: Health will get worse

Table 83: Impact if households needs aren't met: Health will get worse (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	43%
Household with at least one child under 18	43%
Household with at least one child under 5	44%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	43%
Household with person with disability	42%
Female respondent	44%
Female headed household	48%
Household with pregnant woman	48%
Household with university educated person	40%
Household with Samurdhi	50%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	53%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	44%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	52%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	34%

### 3.4.61 Q61: Impact if households needs aren't met: Conflict within family

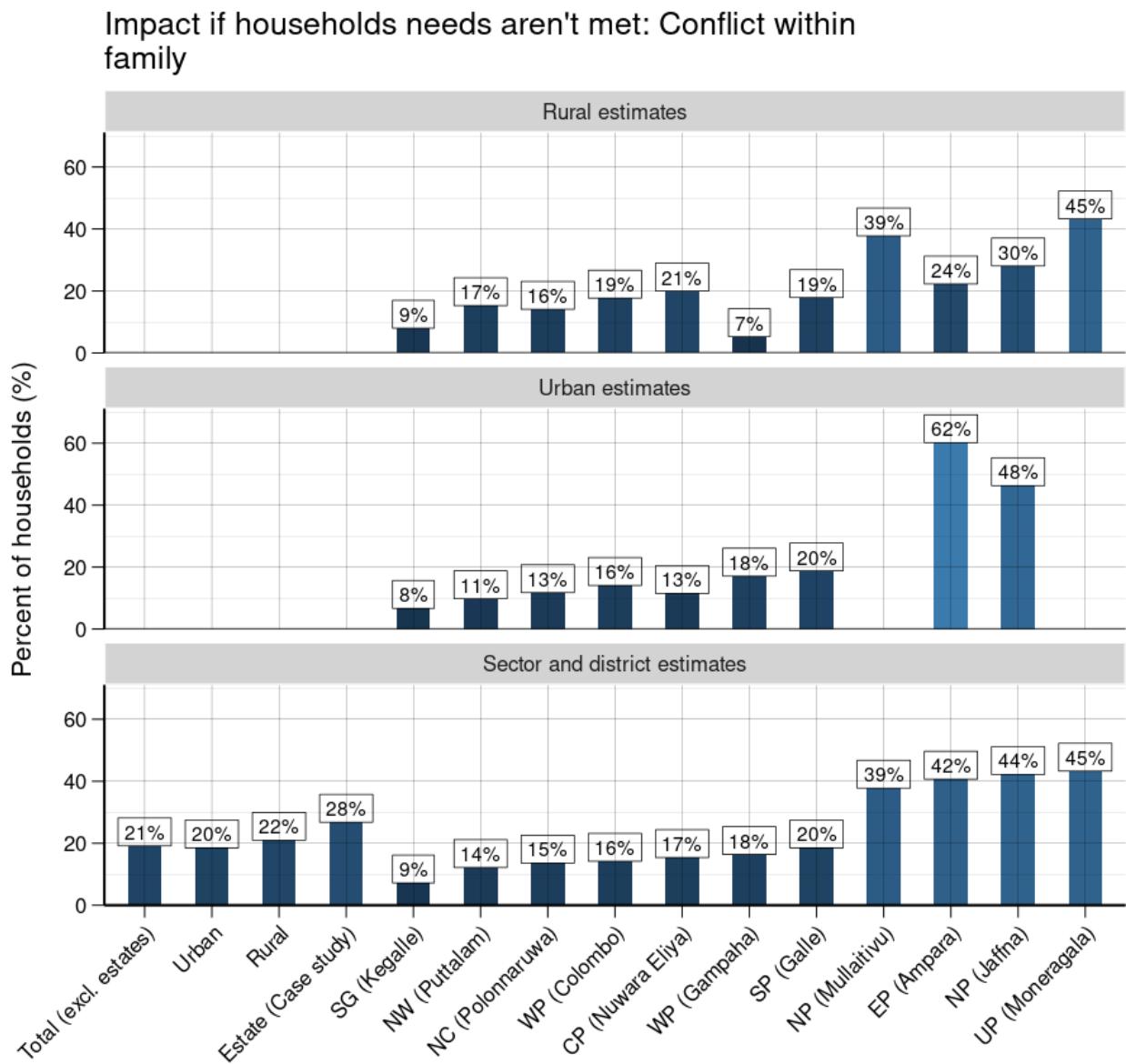
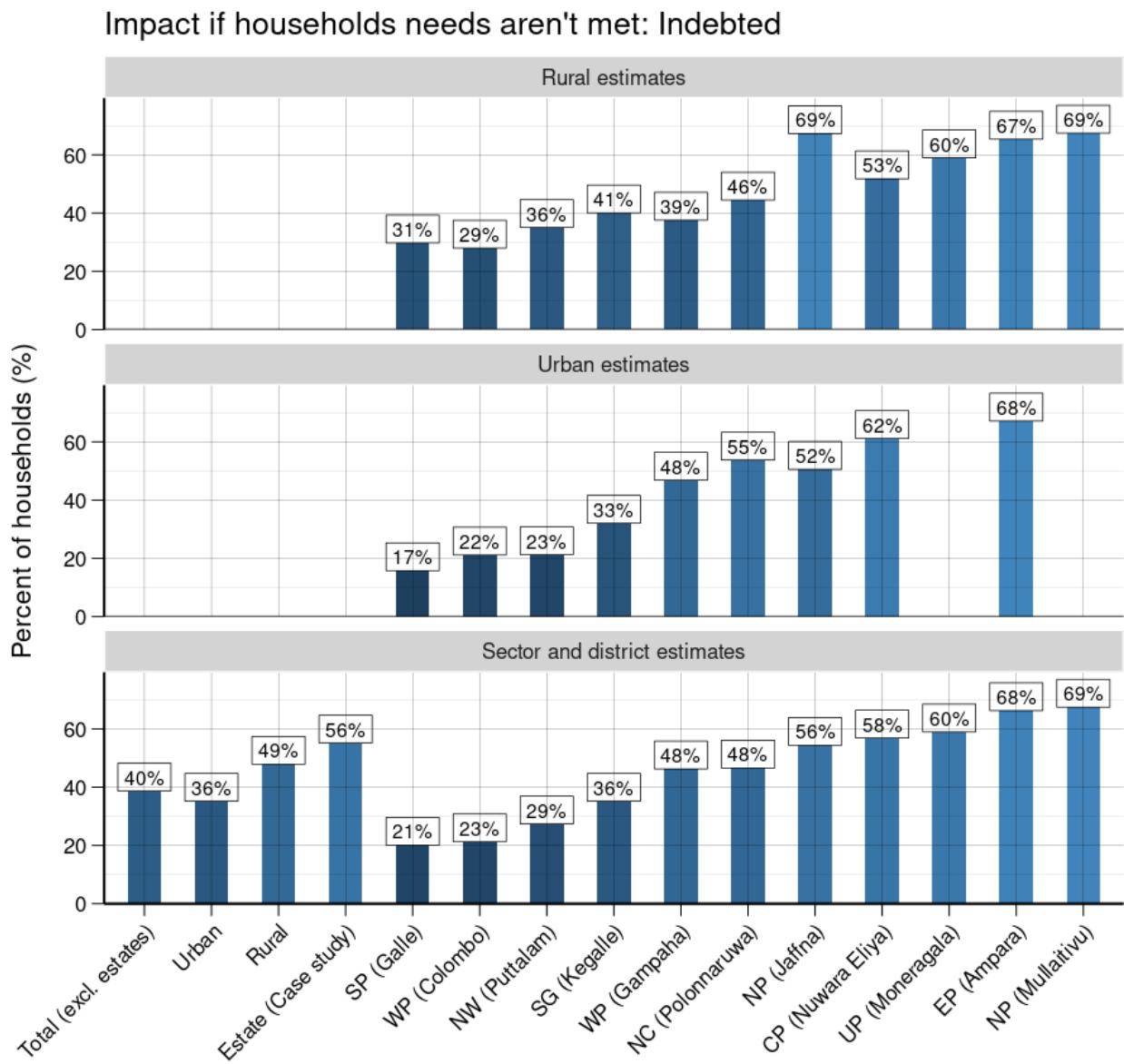


Figure 115: Impact if households needs aren't met: Conflict within family

Table 84: Impact if households needs aren't met: Conflict within family (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	21%
Household with at least one child under 18	24%
Household with at least one child under 5	28%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	24%
Household with person with disability	18%
Female respondent	19%
Female headed household	13%
Household with pregnant woman	24%
Household with university educated person	22%
Household with Samurdhi	24%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	26%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	30%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	22%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	10%

### 3.4.62 Q62: Impact if households needs aren't met: Indebted



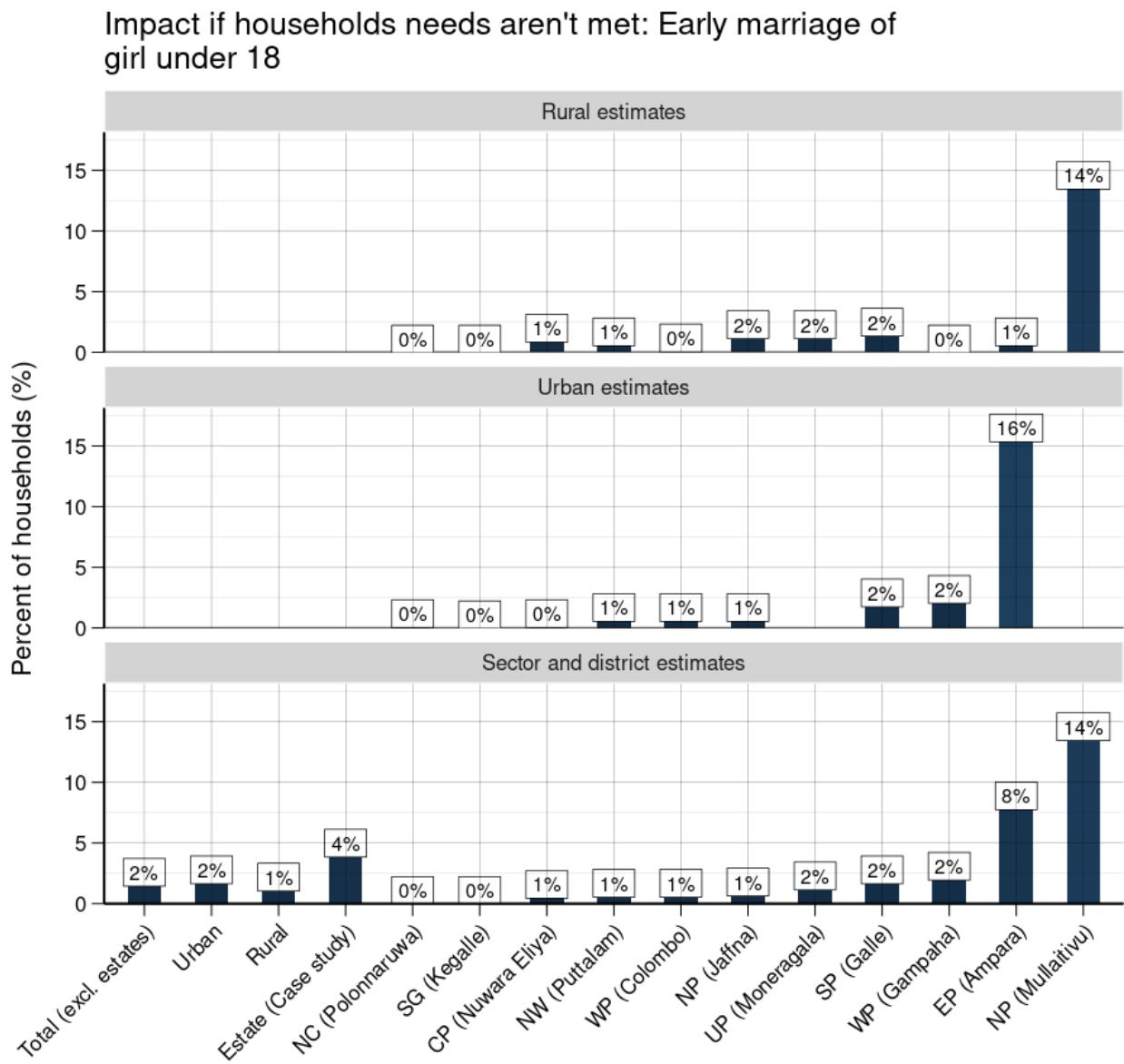
n = 3035. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±22%, District = ±17%, District urban/rural = ±21%

Figure 116: Impact if households needs aren't met: Indebted

Table 85: Impact if households needs aren't met: Indebted (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	40%
Household with at least one child under 18	43%
Household with at least one child under 5	45%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	44%
Household with person with disability	39%
Female respondent	43%
Female headed household	39%
Household with pregnant woman	39%
Household with university educated person	36%
Household with Samurdhi	44%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	45%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	54%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	40%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	30%

**3.4.63 Q63: Impact if households needs aren't met: Early marriage of girl under 18**



n = 3035. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total =  $\pm 2\%$ , Urban =  $\pm 3\%$ , Rural =  $\pm 3\%$ , Estate =  $\pm 7\%$ , District =  $\pm 5\%$ , District urban/rural =  $\pm 6\%$

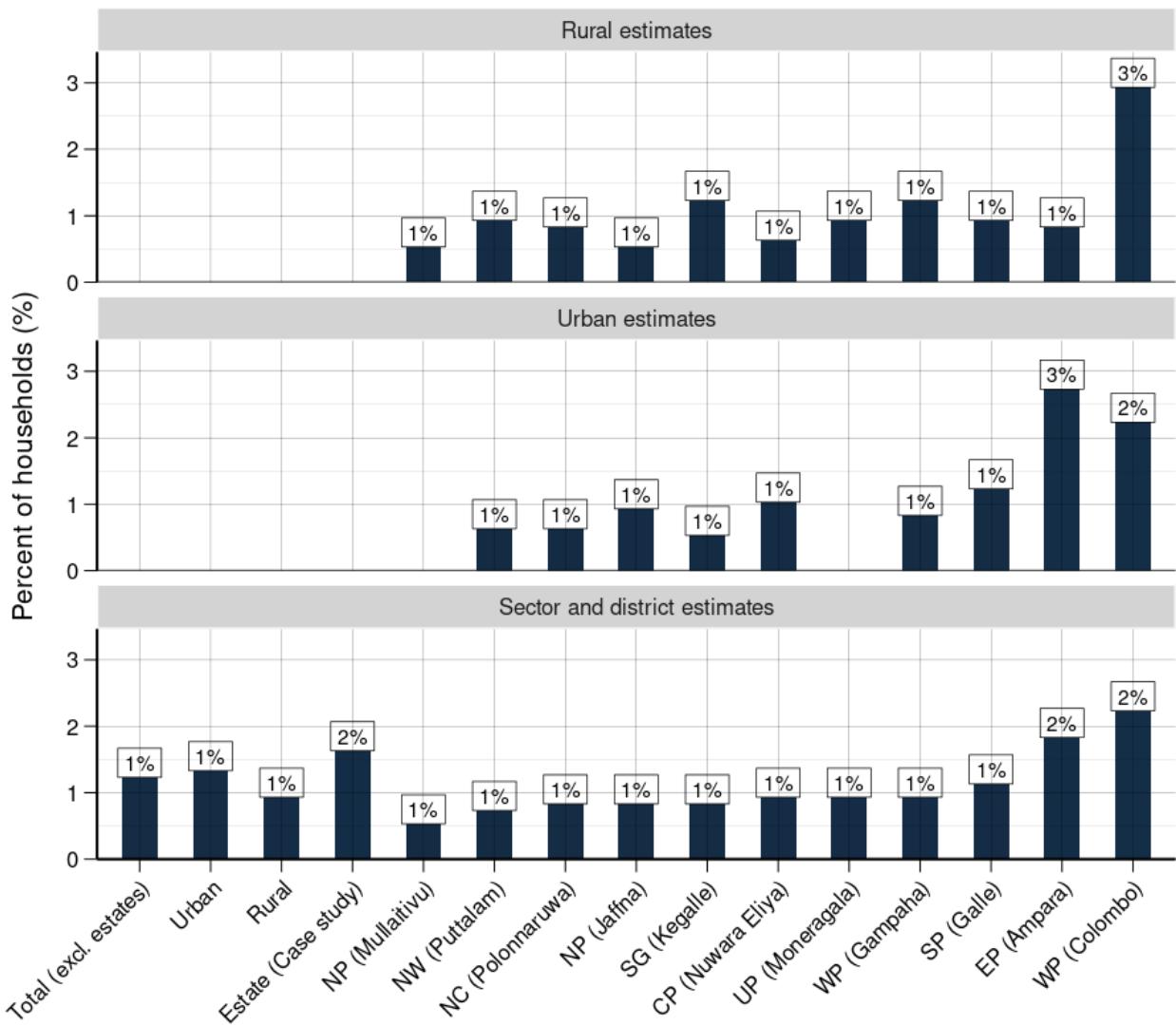
Figure 117: Impact if households needs aren't met: Early marriage of girl under 18

Table 86: Impact if households needs aren't met: Early marriage of girl under 18 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	2%
Household with at least one child under 18	2%
Household with at least one child under 5	1%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	2%
Household with person with disability	2%
Female respondent	2%
Female headed household	3%
Household with pregnant woman	3%
Household with university educated person	5%
Household with Samurdhi	3%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	2%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	2%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	2%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	0%

**3.4.64 Q64: Impact if households needs aren't met: Begging, sex-work, or other risky jobs**

Impact if households needs aren't met: Begging, sex-work, or other risky jobs



n = 3035. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±1%, Urban = ±1%, Rural = ±1%, Estate = ±2%, District = ±1%, District urban/rural = ±2%

Figure 118: Impact if households needs aren't met: Begging, sex-work, or other risky jobs

Table 87: Impact if households needs aren't met: Begging, sex-work, or other risky jobs (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	1%
Household with at least one child under 18	1%
Household with at least one child under 5	2%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	1%
Household with person with disability	1%
Female respondent	1%
Female headed household	2%
Household with pregnant woman	1%
Household with university educated person	2%
Household with Samurdhi	2%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	1%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	0%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	2%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	3%

### 3.4.65 Q65: Impact if households needs aren't met: Migration

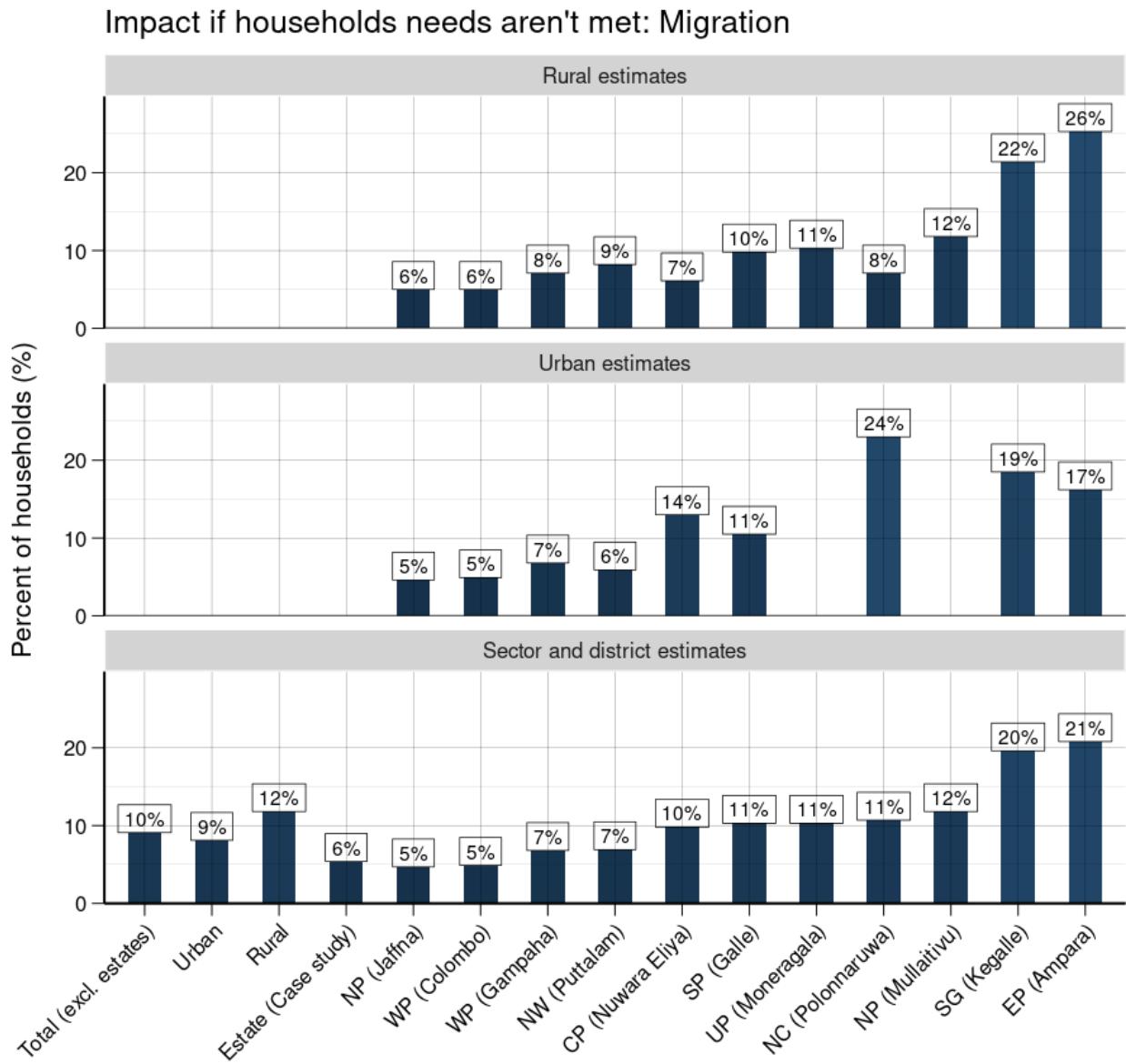
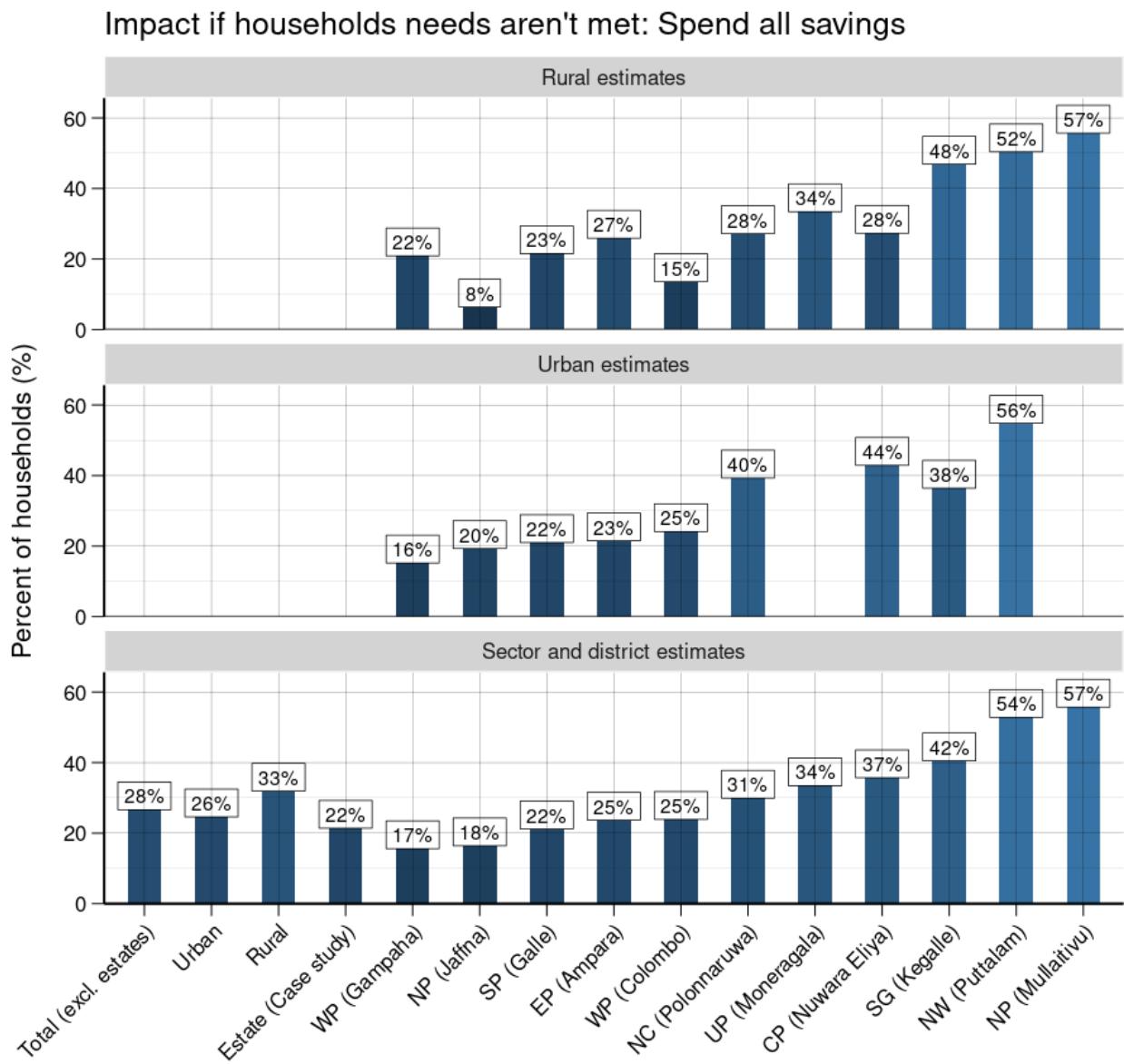


Figure 119: Impact if households needs aren't met: Migration

Table 88: Impact if households needs aren't met: Migration (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	10%
Household with at least one child under 18	10%
Household with at least one child under 5	10%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	9%
Household with person with disability	8%
Female respondent	10%
Female headed household	7%
Household with pregnant woman	12%
Household with university educated person	15%
Household with Samurdhi	8%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	10%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	8%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	7%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	22%

**3.4.66 Q66: Impact if households needs aren't met: Spend all savings**



n = 3035. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±8%, Urban = ±9%, Rural = ±8%, Estate = ±18%, District = ±14%, District urban/rural = ±17%

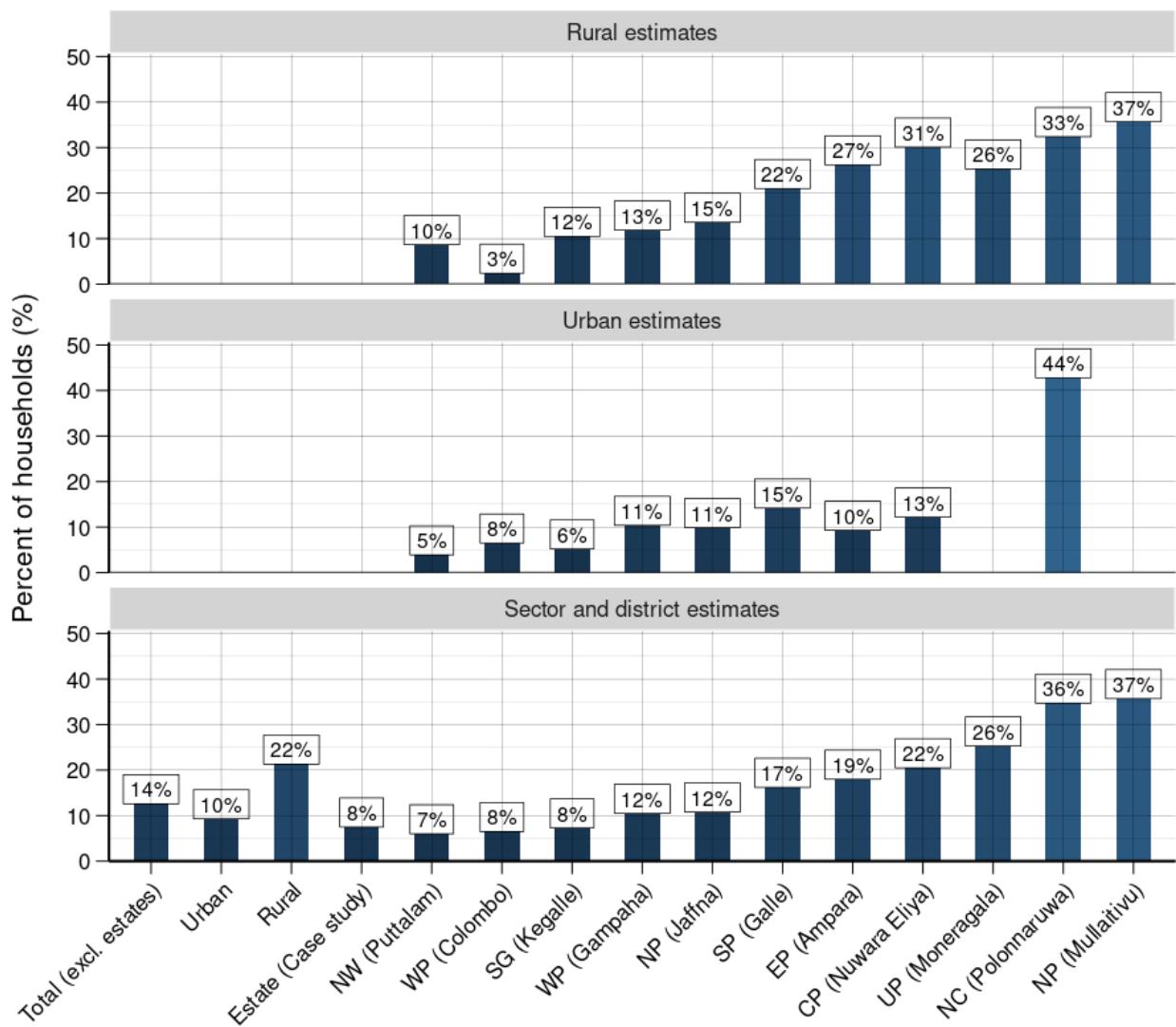
Figure 120: Impact if households needs aren't met: Spend all savings

Table 89: Impact if households needs aren't met: Spend all savings (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	28%
Household with at least one child under 18	30%
Household with at least one child under 5	30%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	30%
Household with person with disability	24%
Female respondent	30%
Female headed household	22%
Household with pregnant woman	31%
Household with university educated person	23%
Household with Samurdhi	26%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	27%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	34%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	19%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	28%

**3.4.67 Q67: Impact if households needs aren't met: Worse safety and security for the household**

**Impact if households needs aren't met: Worse safety and security for the household**



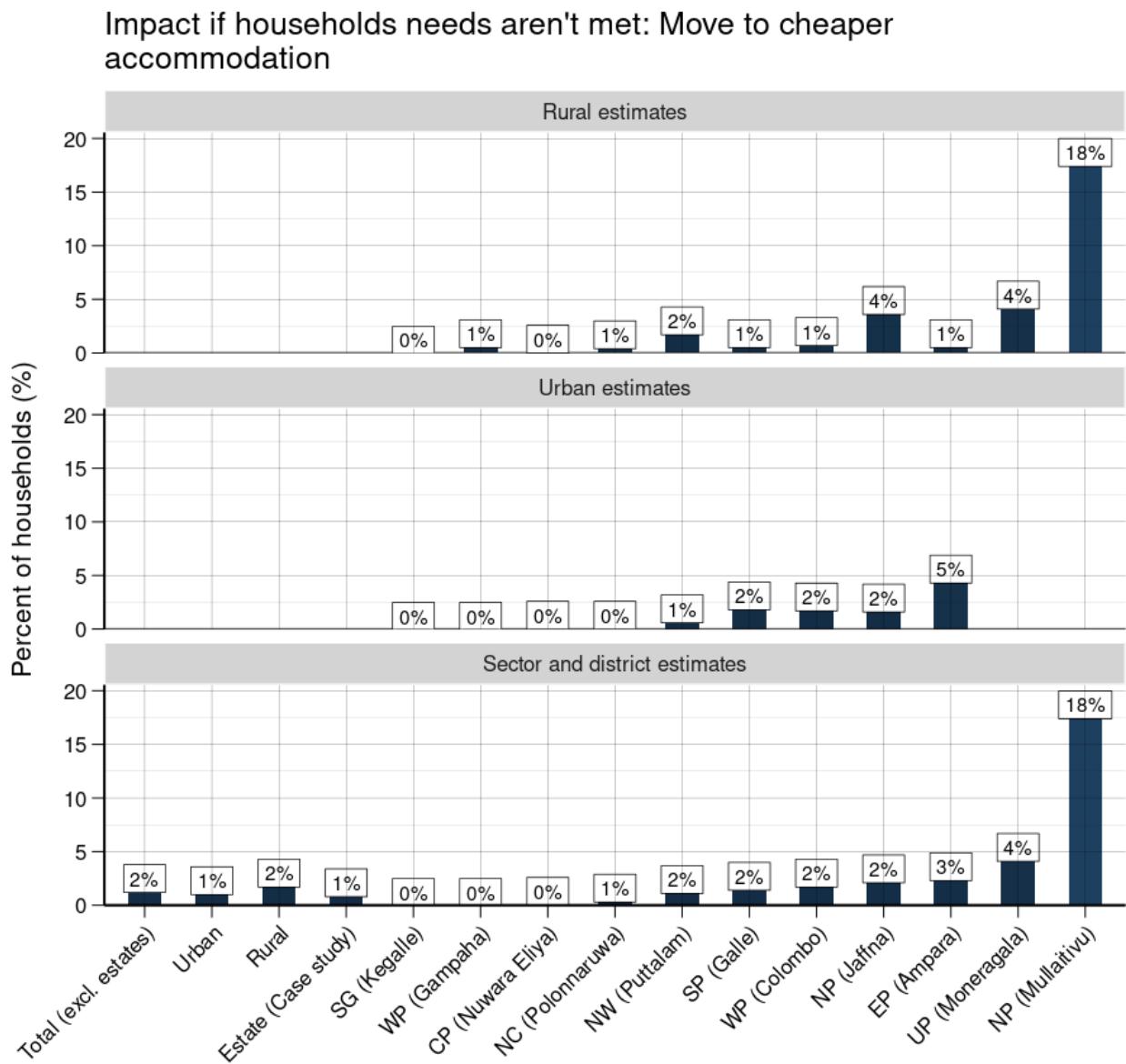
n = 3035. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±6%, Urban = ±7%, Rural = ±7%, Estate = ±14%, District = ±11%, District urban/rural = ±14%

Figure 121: Impact if households needs aren't met: Worse safety and security for the household

Table 90: Impact if households needs aren't met: Worse safety and security for the household (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	14%
Household with at least one child under 18	15%
Household with at least one child under 5	13%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	16%
Household with person with disability	13%
Female respondent	13%
Female headed household	13%
Household with pregnant woman	14%
Household with university educated person	12%
Household with Samurdhi	17%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	18%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	12%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	16%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	13%

**3.4.68 Q68: Impact if households needs aren't met: Move to cheaper accommodation**



n = 3035. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±2%, Urban = ±3%, Rural = ±3%, Estate = ±7%, District = ±5%, District urban/rural = ±6%

Figure 122: Impact if households needs aren't met: Move to cheaper accommodation

Table 91: Impact if households needs aren't met: Move to cheaper accommodation (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	2%
Household with at least one child under 18	2%
Household with at least one child under 5	3%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	2%
Household with person with disability	1%
Female respondent	2%
Female headed household	2%
Household with pregnant woman	6%
Household with university educated person	2%
Household with Samurdhi	2%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	0%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	2%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	1%

**3.4.69 Q69: Impact if households needs aren't met: Other**

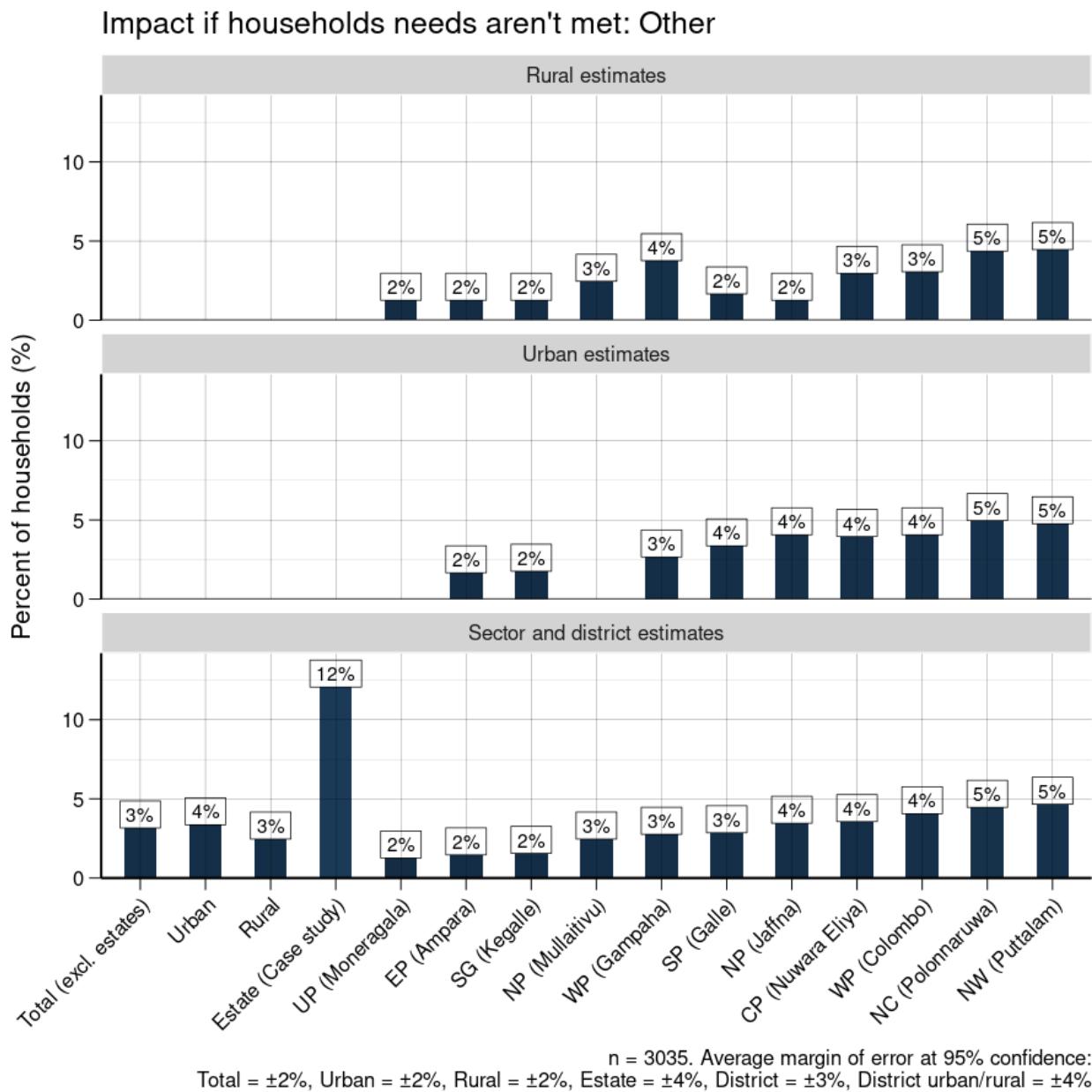


Figure 123: Impact if households needs aren't met: Other

Table 92: Impact if households needs aren't met: Other (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	3%
Household with at least one child under 18	3%
Household with at least one child under 5	3%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	4%
Household with person with disability	4%
Female respondent	3%
Female headed household	2%
Household with pregnant woman	4%
Household with university educated person	4%
Household with Samurdhi	3%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	2%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	3%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	1%

### 3.4.70 Q70: Households with worsened access to safe drinking water

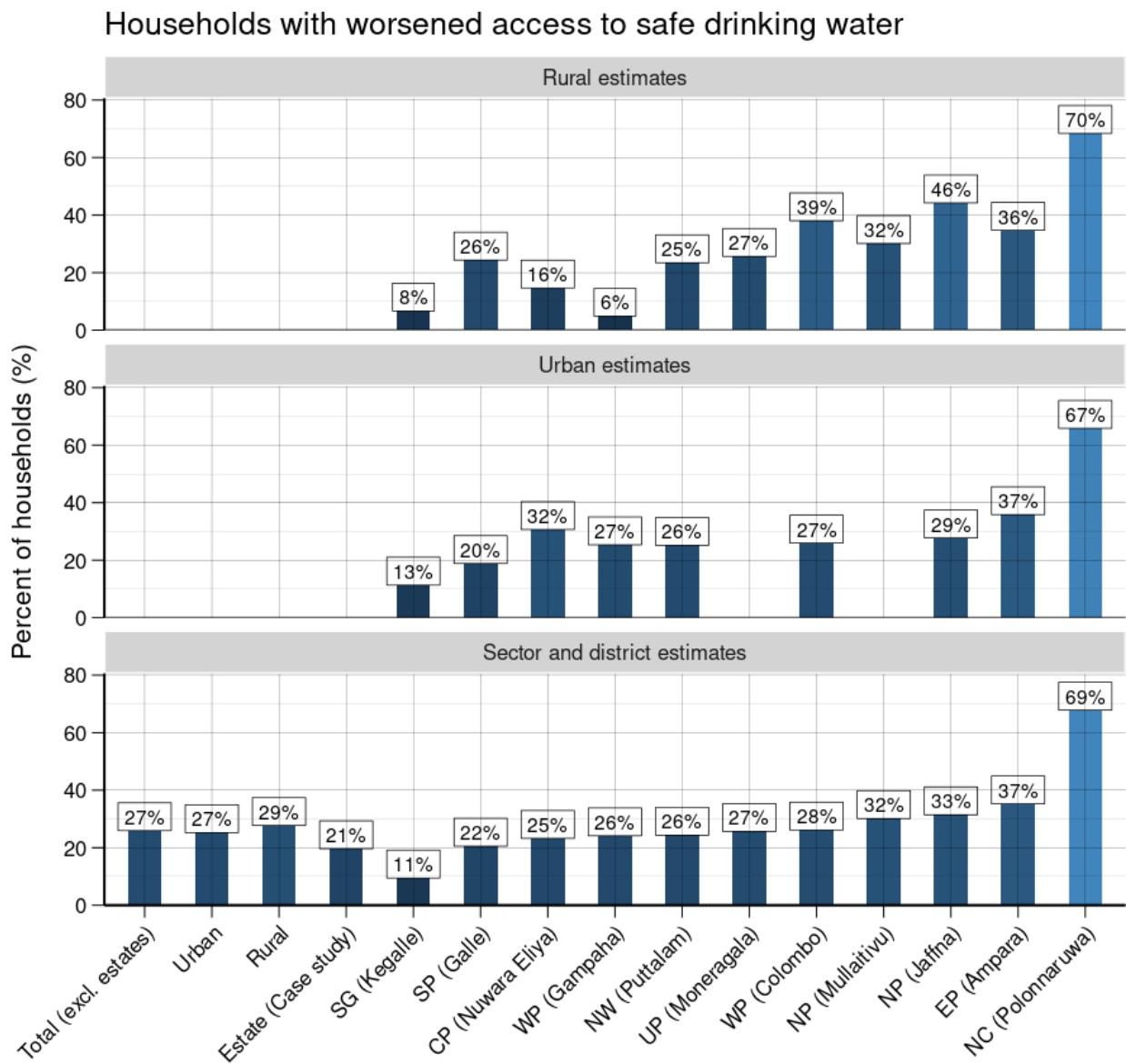


Figure 124: Households with worsened access to safe drinking water

Table 93: Households with worsened access to safe drinking water (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	27%
Household with at least one child under 18	28%
Household with at least one child under 5	29%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	28%
Household with person with disability	26%
Female respondent	27%
Female headed household	26%
Household with pregnant woman	32%
Household with university educated person	27%
Household with Samurdhi	28%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	32%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	40%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	36%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	17%

**3.4.71 Q71: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of price increase**

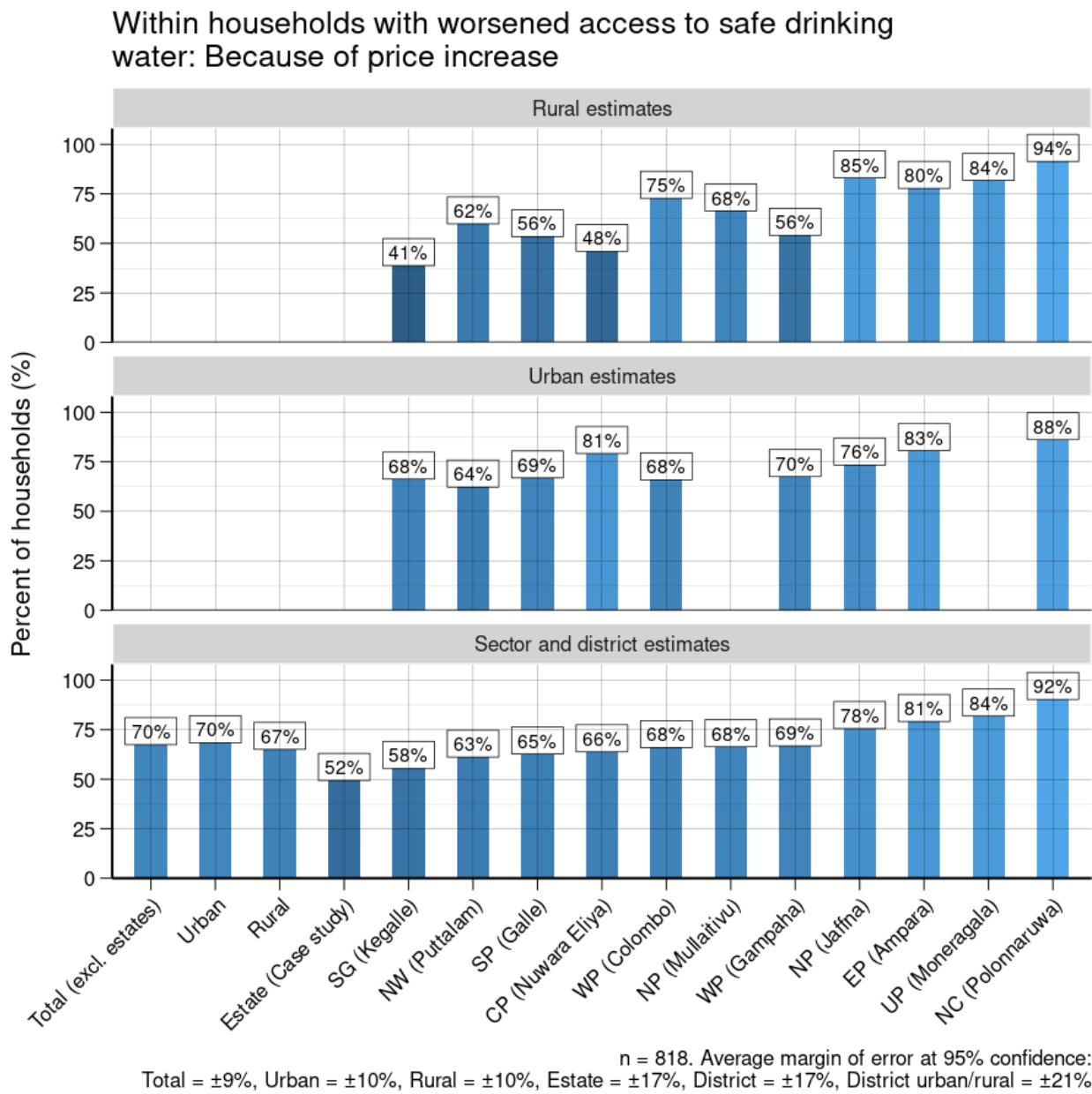
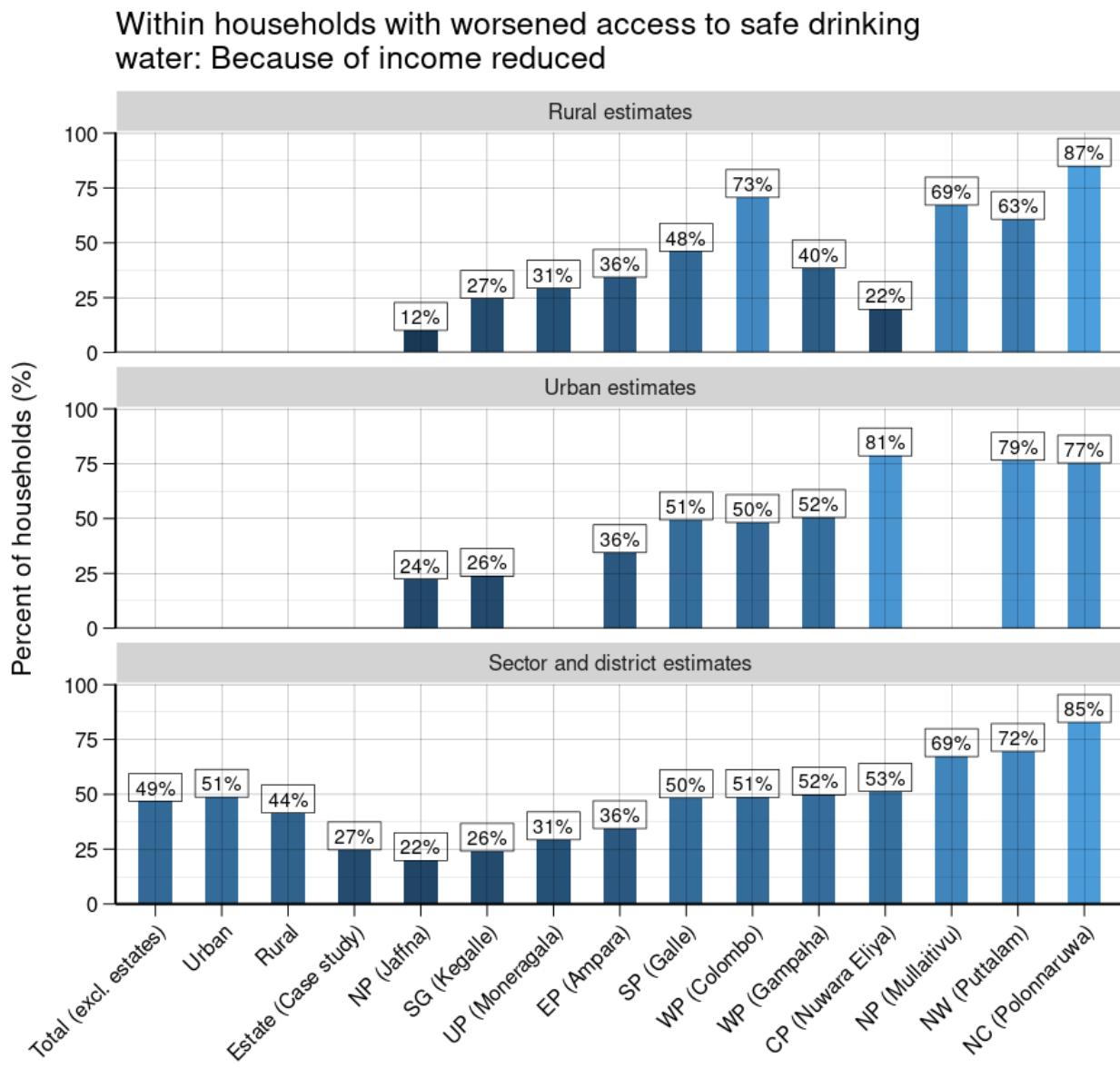


Figure 125: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of price increase

Table 94: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of price increase (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	70%
Household with at least one child under 18	74%
Household with at least one child under 5	73%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	74%
Household with person with disability	74%
Female respondent	74%
Female headed household	75%
Household with pregnant woman	74%
Household with university educated person	74%
Household with Samurdhi	76%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	79%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	73%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	79%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	71%

**3.4.72 Q72: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of income reduced**



n = 818. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±13%, Urban = ±16%, Rural = ±15%, Estate = ±32%, District = ±29%, District urban/rural = ±36%

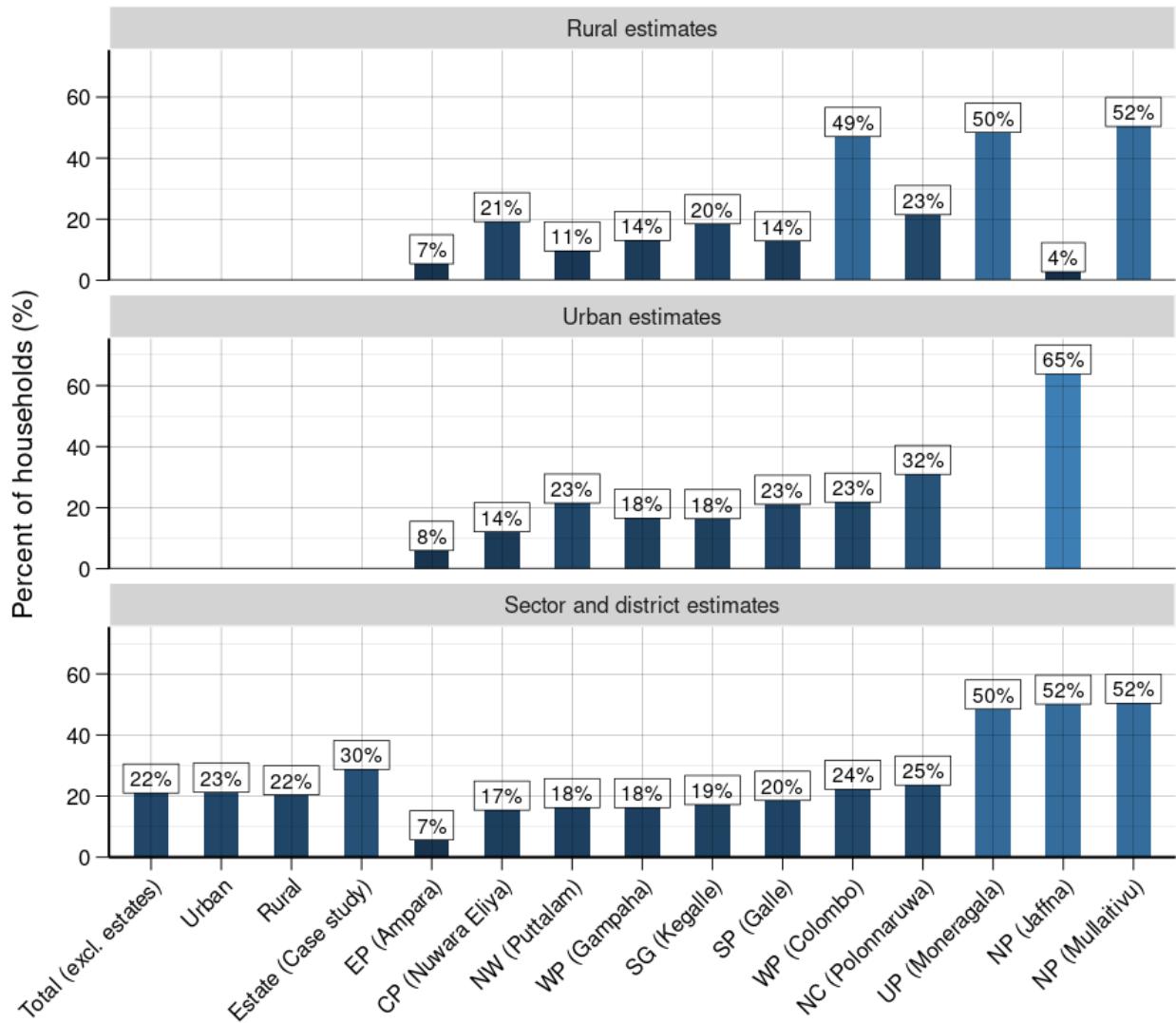
Figure 126: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of income reduced

Table 95: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of income reduced (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	49%
Household with at least one child under 18	52%
Household with at least one child under 5	52%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	53%
Household with person with disability	54%
Female respondent	49%
Female headed household	50%
Household with pregnant woman	48%
Household with university educated person	33%
Household with Samurdhi	54%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	59%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	41%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	59%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	42%

**3.4.73 Q73: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of not available in local market**

Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of not available in local market



n = 818. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±10%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±12%, Estate = ±24%, District = ±22%, District urban/rural = ±27%

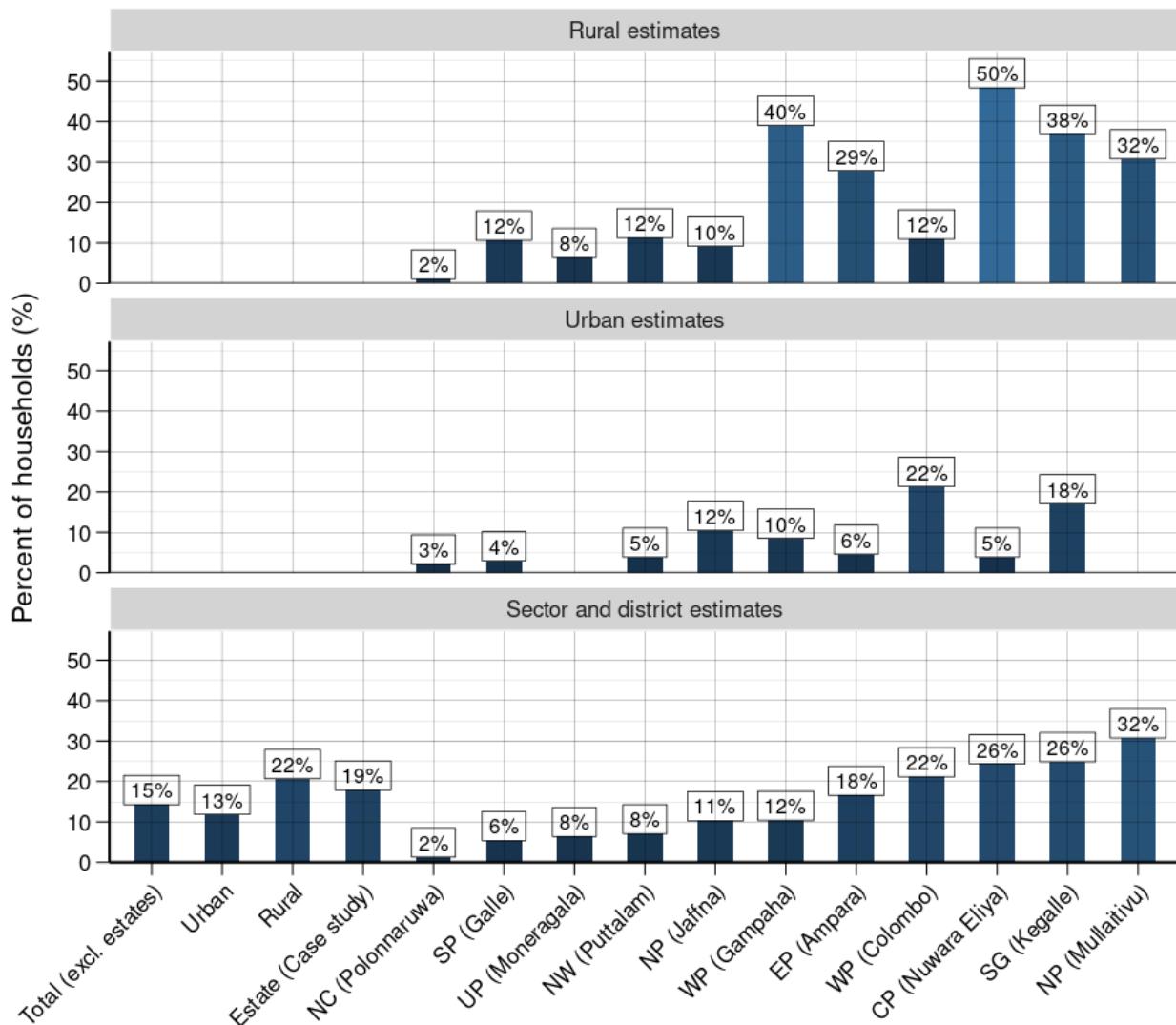
Figure 127: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of not available in local market

Table 96: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of not available in local market (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	22%
Household with at least one child under 18	23%
Household with at least one child under 5	22%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	24%
Household with person with disability	24%
Female respondent	20%
Female headed household	20%
Household with pregnant woman	27%
Household with university educated person	21%
Household with Samurdhi	25%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	23%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	29%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	24%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	12%

**3.4.74 Q74: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of other**

Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water:  
Because of other



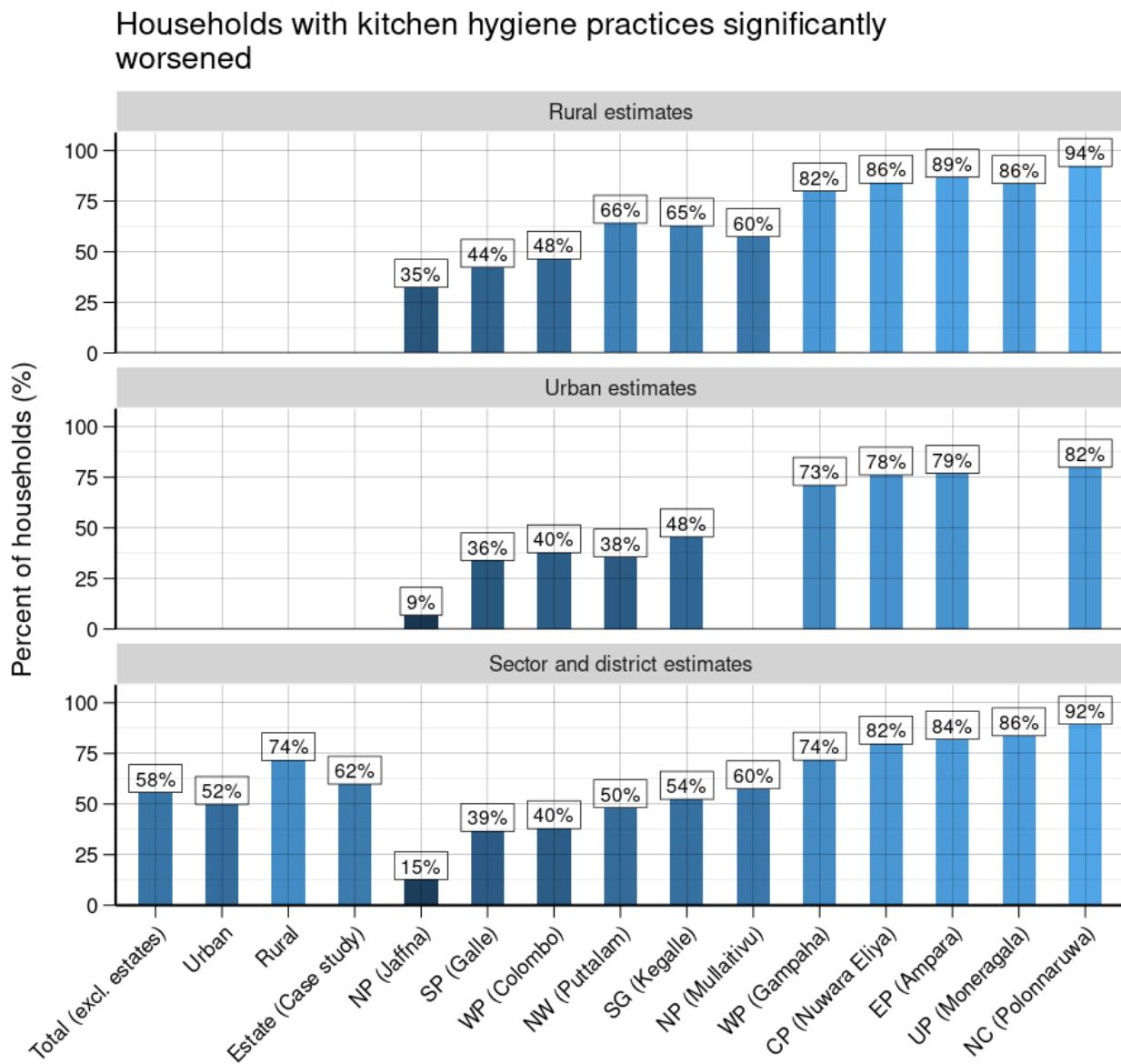
n = 818. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±8%, Urban = ±9%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±15%, District = ±15%, District urban/rural = ±18%

Figure 128: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of other

Table 97: Within households with worsened access to safe drinking water: Because of other (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	15%
Household with at least one child under 18	12%
Household with at least one child under 5	12%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	12%
Household with person with disability	14%
Female respondent	13%
Female headed household	14%
Household with pregnant woman	7%
Household with university educated person	3%
Household with Samurdhi	13%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	9%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	10%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	11%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	16%

### 3.4.75 Q75: Households with kitchen hygiene practices significantly worsened



n = 2422. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:

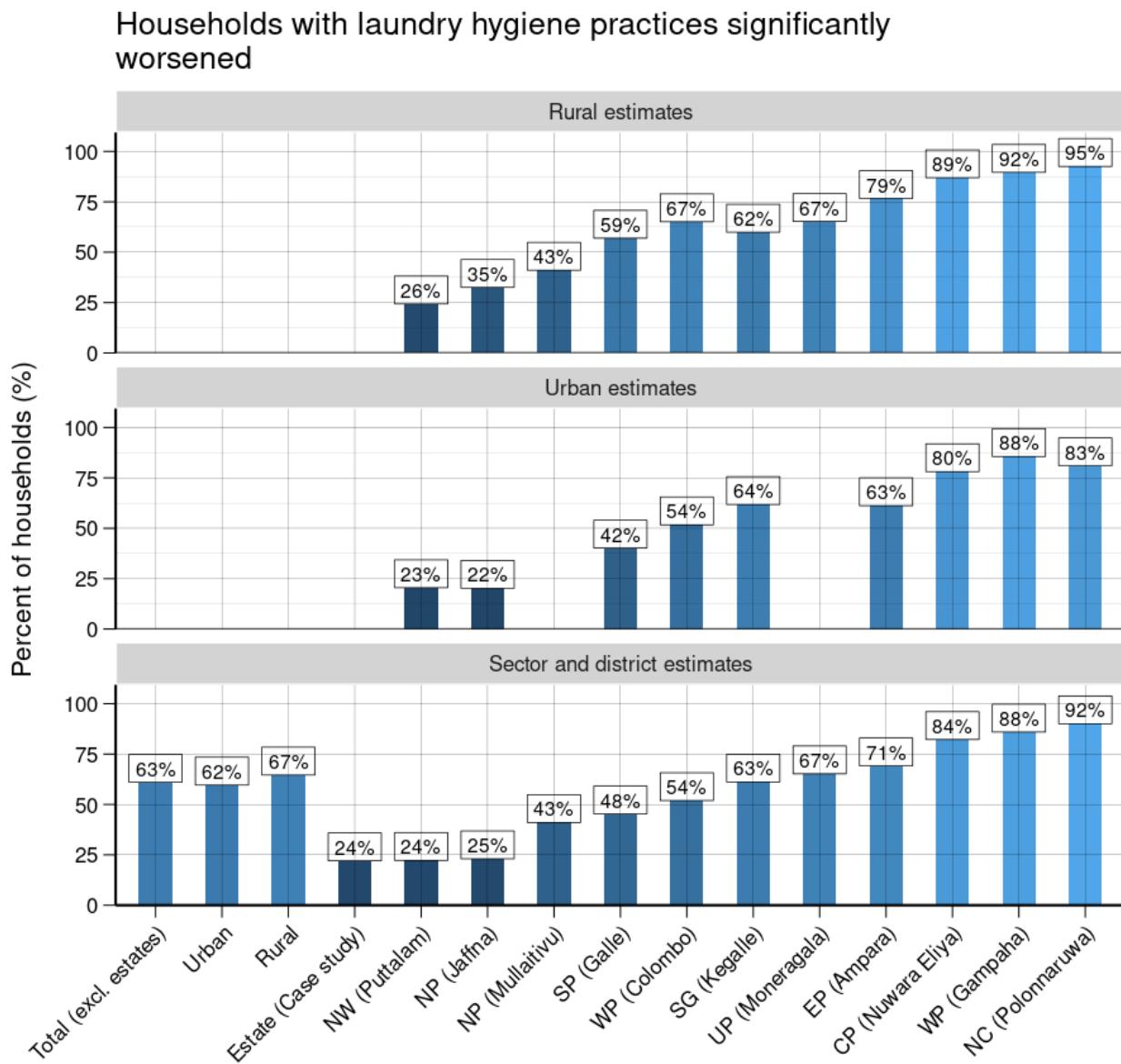
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±14%, Rural = ±13%, Estate = ±27%, District = ±20%, District urban/rural = ±25%

Figure 129: Households with kitchen hygiene practices significantly worsened

Table 98: Households with kitchen hygiene practices significantly worsened (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	58%
Household with at least one child under 18	63%
Household with at least one child under 5	65%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	63%
Household with person with disability	64%
Female respondent	62%
Female headed household	60%
Household with pregnant woman	71%
Household with university educated person	52%
Household with Samurdhi	65%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	71%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	62%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	60%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	49%

### 3.4.76 Q76: Households with laundry hygiene practices significantly worsened



n = 2422. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:

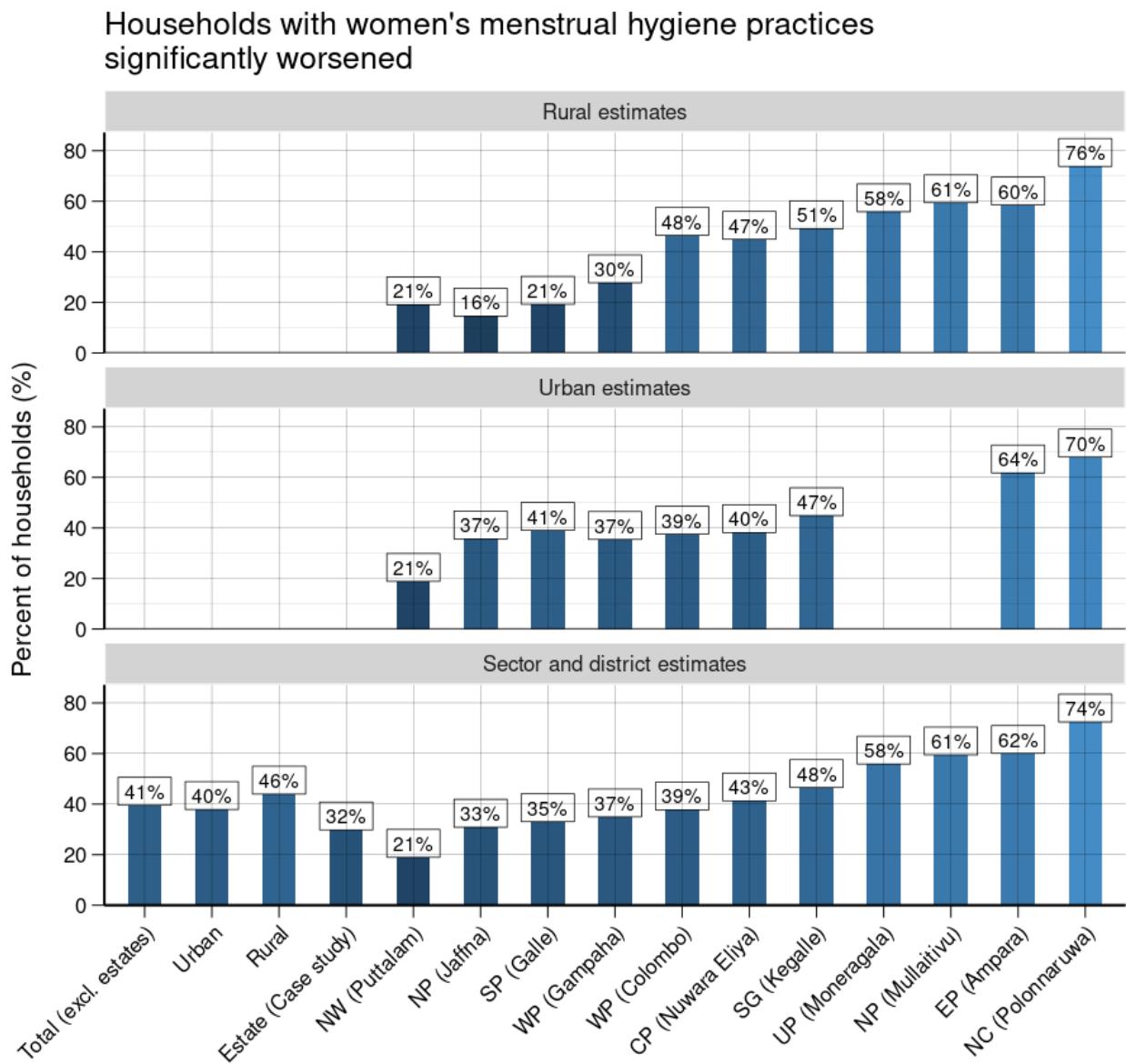
Total = ±13%, Urban = ±15%, Rural = ±14%, Estate = ±30%, District = ±22%, District urban/rural = ±28%

Figure 130: Households with laundry hygiene practices significantly worsened

Table 99: Households with laundry hygiene practices significantly worsened (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	63%
Household with at least one child under 18	67%
Household with at least one child under 5	64%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	68%
Household with person with disability	66%
Female respondent	66%
Female headed household	67%
Household with pregnant woman	65%
Household with university educated person	58%
Household with Samurdhi	68%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	66%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	65%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	65%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	58%

**3.4.77 Q77: Households with women's menstrual hygiene practices significantly worsened**



n = 2422. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:

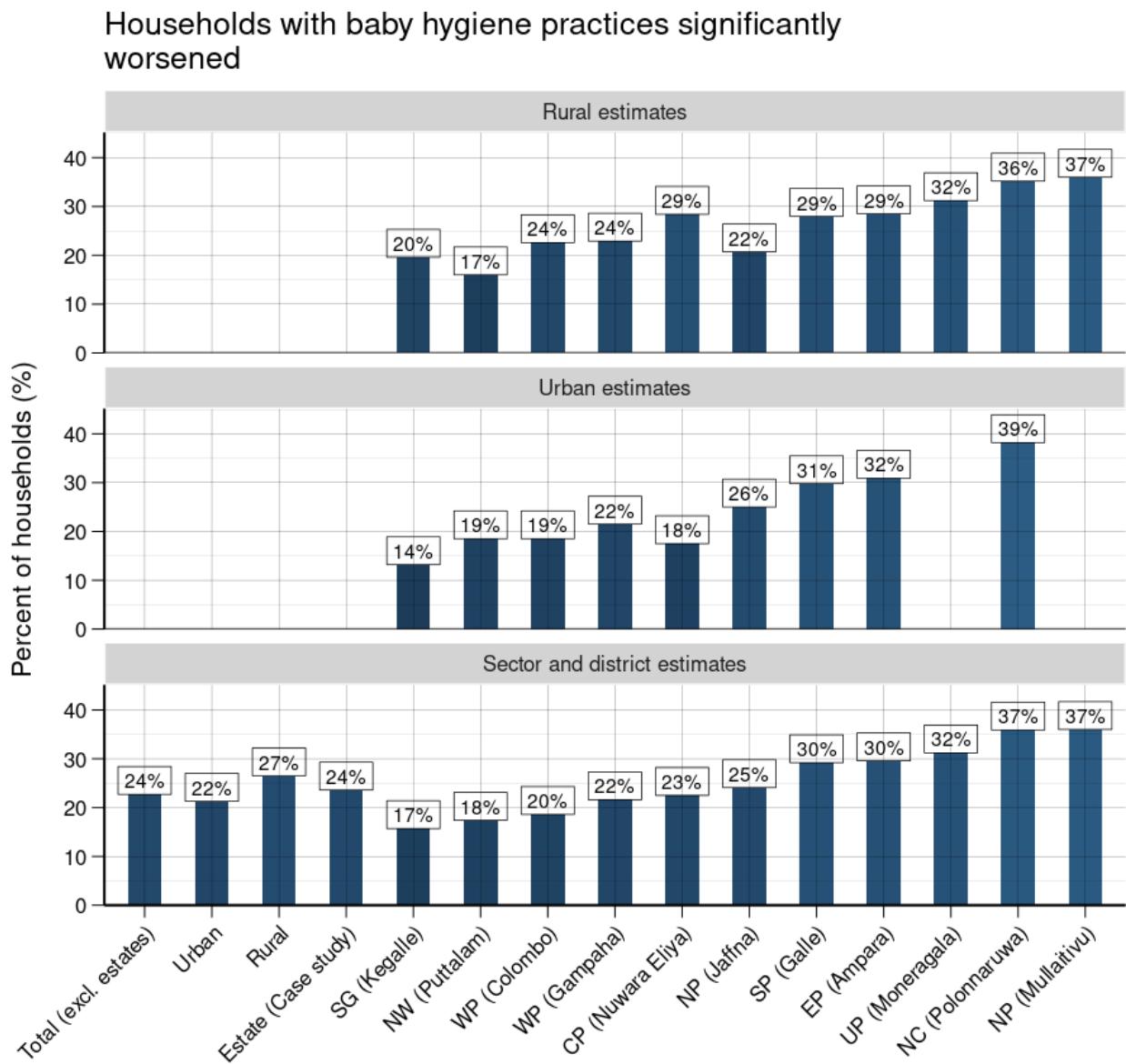
Total = ±10%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±22%, District = ±16%, District urban/rural = ±21%

Figure 131: Households with women's menstrual hygiene practices significantly worsened

Table 100: Households with women's menstrual hygiene practices significantly worsened (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	41%
Household with at least one child under 18	48%
Household with at least one child under 5	49%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	48%
Household with person with disability	37%
Female respondent	47%
Female headed household	40%
Household with pregnant woman	47%
Household with university educated person	43%
Household with Samurdhi	44%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	52%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	34%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	36%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	26%

**3.4.78 Q78: Households with baby hygiene practices significantly worsened**



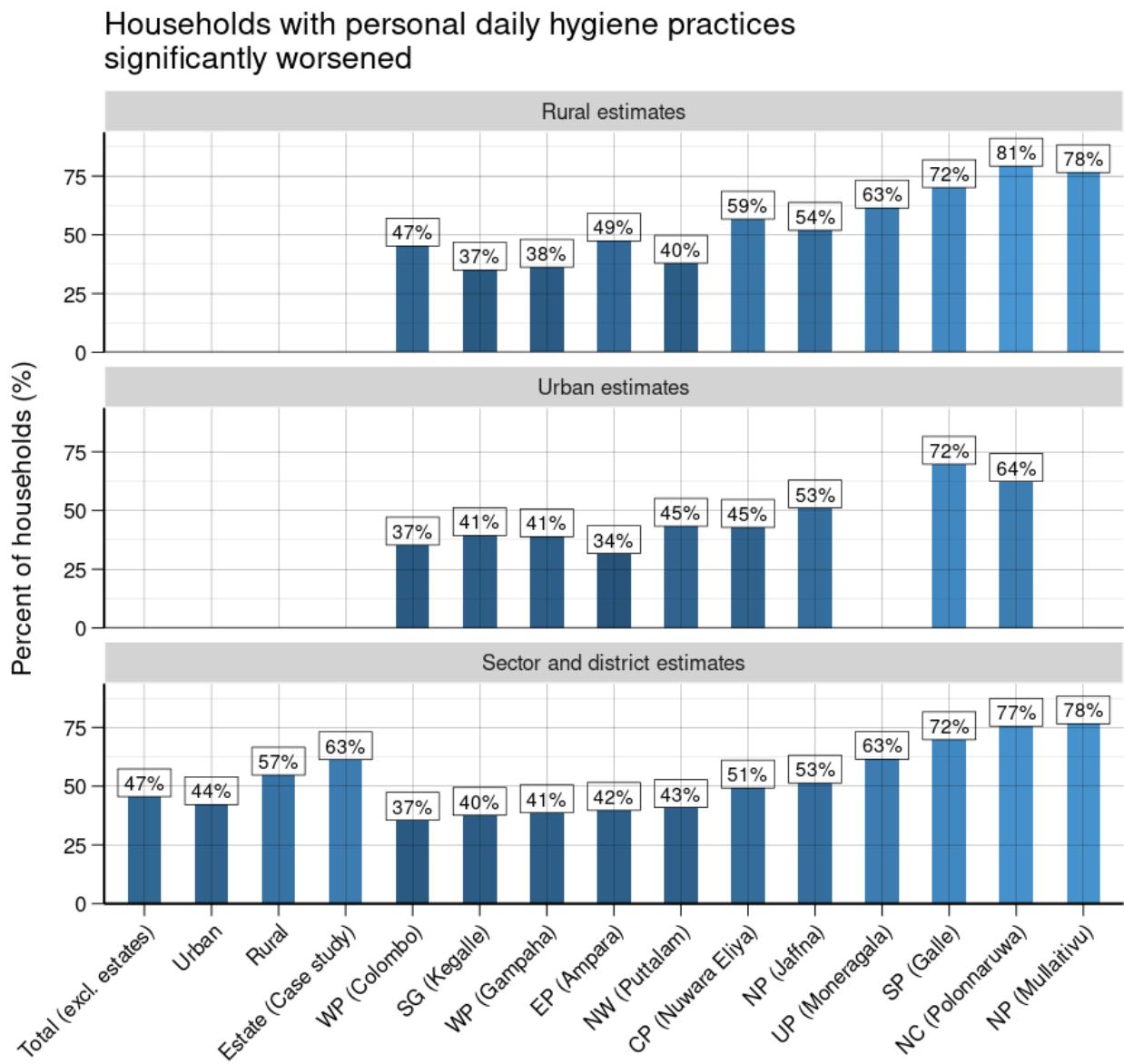
n = 2422. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±5%, Urban = ±5%, Rural = ±5%, Estate = ±12%, District = ±9%, District urban/rural = ±11%

Figure 132: Households with baby hygiene practices significantly worsened

Table 101: Households with baby hygiene practices significantly worsened (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	24%
Household with at least one child under 18	31%
Household with at least one child under 5	44%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	29%
Household with person with disability	20%
Female respondent	24%
Female headed household	16%
Household with pregnant woman	40%
Household with university educated person	24%
Household with Samurdhi	26%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	21%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	5%

**3.4.79 Q79: Households with personal daily hygiene practices significantly worsened**



n = 2422. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:

Total = ±8%, Urban = ±9%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±18%, District = ±14%, District urban/rural = ±17%

Figure 133: Households with personal daily hygiene practices significantly worsened

Table 102: Households with personal daily hygiene practices significantly worsened (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	47%
Household with at least one child under 18	46%
Household with at least one child under 5	44%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	47%
Household with person with disability	46%
Female respondent	49%
Female headed household	51%
Household with pregnant woman	52%
Household with university educated person	40%
Household with Samurdhi	52%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	57%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	48%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	26%

### 3.4.80 Q80: Households with other hygiene practices significantly worsened

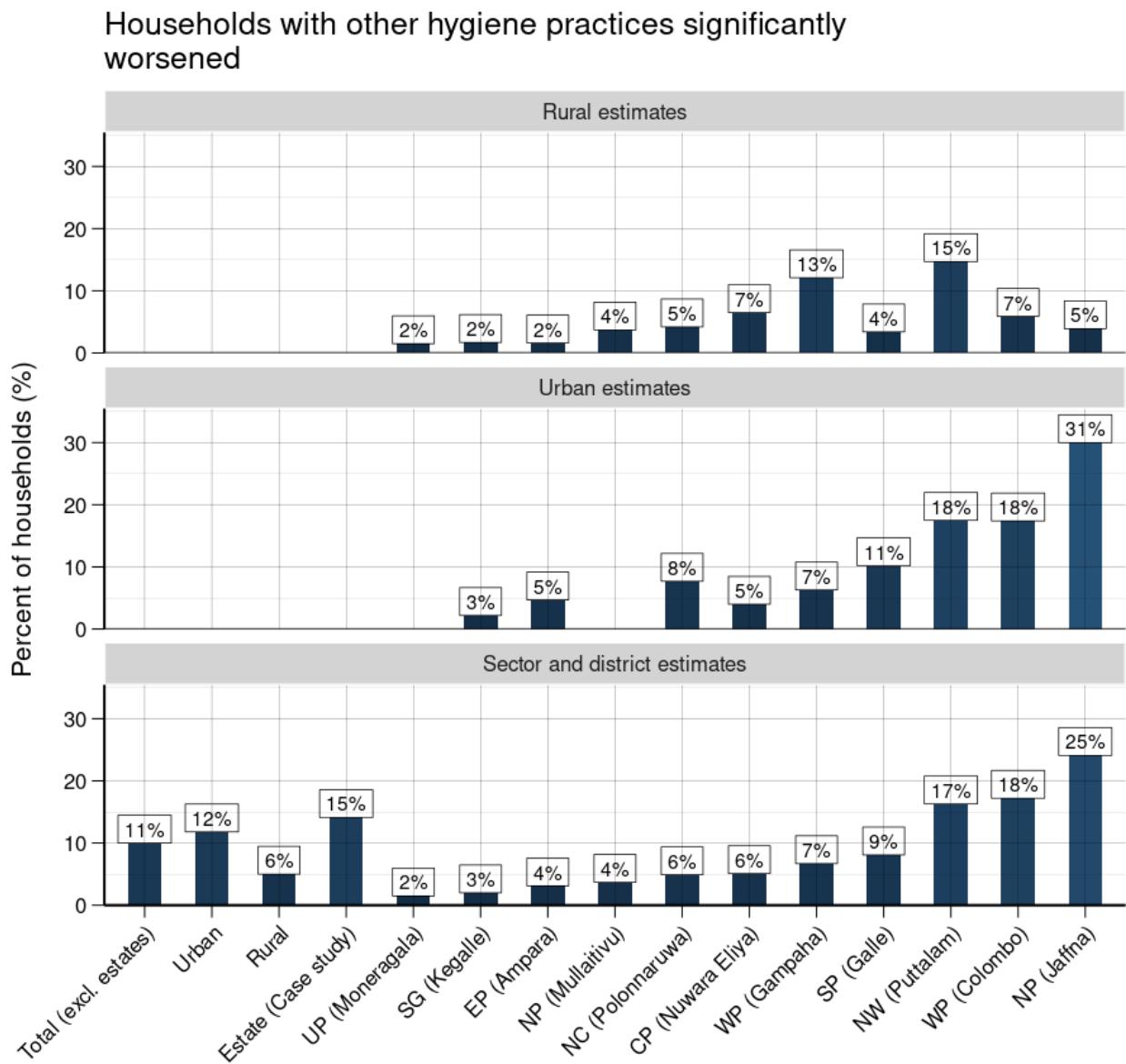


Figure 134: Households with other hygiene practices significantly worsened

Table 103: Households with other hygiene practices significantly worsened (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	11%
Household with at least one child under 18	9%
Household with at least one child under 5	10%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	9%
Household with person with disability	10%
Female respondent	10%
Female headed household	9%
Household with pregnant woman	9%
Household with university educated person	13%
Household with Samurdhi	8%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	7%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	11%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	12%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	22%

**3.4.81 Q81: Households where someone migrated abroad for employment in 2022 because of the current crisis**

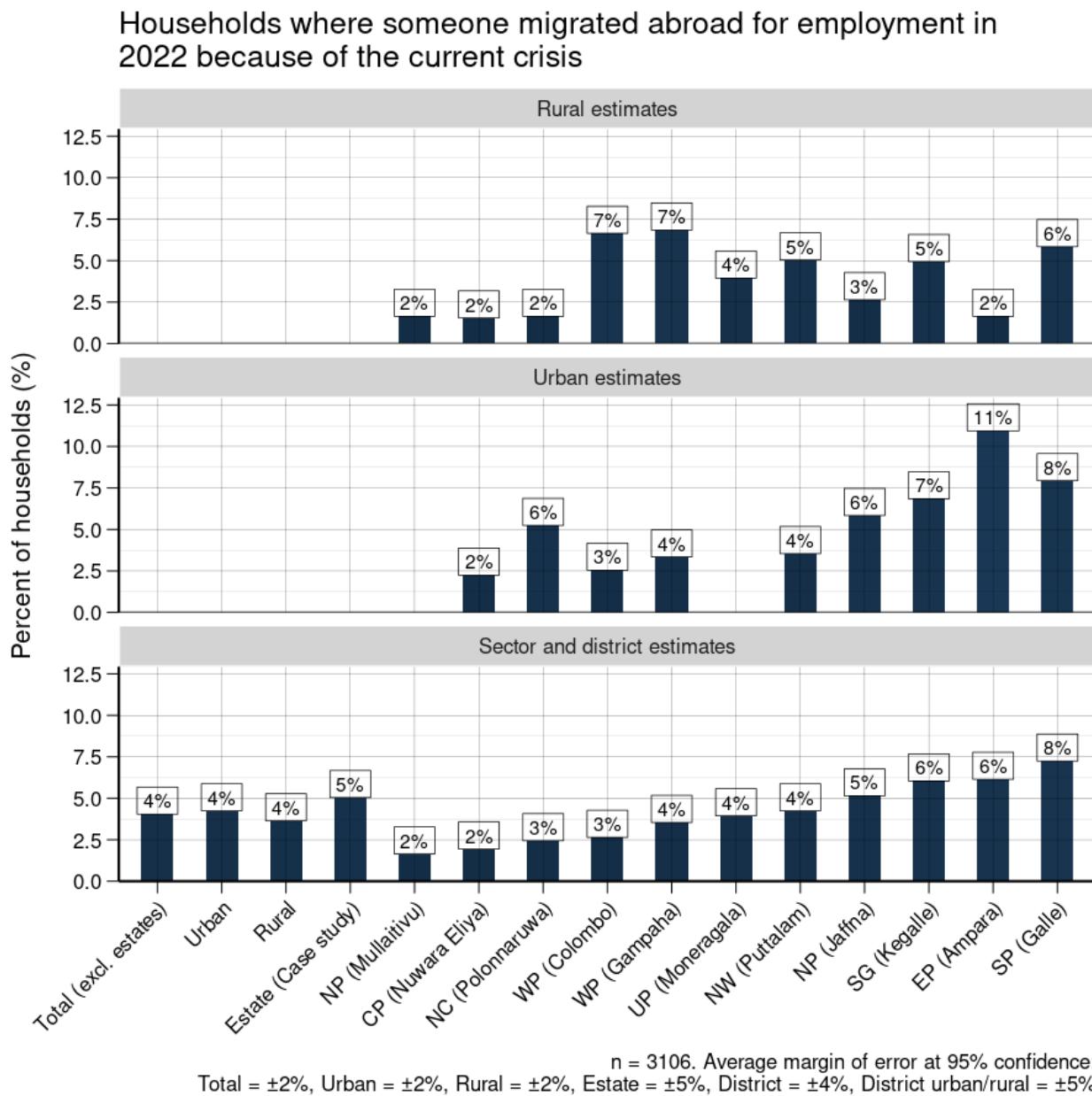


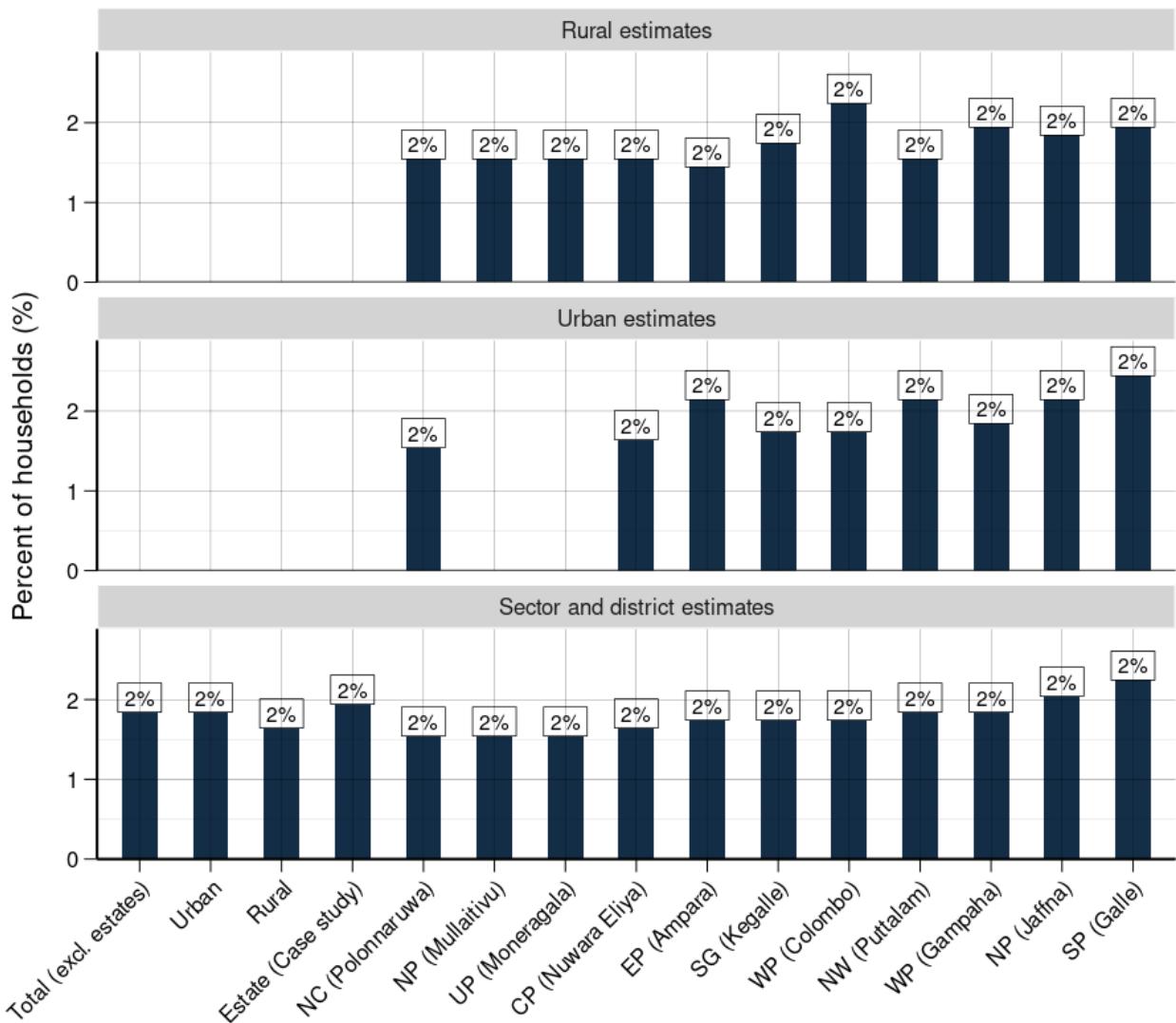
Figure 135: Households where someone migrated abroad for employment in 2022 because of the current crisis

Table 104: Households where someone migrated abroad for employment in 2022 because of the current crisis (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	4%
Household with at least one child under 18	4%
Household with at least one child under 5	4%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	4%
Household with person with disability	5%
Female respondent	4%
Female headed household	4%
Household with pregnant woman	8%
Household with university educated person	8%
Household with Samurdhi	3%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	5%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	2%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	3%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	5%

**3.4.82 Q82: Households where someone migrated abroad for permanent settlement in 2022 because of the current crisis**

Households where someone migrated abroad for permanent settlement in 2022 because of the current crisis



n = 3111. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total =  $\pm 1\%$ , Urban =  $\pm 1\%$ , Rural =  $\pm 1\%$ , Estate =  $\pm 1\%$ , District =  $\pm 1\%$ , District urban/rural =  $\pm 1\%$

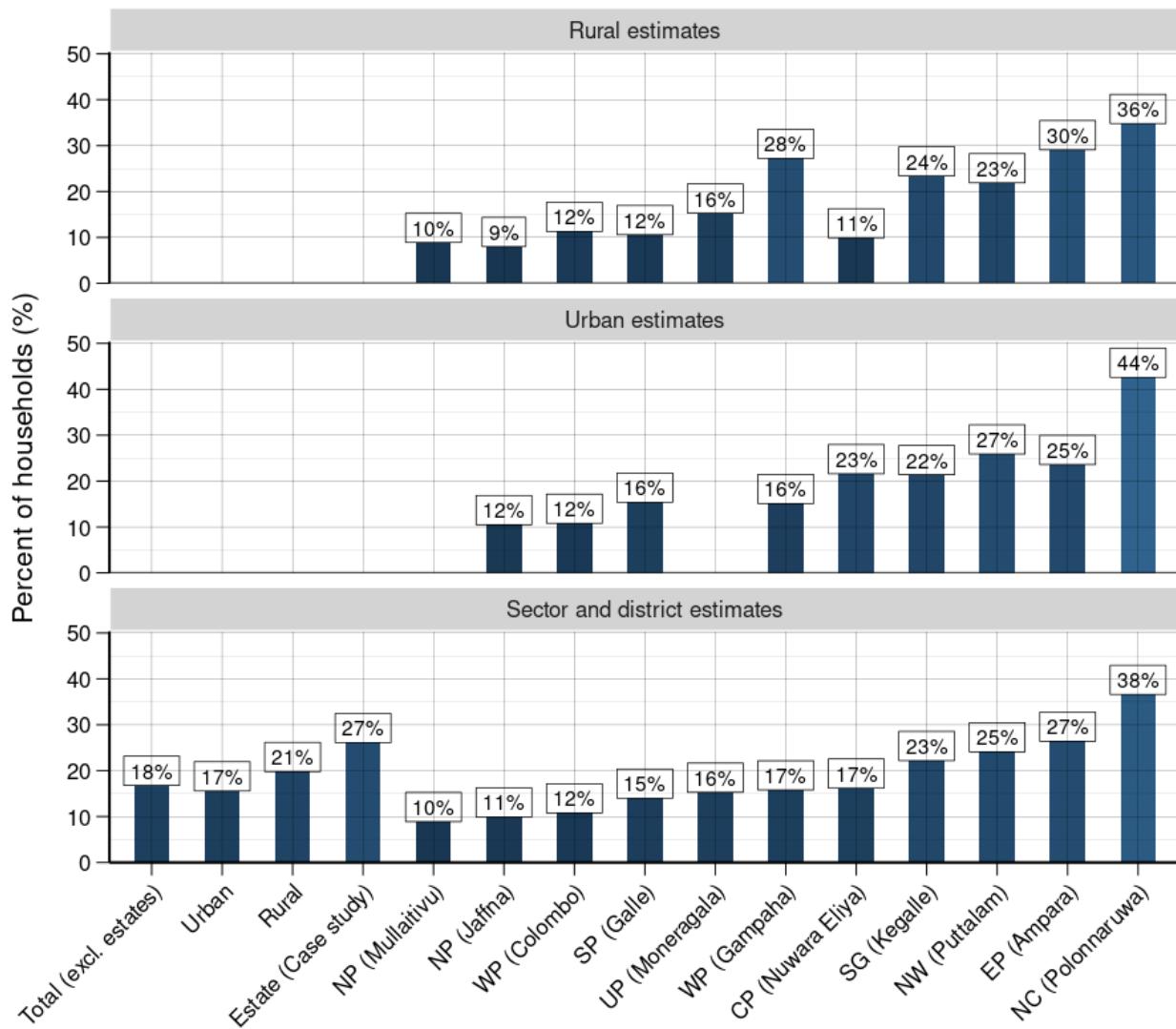
Figure 136: Households where someone migrated abroad for permanent settlement in 2022 because of the current crisis

Table 105: Households where someone migrated abroad for permanent settlement in 2022 because of the current crisis (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	2%
Household with at least one child under 18	1%
Household with at least one child under 5	2%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	1%
Household with person with disability	2%
Female respondent	2%
Female headed household	2%
Household with pregnant woman	2%
Household with university educated person	4%
Household with Samurdhi	1%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	2%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	1%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	2%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	2%

**3.4.83 Q83: Households where someone is planning to go abroad for employment because of the current crisis**

Households where someone is planning to go abroad for employment because of the current crisis



n = 3093. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±5%, Urban = ±6%, Rural = ±6%, Estate = ±16%, District = ±11%, District urban/rural = ±15%

Figure 137: Households where someone is planning to go abroad for employment because of the current crisis

Table 106: Households where someone is planning to go abroad for employment because of the current crisis (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	18%
Household with at least one child under 18	18%
Household with at least one child under 5	18%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	18%
Household with person with disability	16%
Female respondent	18%
Female headed household	12%
Household with pregnant woman	28%
Household with university educated person	22%
Household with Samurdhi	15%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	17%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	19%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	10%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	23%

**3.4.84 Q84: Households where someone is planning to go abroad for permanent settlement because of the current crisis**

Households where someone is planning to go abroad for permanent settlement because of the current crisis

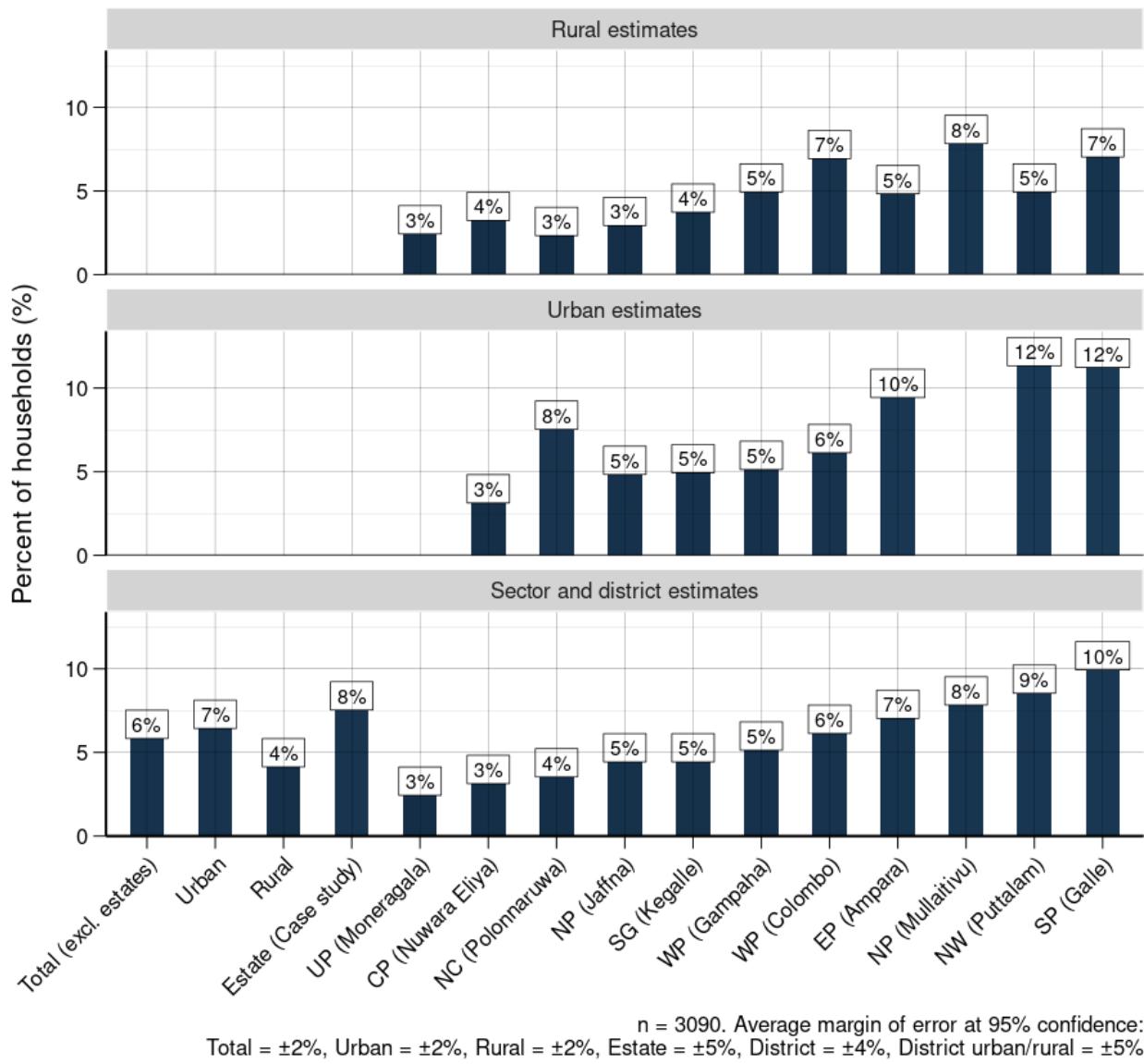
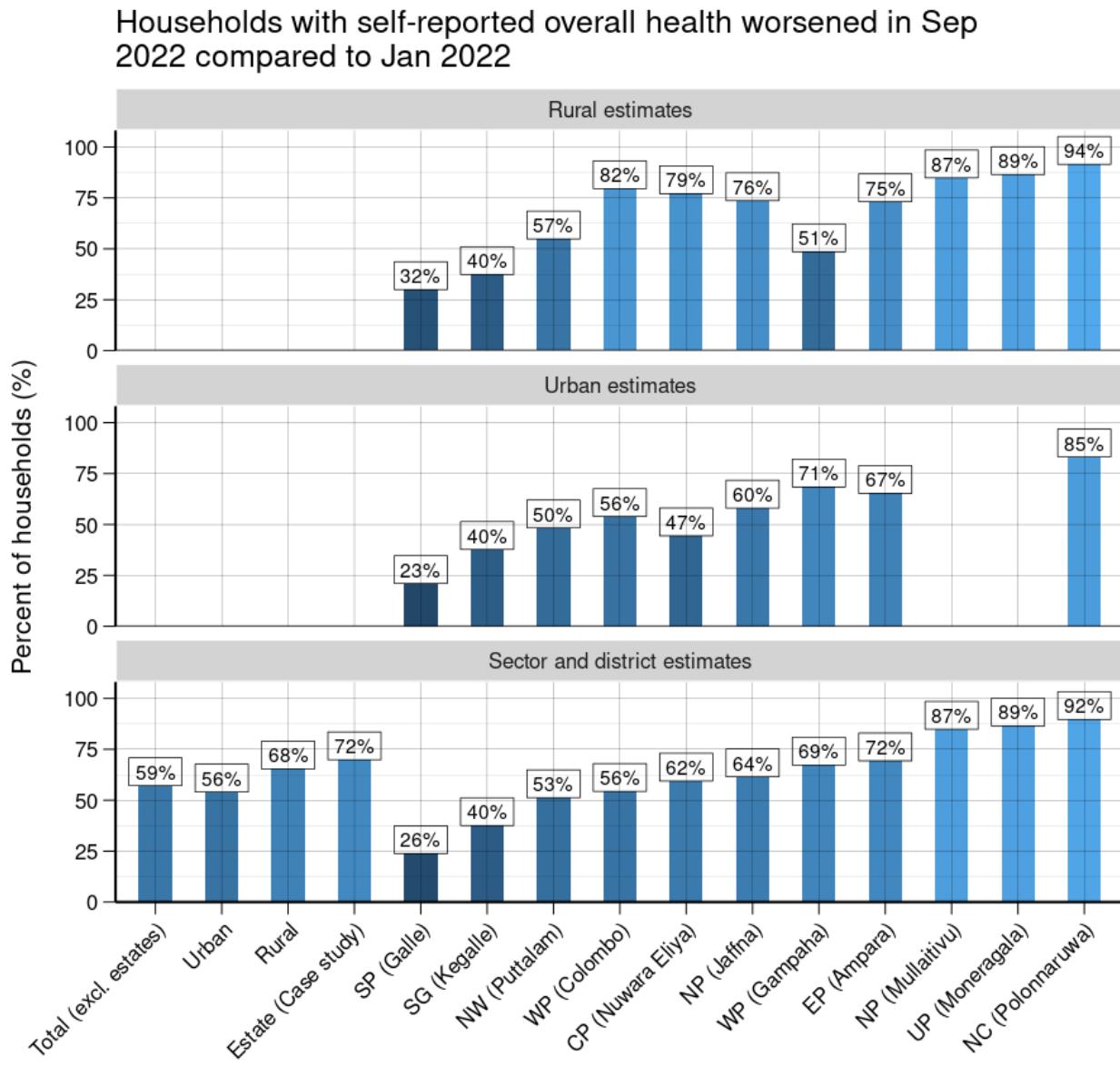


Figure 138: Households where someone is planning to go abroad for permanent settlement because of the current crisis

Table 107: Households where someone is planning to go abroad for permanent settlement because of the current crisis (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	6%
Household with at least one child under 18	6%
Household with at least one child under 5	5%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	6%
Household with person with disability	6%
Female respondent	6%
Female headed household	6%
Household with pregnant woman	11%
Household with university educated person	20%
Household with Samurdhi	4%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	5%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	5%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	3%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	18%

**3.4.85 Q85: Households with self-reported overall health worsened in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



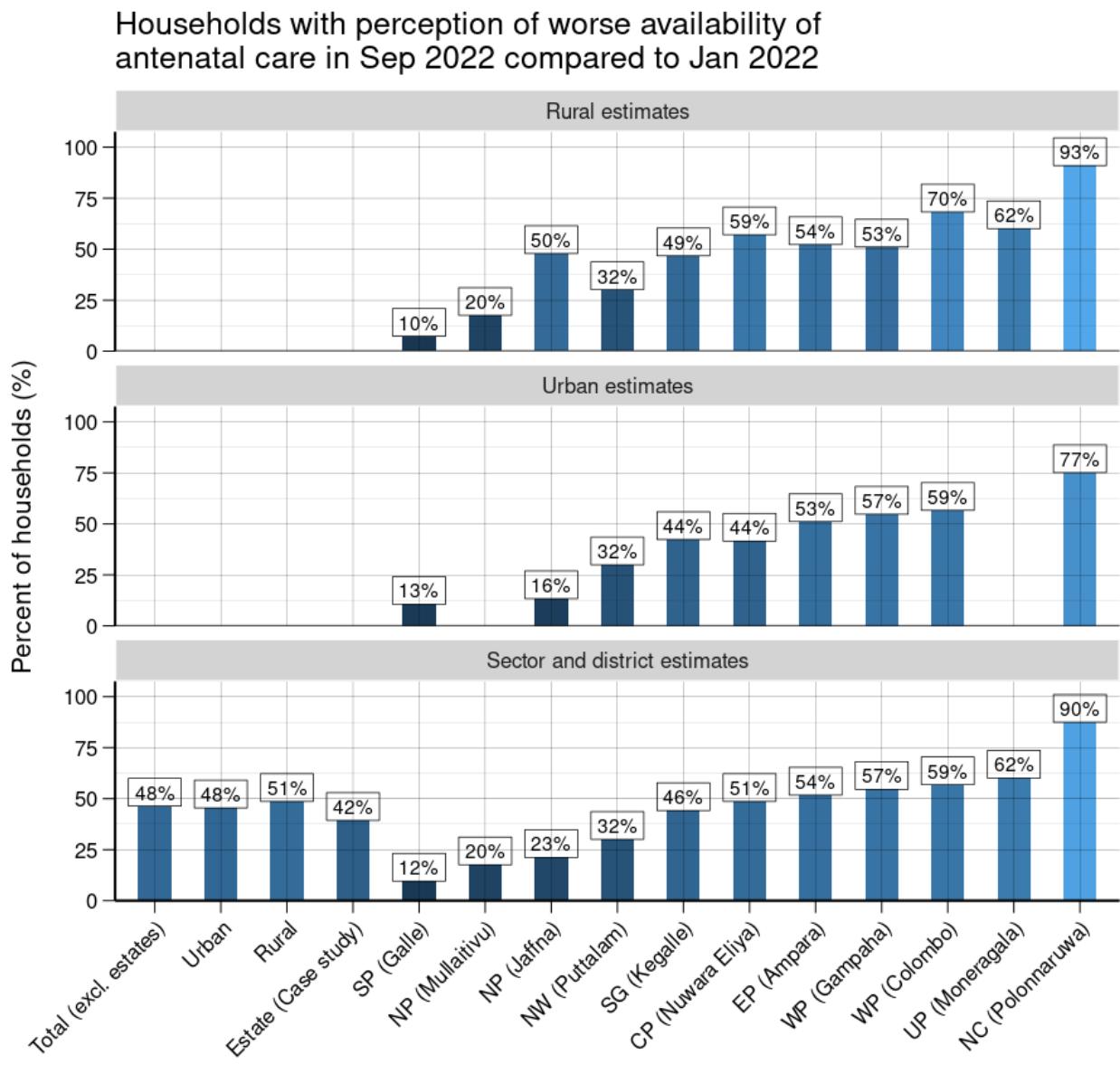
n = 3074. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±11%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±12%, Estate = ±25%, District = ±19%, District urban/rural = ±23%

Figure 139: Households with self-reported overall health worsened in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 108: Households with self-reported overall health worsened in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	59%
Household with at least one child under 18	60%
Household with at least one child under 5	62%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	60%
Household with person with disability	61%
Female respondent	61%
Female headed household	64%
Household with pregnant woman	68%
Household with university educated person	48%
Household with Samurdhi	66%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	60%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	74%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	66%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	30%

**3.4.86 Q86: Households with perception of worse availability of antenatal care in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



n = 1259. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±13%, Rural = ±13%, Estate = ±36%, District = ±23%, District urban/rural = ±29%

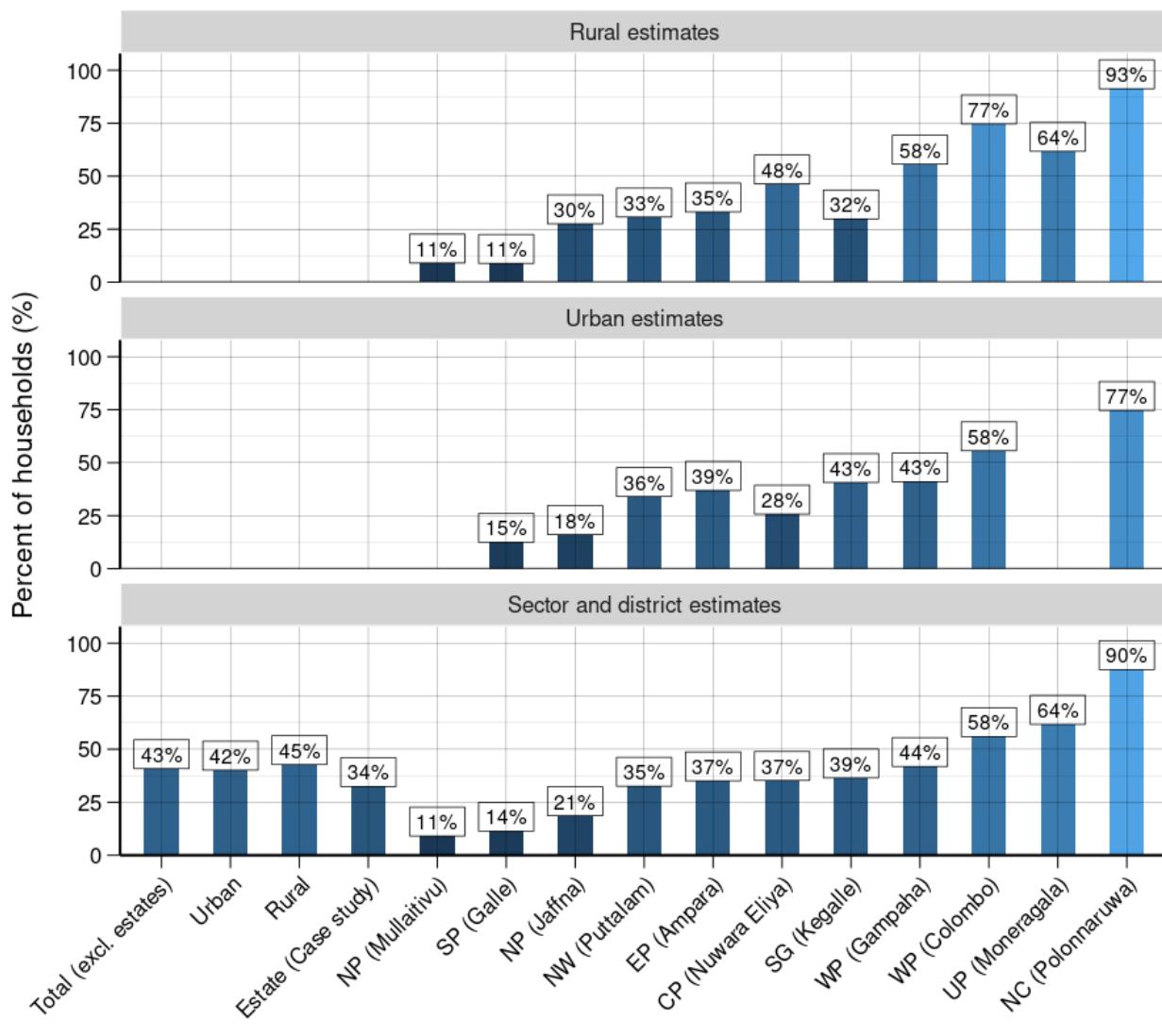
Figure 140: Households with perception of worse availability of antenatal care in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 109: Households with perception of worse availability of antenatal care in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	48%
Household with at least one child under 18	52%
Household with at least one child under 5	50%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	53%
Household with person with disability	50%
Female respondent	50%
Female headed household	51%
Household with pregnant woman	42%
Household with university educated person	46%
Household with Samurdhi	52%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	57%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	39%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	50%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	46%

**3.4.87 Q87: Households with perception of worse availability of delivery in a hospital in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

Households with perception of worse availability of delivery in a hospital in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022



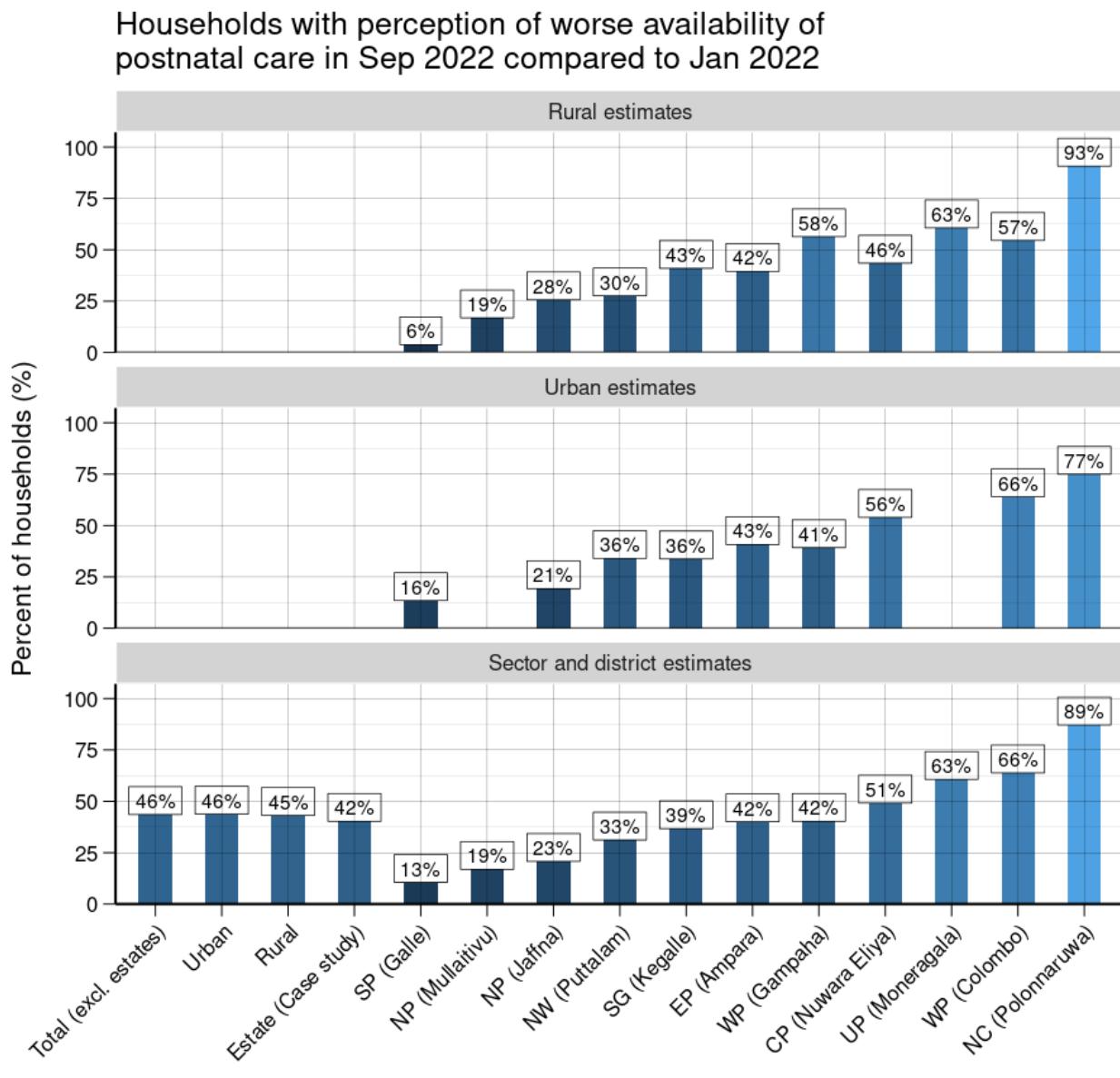
n = 1172. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±13%, Urban = ±14%, Rural = ±14%, Estate = ±31%, District = ±24%, District urban/rural = ±30%

Figure 141: Households with perception of worse availability of delivery in a hospital in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 110: Households with perception of worse availability of delivery in a hospital in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	43%
Household with at least one child under 18	44%
Household with at least one child under 5	43%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	44%
Household with person with disability	41%
Female respondent	42%
Female headed household	44%
Household with pregnant woman	38%
Household with university educated person	47%
Household with Samurdhi	44%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	44%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	34%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	46%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	28%

**3.4.88 Q88: Households with perception of worse availability of postnatal care in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



n = 1168. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±14%, Rural = ±14%, Estate = ±31%, District = ±24%, District urban/rural = ±29%

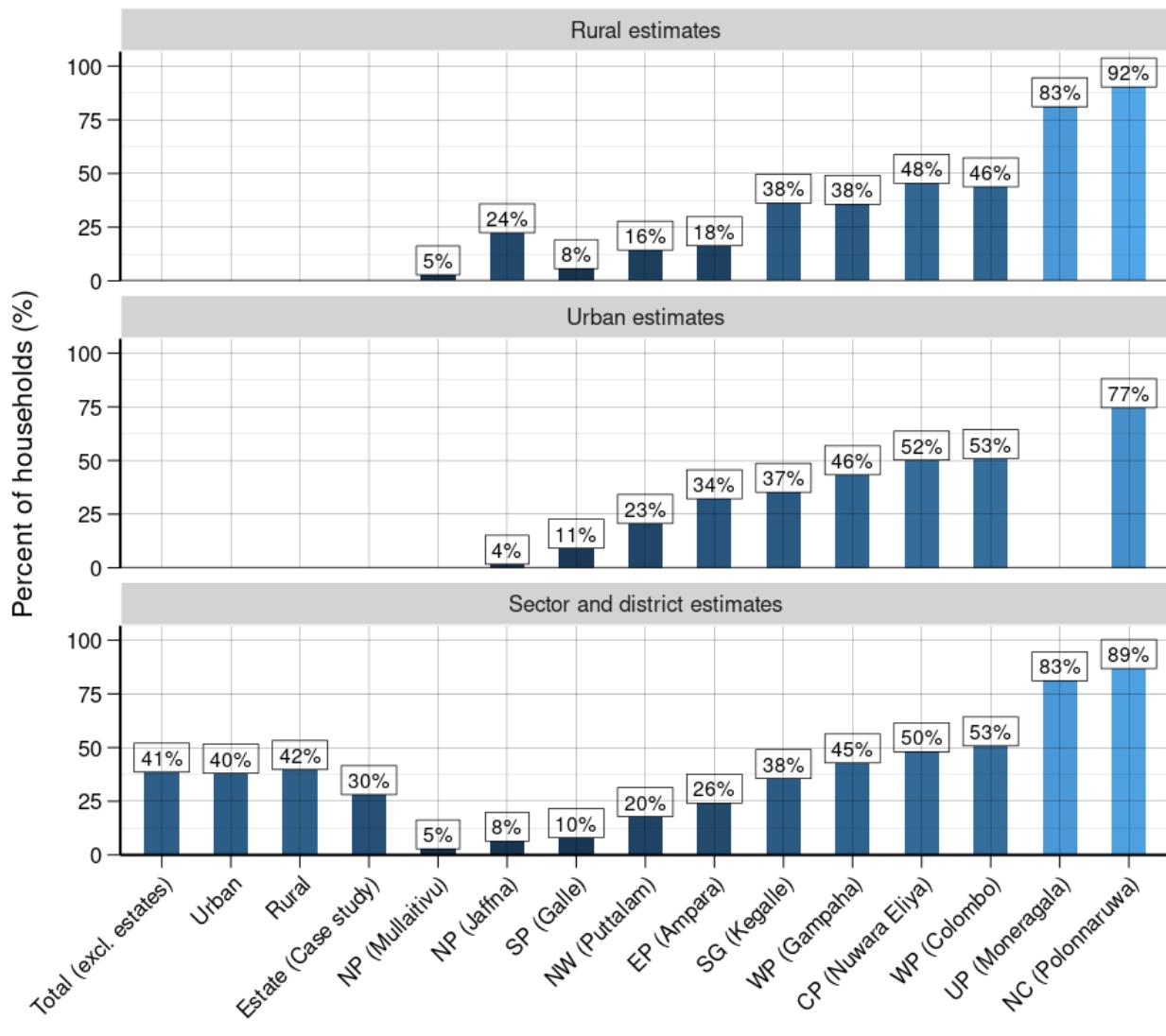
Figure 142: Households with perception of worse availability of postnatal care in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 111: Households with perception of worse availability of postnatal care in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	46%
Household with at least one child under 18	46%
Household with at least one child under 5	46%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	46%
Household with person with disability	43%
Female respondent	46%
Female headed household	50%
Household with pregnant woman	45%
Household with university educated person	52%
Household with Samurdhi	46%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	51%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	44%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	47%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	31%

**3.4.89 Q89: Households with perception of worse availability of child immunization in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

Households with perception of worse availability of child immunization in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022



n = 1665. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±14%, Urban = ±16%, Rural = ±15%, Estate = ±42%, District = ±25%, District urban/rural = ±32%

Figure 143: Households with perception of worse availability of child immunization in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 112: Households with perception of worse availability of child immunization in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	41%
Household with at least one child under 18	39%
Household with at least one child under 5	40%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	40%
Household with person with disability	36%
Female respondent	37%
Female headed household	38%
Household with pregnant woman	38%
Household with university educated person	44%
Household with Samurdhi	36%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	35%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	30%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	40%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	30%

**3.4.90 Q90: Households with perception of worse availability of COVID-19 immunization in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

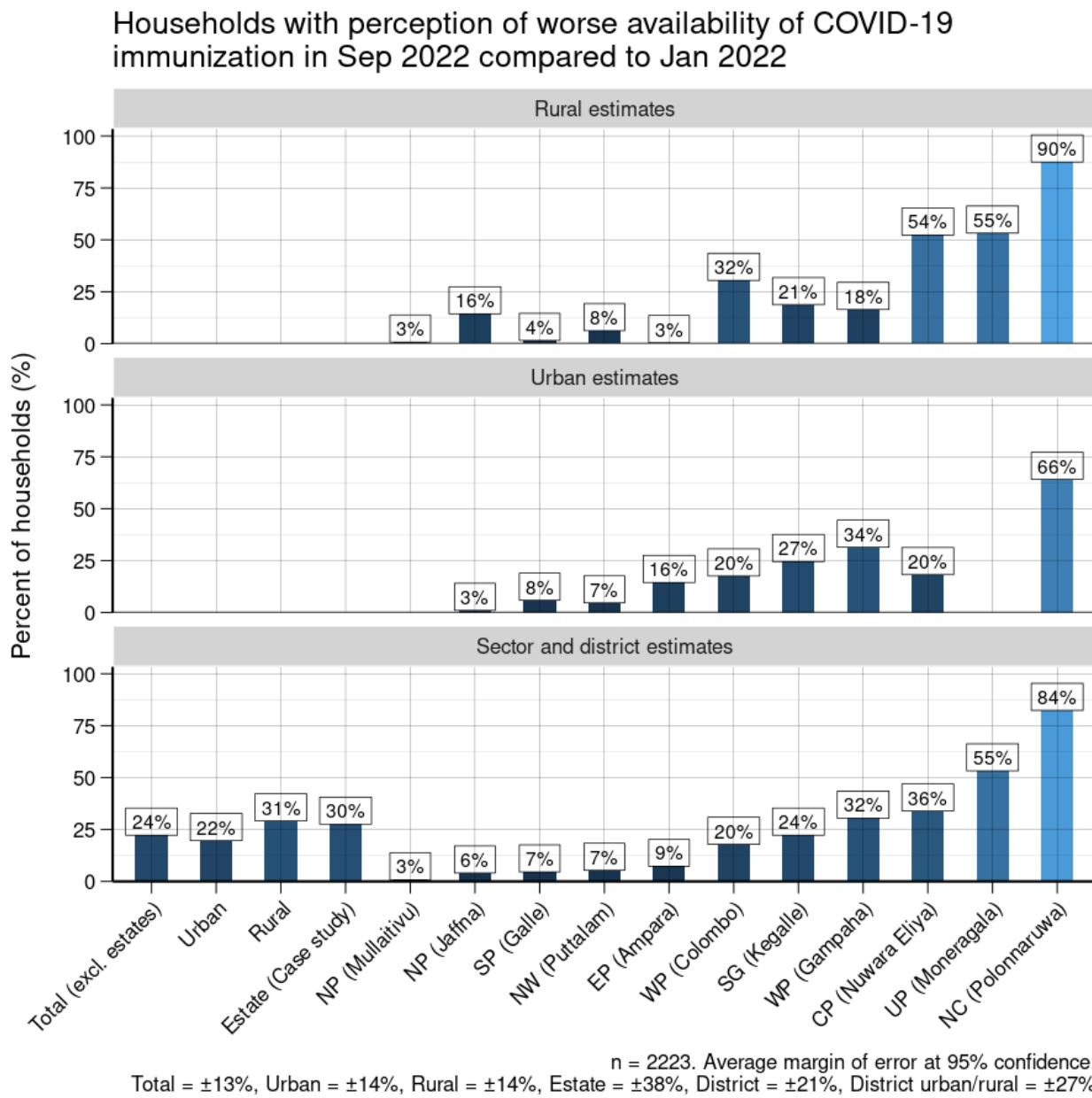
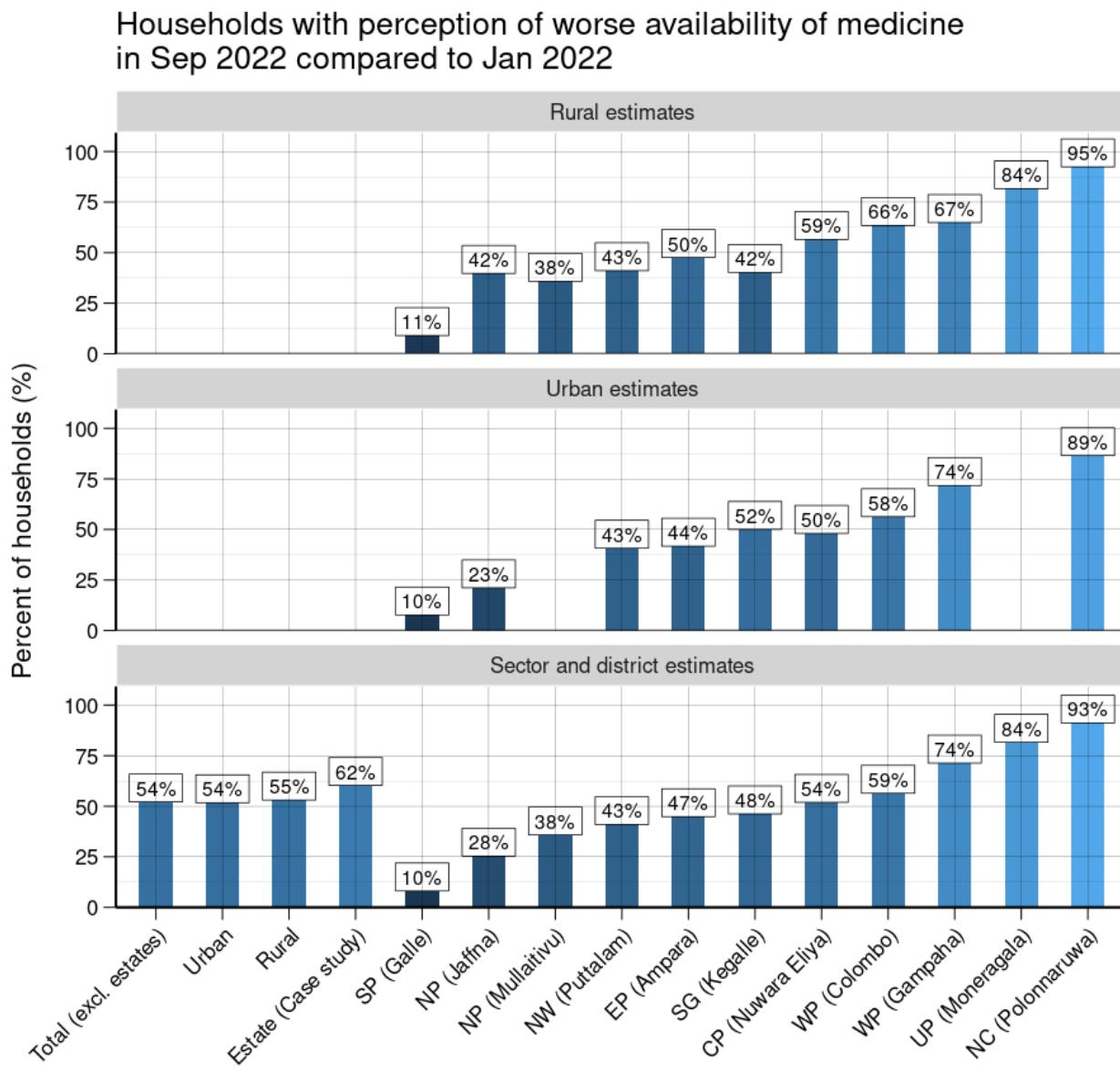


Figure 144: Households with perception of worse availability of COVID-19 immunization in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 113: Households with perception of worse availability of COVID-19 immunization in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	24%
Household with at least one child under 18	24%
Household with at least one child under 5	25%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	25%
Household with person with disability	22%
Female respondent	23%
Female headed household	22%
Household with pregnant woman	26%
Household with university educated person	21%
Household with Samurdhi	24%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	26%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	21%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	30%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	19%

**3.4.91 Q91: Households with perception of worse availability of medicine in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



n = 2556. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±14%, Rural = ±13%, Estate = ±32%, District = ±22%, District urban/rural = ±28%

Figure 145: Households with perception of worse availability of medicine in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 114: Households with perception of worse availability of medicine in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	54%
Household with at least one child under 18	54%
Household with at least one child under 5	54%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	55%
Household with person with disability	50%
Female respondent	52%
Female headed household	51%
Household with pregnant woman	48%
Household with university educated person	49%
Household with Samurdhi	53%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	44%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	59%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	47%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	56%

**3.4.92 Q92: Households with perception of worse availability of seeing a doctor when sick in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

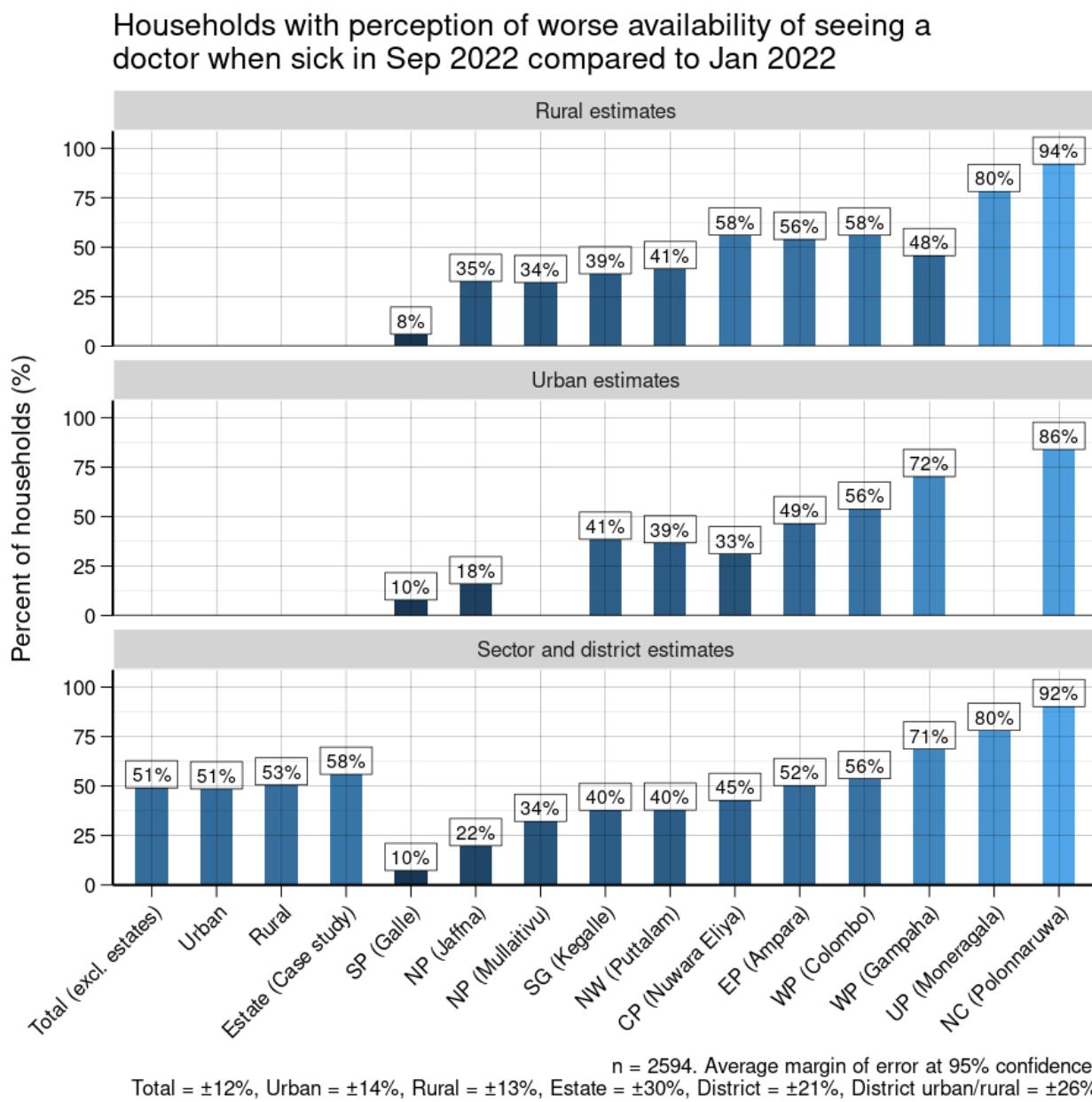
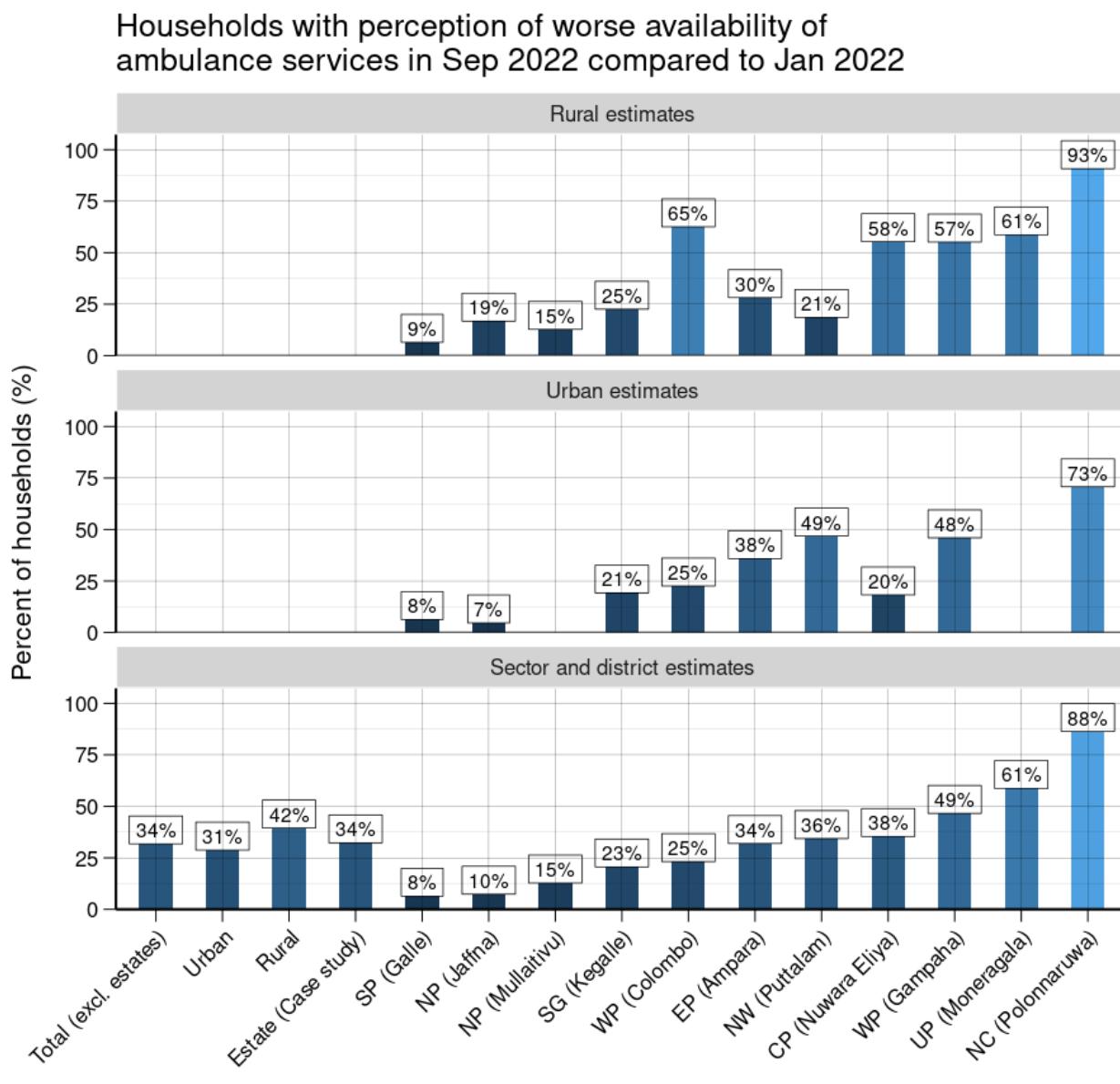


Figure 146: Households with perception of worse availability of seeing a doctor when sick in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 115: Households with perception of worse availability of seeing a doctor when sick in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	51%
Household with at least one child under 18	52%
Household with at least one child under 5	51%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	53%
Household with person with disability	48%
Female respondent	50%
Female headed household	49%
Household with pregnant woman	51%
Household with university educated person	42%
Household with Samurdhi	51%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	42%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	50%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	44%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	41%

**3.4.93 Q93: Households with perception of worse availability of ambulance services in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



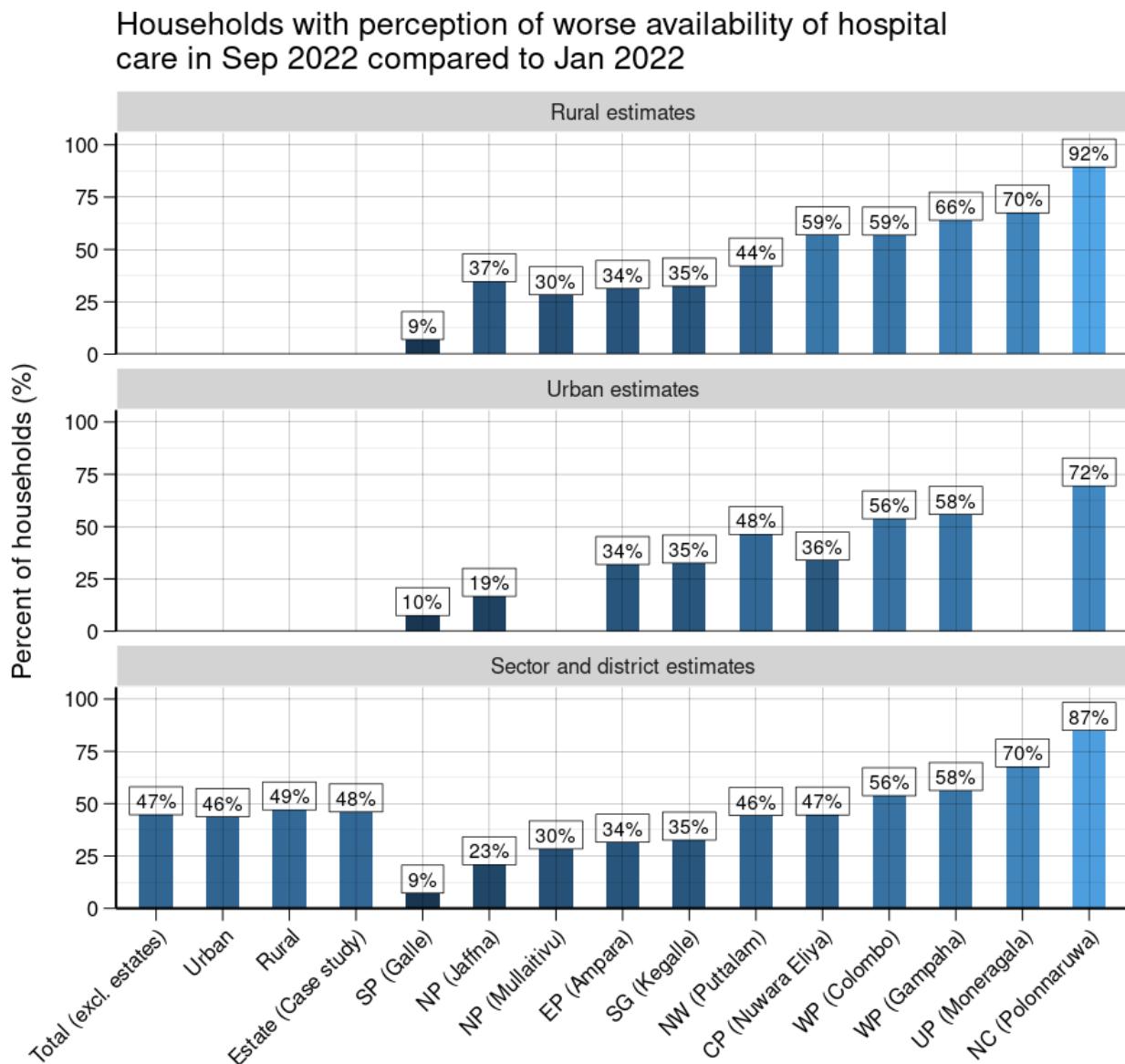
n = 1766. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±13%, Urban = ±15%, Rural = ±14%, Estate = ±39%, District = ±24%, District urban/rural = ±31%

Figure 147: Households with perception of worse availability of ambulance services in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 116: Households with perception of worse availability of ambulance services in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	34%
Household with at least one child under 18	34%
Household with at least one child under 5	36%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	35%
Household with person with disability	29%
Female respondent	34%
Female headed household	34%
Household with pregnant woman	38%
Household with university educated person	32%
Household with Samurdhi	34%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	31%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	34%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	27%

**3.4.94 Q94: Households with perception of worse availability of hospital care in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



n = 2088. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±13%, Rural = ±13%, Estate = ±36%, District = ±20%, District urban/rural = ±26%

Figure 148: Households with perception of worse availability of hospital care in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 117: Households with perception of worse availability of hospital care in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	47%
Household with at least one child under 18	45%
Household with at least one child under 5	46%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	46%
Household with person with disability	43%
Female respondent	46%
Female headed household	44%
Household with pregnant woman	37%
Household with university educated person	44%
Household with Samurdhi	44%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	36%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	40%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	43%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	35%

**3.4.95 Q95: Households with perception of worse availability of minor surgery in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

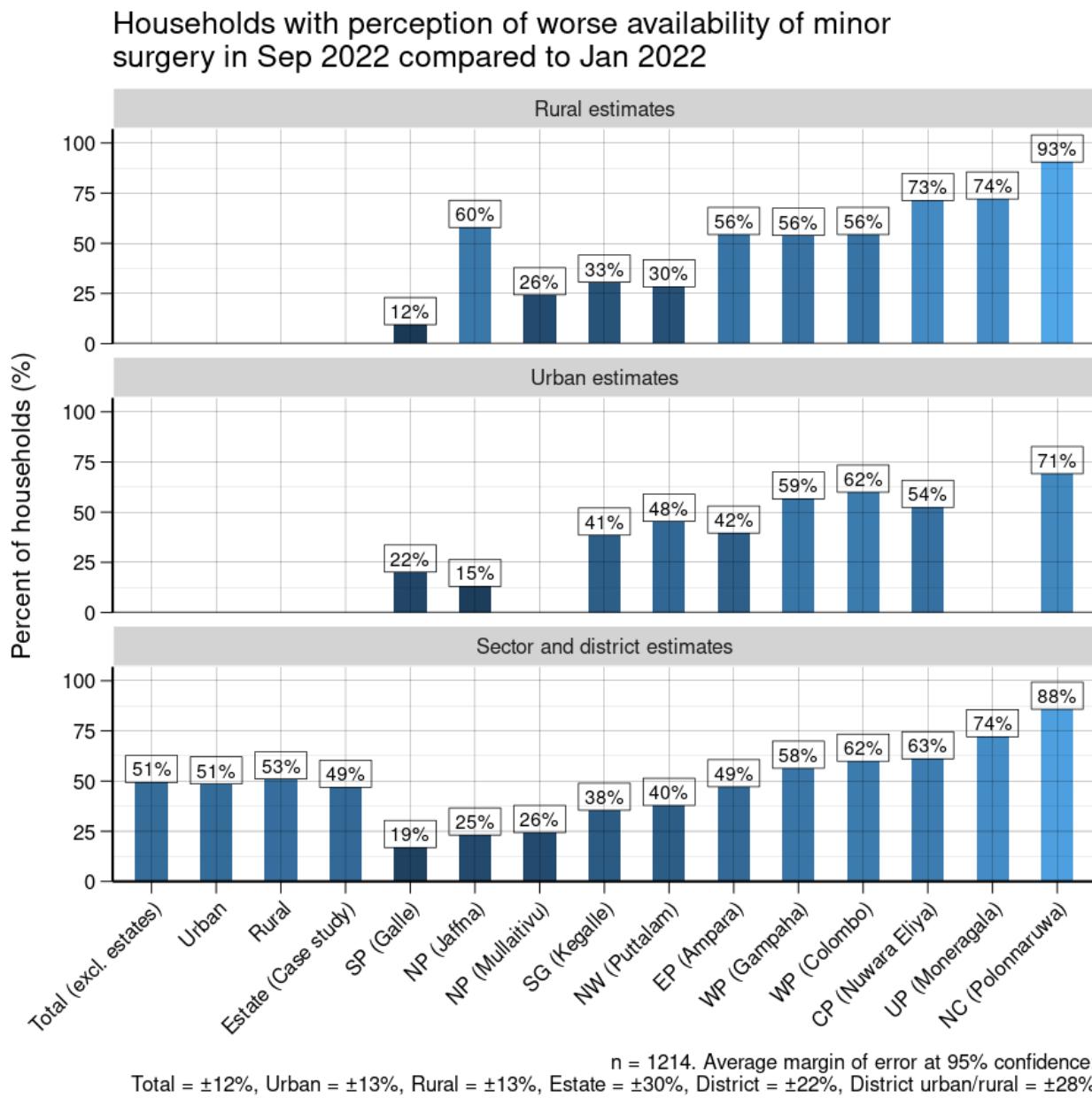


Figure 149: Households with perception of worse availability of minor surgery in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 118: Households with perception of worse availability of minor surgery in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	51%
Household with at least one child under 18	53%
Household with at least one child under 5	53%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	54%
Household with person with disability	48%
Female respondent	53%
Female headed household	52%
Household with pregnant woman	47%
Household with university educated person	49%
Household with Samurdhi	52%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	50%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	37%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	52%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	44%

**3.4.96 Q96: Households with perception of worse availability of major surgery in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

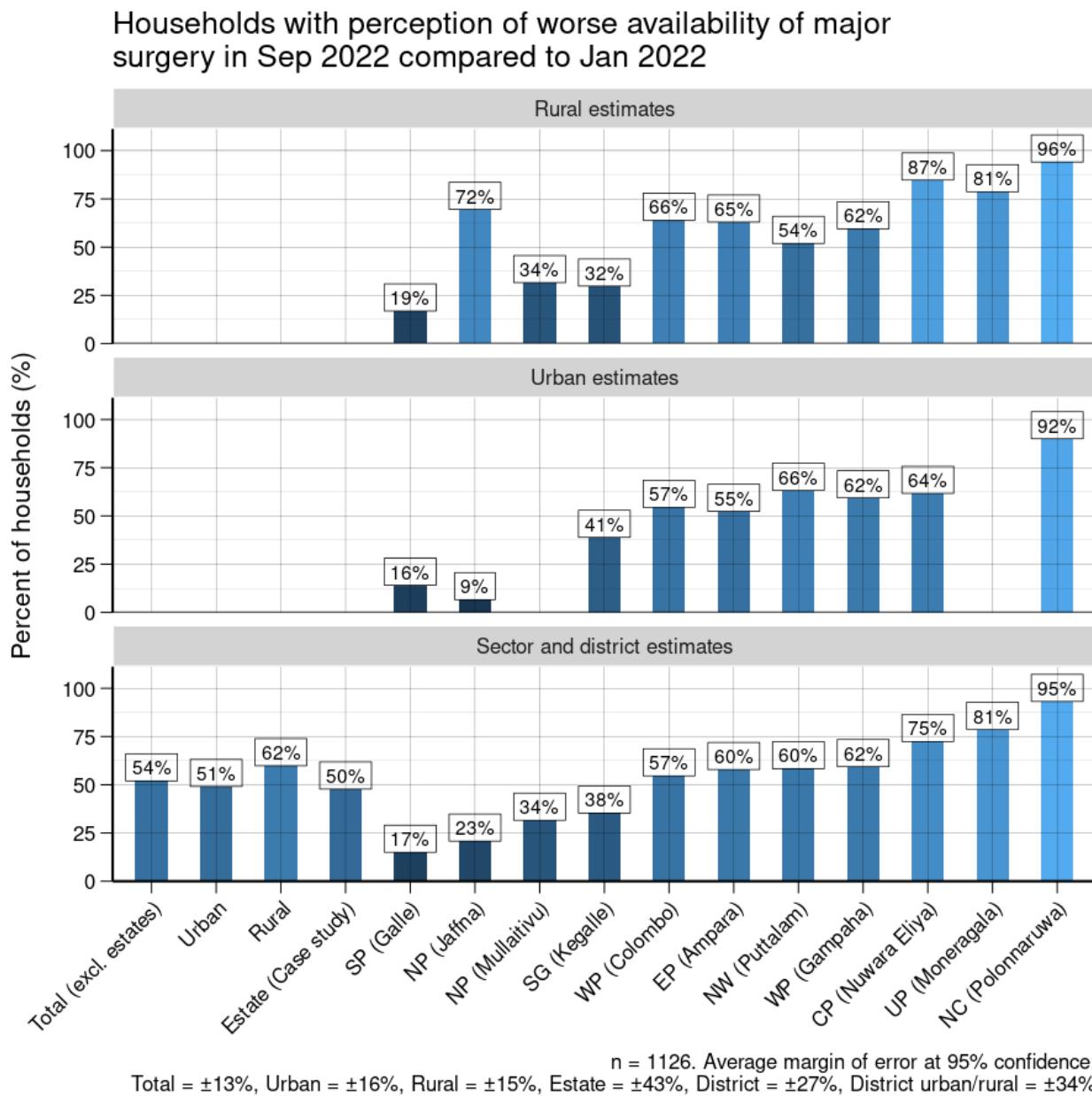


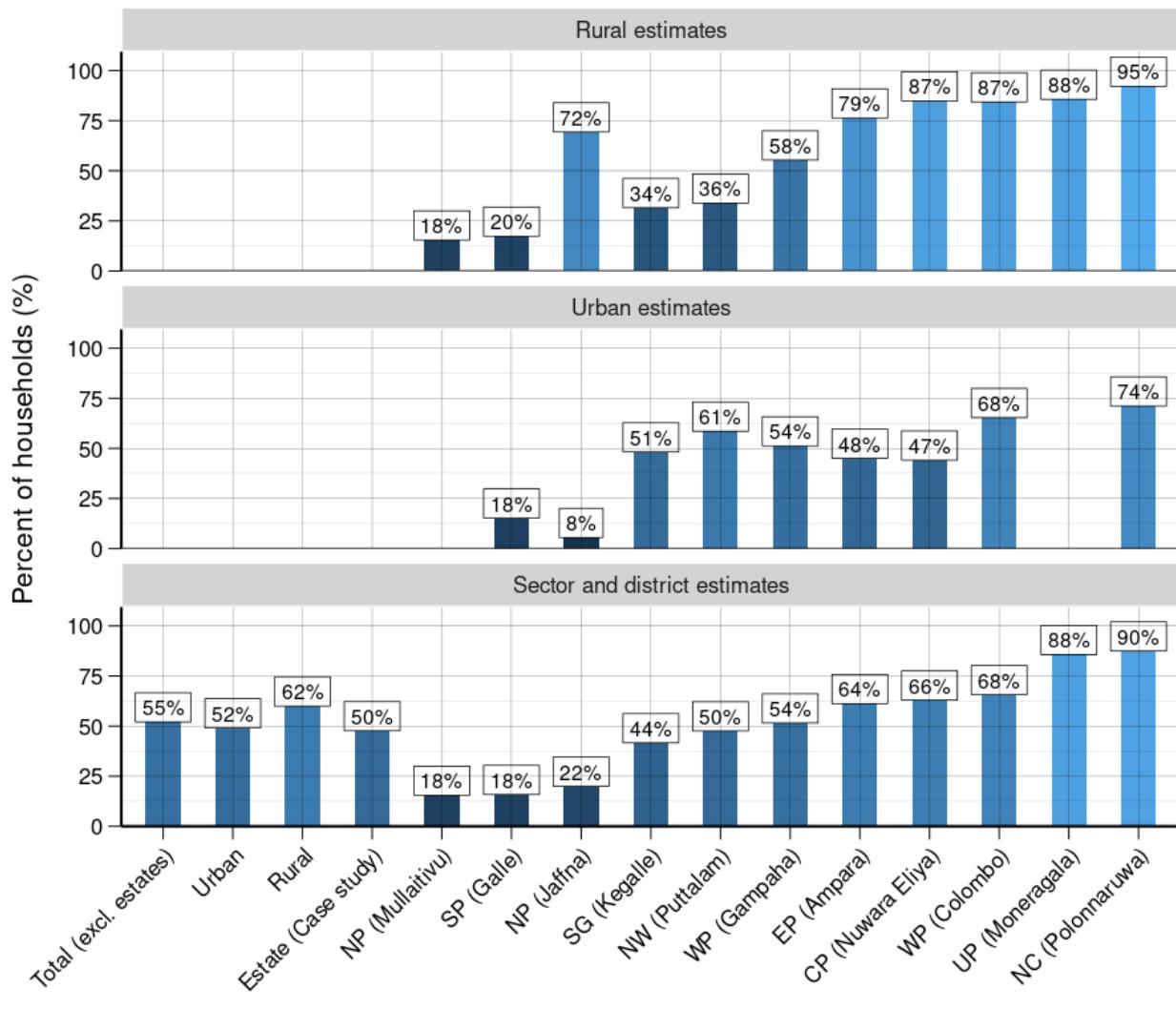
Figure 150: Households with perception of worse availability of major surgery in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 119: Households with perception of worse availability of major surgery in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	54%
Household with at least one child under 18	57%
Household with at least one child under 5	57%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	58%
Household with person with disability	50%
Female respondent	55%
Female headed household	53%
Household with pregnant woman	52%
Household with university educated person	60%
Household with Samurdhi	56%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	59%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	38%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	53%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	54%

**3.4.97 Q97: Households with perception of worse availability of treatment of a mental illness in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

Households with perception of worse availability of treatment of a mental illness in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022



n = 991. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±15%, Urban = ±17%, Rural = ±16%, Estate = ±40%, District = ±29%, District urban/rural = ±36%

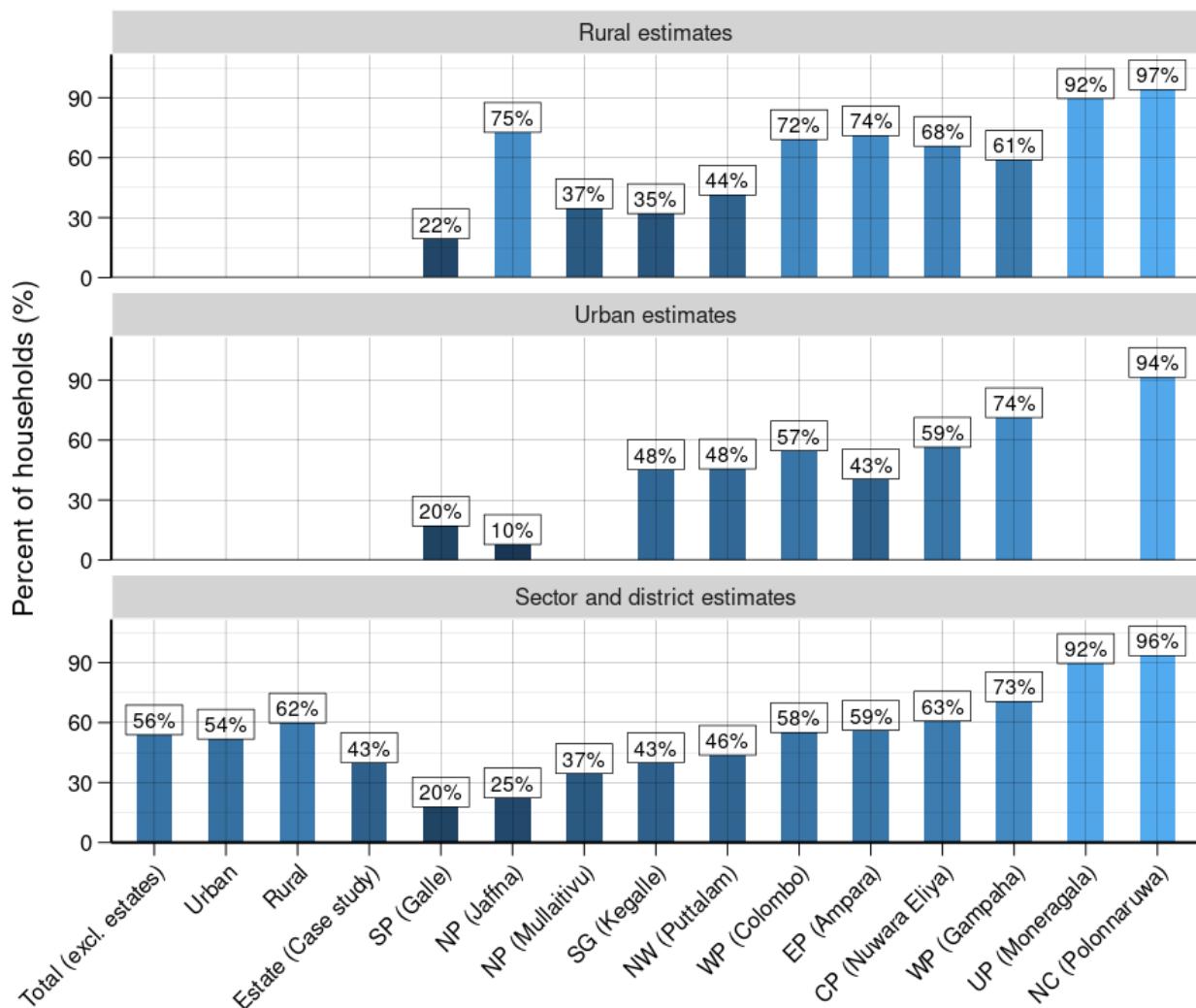
Figure 151: Households with perception of worse availability of treatment of a mental illness in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 120: Households with perception of worse availability of treatment of a mental illness in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	55%
Household with at least one child under 18	56%
Household with at least one child under 5	58%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	56%
Household with person with disability	52%
Female respondent	54%
Female headed household	54%
Household with pregnant woman	43%
Household with university educated person	49%
Household with Samurdhi	56%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	41%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	47%

**3.4.98 Q98: Households with perception of worse availability of treatment of a chronic medical condition (e.g. cancer, heart disease, diabetes) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

Households with perception of worse availability of treatment of a chronic medical condition (e.g. cancer, heart disease, diabetes) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022



n = 1582. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±14%, Urban = ±16%, Rural = ±15%, Estate = ±38%, District = ±25%, District urban/rural = ±32%

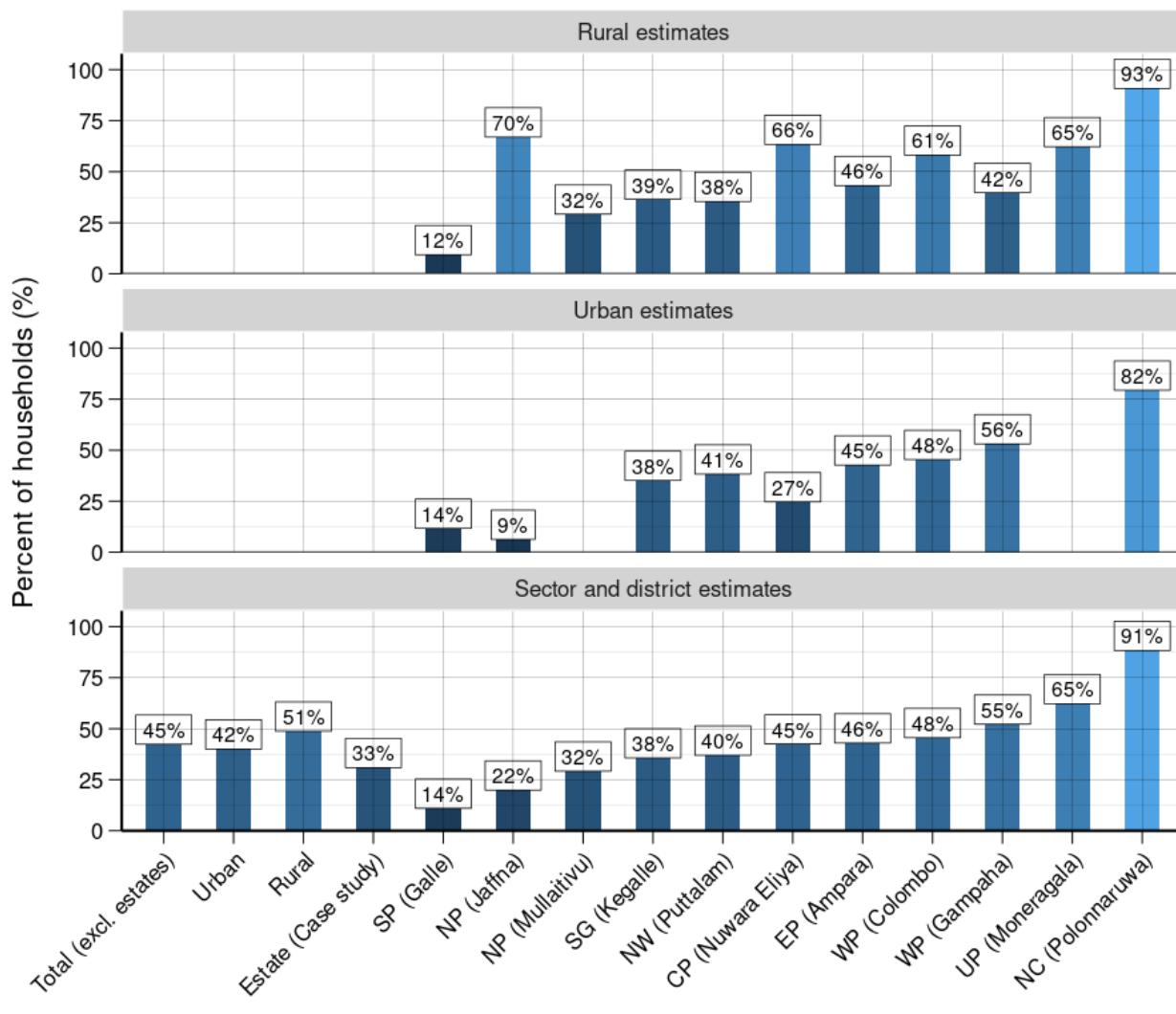
Figure 152: Households with perception of worse availability of treatment of a chronic medical condition (e.g. cancer, heart disease, diabetes) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 121: Households with perception of worse availability of treatment of a chronic medical condition (e.g. cancer, heart disease, diabetes) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	56%
Household with at least one child under 18	59%
Household with at least one child under 5	59%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	59%
Household with person with disability	55%
Female respondent	58%
Female headed household	61%
Household with pregnant woman	49%
Household with university educated person	57%
Household with Samurdhi	56%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	50%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	58%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	57%

**3.4.99 Q99: Households with perception of worse availability of acute infectious medical conditions (e.g. COVID-19) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

Households with perception of worse availability of acute infectious medical conditions (e.g. COVID-19) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022



n = 1347. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±13%, Urban = ±15%, Rural = ±14%, Estate = ±40%, District = ±24%, District urban/rural = ±31%

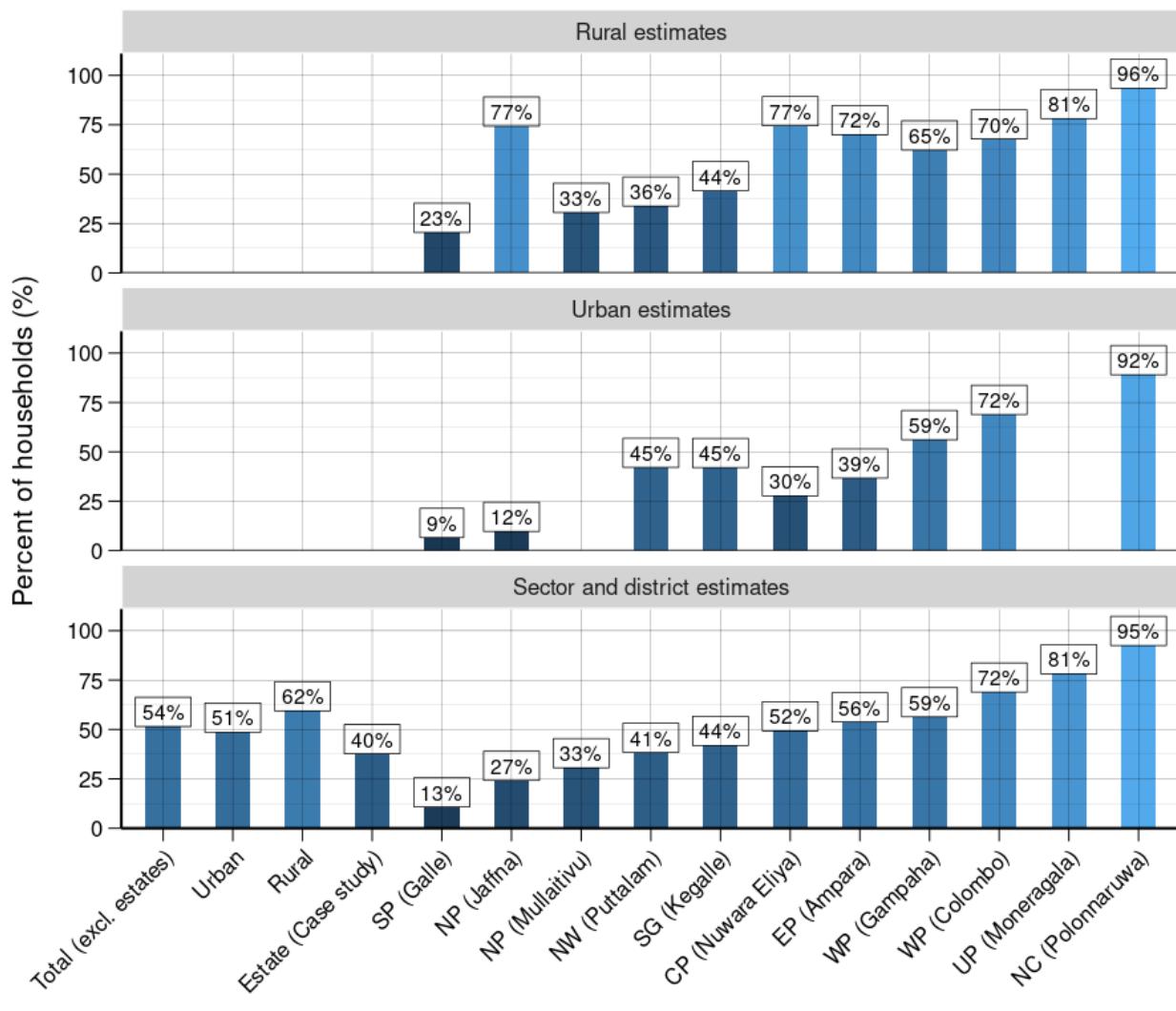
Figure 153: Households with perception of worse availability of acute infectious medical conditions (e.g. COVID-19) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 122: Households with perception of worse availability of acute infectious medical conditions (e.g. COVID-19) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	45%
Household with at least one child under 18	48%
Household with at least one child under 5	48%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	47%
Household with person with disability	42%
Female respondent	46%
Female headed household	46%
Household with pregnant woman	47%
Household with university educated person	48%
Household with Samurdhi	49%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	50%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	44%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	48%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	49%

**3.4.100 Q100: Households with perception of worse availability of acute non-infectious medical conditions (e.g. broken arm) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

Households with perception of worse availability of acute non-infectious medical conditions (e.g. broken arm) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022



n = 1247. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±14%, Urban = ±16%, Rural = ±15%, Estate = ±44%, District = ±27%, District urban/rural = ±34%

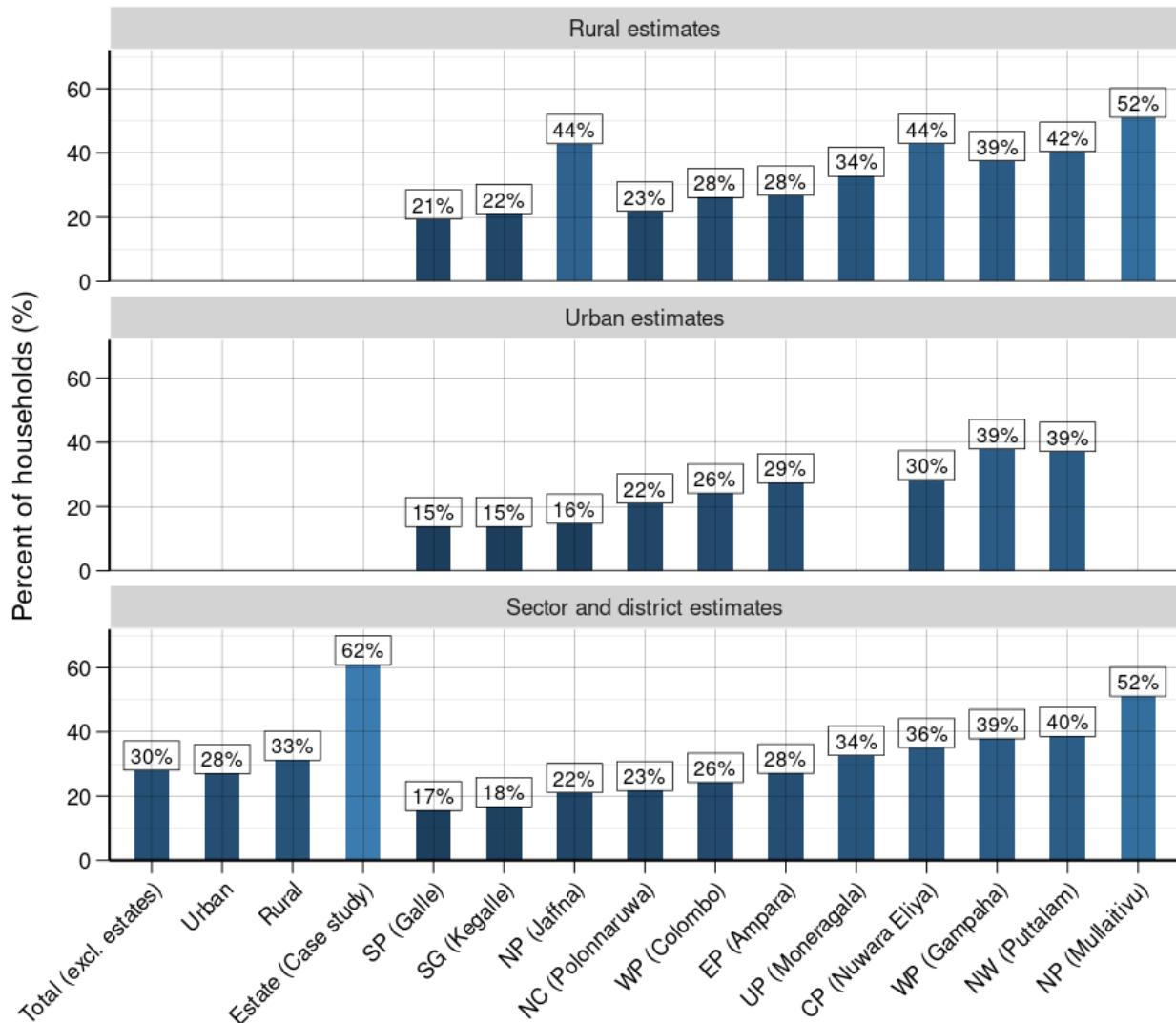
Figure 154: Households with perception of worse availability of acute non-infectious medical conditions (e.g. broken arm) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 123: Households with perception of worse availability of acute non-infectious medical conditions (e.g. broken arm) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	54%
Household with at least one child under 18	54%
Household with at least one child under 5	55%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	55%
Household with person with disability	52%
Female respondent	55%
Female headed household	59%
Household with pregnant woman	48%
Household with university educated person	49%
Household with Samurdhi	55%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	53%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	44%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	55%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	44%

**3.4.101 Q101: Within households that needed one or more medical services in the past 3 months:  
Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed one or more medical services  
in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 3171. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±7%, Urban = ±8%, Rural = ±8%, Estate = ±16%, District = ±13%, District urban/rural = ±16%

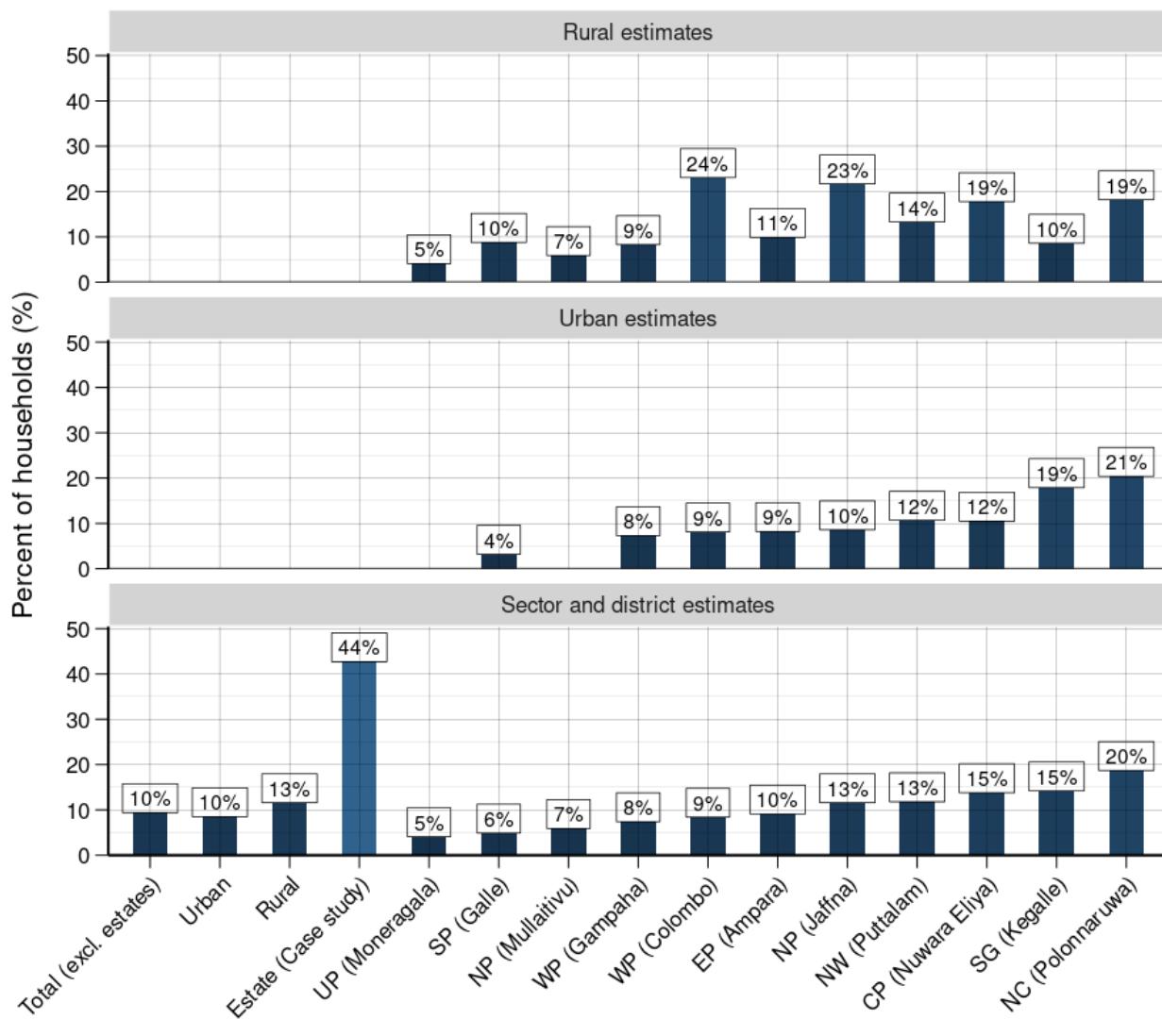
Figure 155: Within households that needed one or more medical services in the past 3 months:  
Households that could not get access

Table 124: Within households that needed one or more medical services in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	30%
Household with at least one child under 18	31%
Household with at least one child under 5	33%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	32%
Household with person with disability	31%
Female respondent	31%
Female headed household	33%
Household with pregnant woman	34%
Household with university educated person	26%
Household with Samurdhi	35%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	27%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	43%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	29%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	14%

**3.4.102 Q102: Within households that needed antenatal care in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed antenatal care in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 343. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±8%, Urban = ±9%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±21%, District = ±17%, District urban/rural = ±22%

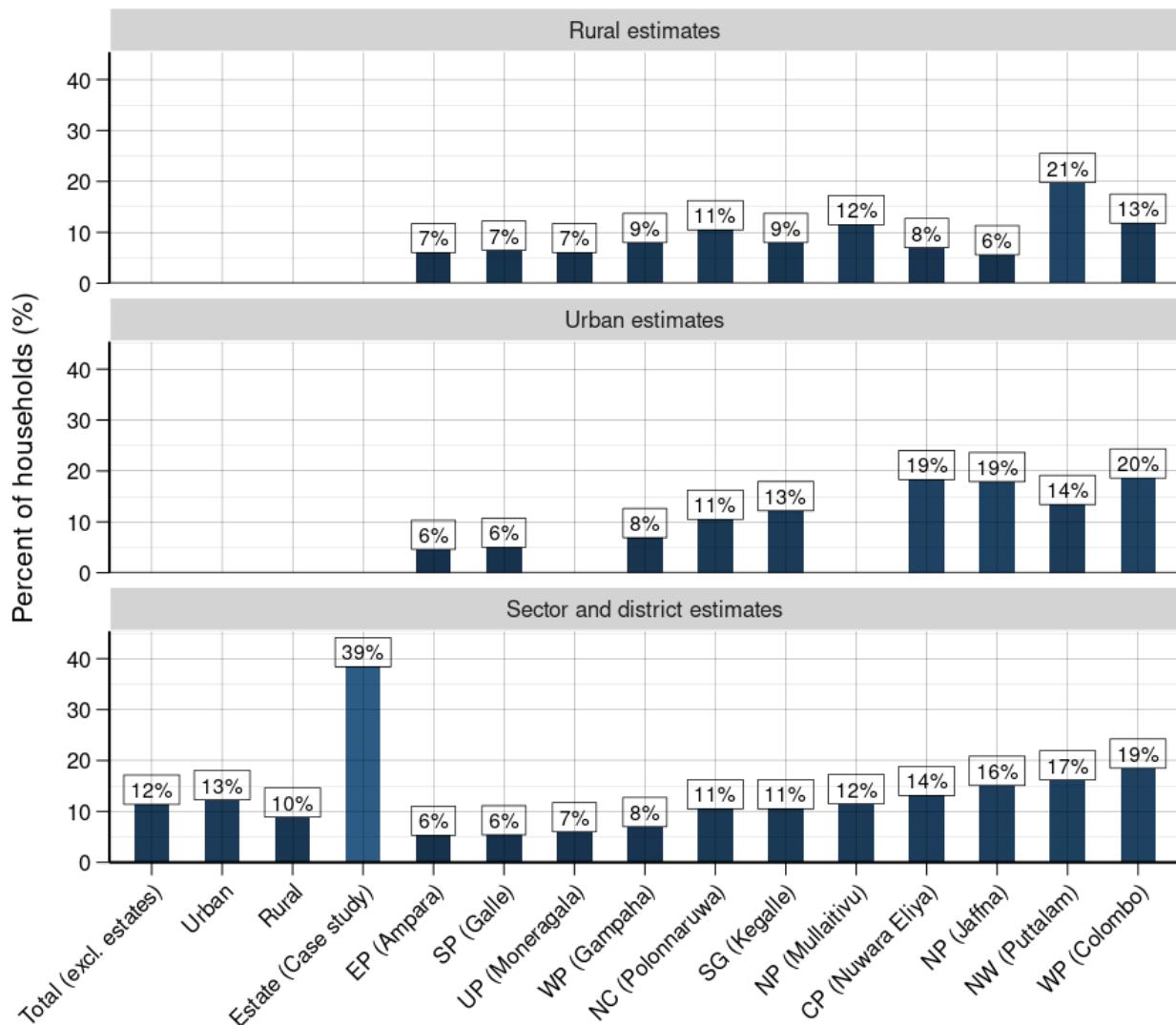
Figure 156: Within households that needed antenatal care in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

Table 125: Within households that needed antenatal care in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	10%
Household with at least one child under 18	10%
Household with at least one child under 5	11%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	12%
Household with person with disability	6%
Female respondent	14%
Female headed household	28%
Household with pregnant woman	13%
Household with university educated person	3%
Household with Samurdhi	6%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	3%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	12%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	26%

**3.4.103 Q103: Within households that needed delivery in a hospital in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed delivery in a hospital in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 319. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±8%, Urban = ±9%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±23%, District = ±17%, District urban/rural = ±22%

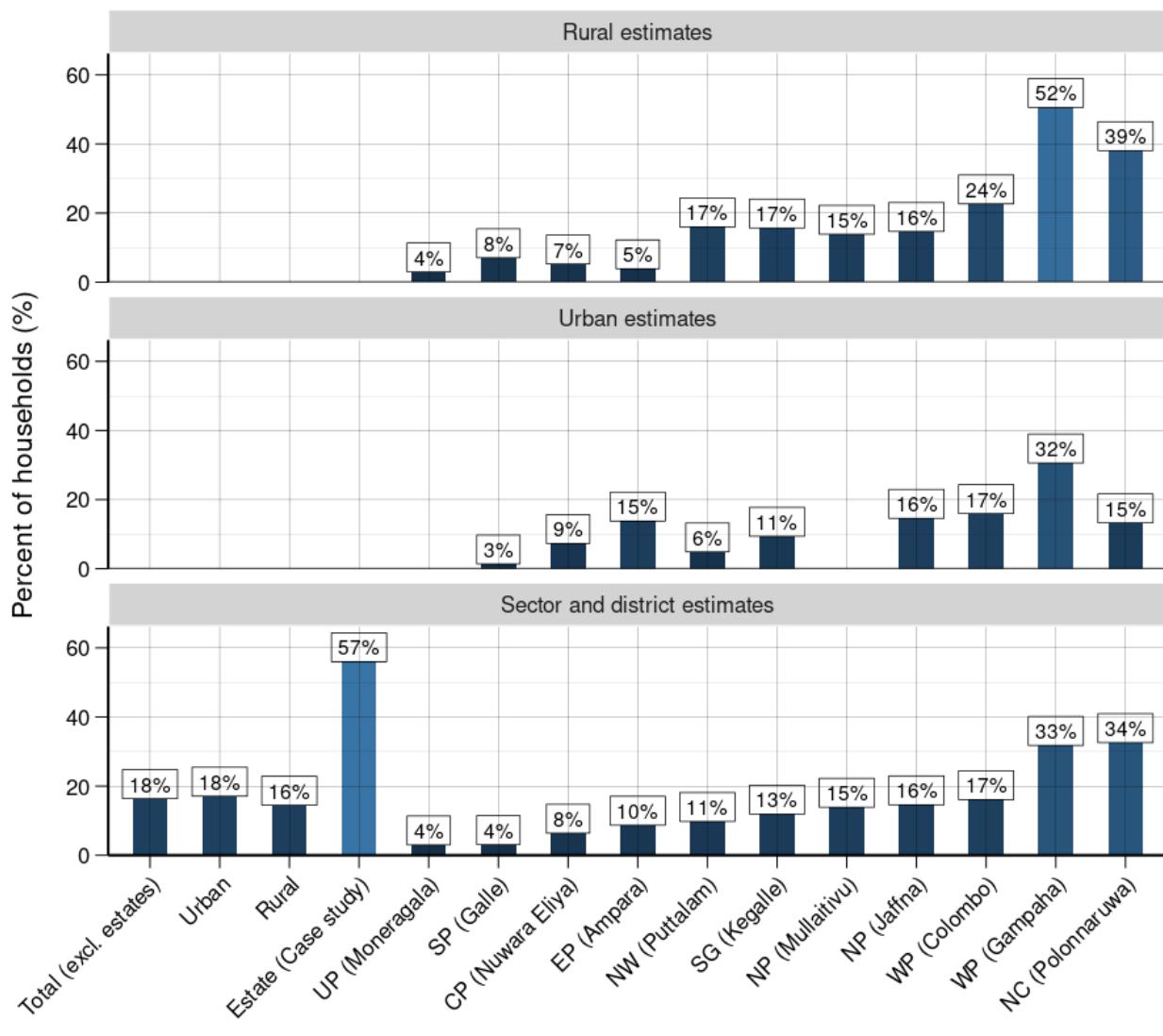
Figure 157: Within households that needed delivery in a hospital in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

Table 126: Within households that needed delivery in a hospital in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	12%
Household with at least one child under 18	12%
Household with at least one child under 5	10%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	12%
Household with person with disability	12%
Female respondent	14%
Female headed household	27%
Household with pregnant woman	5%
Household with university educated person	13%
Household with Samurdhi	11%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	6%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	27%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	17%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	3%

**3.4.104 Q104: Within households that needed postnatal care in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed postnatal care in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 330. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±11%, Urban = ±13%, Rural = ±13%, Estate = ±34%, District = ±26%, District urban/rural = ±33%

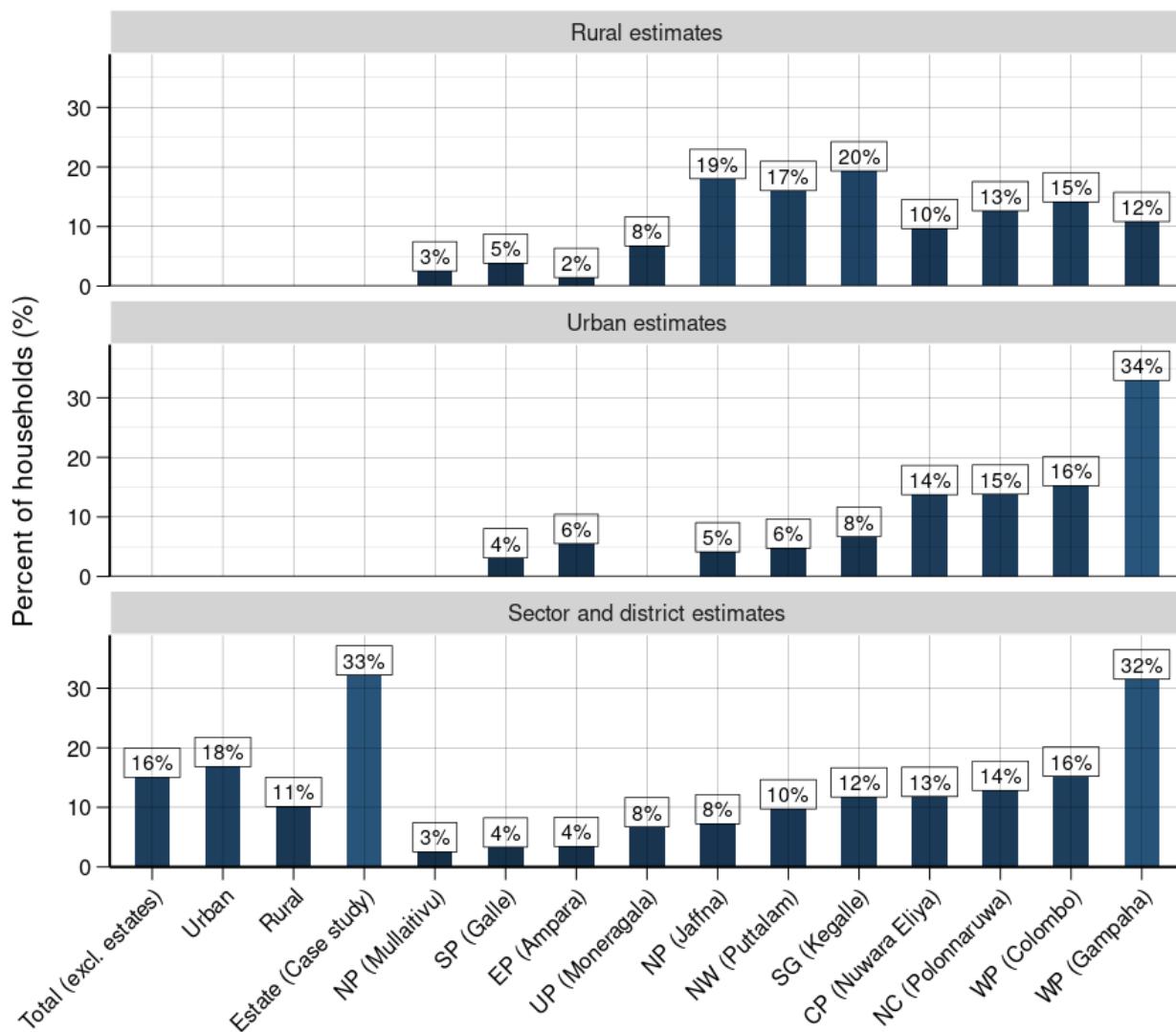
Figure 158: Within households that needed postnatal care in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

Table 127: Within households that needed postnatal care in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	18%
Household with at least one child under 18	17%
Household with at least one child under 5	17%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	19%
Household with person with disability	12%
Female respondent	20%
Female headed household	23%
Household with pregnant woman	12%
Household with university educated person	7%
Household with Samurdhi	14%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	13%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	29%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	7%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	4%

**3.4.105 Q105: Within households that needed child-immunization in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed child-immunization in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 942. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±6%, Urban = ±7%, Rural = ±7%, Estate = ±19%, District = ±14%, District urban/rural = ±18%

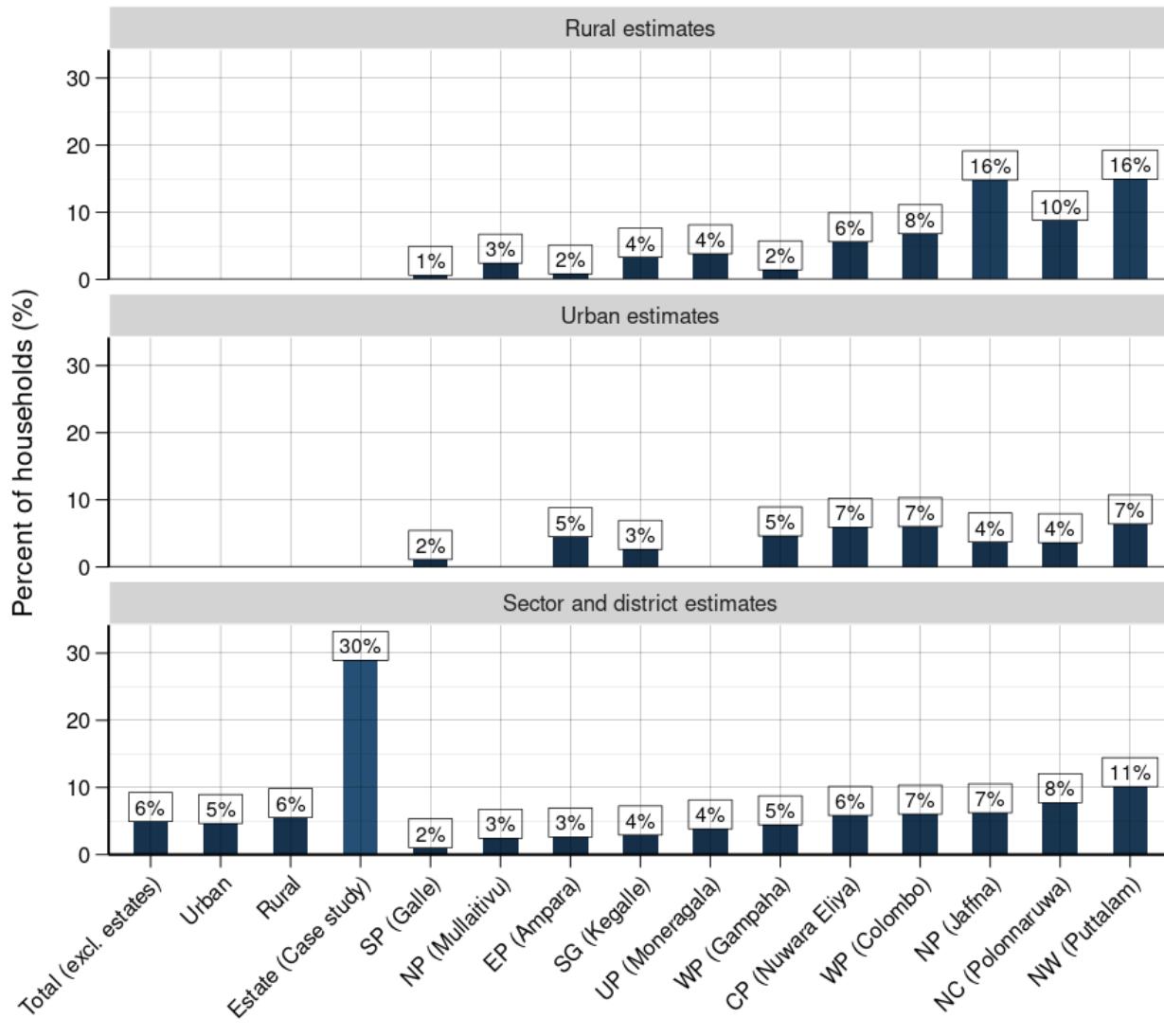
Figure 159: Within households that needed child-immunization in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

Table 128: Within households that needed child-immunization in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	16%
Household with at least one child under 18	13%
Household with at least one child under 5	13%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	15%
Household with person with disability	10%
Female respondent	12%
Female headed household	16%
Household with pregnant woman	5%
Household with university educated person	6%
Household with Samurdhi	9%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	8%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	8%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	12%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	1%

**3.4.106 Q106: Within households that needed COVID-19 immunization in the past 3 months:  
Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed COVID-19 immunization in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 1524. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±4%, Urban = ±5%, Rural = ±5%, Estate = ±10%, District = ±9%, District urban/rural = ±11%

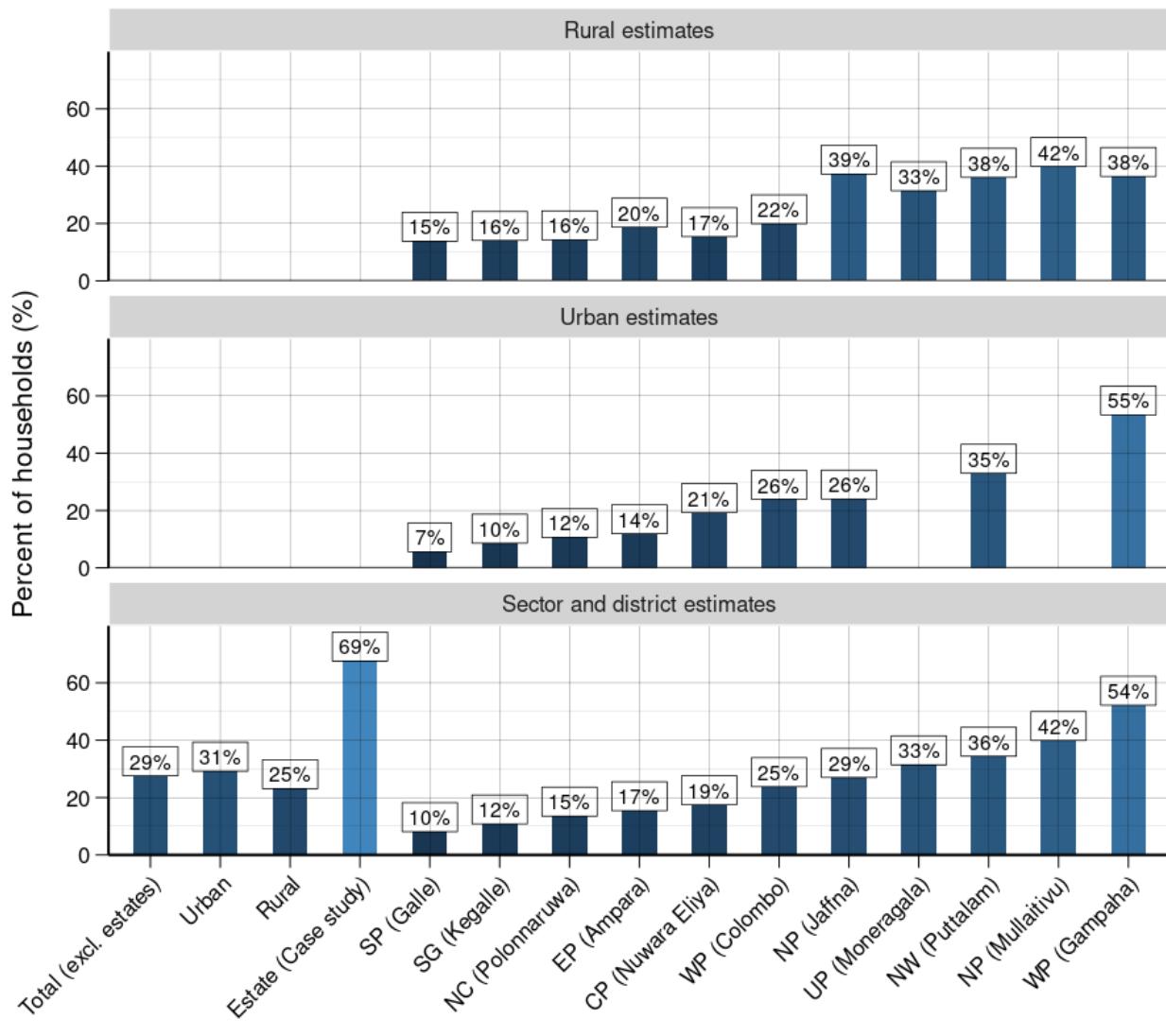
Figure 160: Within households that needed COVID-19 immunization in the past 3 months:  
Households that could not get access

Table 129: Within households that needed COVID-19 immunization in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	6%
Household with at least one child under 18	6%
Household with at least one child under 5	6%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	7%
Household with person with disability	4%
Female respondent	6%
Female headed household	6%
Household with pregnant woman	2%
Household with university educated person	6%
Household with Samurdhi	5%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	6%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	9%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	7%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	4%

**3.4.107 Q107: Within households that needed medicine in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed medicine in the past 3 months:  
Households that could not get access



n = 2408. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±26%, District = ±18%, District urban/rural = ±23%

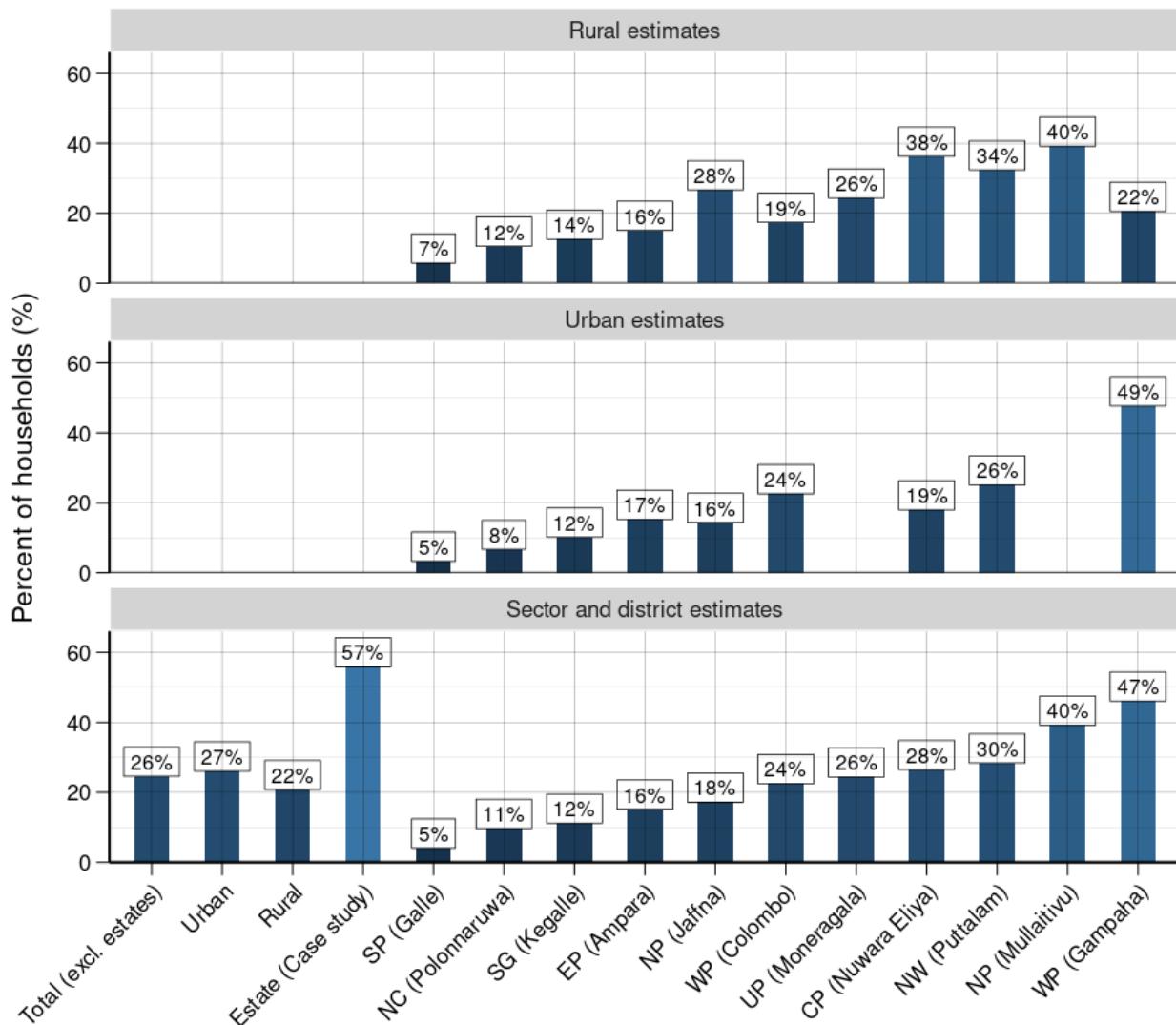
Figure 161: Within households that needed medicine in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

Table 130: Within households that needed medicine in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	29%
Household with at least one child under 18	29%
Household with at least one child under 5	30%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	30%
Household with person with disability	28%
Female respondent	27%
Female headed household	29%
Household with pregnant woman	17%
Household with university educated person	21%
Household with Samurdhi	30%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	18%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	48%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	26%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	8%

**3.4.108 Q108: Within households that needed to go to the doctor when sick in the past 3 months:  
Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed to go to the doctor when sick  
in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 2424. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±8%, Urban = ±9%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±21%, District = ±16%, District urban/rural = ±20%

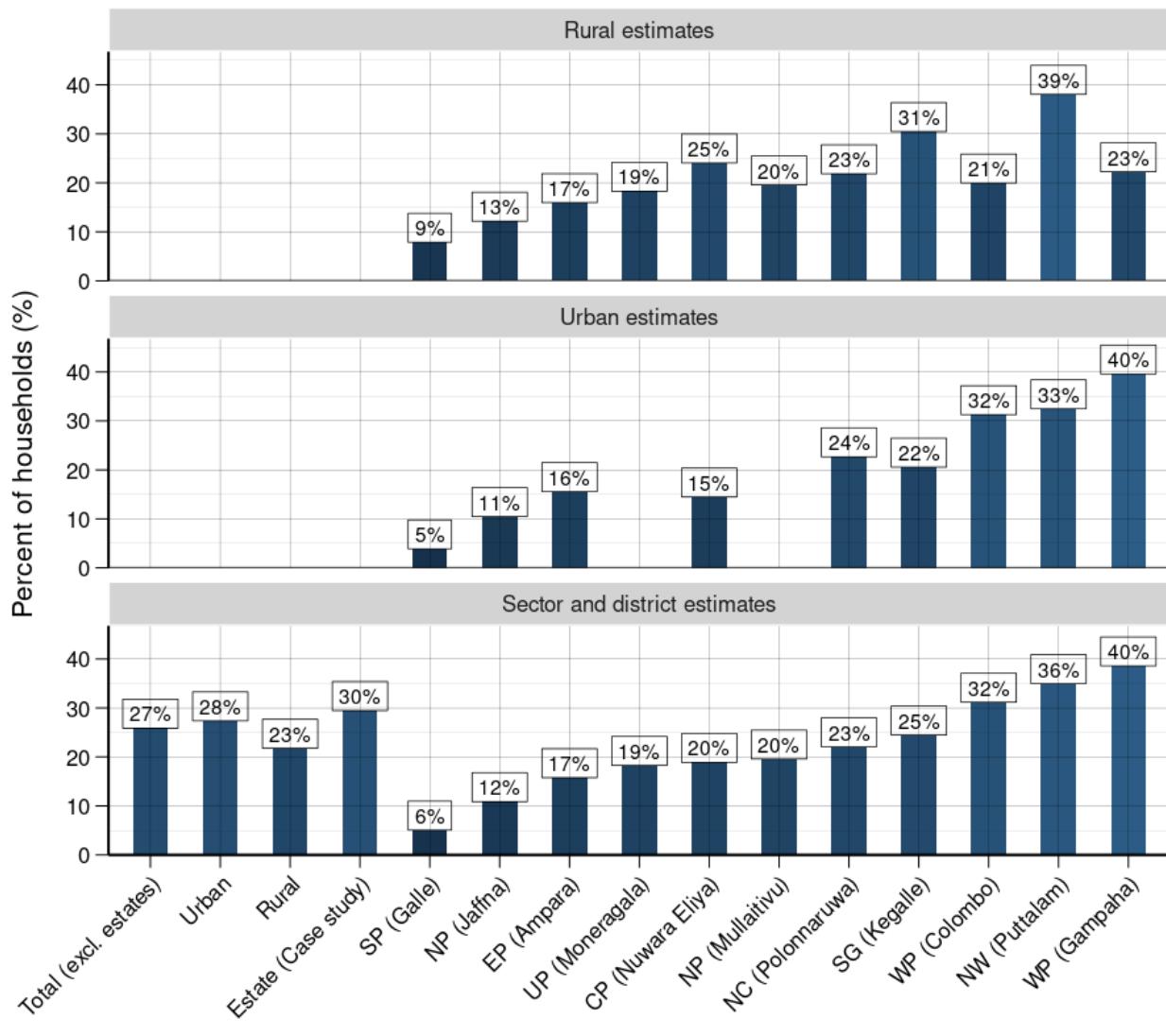
Figure 162: Within households that needed to go to the doctor when sick in the past 3 months:  
Households that could not get access

Table 131: Within households that needed to go to the doctor when sick in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	26%
Household with at least one child under 18	25%
Household with at least one child under 5	25%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	26%
Household with person with disability	24%
Female respondent	25%
Female headed household	29%
Household with pregnant woman	17%
Household with university educated person	17%
Household with Samurdhi	28%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	19%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	38%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	24%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	11%

**3.4.109 Q109: Within households that needed ambulance service in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed ambulance service in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 769. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±7%, Urban = ±8%, Rural = ±8%, Estate = ±17%, District = ±15%, District urban/rural = ±19%

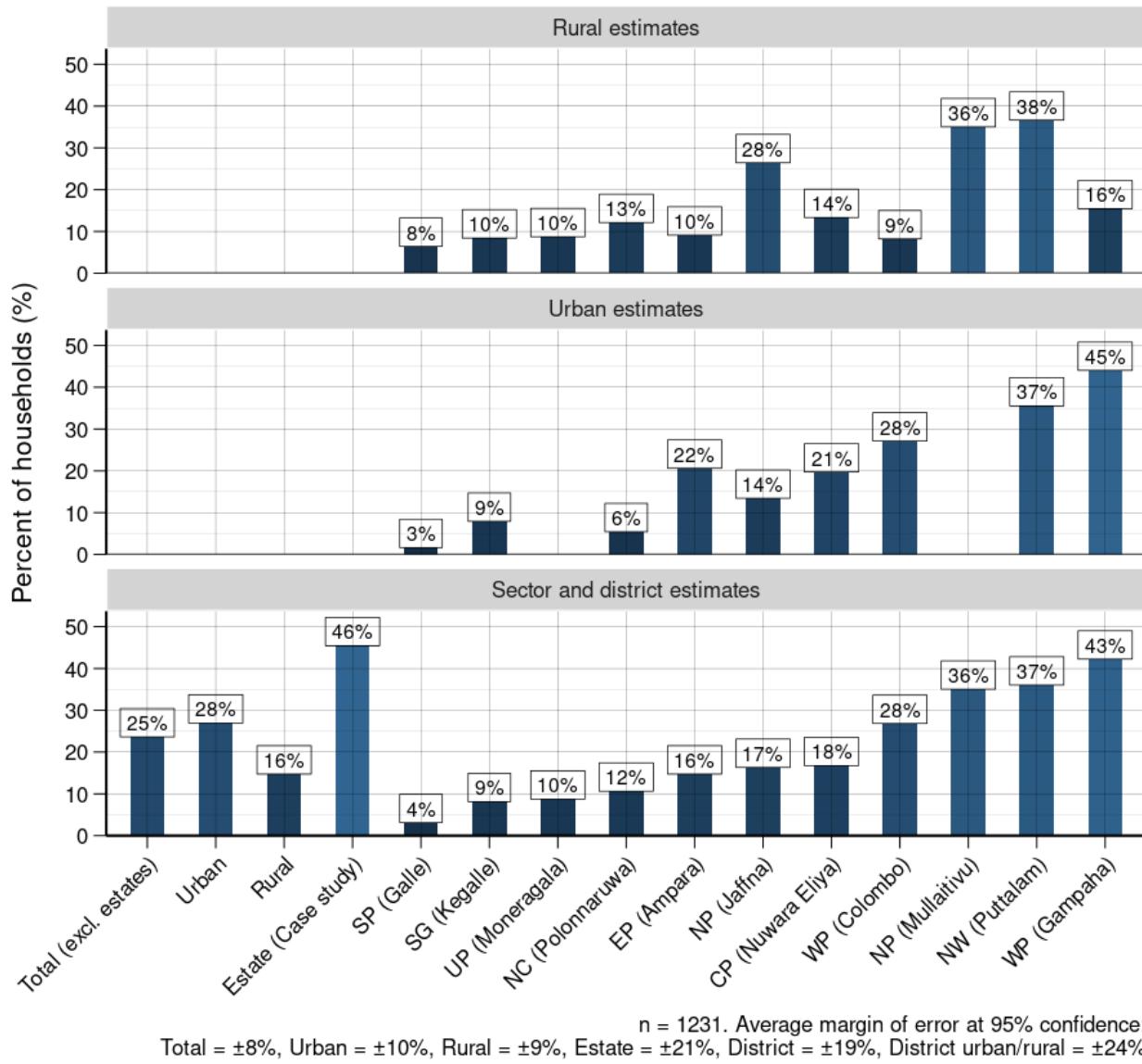
Figure 163: Within households that needed ambulance service in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

Table 132: Within households that needed ambulance service in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	27%
Household with at least one child under 18	22%
Household with at least one child under 5	22%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	24%
Household with person with disability	18%
Female respondent	17%
Female headed household	19%
Household with pregnant woman	19%
Household with university educated person	15%
Household with Samurdhi	18%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	9%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	20%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	11%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	23%

**3.4.110 Q110: Within households that needed hospital care in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed hospital care in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 1231. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±8%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±21%, District = ±19%, District urban/rural = ±24%

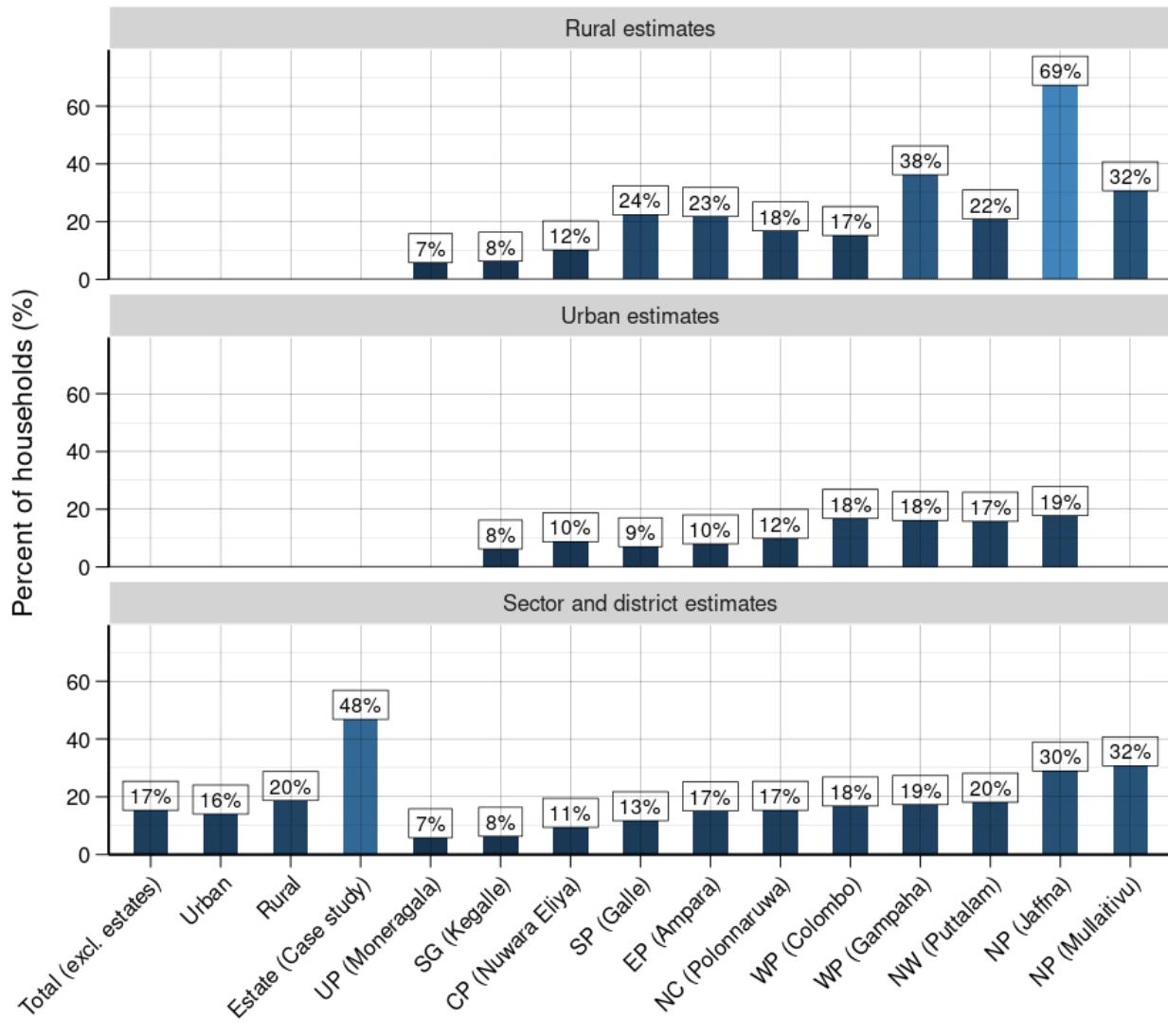
Figure 164: Within households that needed hospital care in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

Table 133: Within households that needed hospital care in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	25%
Household with at least one child under 18	24%
Household with at least one child under 5	24%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	26%
Household with person with disability	21%
Female respondent	25%
Female headed household	21%
Household with pregnant woman	16%
Household with university educated person	17%
Household with Samurdhi	24%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	8%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	50%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	17%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	10%

**3.4.111 Q111: Within households that needed minor surgery in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed minor surgery in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 426. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±11%, Urban = ±13%, Rural = ±13%, Estate = ±35%, District = ±26%, District urban/rural = ±32%

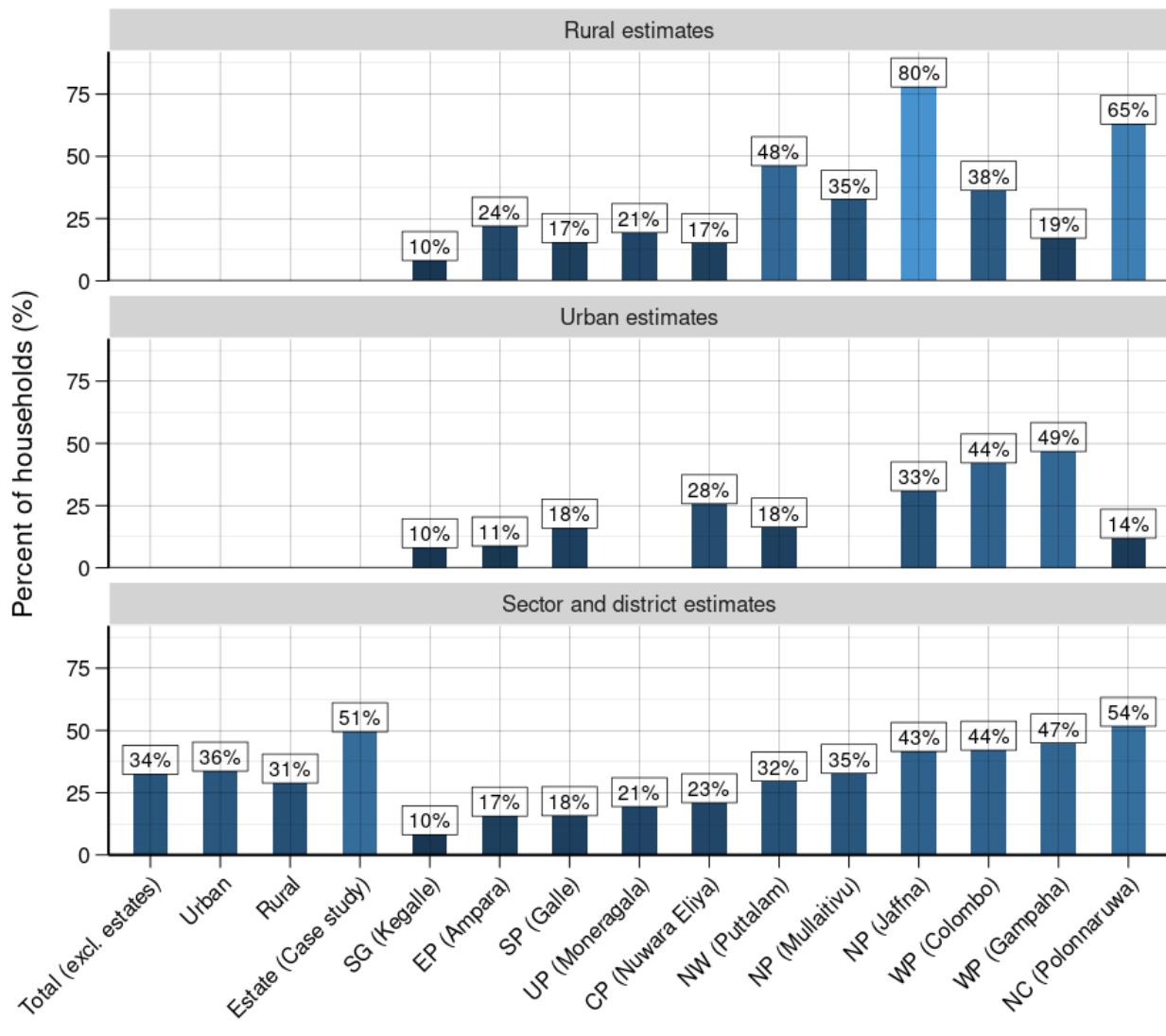
Figure 165: Within households that needed minor surgery in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

Table 134: Within households that needed minor surgery in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	17%
Household with at least one child under 18	19%
Household with at least one child under 5	18%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	20%
Household with person with disability	17%
Female respondent	22%
Female headed household	23%
Household with pregnant woman	12%
Household with university educated person	12%
Household with Samurdhi	24%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	13%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	50%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	25%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	27%

**3.4.112 Q112: Within households that needed major surgery in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed major surgery in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 320. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±14%, Urban = ±16%, Rural = ±17%, Estate = ±47%, District = ±32%, District urban/rural = ±43%

Figure 166: Within households that needed major surgery in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

Table 135: Within households that needed major surgery in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	34%
Household with at least one child under 18	34%
Household with at least one child under 5	34%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	35%
Household with person with disability	30%
Female respondent	29%
Female headed household	21%
Household with pregnant woman	26%
Household with university educated person	24%
Household with Samurdhi	40%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	26%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	45%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	36%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	24%

**3.4.113 Q113: Within households that needed treatment of a mental illness in the past 3 months:  
Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed treatment of a mental illness  
in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

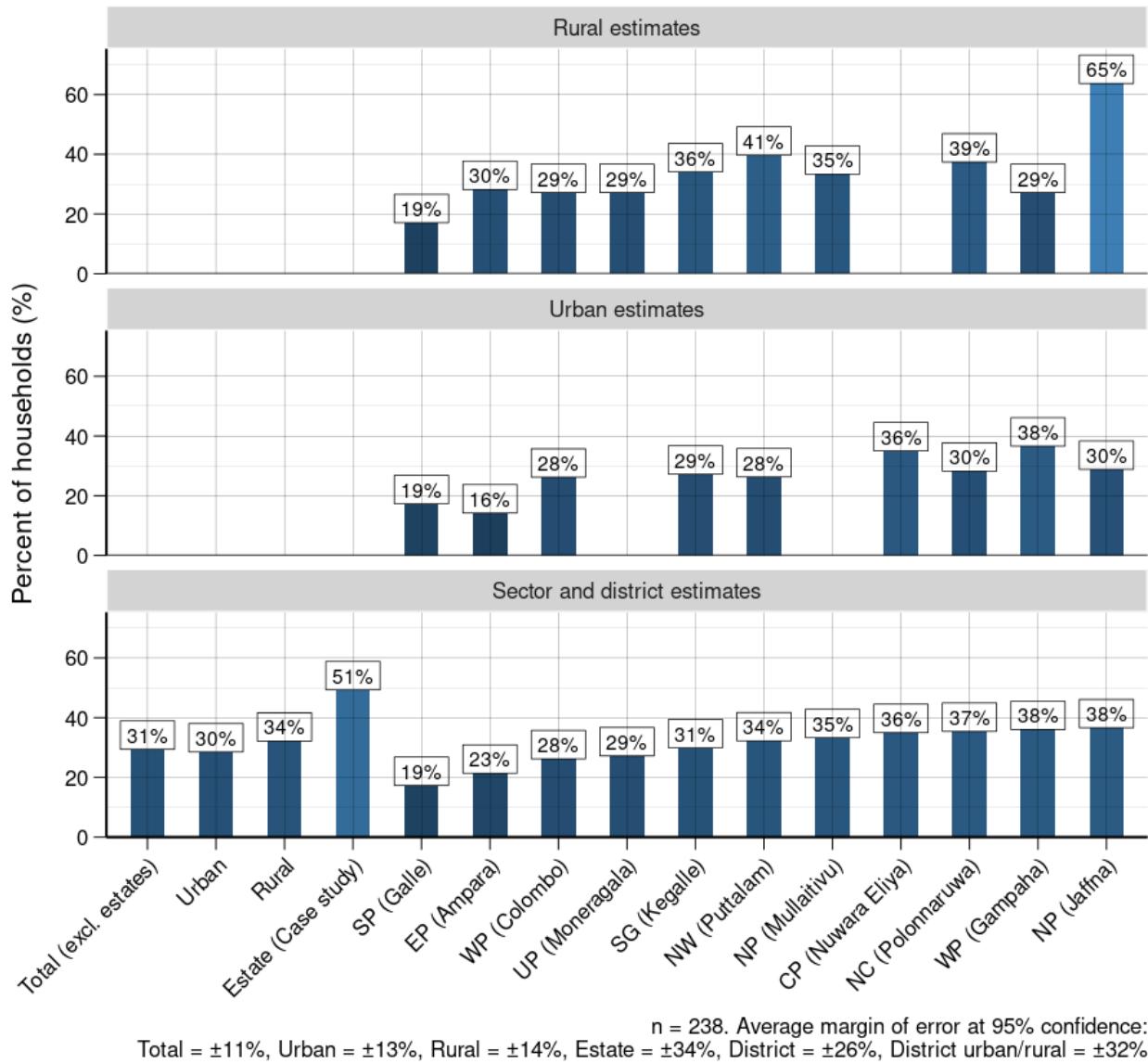


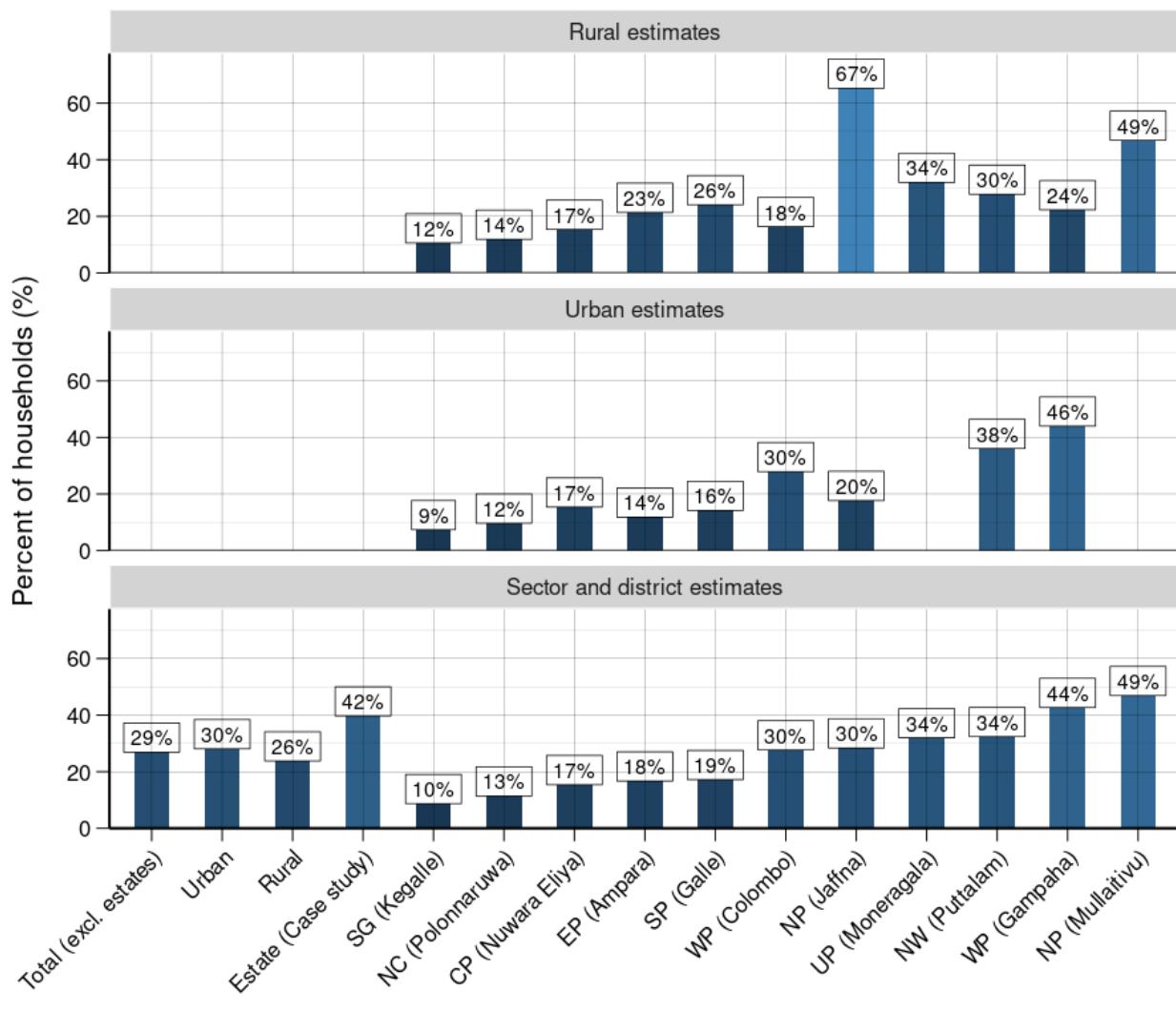
Figure 167: Within households that needed treatment of a mental illness in the past 3 months:  
Households that could not get access

Table 136: Within households that needed treatment of a mental illness in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	31%
Household with at least one child under 18	31%
Household with at least one child under 5	27%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	32%
Household with person with disability	29%
Female respondent	33%
Female headed household	27%
Household with pregnant woman	16%
Household with university educated person	12%
Household with Samurdhi	36%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	31%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	54%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	29%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	2%

**3.4.114 Q114: Within households that needed treatment of a chronic medical condition (e.g. cancer, heart disease, diabetes) in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed treatment of a chronic medical condition (e.g. cancer, heart disease, diabetes) in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 1062. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±9%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±26%, District = ±20%, District urban/rural = ±25%

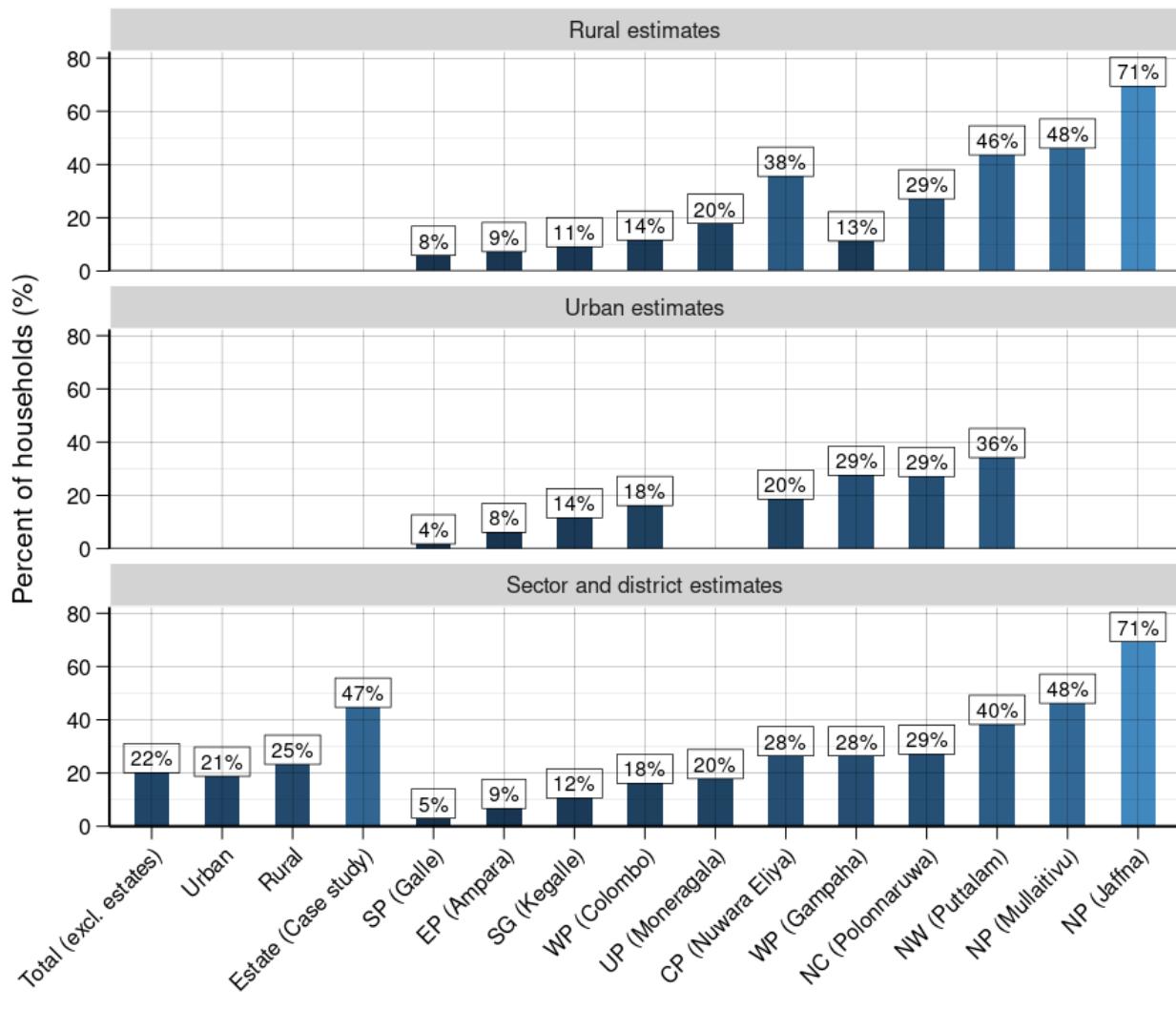
Figure 168: Within households that needed treatment of a chronic medical condition (e.g. cancer, heart disease, diabetes) in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

Table 137: Within households that needed treatment of a chronic medical condition (e.g. cancer, heart disease, diabetes) in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	29%
Household with at least one child under 18	30%
Household with at least one child under 5	34%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	30%
Household with person with disability	29%
Female respondent	30%
Female headed household	32%
Household with pregnant woman	28%
Household with university educated person	21%
Household with Samurdhi	33%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	23%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	47%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	29%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	10%

**3.4.115 Q115: Within households that needed treatment of an acute infectious medical condition (e.g. COVID-19) in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed treatment of an acute infectious medical condition (e.g. COVID-19) in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 494. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±11%, Urban = ±14%, Rural = ±14%, Estate = ±33%, District = ±26%, District urban/rural = ±34%

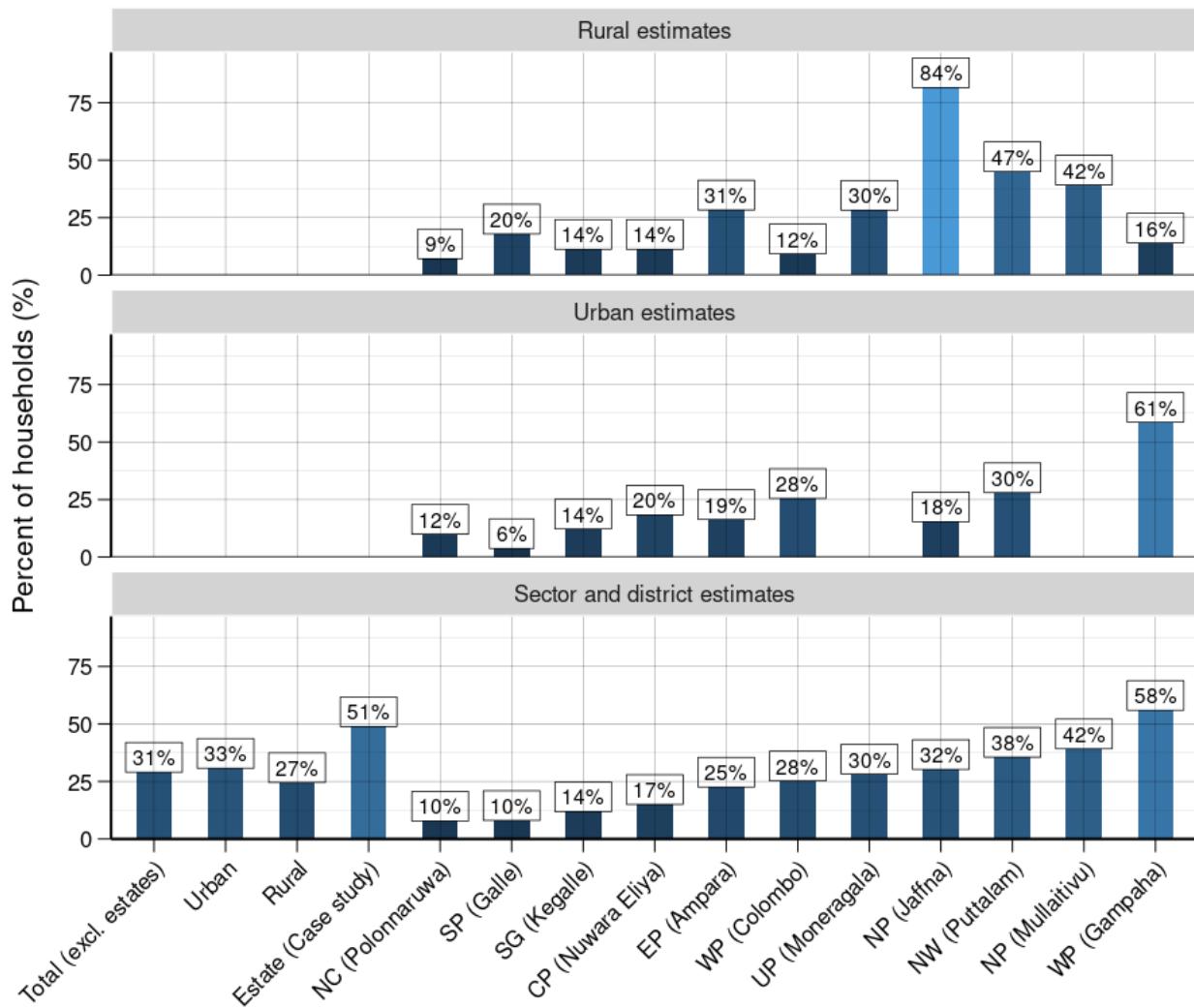
Figure 169: Within households that needed treatment of an acute infectious medical condition (e.g. COVID-19) in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

Table 138: Within households that needed treatment of an acute infectious medical condition (e.g. COVID-19) in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	22%
Household with at least one child under 18	24%
Household with at least one child under 5	27%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	25%
Household with person with disability	16%
Female respondent	23%
Female headed household	25%
Household with pregnant woman	20%
Household with university educated person	19%
Household with Samurdhi	27%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	49%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	25%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	8%

**3.4.116 Q116: Within households that needed treatment of an acute non-infectious medical condition (e.g. broken arm) in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access**

Within households that needed treatment of an acute non-infectious medical condition (e.g. broken arm) in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access



n = 376. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±13%, Urban = ±14%, Rural = ±16%, Estate = ±44%, District = ±31%, District urban/rural = ±39%

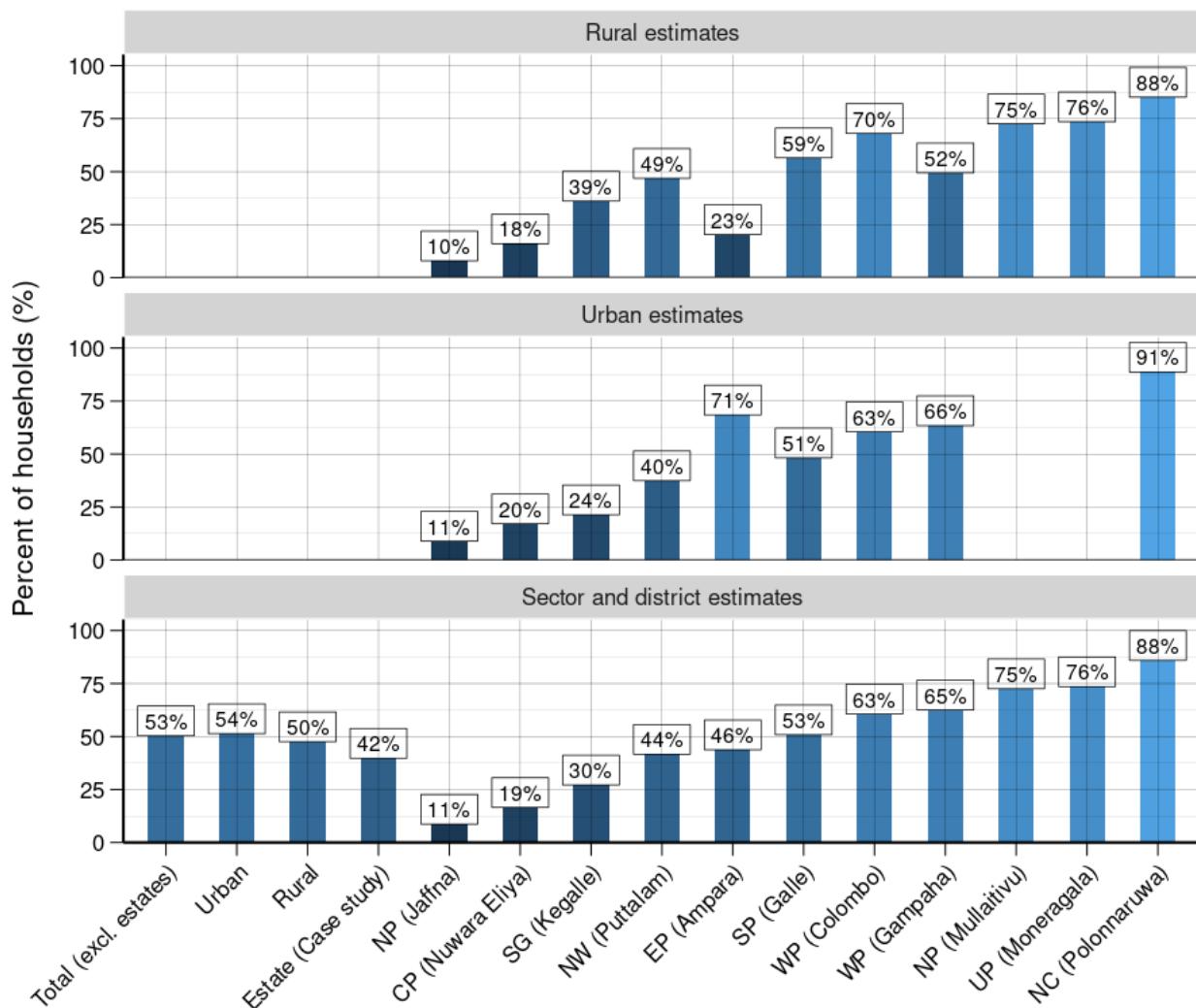
Figure 170: Within households that needed treatment of an acute non-infectious medical condition (e.g. broken arm) in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access

Table 139: Within households that needed treatment of an acute non-infectious medical condition (e.g. broken arm) in the past 3 months: Households that could not get access (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	31%
Household with at least one child under 18	31%
Household with at least one child under 5	34%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	30%
Household with person with disability	29%
Female respondent	31%
Female headed household	44%
Household with pregnant woman	35%
Household with university educated person	19%
Household with Samurdhi	34%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	30%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	55%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	33%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	4%

**3.4.117 Q117: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of other priorities (e.g. standing in queues, working)**

Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of other priorities (e.g. standing in queues, working)



n = 1069. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±14%, Urban = ±16%, Rural = ±16%, Estate = ±41%, District = ±27%, District urban/rural = ±34%

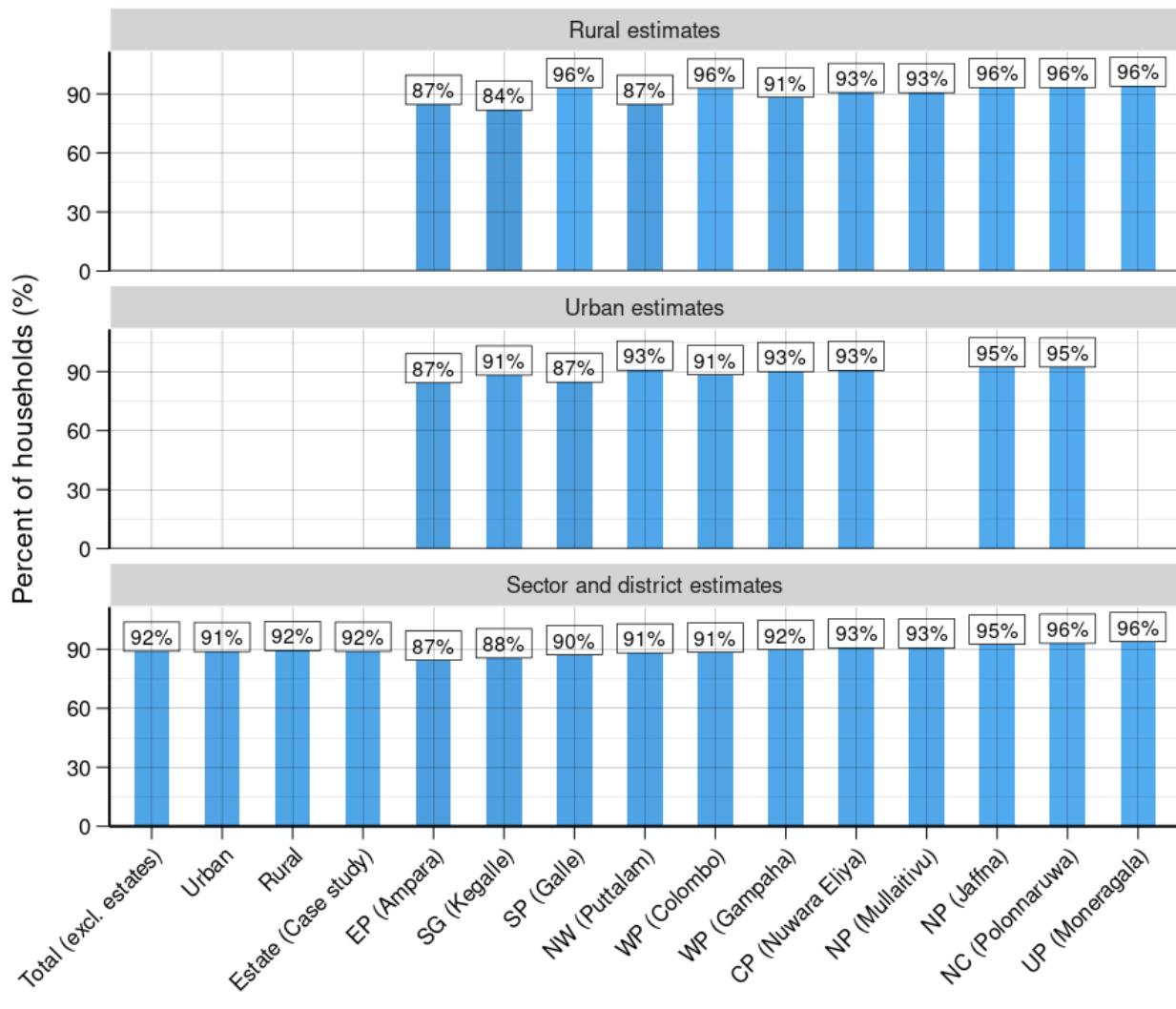
Figure 171: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of other priorities (e.g. standing in queues, working)

Table 140: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of other priorities (e.g. standing in queues, working) (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	53%
Household with at least one child under 18	58%
Household with at least one child under 5	57%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	57%
Household with person with disability	56%
Female respondent	53%
Female headed household	50%
Household with pregnant woman	57%
Household with university educated person	42%
Household with Samurdhi	54%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	51%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	55%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	52%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	70%

**3.4.118 Q118: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of cost of medicine/no medicine available**

Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of cost of medicine/no medicine available



n = 1069. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±3%, Urban = ±4%, Rural = ±4%, Estate = ±9%, District = ±7%, District urban/rural = ±8%

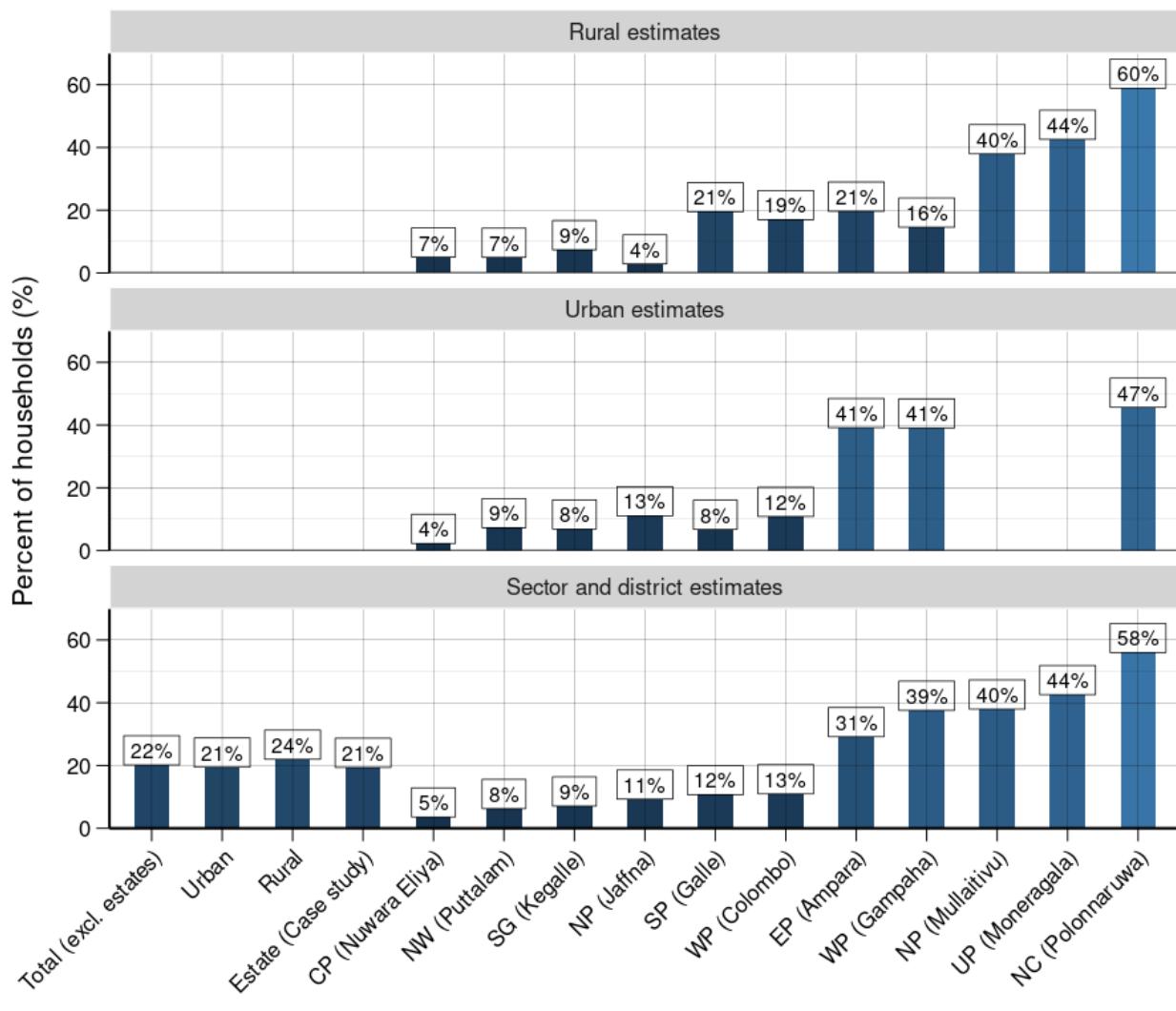
Figure 172: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of cost of medicine/no medicine available

Table 141: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of cost of medicine/no medicine available (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	92%
Household with at least one child under 18	92%
Household with at least one child under 5	93%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	92%
Household with person with disability	92%
Female respondent	92%
Female headed household	89%
Household with pregnant woman	90%
Household with university educated person	89%
Household with Samurdhi	94%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	92%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	93%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	95%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	65%

**3.4.119 Q119: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of prioritizing children's health over adult's**

Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of prioritizing children's health over adult's



n = 1069. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±10%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±32%, District = ±22%, District urban/rural = ±27%

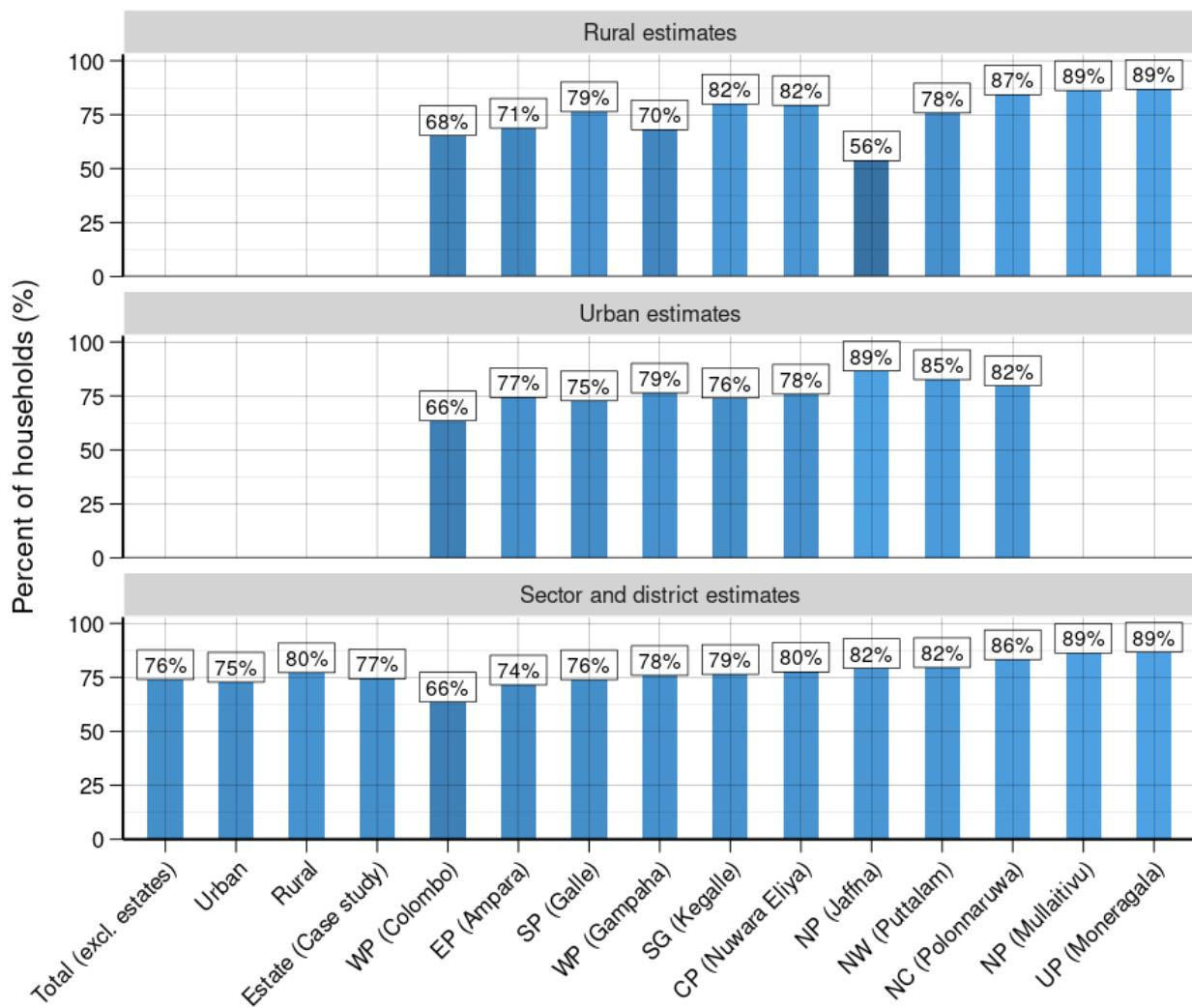
Figure 173: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of prioritizing children's health over adult's

Table 142: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of prioritizing children's health over adult's (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	22%
Household with at least one child under 18	29%
Household with at least one child under 5	28%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	29%
Household with person with disability	22%
Female respondent	22%
Female headed household	24%
Household with pregnant woman	19%
Household with university educated person	23%
Household with Samurdhi	23%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	24%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	22%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	20%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	25%

**3.4.120 Q120: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of cost of transport/no transport available**

Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of cost of transport/no transport available



n = 1069. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±6%, Urban = ±6%, Rural = ±7%, Estate = ±16%, District = ±11%, District urban/rural = ±14%

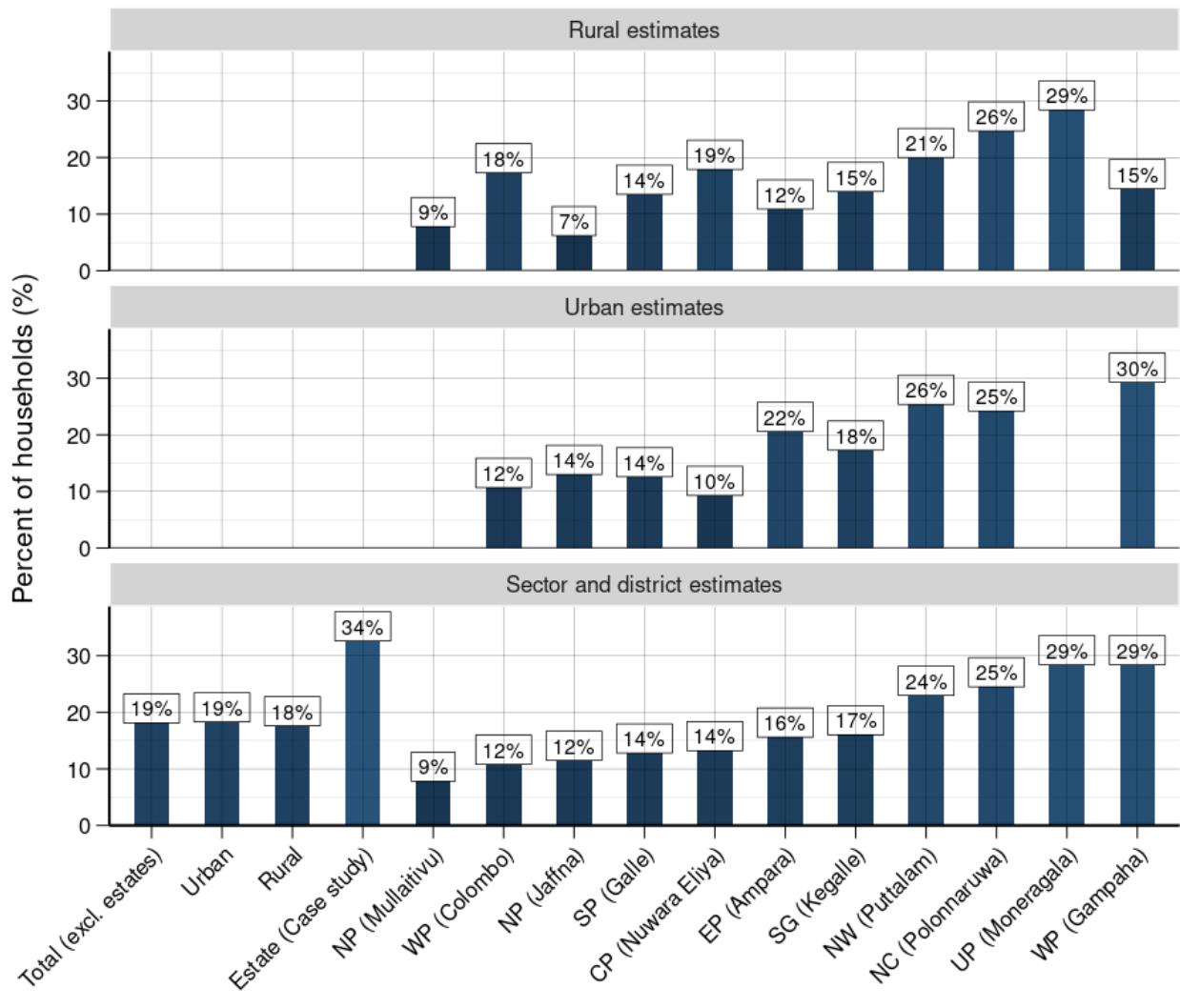
Figure 174: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of cost of transport/no transport available

Table 143: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of cost of transport/no transport available (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	76%
Household with at least one child under 18	77%
Household with at least one child under 5	74%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	77%
Household with person with disability	76%
Female respondent	77%
Female headed household	76%
Household with pregnant woman	75%
Household with university educated person	72%
Household with Samurdhi	80%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	78%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	77%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	74%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	76%

**3.4.121 Q121: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of other COVID-19 related issues**

Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of other COVID-19 related issues



n = 1069. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±6%, Urban = ±6%, Rural = ±6%, Estate = ±16%, District = ±11%, District urban/rural = ±14%

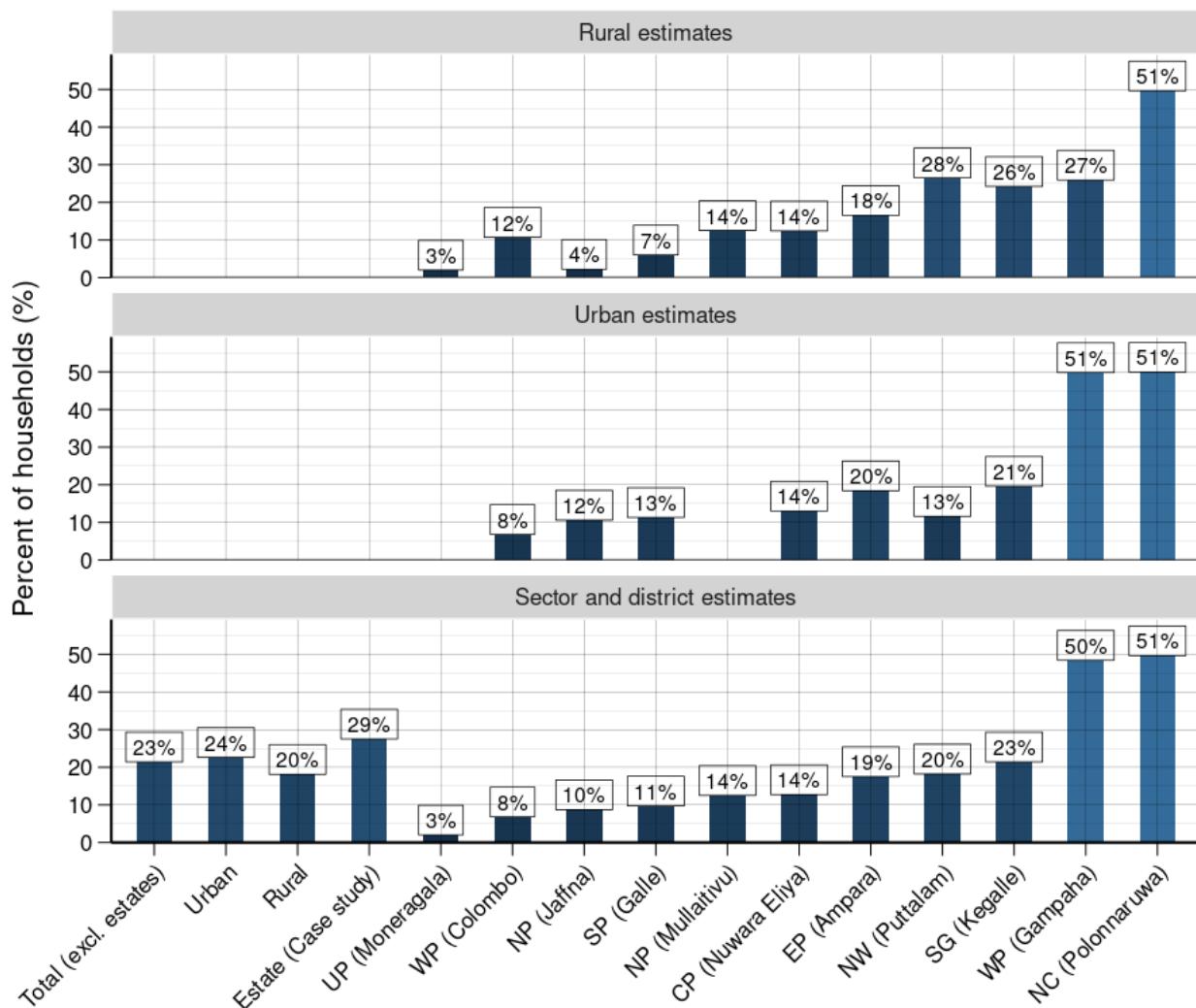
Figure 175: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of other COVID-19 related issues

Table 144: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of other COVID-19 related issues (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	19%
Household with at least one child under 18	22%
Household with at least one child under 5	21%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	23%
Household with person with disability	21%
Female respondent	19%
Female headed household	20%
Household with pregnant woman	18%
Household with university educated person	13%
Household with Samurdhi	20%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	18%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	24%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	17%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	7%

**3.4.122 Q122: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of curfew, lockdowns, or travel restrictions**

Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of curfew, lockdowns, or travel restrictions



n = 1069. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±26%, District = ±17%, District urban/rural = ±22%

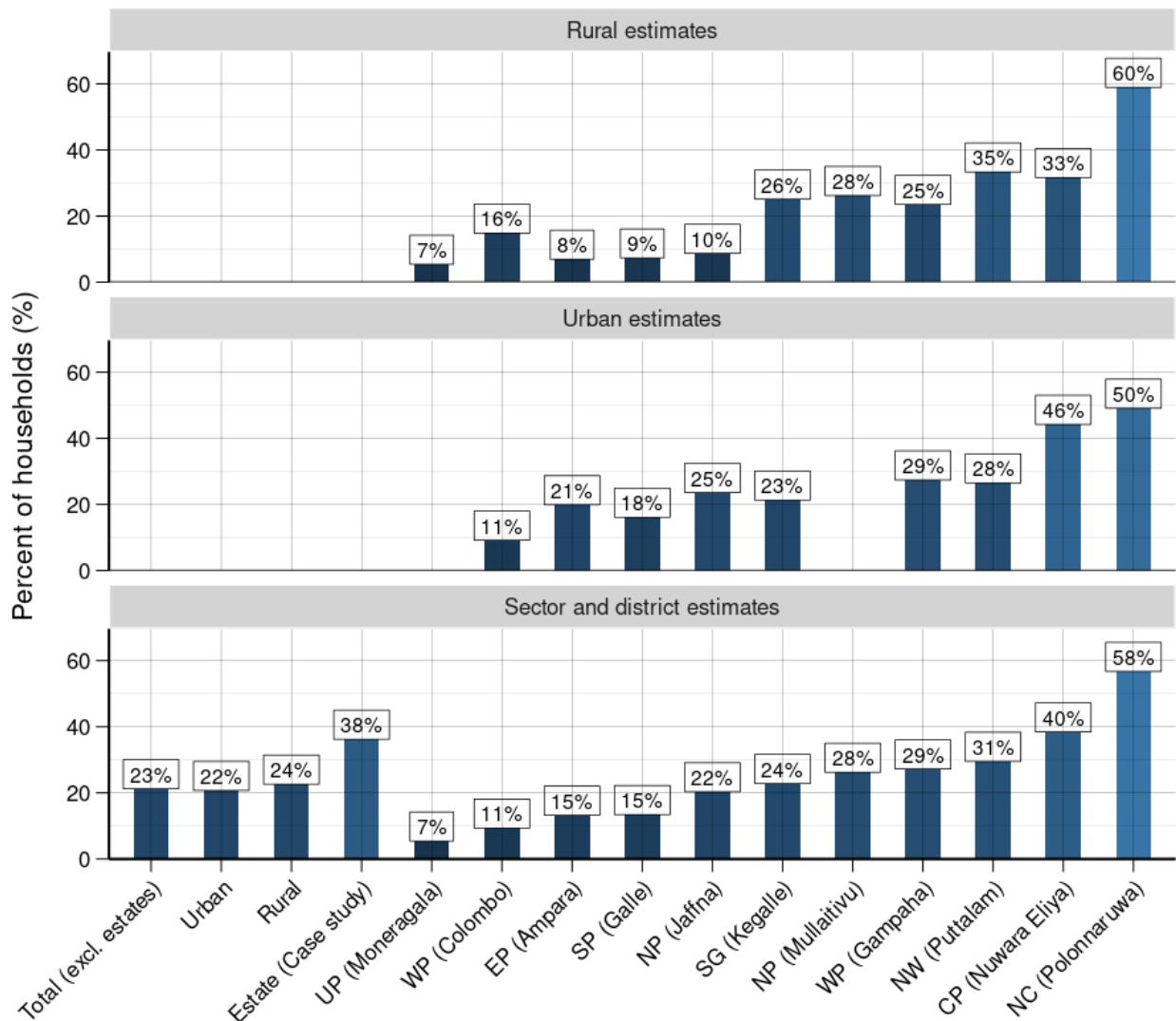
Figure 176: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of curfew, lockdowns, or travel restrictions

Table 145: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of curfew, lockdowns, or travel restrictions (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	23%
Household with at least one child under 18	28%
Household with at least one child under 5	24%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	29%
Household with person with disability	26%
Female respondent	26%
Female headed household	26%
Household with pregnant woman	14%
Household with university educated person	15%
Household with Samurdhi	26%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	15%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	31%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	20%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	10%

**3.4.123 Q123: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of strikes**

Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of strikes



n = 1069. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±26%, District = ±18%, District urban/rural = ±22%

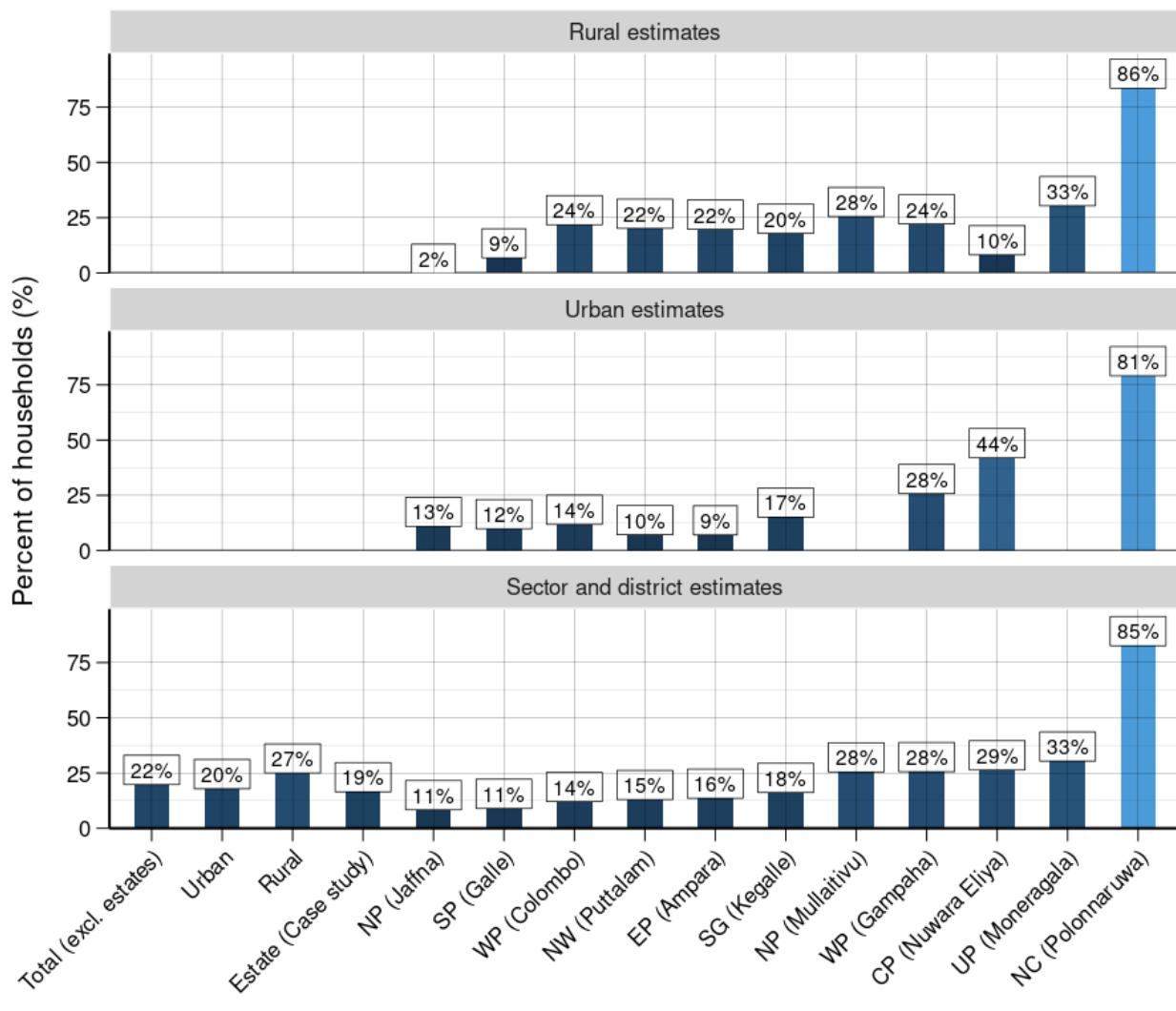
Figure 177: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of strikes

Table 146: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of strikes (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	23%
Household with at least one child under 18	23%
Household with at least one child under 5	23%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	24%
Household with person with disability	24%
Female respondent	23%
Female headed household	23%
Household with pregnant woman	30%
Household with university educated person	22%
Household with Samurdhi	23%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	26%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	29%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	23%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	12%

**3.4.124 Q124: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of clinic closed or doctor not available due to the crisis**

Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of clinic closed or doctor not available due to the crisis



n = 1069. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±14%, Rural = ±14%, Estate = ±39%, District = ±26%, District urban/rural = ±32%

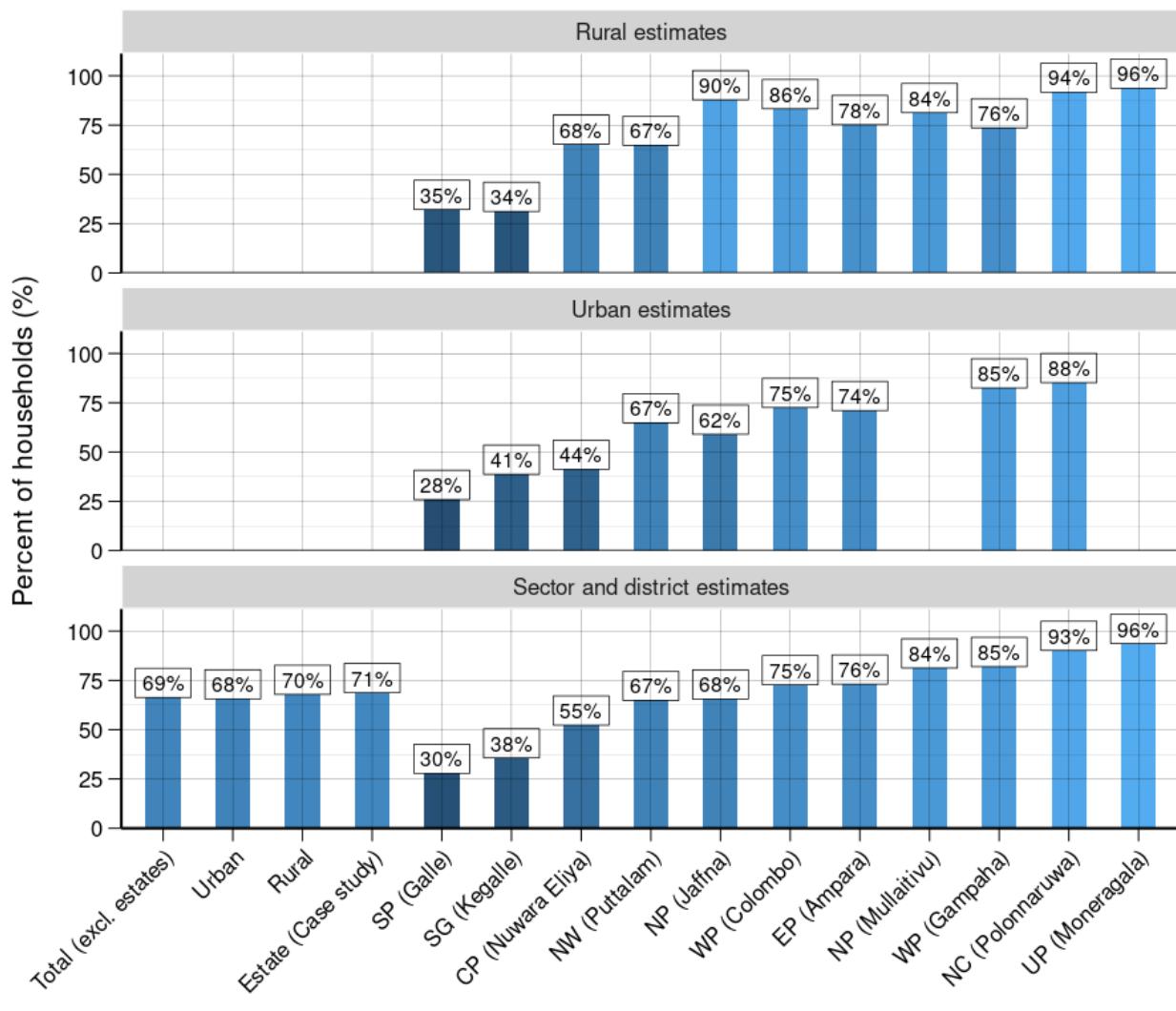
Figure 178: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of clinic closed or doctor not available due to the crisis

Table 147: Within households that needed a health service and couldn't access in the past 3 months: Because of clinic closed or doctor not available due to the crisis (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	22%
Household with at least one child under 18	24%
Household with at least one child under 5	24%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	23%
Household with person with disability	22%
Female respondent	22%
Female headed household	19%
Household with pregnant woman	27%
Household with university educated person	17%
Household with Samurdhi	23%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	29%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	22%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	22%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	10%

**3.4.125 Q125: Households with perception that overall safety and security of their community has worsened in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

Households with perception that overall safety and security of their community has worsened in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022



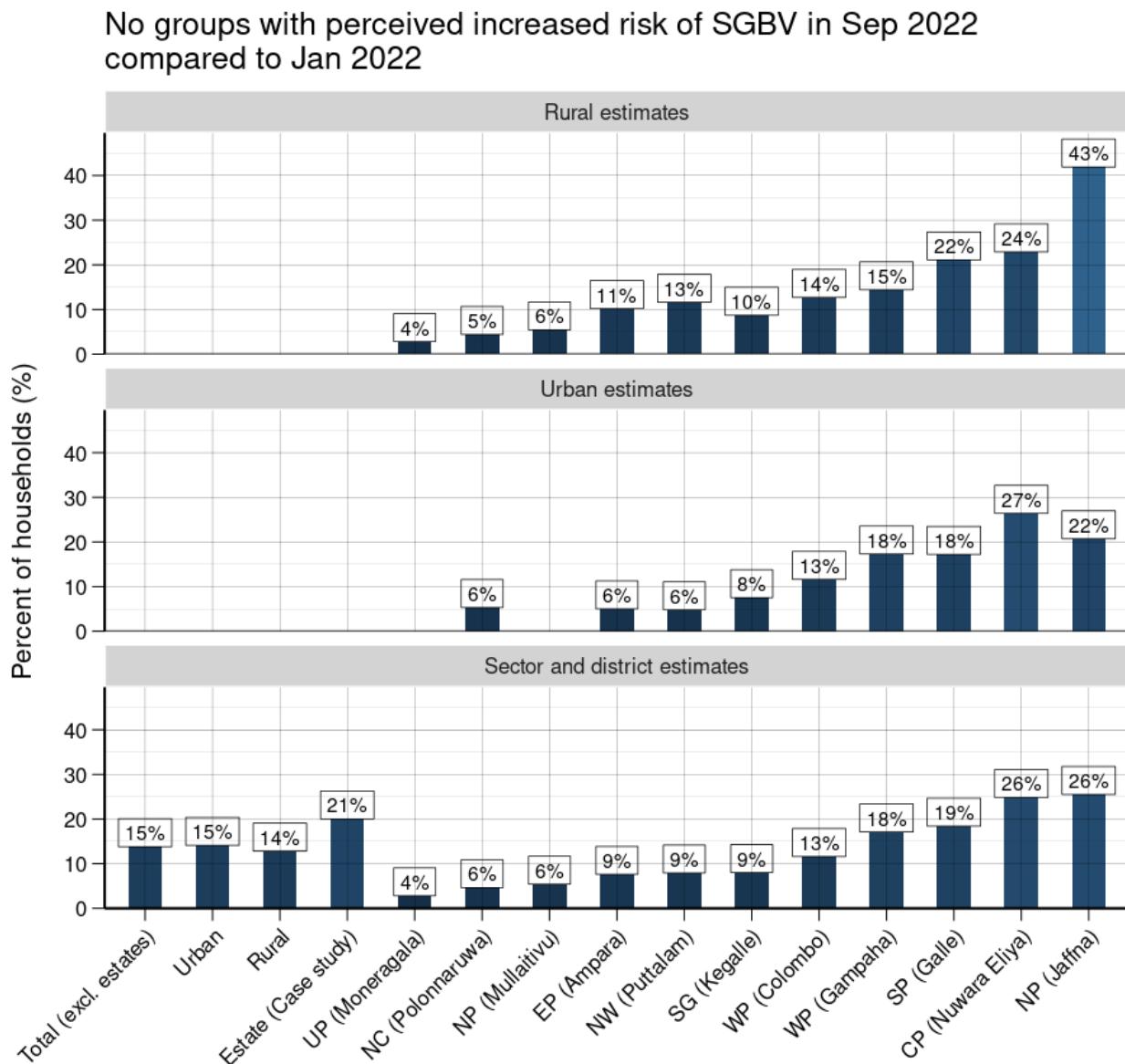
n = 2938. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±11%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±12%, Estate = ±25%, District = ±19%, District urban/rural = ±23%

Figure 179: Households with perception that overall safety and security of their community has worsened in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 148: Households with perception that overall safety and security of their community has worsened in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	69%
Household with at least one child under 18	72%
Household with at least one child under 5	73%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	72%
Household with person with disability	68%
Female respondent	69%
Female headed household	70%
Household with pregnant woman	79%
Household with university educated person	68%
Household with Samurdhi	69%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	58%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	74%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	67%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	80%

**3.4.126 Q126: No groups with perceived increased risk of SGBV in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



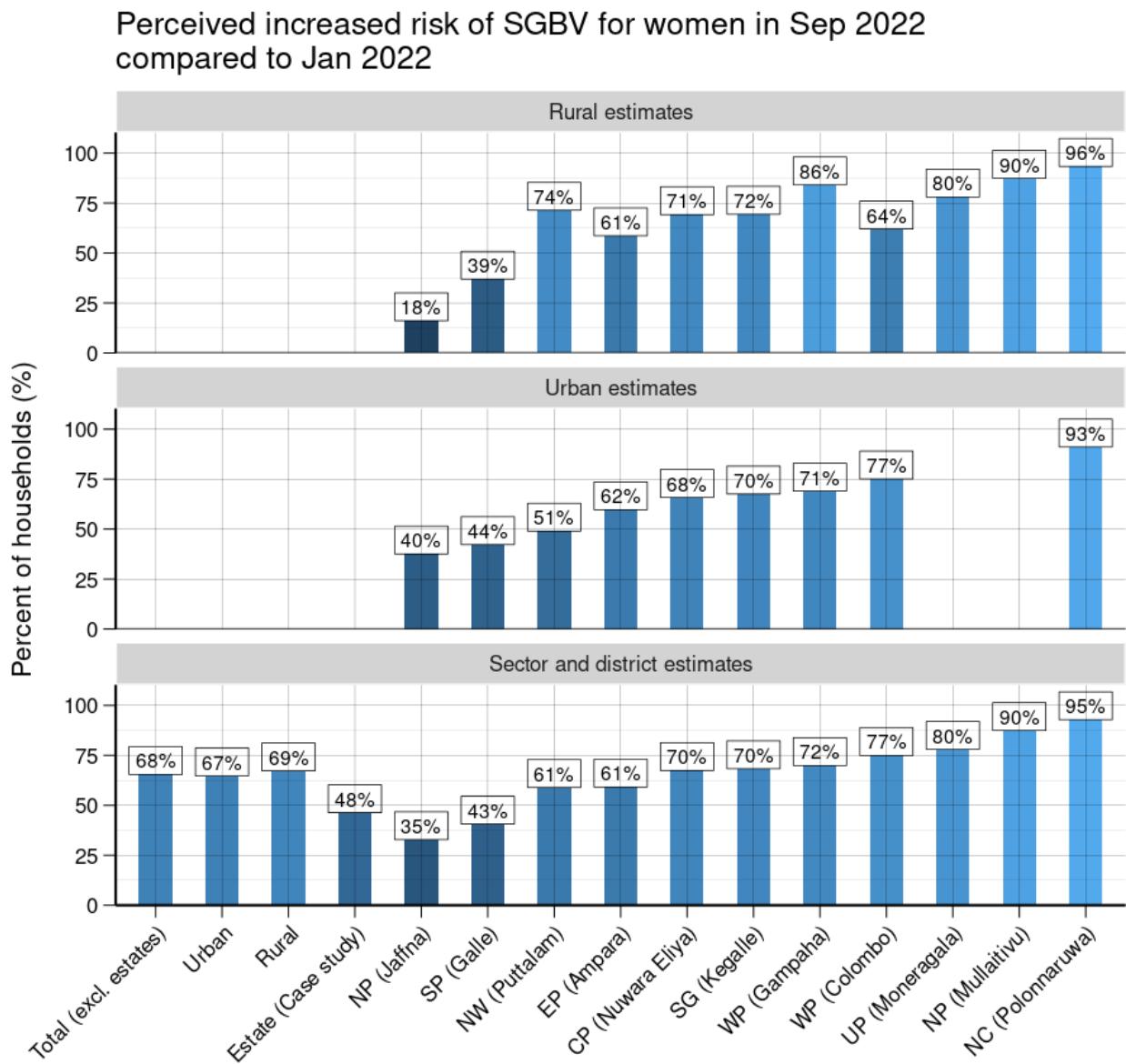
n = 2540. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±6%, Urban = ±6%, Rural = ±6%, Estate = ±11%, District = ±9%, District urban/rural = ±11%

Figure 180: No groups with perceived increased risk of SGBV in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 149: No groups with perceived increased risk of SGBV in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	15%
Household with at least one child under 18	13%
Household with at least one child under 5	15%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	13%
Household with person with disability	15%
Female respondent	14%
Female headed household	16%
Household with pregnant woman	12%
Household with university educated person	13%
Household with Samurdhi	13%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	16%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	10%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	19%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	13%

**3.4.127 Q127: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for women in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



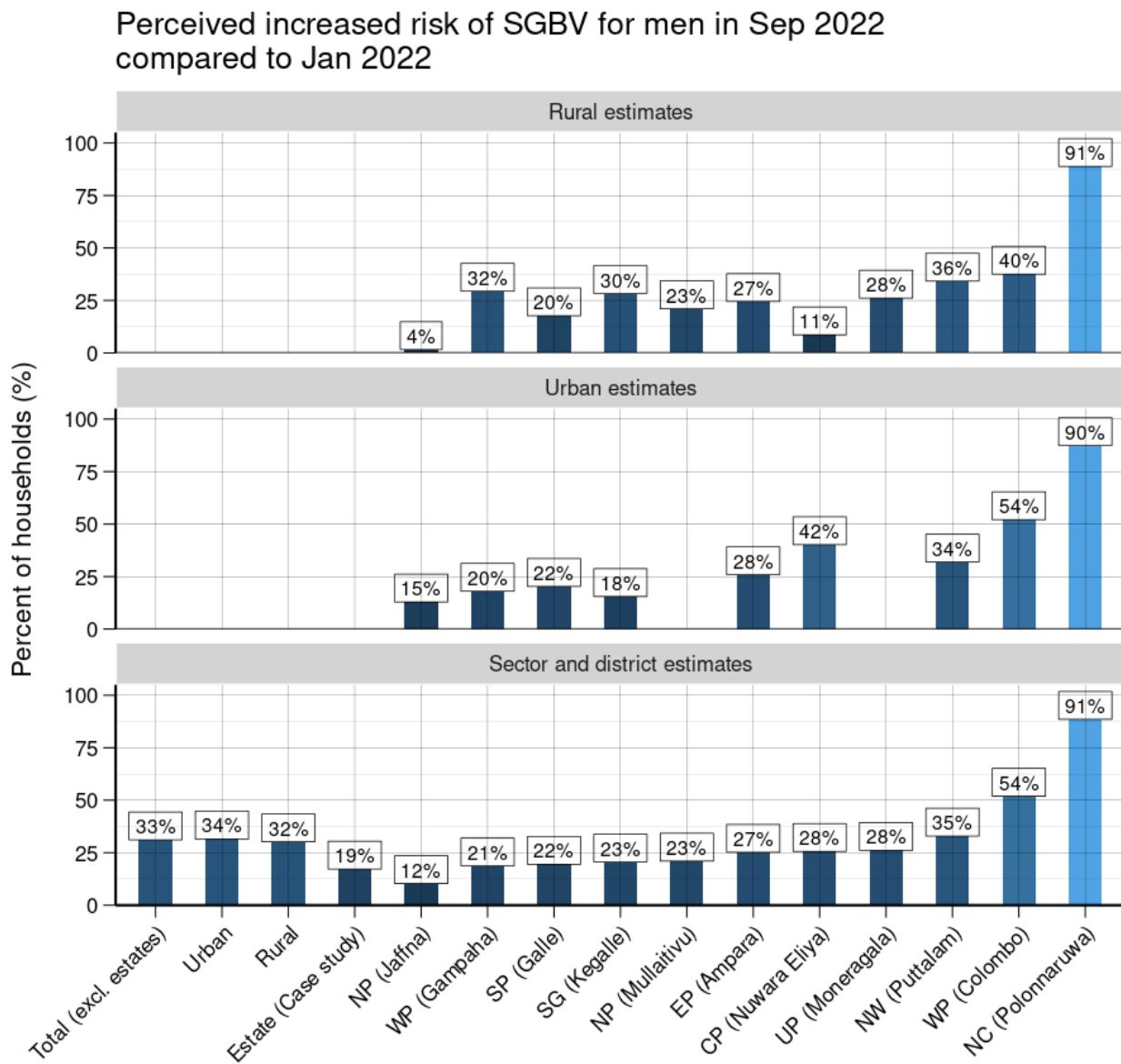
n = 2540. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±11%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±24%, District = ±18%, District urban/rural = ±23%

Figure 181: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for women in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 150: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for women in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	68%
Household with at least one child under 18	68%
Household with at least one child under 5	67%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	68%
Household with person with disability	66%
Female respondent	68%
Female headed household	66%
Household with pregnant woman	70%
Household with university educated person	68%
Household with Samurdhi	69%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	64%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	59%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	60%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	67%

**3.4.128 Q128: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for men in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



n = 2540. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:

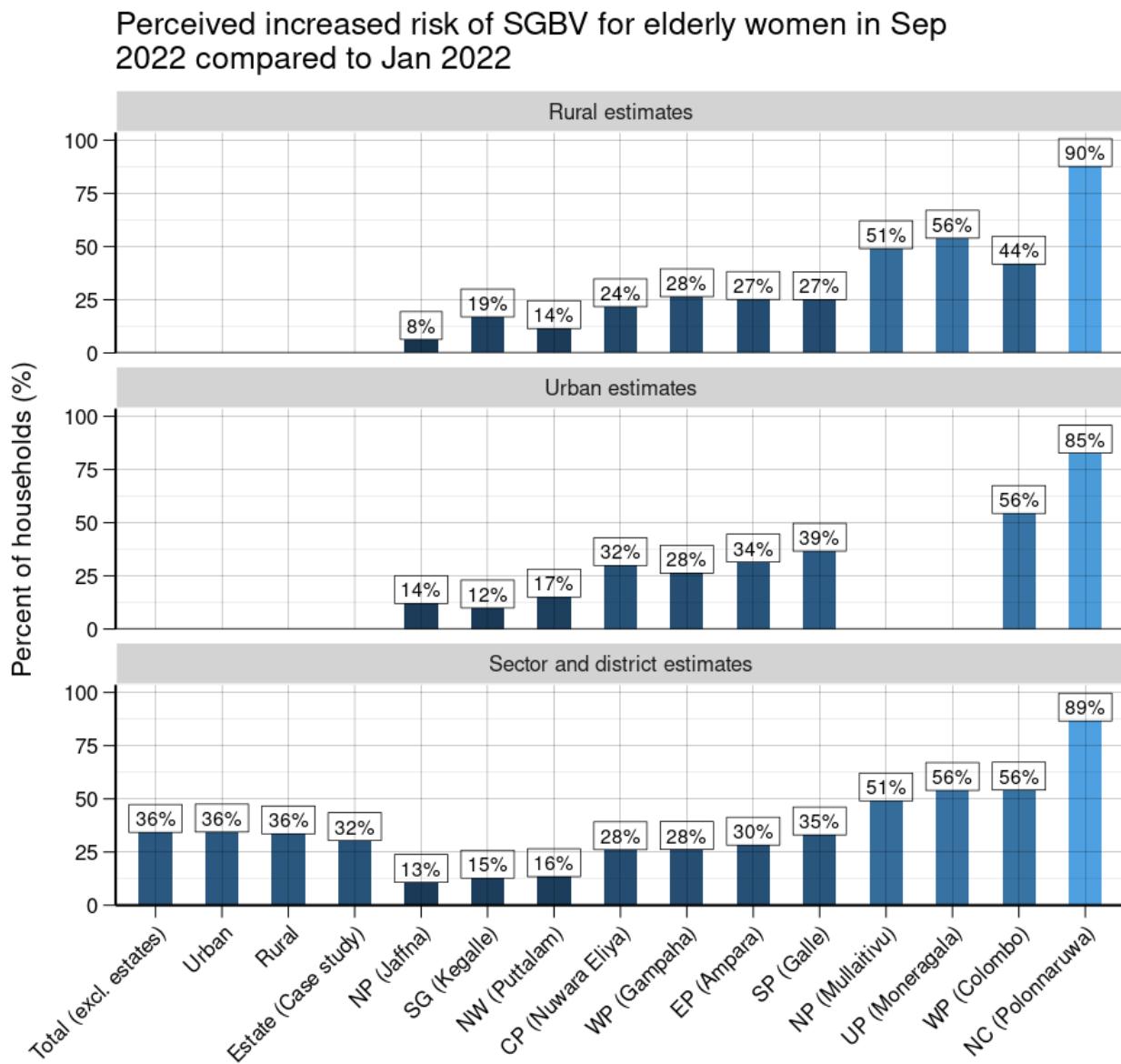
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±14%, Rural = ±13%, Estate = ±28%, District = ±21%, District urban/rural = ±26%

Figure 182: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for men in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 151: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for men in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	33%
Household with at least one child under 18	34%
Household with at least one child under 5	32%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	35%
Household with person with disability	31%
Female respondent	33%
Female headed household	28%
Household with pregnant woman	30%
Household with university educated person	37%
Household with Samurdhi	32%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	32%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	26%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	32%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	41%

**3.4.129 Q129: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for elderly women in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



n = 2540. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:

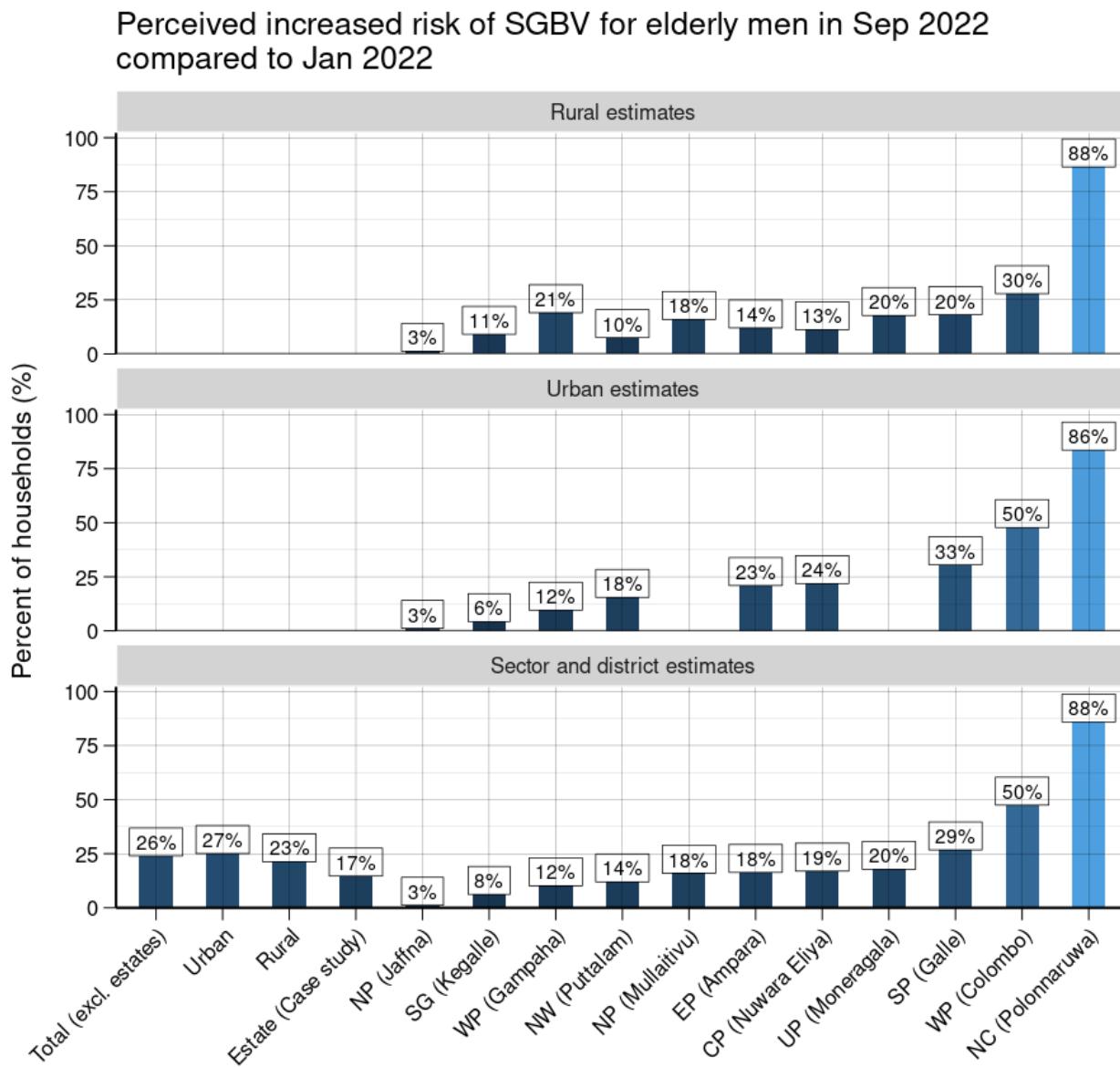
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±14%, Rural = ±13%, Estate = ±30%, District = ±23%, District urban/rural = ±28%

Figure 183: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for elderly women in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 152: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for elderly women in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	36%
Household with at least one child under 18	37%
Household with at least one child under 5	34%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	37%
Household with person with disability	35%
Female respondent	37%
Female headed household	36%
Household with pregnant woman	34%
Household with university educated person	38%
Household with Samurdhi	38%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	44%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	20%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	40%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	31%

**3.4.130 Q130: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for elderly men in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



n = 2540. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:

Total = ±13%, Urban = ±15%, Rural = ±14%, Estate = ±32%, District = ±24%, District urban/rural = ±30%

Figure 184: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for elderly men in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 153: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for elderly men in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	26%
Household with at least one child under 18	26%
Household with at least one child under 5	24%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	26%
Household with person with disability	24%
Female respondent	25%
Female headed household	22%
Household with pregnant woman	27%
Household with university educated person	32%
Household with Samurdhi	26%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	31%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	14%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	26%

**3.4.131 Q131: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for adolescent girls (12-18) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

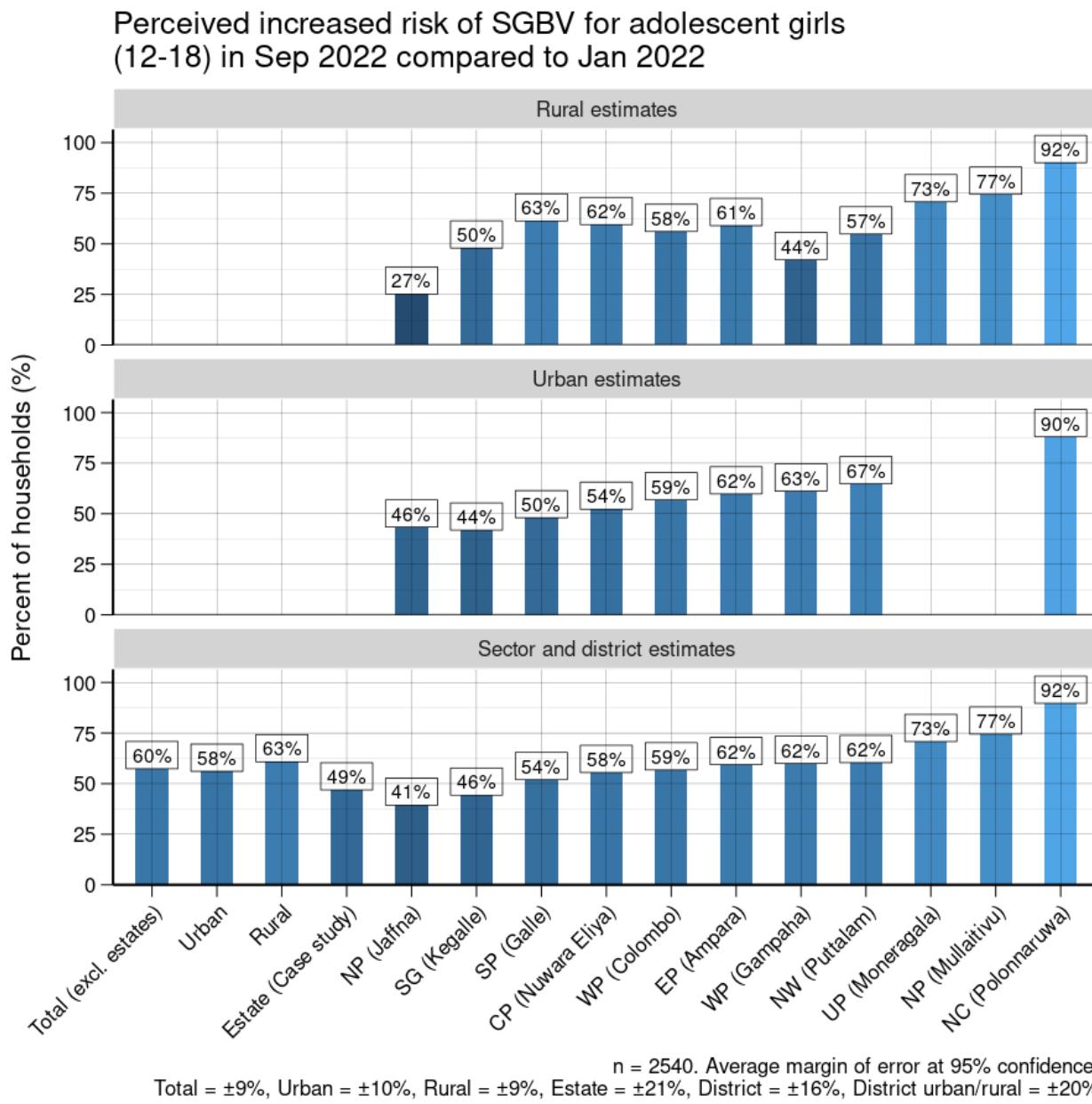
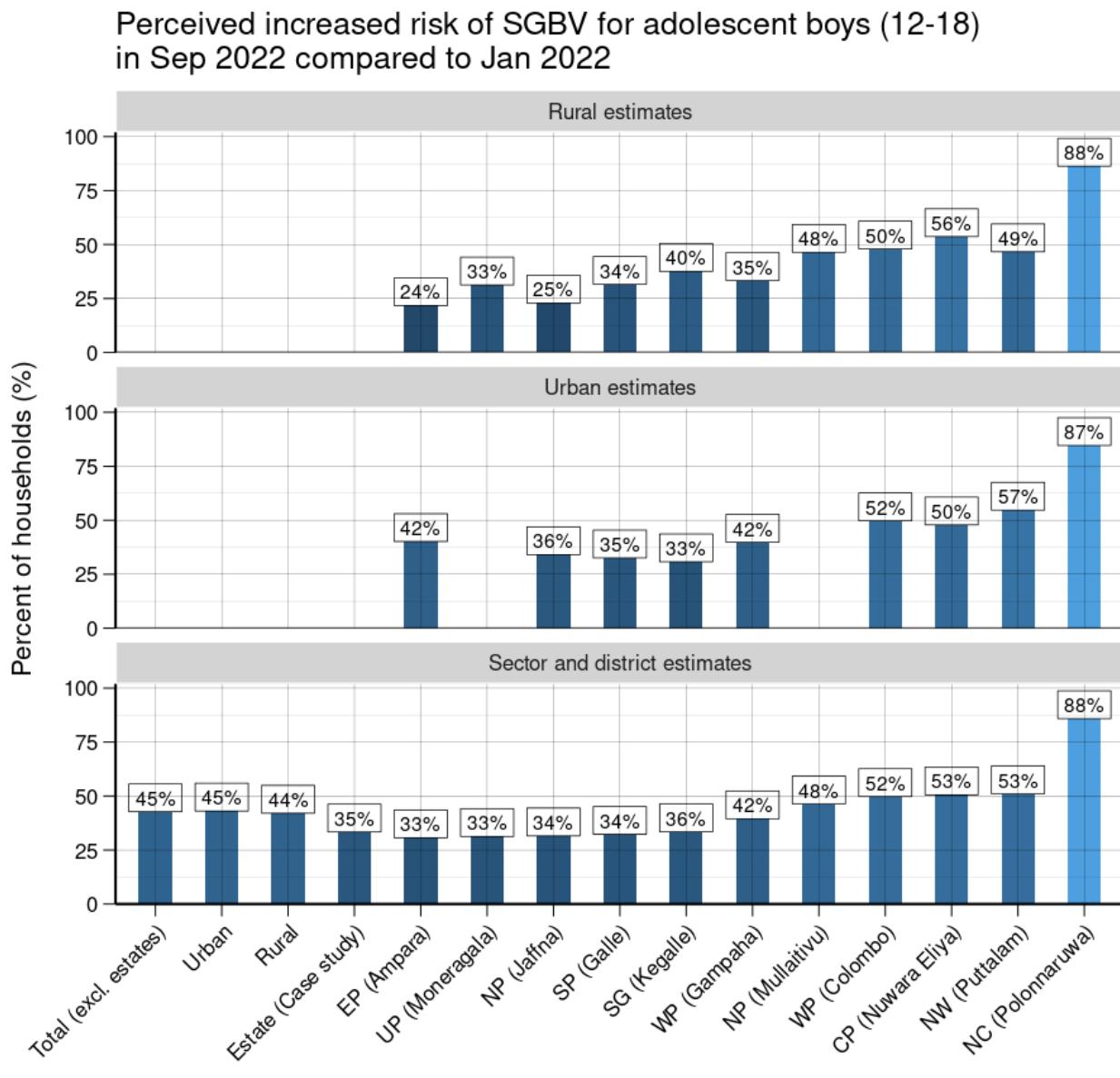


Figure 185: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for adolescent girls (12-18) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 154: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for adolescent girls (12-18) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	60%
Household with at least one child under 18	62%
Household with at least one child under 5	58%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	64%
Household with person with disability	57%
Female respondent	59%
Female headed household	54%
Household with pregnant woman	62%
Household with university educated person	60%
Household with Samurdhi	61%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	61%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	60%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	69%

**3.4.132 Q132: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for adolescent boys (12-18) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



n = 2540. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±9%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±22%, District = ±17%, District urban/rural = ±21%

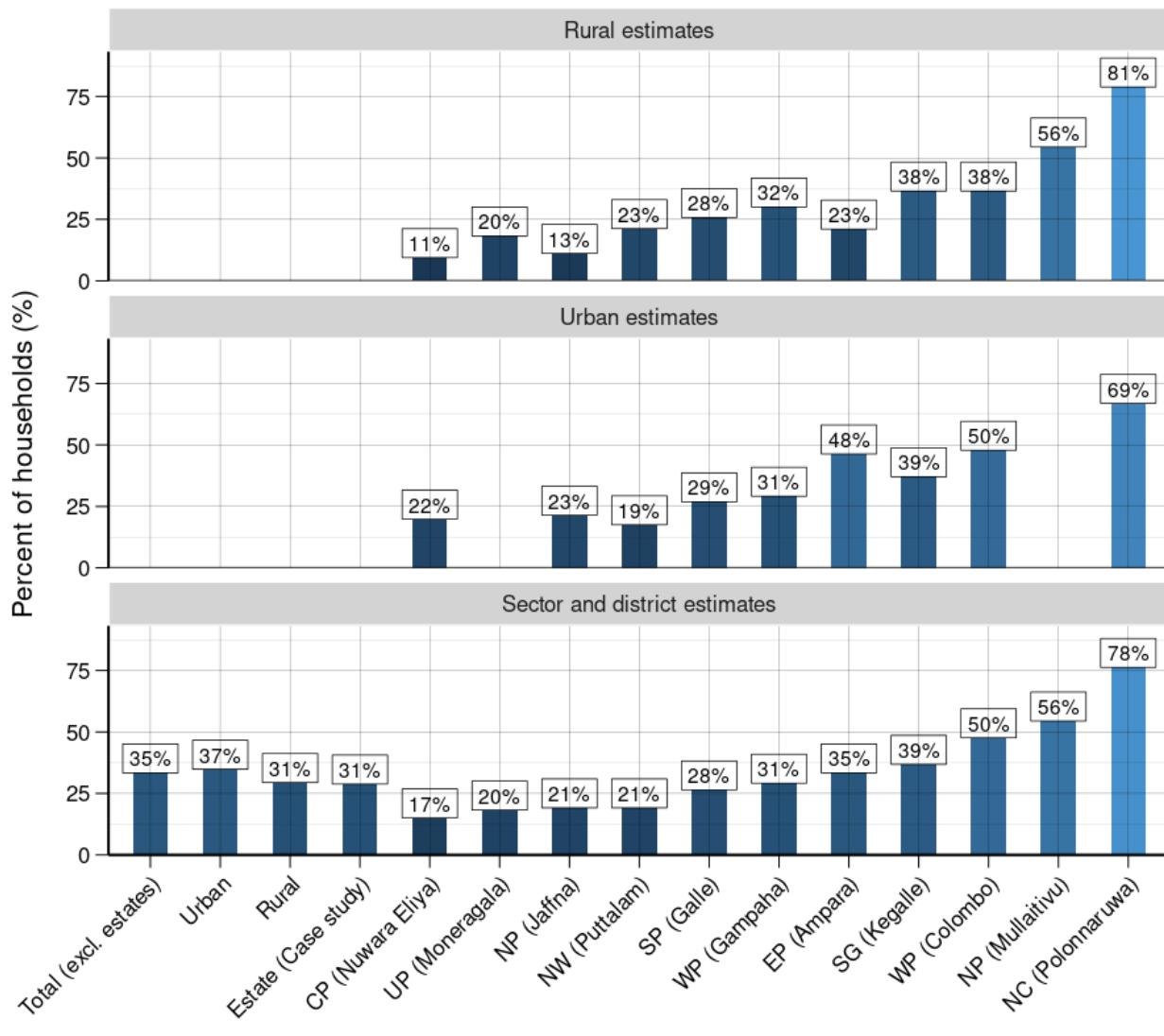
Figure 186: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for adolescent boys (12-18) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 155: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for adolescent boys (12-18) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	45%
Household with at least one child under 18	47%
Household with at least one child under 5	45%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	48%
Household with person with disability	41%
Female respondent	46%
Female headed household	44%
Household with pregnant woman	42%
Household with university educated person	46%
Household with Samurdhi	45%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	44%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	45%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	43%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	58%

**3.4.133 Q133: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for younger girls (0-11) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

Perceived increased risk of SGBV for younger girls (0-11) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022



n = 2540. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±10%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±25%, District = ±19%, District urban/rural = ±24%

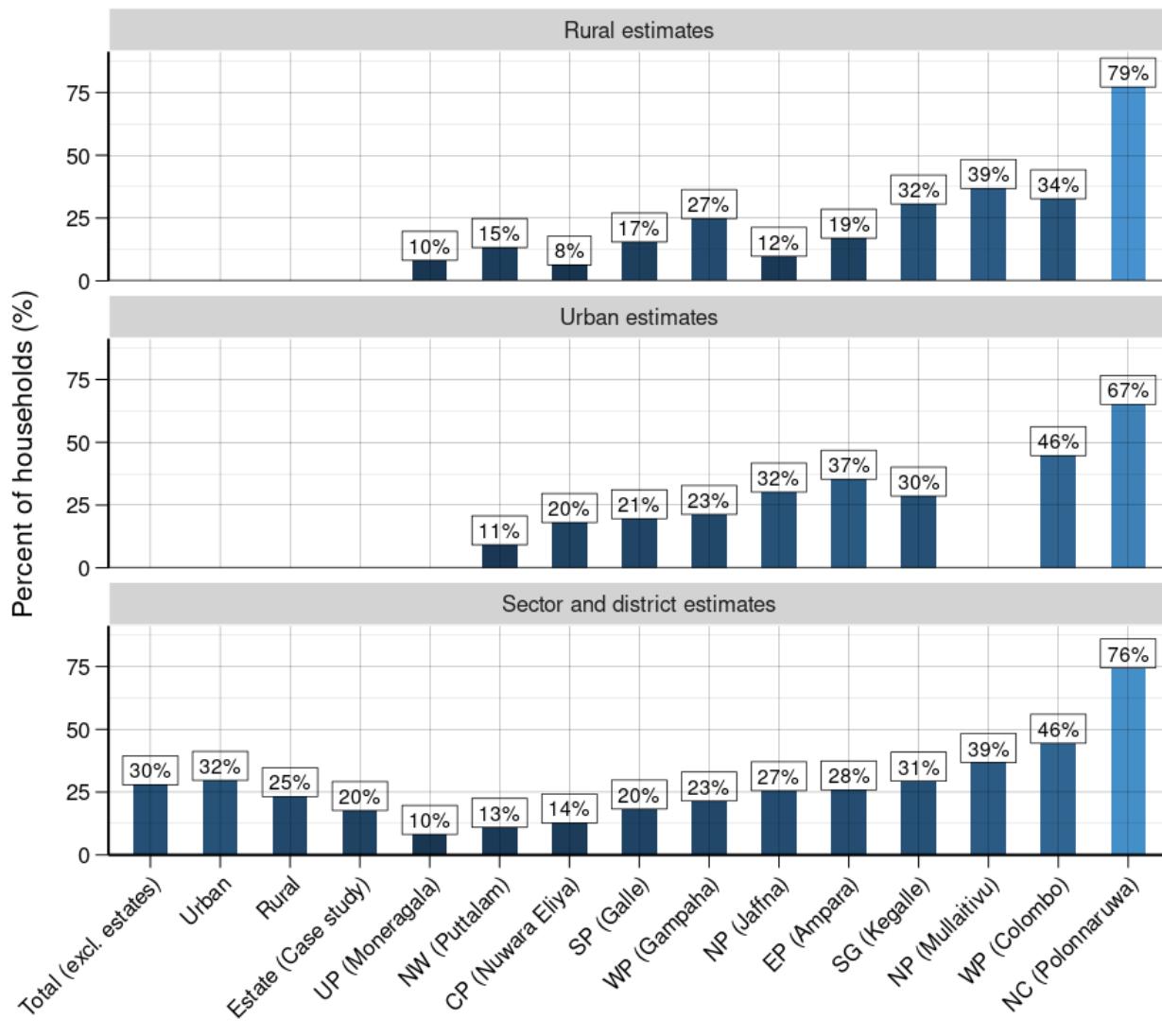
Figure 187: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for younger girls (0-11) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 156: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for younger girls (0-11) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	35%
Household with at least one child under 18	37%
Household with at least one child under 5	35%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	38%
Household with person with disability	35%
Female respondent	37%
Female headed household	34%
Household with pregnant woman	36%
Household with university educated person	47%
Household with Samurdhi	35%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	24%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	23%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	34%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	44%

**3.4.134 Q134: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for younger boys (0-11) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

Perceived increased risk of SGBV for younger boys (0-11) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022



n = 2540. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±10%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±25%, District = ±19%, District urban/rural = ±24%

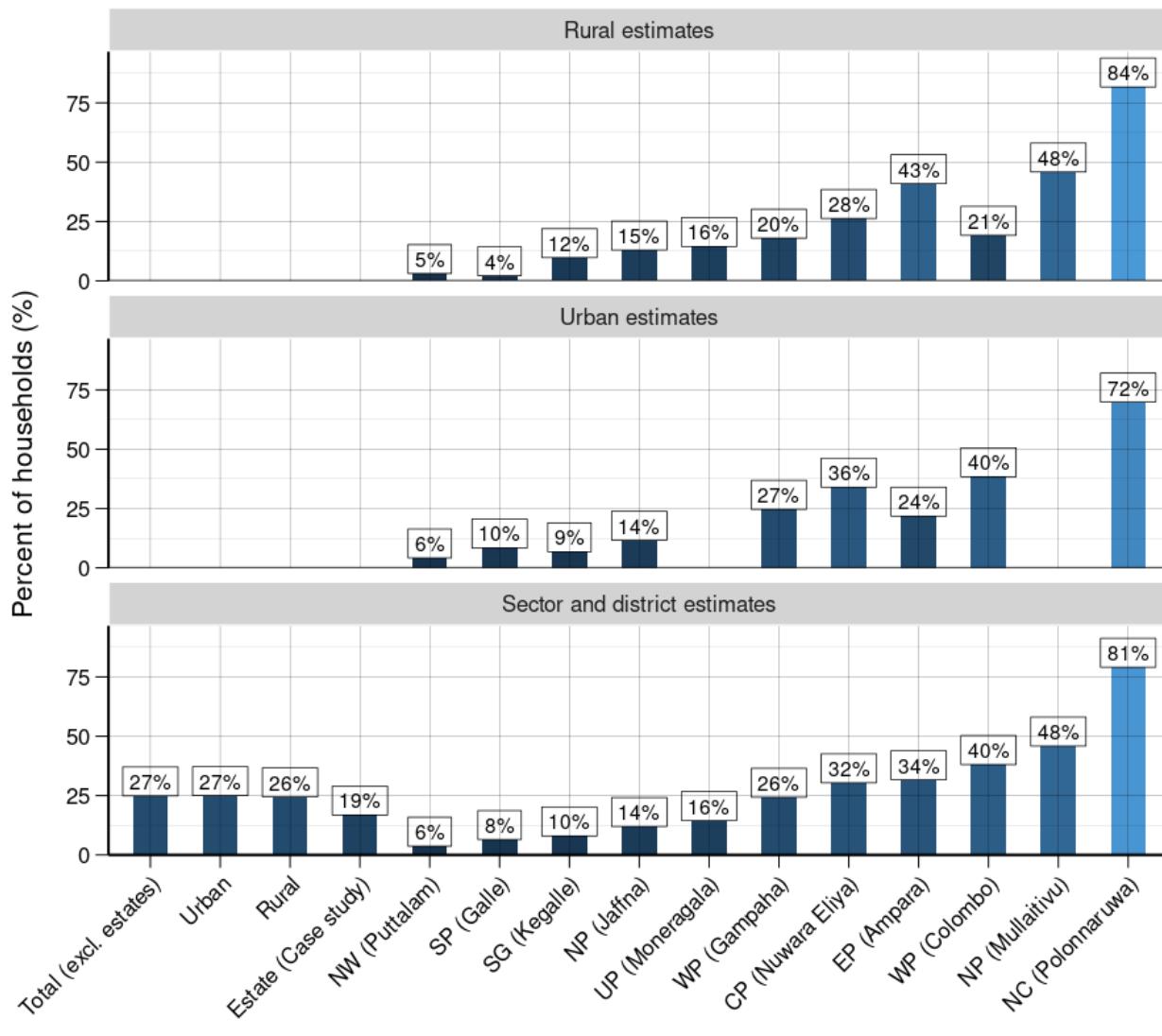
Figure 188: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for younger boys (0-11) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 157: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for younger boys (0-11) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	30%
Household with at least one child under 18	31%
Household with at least one child under 5	30%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	31%
Household with person with disability	27%
Female respondent	33%
Female headed household	27%
Household with pregnant woman	24%
Household with university educated person	39%
Household with Samurdhi	29%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	23%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	21%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	32%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	43%

**3.4.135 Q135: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for people with disabilities in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

Perceived increased risk of SGBV for people with disabilities in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022



n = 2540. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±13%, Rural = ±12%, Estate = ±27%, District = ±20%, District urban/rural = ±25%

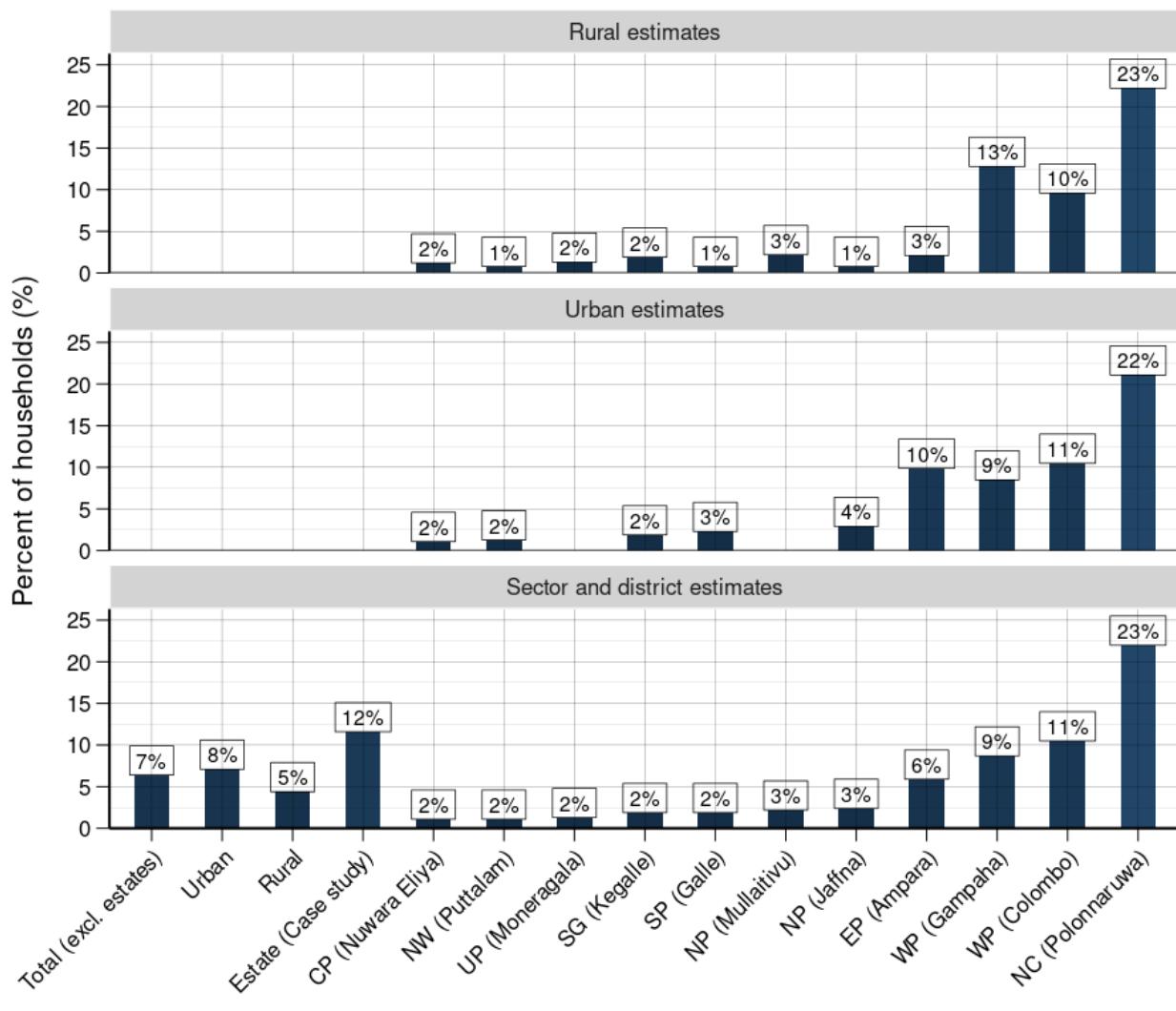
Figure 189: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for people with disabilities in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 158: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for people with disabilities in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	27%
Household with at least one child under 18	27%
Household with at least one child under 5	26%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	27%
Household with person with disability	24%
Female respondent	27%
Female headed household	27%
Household with pregnant woman	18%
Household with university educated person	36%
Household with Samurdhi	29%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	21%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	20%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	36%

**3.4.136 Q136: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for people with different sexual identities (e.g. LGBTQ) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**

Perceived increased risk of SGBV for people with different sexual identities (e.g. LGBTQ) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022



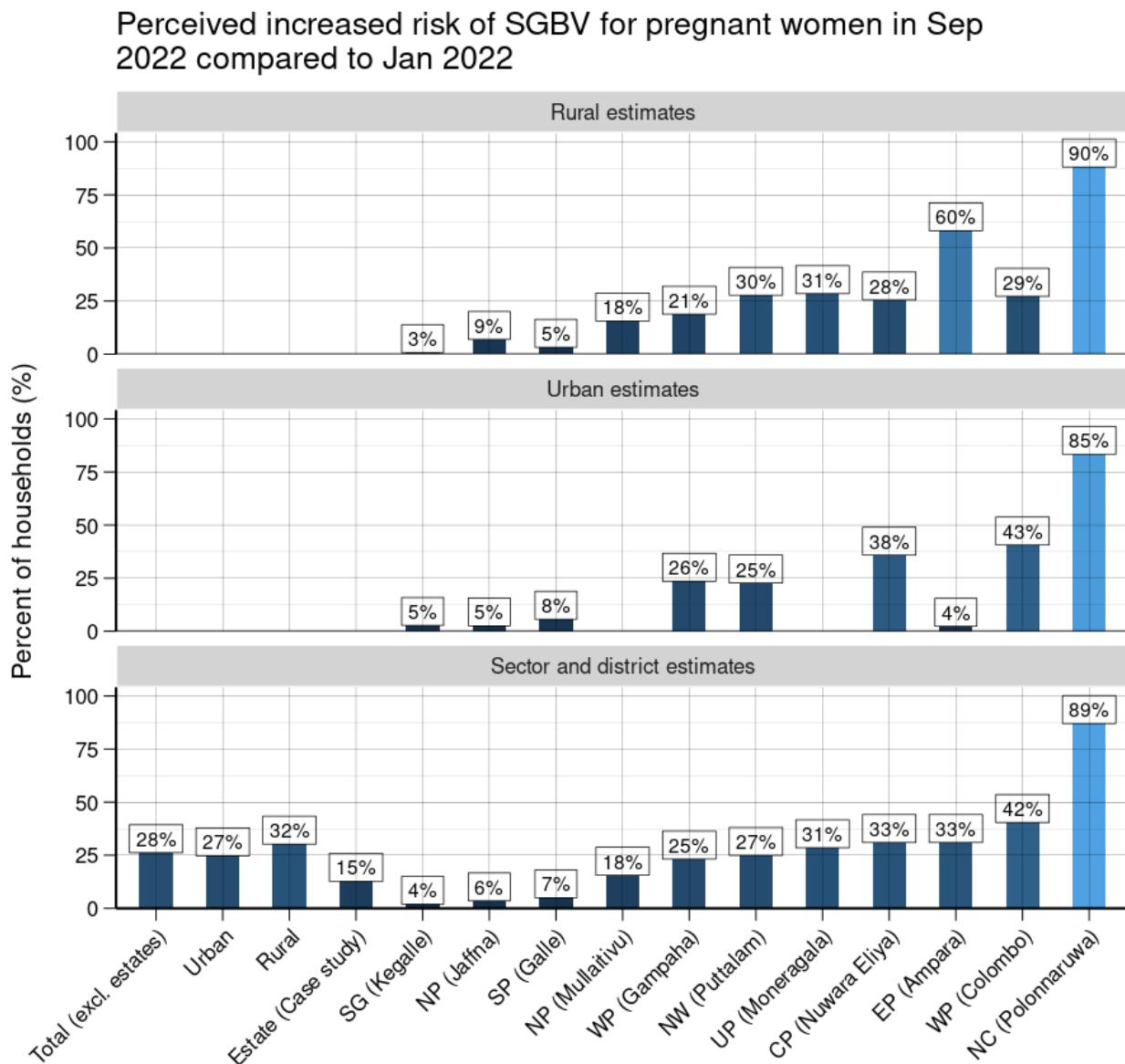
n = 2540. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total =  $\pm 4\%$ , Urban =  $\pm 4\%$ , Rural =  $\pm 4\%$ , Estate =  $\pm 9\%$ , District =  $\pm 7\%$ , District urban/rural =  $\pm 9\%$

Figure 190: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for people with different sexual identities (e.g. LGBTQ) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 159: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for people with different sexual identities (e.g. LGBTQ) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	7%
Household with at least one child under 18	7%
Household with at least one child under 5	8%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	7%
Household with person with disability	6%
Female respondent	8%
Female headed household	5%
Household with pregnant woman	8%
Household with university educated person	10%
Household with Samurdhi	7%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	7%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	7%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	5%

**3.4.137 Q137: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for pregnant women in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



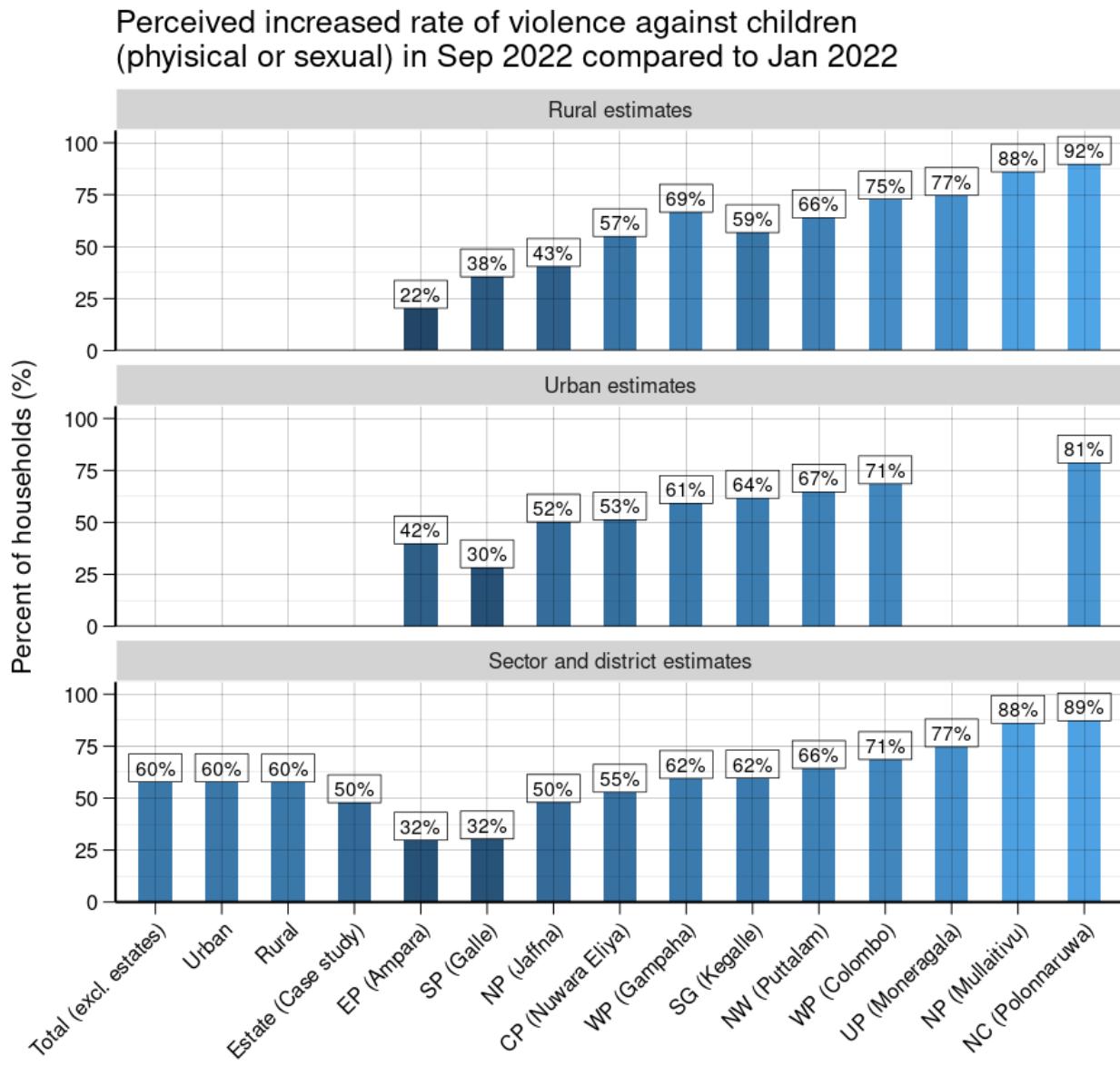
n = 2540. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±13%, Urban = ±15%, Rural = ±14%, Estate = ±29%, District = ±22%, District urban/rural = ±27%

Figure 191: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for pregnant women in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 160: Perceived increased risk of SGBV for pregnant women in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	28%
Household with at least one child under 18	30%
Household with at least one child under 5	28%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	29%
Household with person with disability	24%
Female respondent	30%
Female headed household	25%
Household with pregnant woman	32%
Household with university educated person	30%
Household with Samurdhi	28%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	23%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	27%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	27%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	36%

**3.4.138 Q138: Perceived increased rate of violence against children (physical or sexual) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022**



n = 2006. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±10%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±20%, District = ±18%, District urban/rural = ±23%

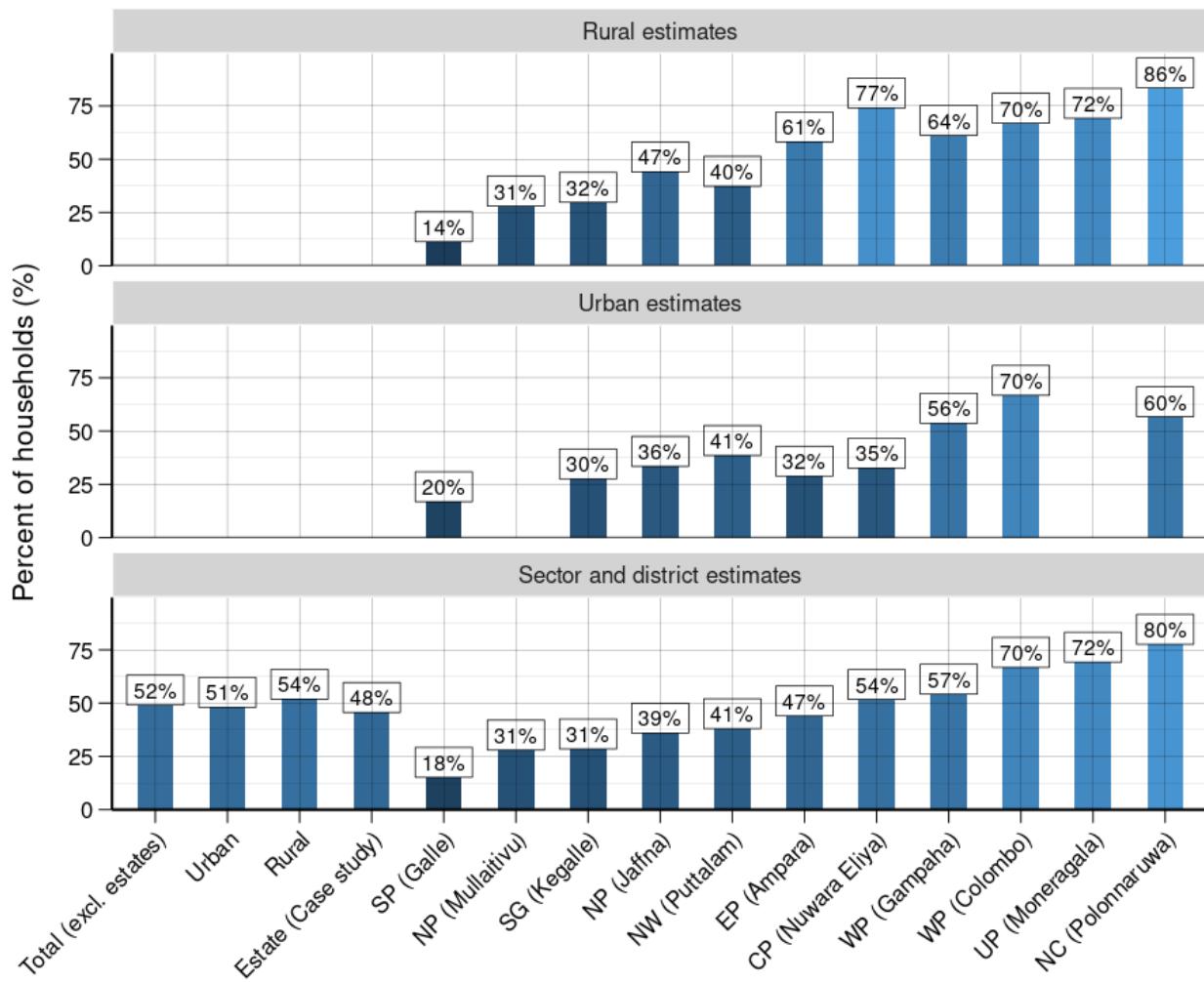
Figure 192: Perceived increased rate of violence against children (physical or sexual) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022

Table 161: Perceived increased rate of violence against children (physical or sexual) in Sep 2022 compared to Jan 2022 (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	60%
Household with at least one child under 18	63%
Household with at least one child under 5	63%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	63%
Household with person with disability	60%
Female respondent	63%
Female headed household	59%
Household with pregnant woman	63%
Household with university educated person	66%
Household with Samurdhi	62%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	67%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	60%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	66%

**3.4.139 Q139: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that access to medical and mental health services (e.g. psychological support counselling services) for survivors of SGBV is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that access to medical and mental health services (e.g. psychological support counselling services) for survivors of SGBV is worse?  
(Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 1692. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±11%, Urban = ±13%, Rural = ±12%, Estate = ±28%, District = ±21%, District urban/rural = ±26%

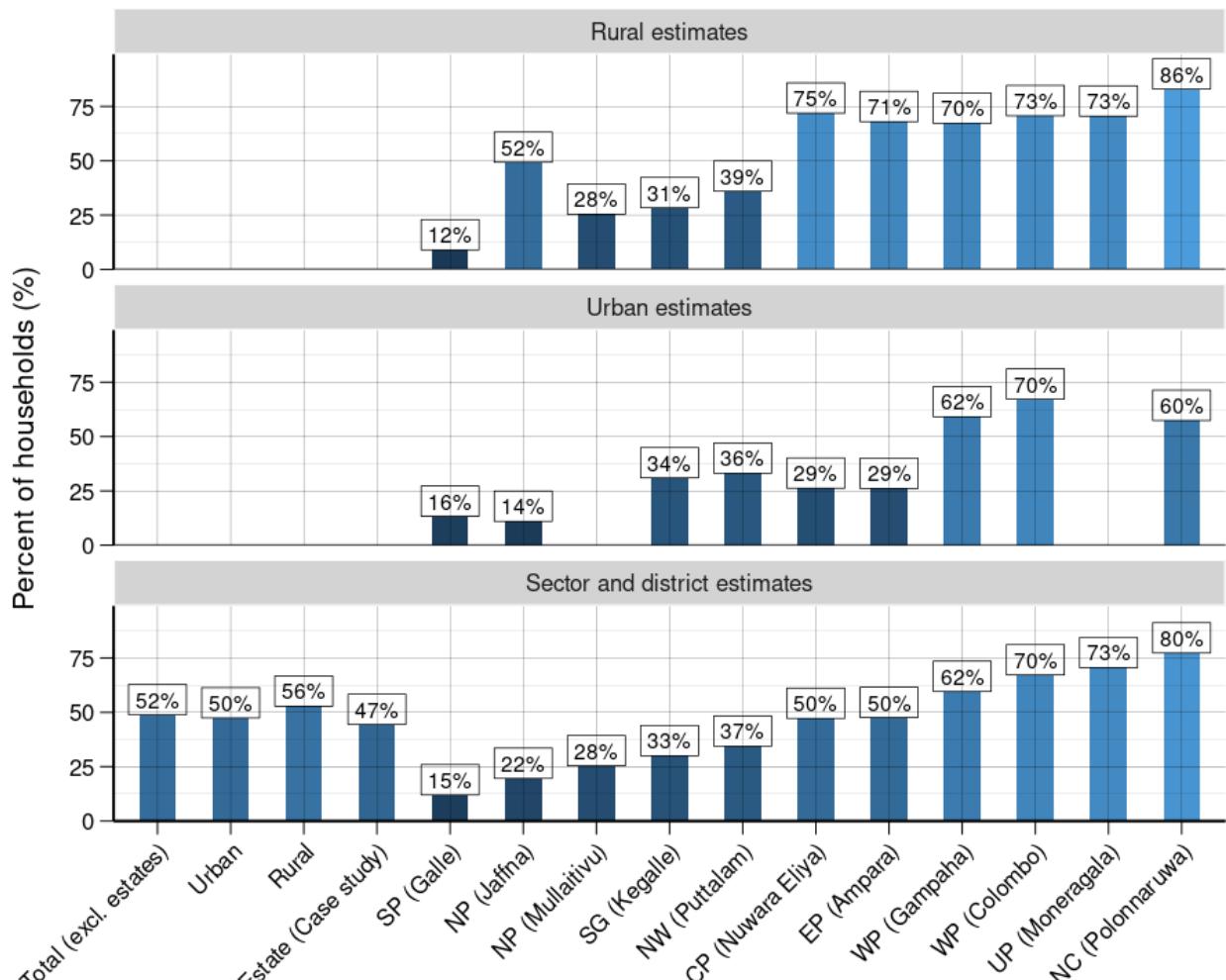
Figure 193: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that access to medical and mental health services (e.g. psychological support counselling services) for survivors of SGBV is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 162: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that access to medical and mental health services (e.g. psychological support counselling services) for survivors of SGBV is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	52%
Household with at least one child under 18	55%
Household with at least one child under 5	53%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	55%
Household with person with disability	50%
Female respondent	53%
Female headed household	52%
Household with pregnant woman	48%
Household with university educated person	60%
Household with Samurdhi	53%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	53%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	38%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	55%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	52%

**3.4.140 Q140: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that access to medical and mental health services (e.g. psychological support counselling services) for survivors of violence other than SGBV is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that access to medical and mental health services (e.g. psychological support counselling services) for survivors of violence other than SGBV is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 1681. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±13%, Urban = ±14%, Rural = ±14%, Estate = ±30%, District = ±24%, District urban/rural = ±29%

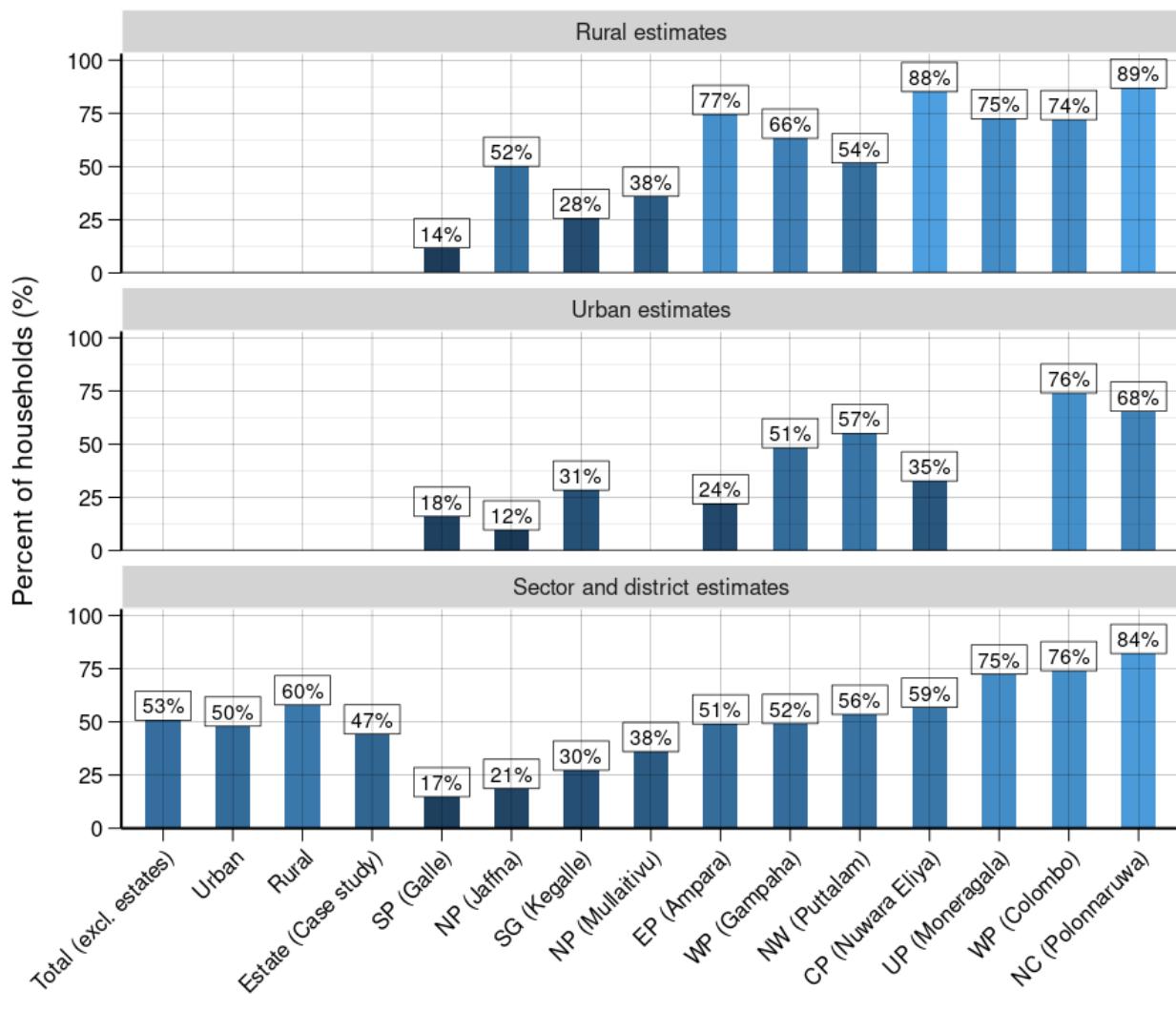
Figure 194: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that access to medical and mental health services (e.g. psychological support counselling services) for survivors of violence other than SGBV is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 163: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that access to medical and mental health services (e.g. psychological support counselling services) for survivors of violence other than SGBV is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	52%
Household with at least one child under 18	54%
Household with at least one child under 5	53%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	54%
Household with person with disability	49%
Female respondent	54%
Female headed household	53%
Household with pregnant woman	46%
Household with university educated person	53%
Household with Samurdhi	49%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	32%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	51%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	44%

**3.4.141 Q141: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the quality of medical and mental health services available for survivors of SGBC is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the quality of medical and mental health services available for survivors of SGBC is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 1695. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±13%, Urban = ±15%, Rural = ±15%, Estate = ±31%, District = ±25%, District urban/rural = ±31%

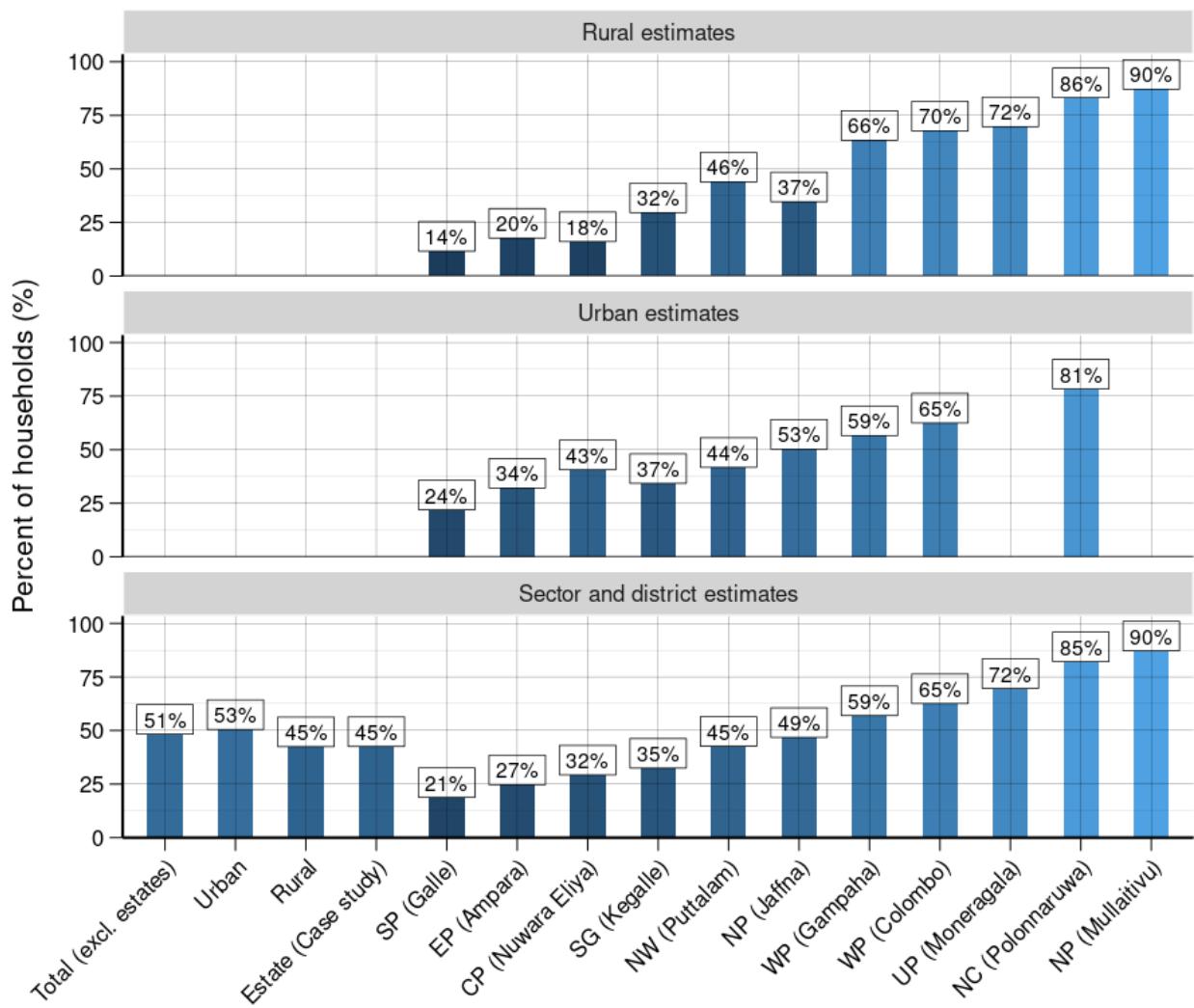
Figure 195: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the quality of medical and mental health services available for survivors of SGBC is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 164: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the quality of medical and mental health services available for survivors of SGBC is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	53%
Household with at least one child under 18	55%
Household with at least one child under 5	54%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	55%
Household with person with disability	49%
Female respondent	55%
Female headed household	56%
Household with pregnant woman	53%
Household with university educated person	62%
Household with Samurdhi	51%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	54%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	40%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	52%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	53%

**3.4.142 Q142: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the risk of early marriage for girls (under 18) is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the risk of early marriage for girls (under 18) is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 1970. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±12%, Urban = ±14%, Rural = ±13%, Estate = ±25%, District = ±23%, District urban/rural = ±27%

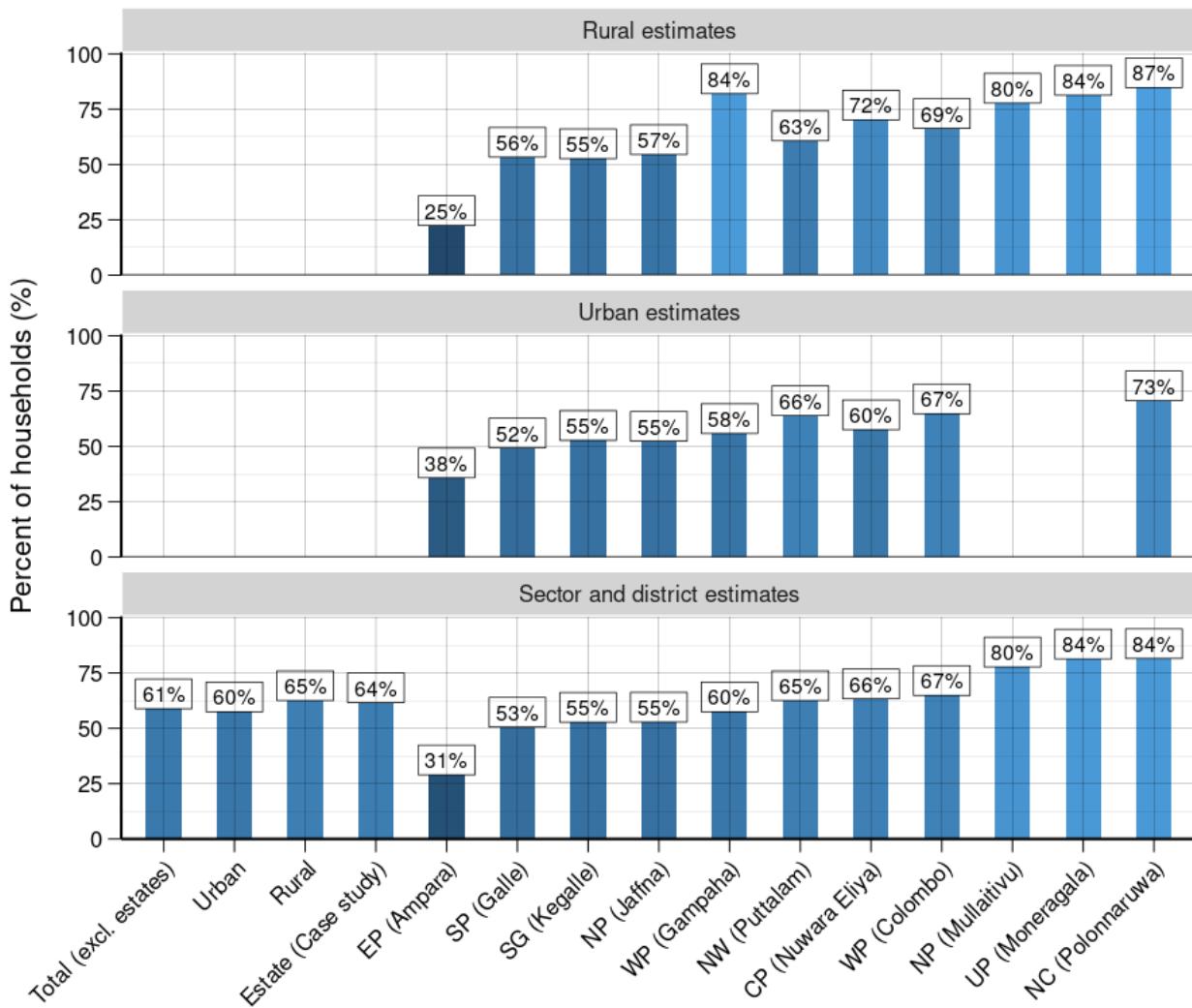
Figure 196: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the risk of early marriage for girls (under 18) is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 165: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the risk of early marriage for girls (under 18) is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	51%
Household with at least one child under 18	54%
Household with at least one child under 5	53%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	54%
Household with person with disability	52%
Female respondent	54%
Female headed household	53%
Household with pregnant woman	55%
Household with university educated person	46%
Household with Samurdhi	54%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	47%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	59%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	53%

**3.4.143 Q143: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the risk of children dropping out of school to support their parents economically is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the risk of children dropping out of school to support their parents economically is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2081. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±17%, District = ±16%, District urban/rural = ±20%

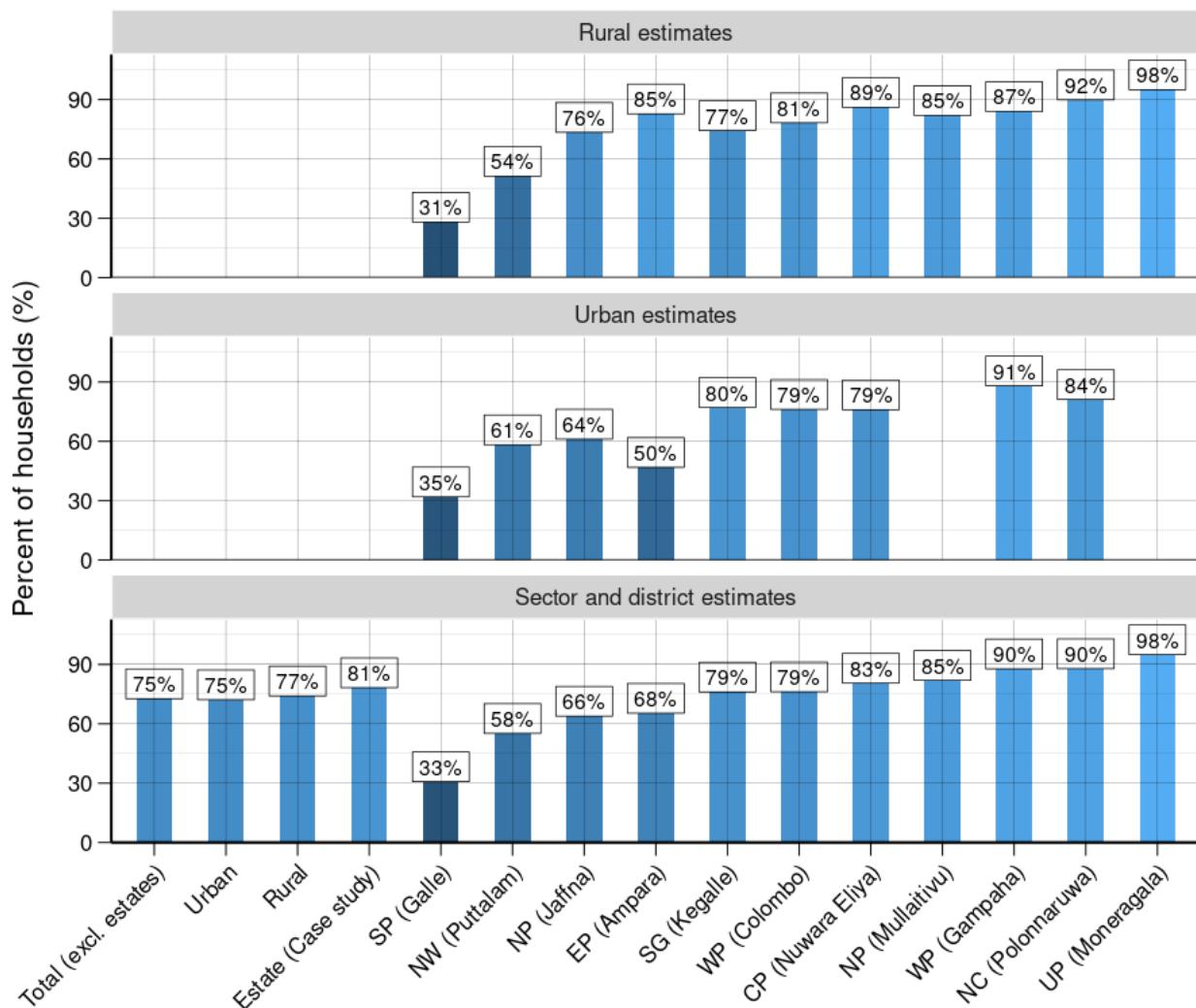
Figure 197: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the risk of children dropping out of school to support their parents economically is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 166: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the risk of children dropping out of school to support their parents economically is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	61%
Household with at least one child under 18	63%
Household with at least one child under 5	61%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	64%
Household with person with disability	62%
Female respondent	64%
Female headed household	62%
Household with pregnant woman	65%
Household with university educated person	64%
Household with Samurdhi	63%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	69%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	57%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	64%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	74%

**3.4.144 Q144: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the quality of life for people living with disabilities is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the quality of life for people living with disabilities is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2375. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±10%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±24%, District = ±18%, District urban/rural = ±22%

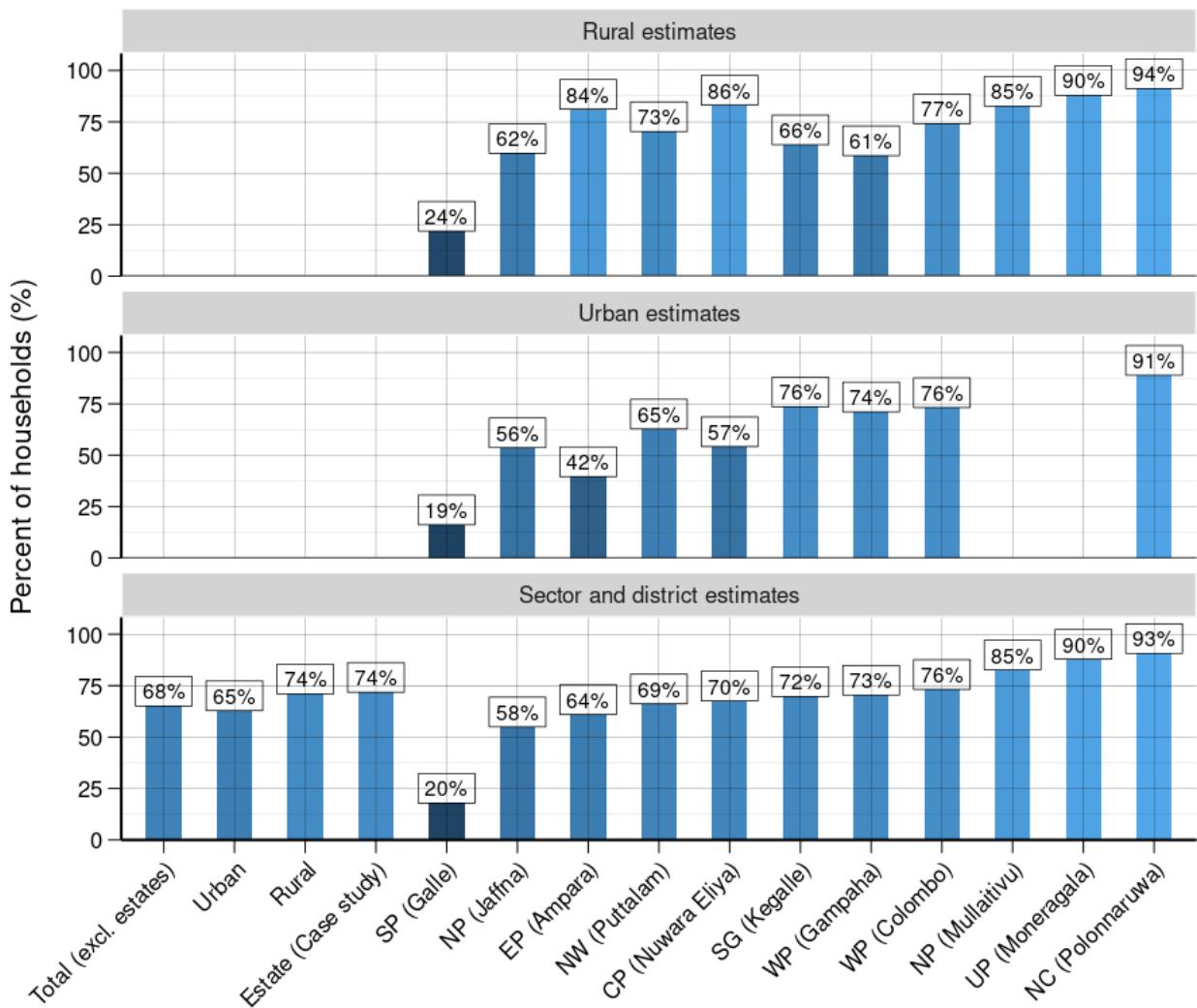
Figure 198: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the quality of life for people living with disabilities is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 167: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the quality of life for people living with disabilities is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	75%
Household with at least one child under 18	75%
Household with at least one child under 5	74%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	75%
Household with person with disability	72%
Female respondent	76%
Female headed household	73%
Household with pregnant woman	72%
Household with university educated person	74%
Household with Samurdhi	74%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	70%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	71%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	74%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	78%

**3.4.145 Q145: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the access to and availability of menstrual hygiene management products for women in your community is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the access to and availability of menstrual hygiene management products for women in your community is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2204. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±11%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±12%, Estate = ±24%, District = ±19%, District urban/rural = ±23%

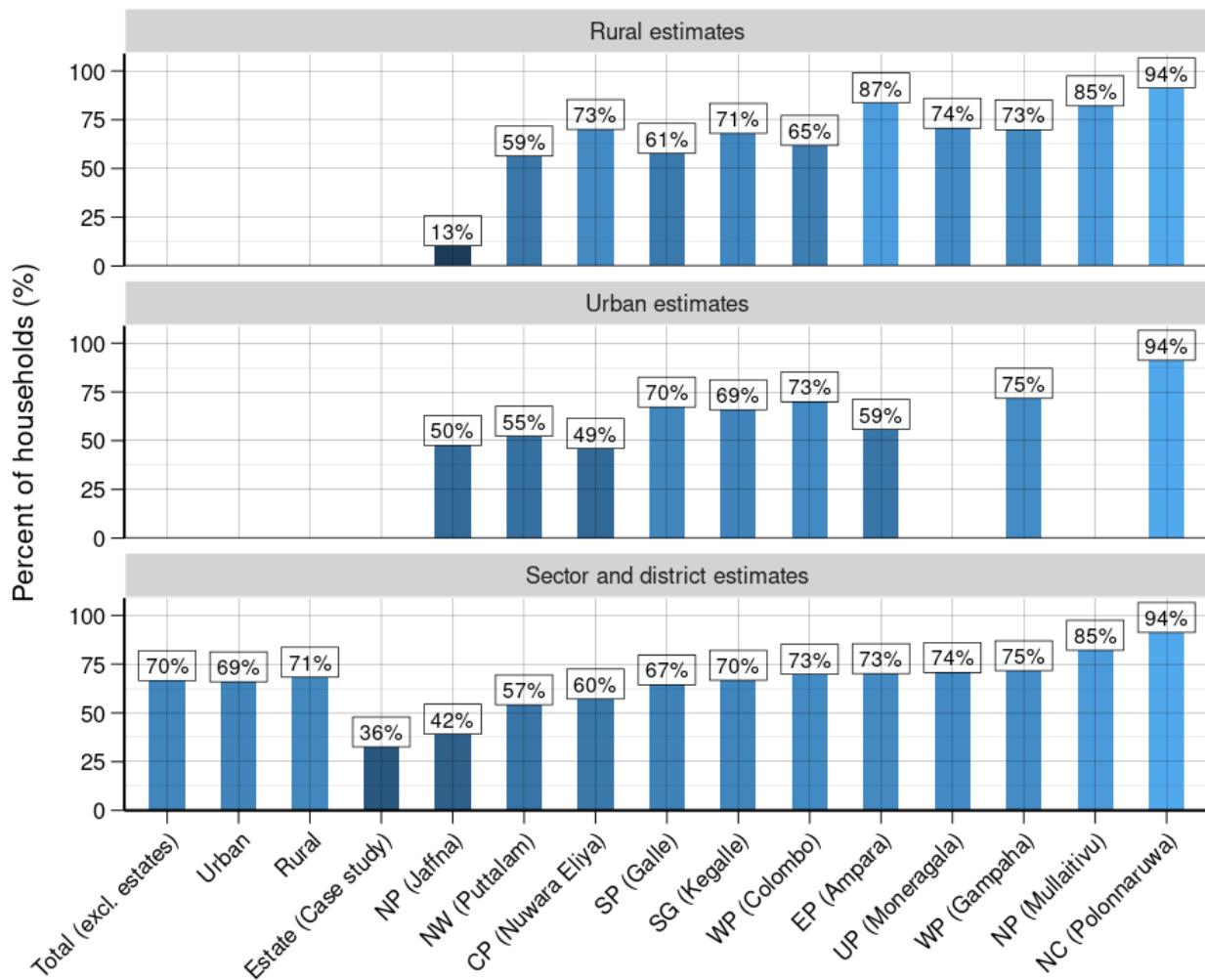
Figure 199: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the access to and availability of menstrual hygiene management products for women in your community is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 168: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the access to and availability of menstrual hygiene management products for women in your community is worse? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	68%
Household with at least one child under 18	69%
Household with at least one child under 5	68%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	69%
Household with person with disability	65%
Female respondent	70%
Female headed household	68%
Household with pregnant woman	66%
Household with university educated person	66%
Household with Samurdhi	71%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	73%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	75%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	71%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	65%

**3.4.146 Q146: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis:  
Consumption of alcohol? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis:  
Consumption of alcohol? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2627. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±10%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±21%, District = ±17%, District urban/rural = ±21%

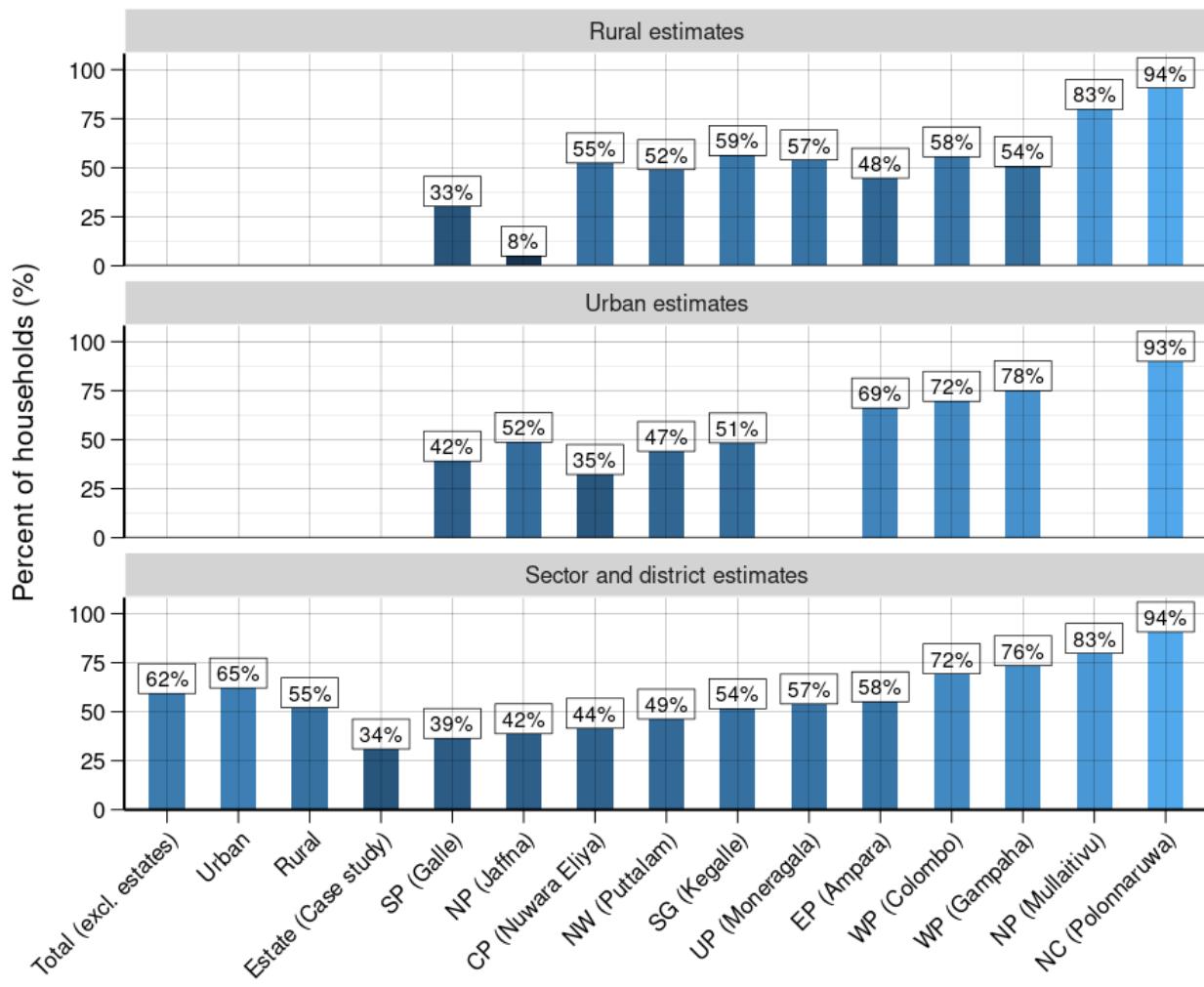
Figure 200: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Consumption of alcohol? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 169: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Consumption of alcohol? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	70%
Household with at least one child under 18	70%
Household with at least one child under 5	71%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	71%
Household with person with disability	71%
Female respondent	70%
Female headed household	66%
Household with pregnant woman	73%
Household with university educated person	68%
Household with Samurdhi	72%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	71%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	67%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	64%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	65%

**3.4.147 Q147: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis:  
Consumption of drugs? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis:  
Consumption of drugs? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2627. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±11%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±12%, Estate = ±23%, District = ±18%, District urban/rural = ±23%

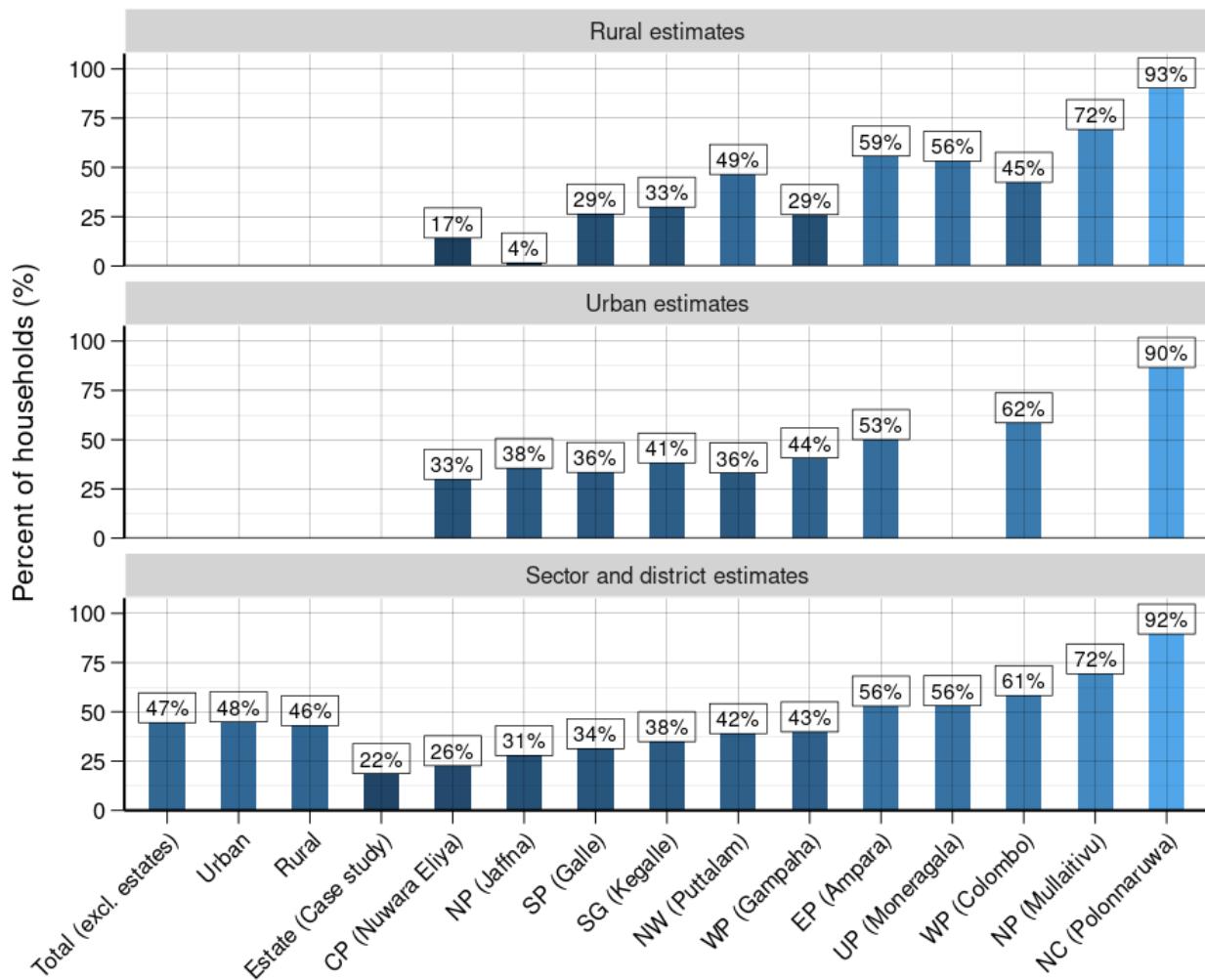
Figure 201: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Consumption of drugs? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 170: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Consumption of drugs? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	62%
Household with at least one child under 18	65%
Household with at least one child under 5	66%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	66%
Household with person with disability	63%
Female respondent	63%
Female headed household	61%
Household with pregnant woman	68%
Household with university educated person	69%
Household with Samurdhi	61%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	49%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	66%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	50%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	76%

**3.4.148 Q148: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Tobacco smoking? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis:  
Tobacco smoking? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2627. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±13%, Rural = ±13%, Estate = ±25%, District = ±20%, District urban/rural = ±24%

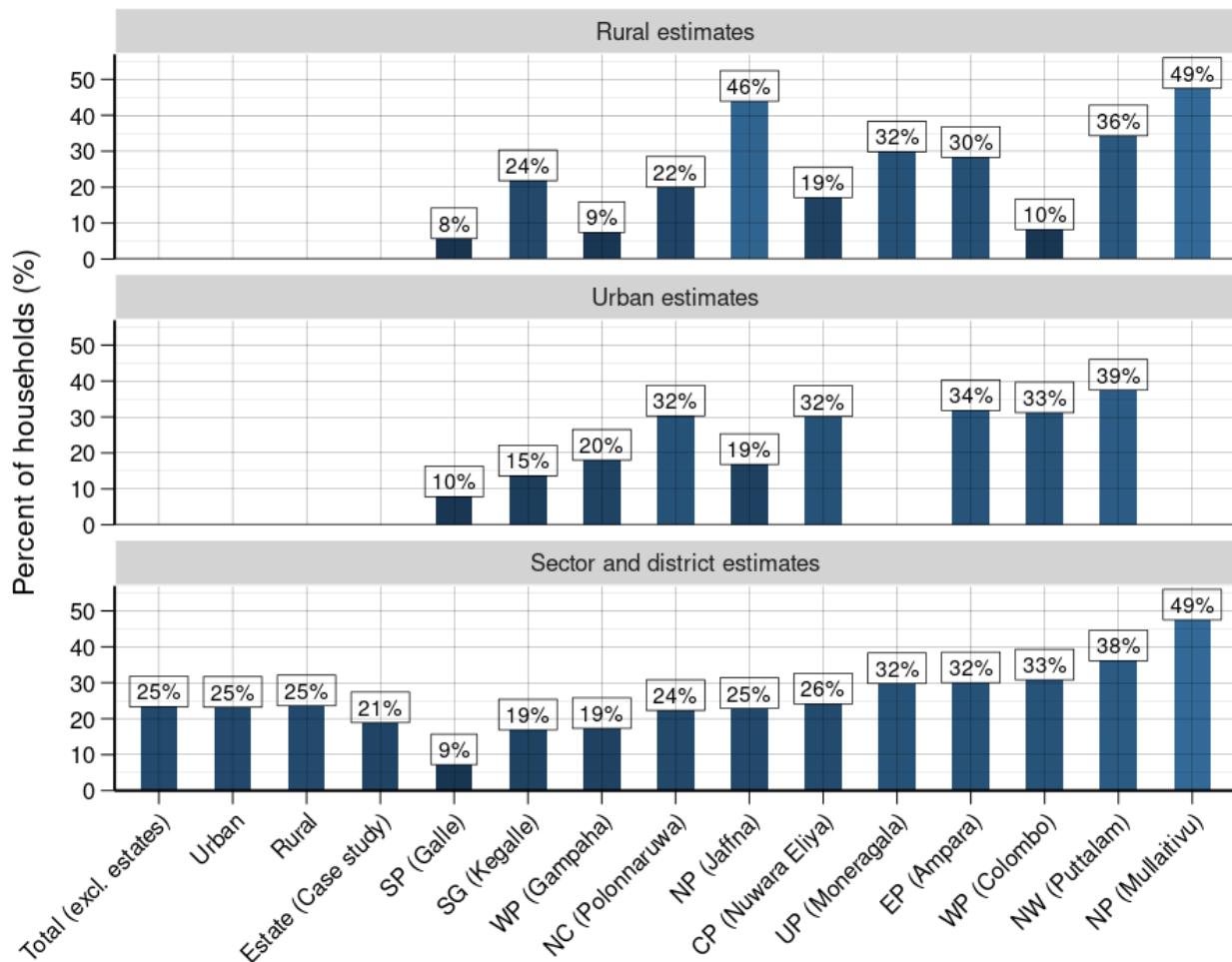
Figure 202: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Tobacco smoking? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 171: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Tobacco smoking? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	47%
Household with at least one child under 18	49%
Household with at least one child under 5	50%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	49%
Household with person with disability	50%
Female respondent	50%
Female headed household	45%
Household with pregnant woman	56%
Household with university educated person	48%
Household with Samurdhi	49%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	41%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	46%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	41%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	53%

**3.4.149 Q149: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis:  
Withdrawal from family and friends? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis:  
Withdrawal from family and friends? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2627. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±7%, Urban = ±7%, Rural = ±7%, Estate = ±13%, District = ±11%, District urban/rural = ±13%

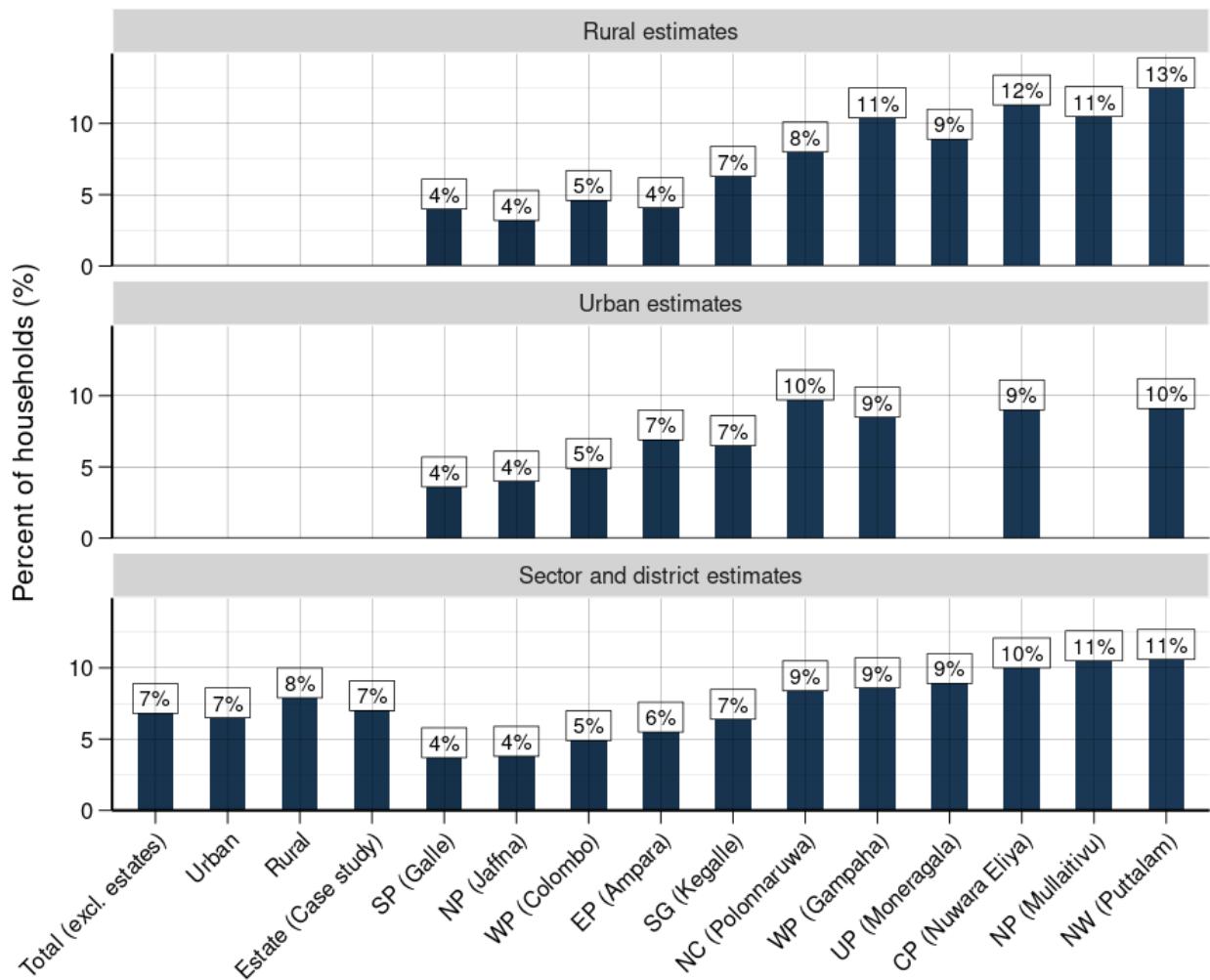
Figure 203: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Withdrawal from family and friends? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 172: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Withdrawal from family and friends? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	25%
Household with at least one child under 18	26%
Household with at least one child under 5	27%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	26%
Household with person with disability	23%
Female respondent	26%
Female headed household	27%
Household with pregnant woman	26%
Household with university educated person	28%
Household with Samurdhi	26%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	22%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	33%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	16%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	33%

**3.4.150 Q150: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Other? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Other? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2627. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±2%, Urban = ±2%, Rural = ±2%, Estate = ±5%, District = ±4%, District urban/rural = ±5%

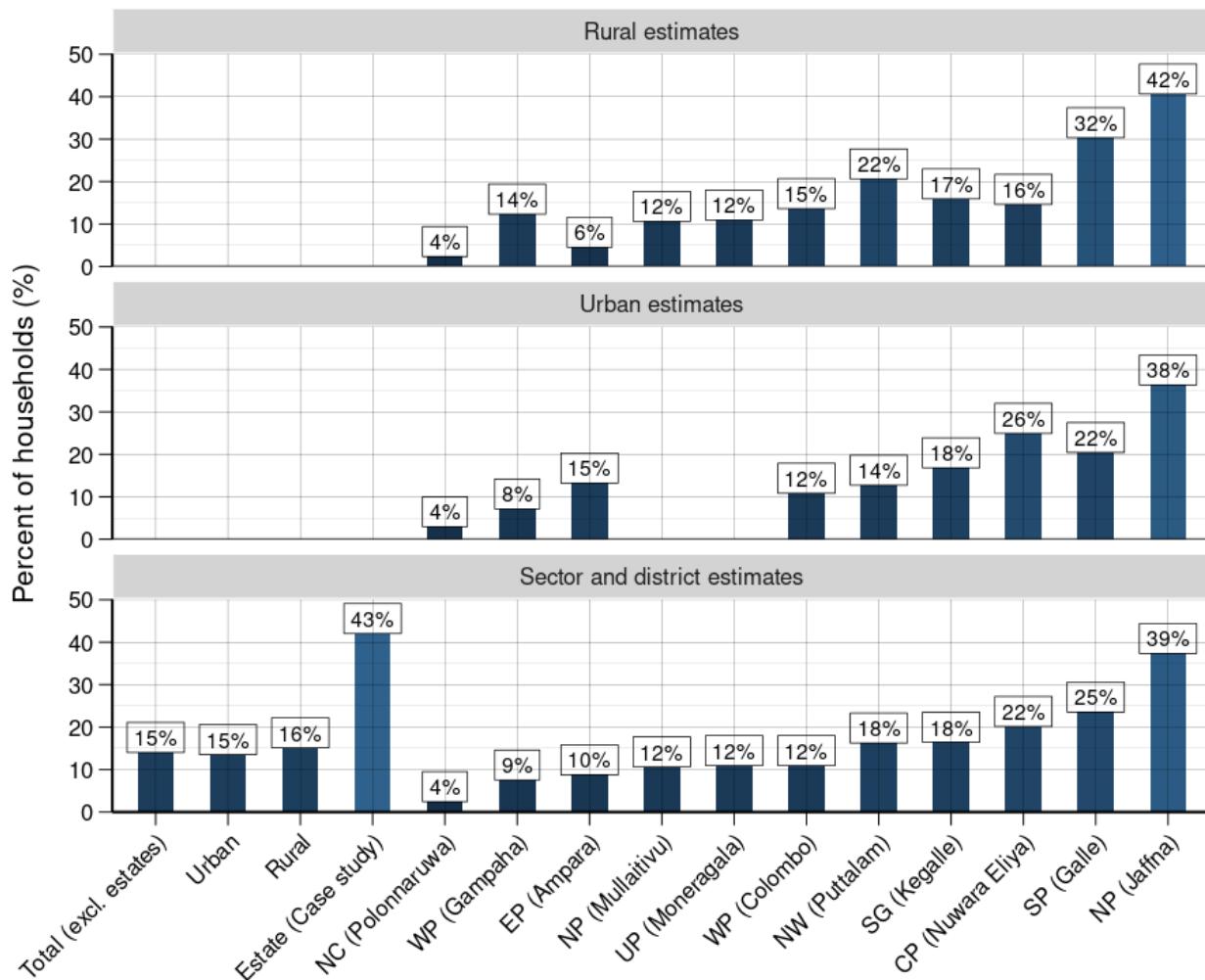
Figure 204: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Other? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 173: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: Other? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	7%
Household with at least one child under 18	7%
Household with at least one child under 5	8%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	7%
Household with person with disability	6%
Female respondent	7%
Female headed household	8%
Household with pregnant woman	6%
Household with university educated person	12%
Household with Samurdhi	7%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	7%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	8%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	5%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	12%

**3.4.151 Q151: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: None? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: None? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2627. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±6%, Urban = ±7%, Rural = ±7%, Estate = ±13%, District = ±11%, District urban/rural = ±14%

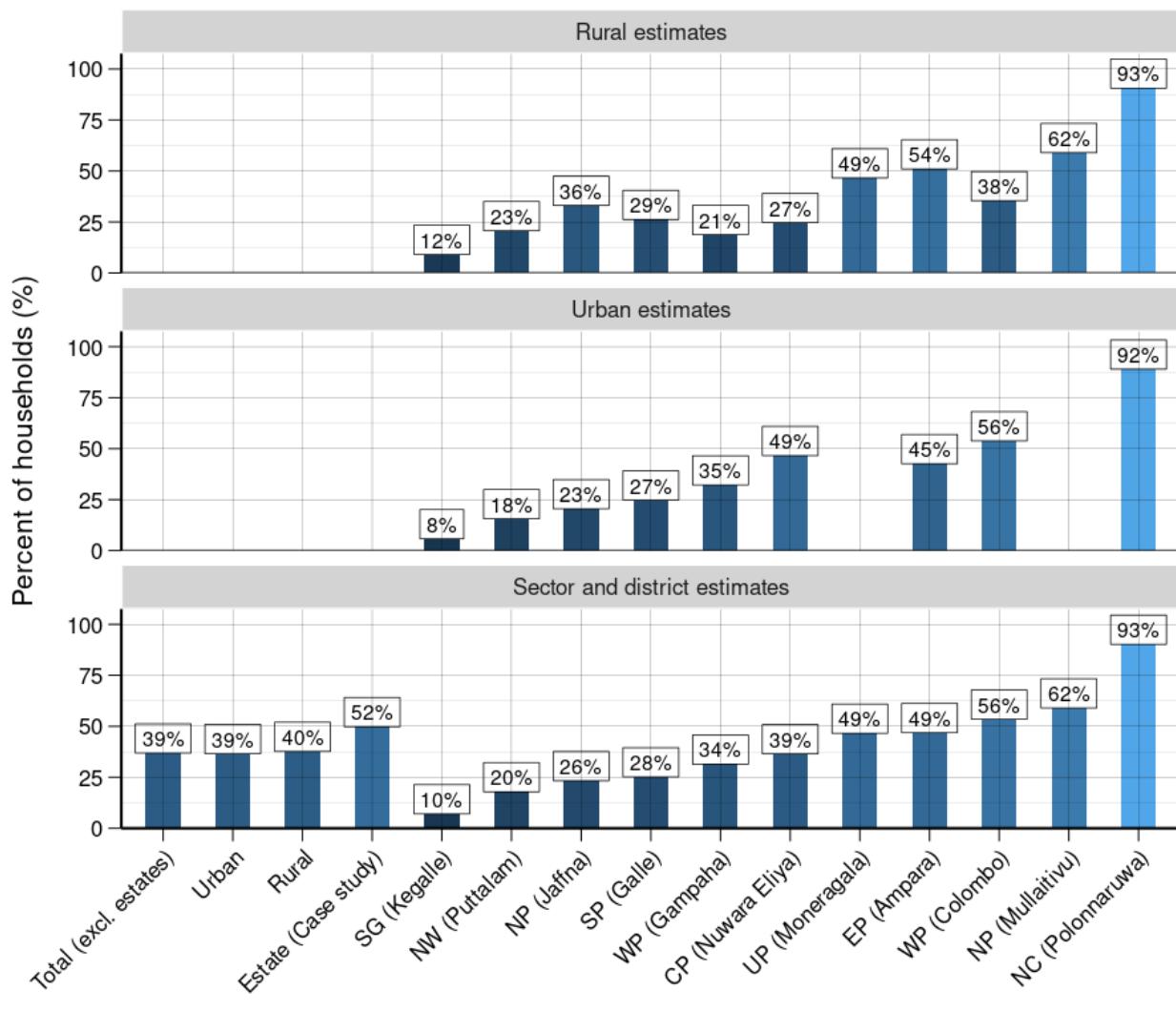
Figure 205: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: None? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 174: Compare now to Jan 2022, do you think that the people in your community have resorted to any of the following practices as a way of coping with the current crisis: None? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	15%
Household with at least one child under 18	14%
Household with at least one child under 5	14%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	14%
Household with person with disability	16%
Female respondent	16%
Female headed household	20%
Household with pregnant woman	16%
Household with university educated person	15%
Household with Samurdhi	16%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	14%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	10%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	24%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	11%

**3.4.152 Q152: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for parents of infants and young children? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for parents of infants and young children? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±14%, Rural = ±12%, Estate = ±24%, District = ±19%, District urban/rural = ±24%

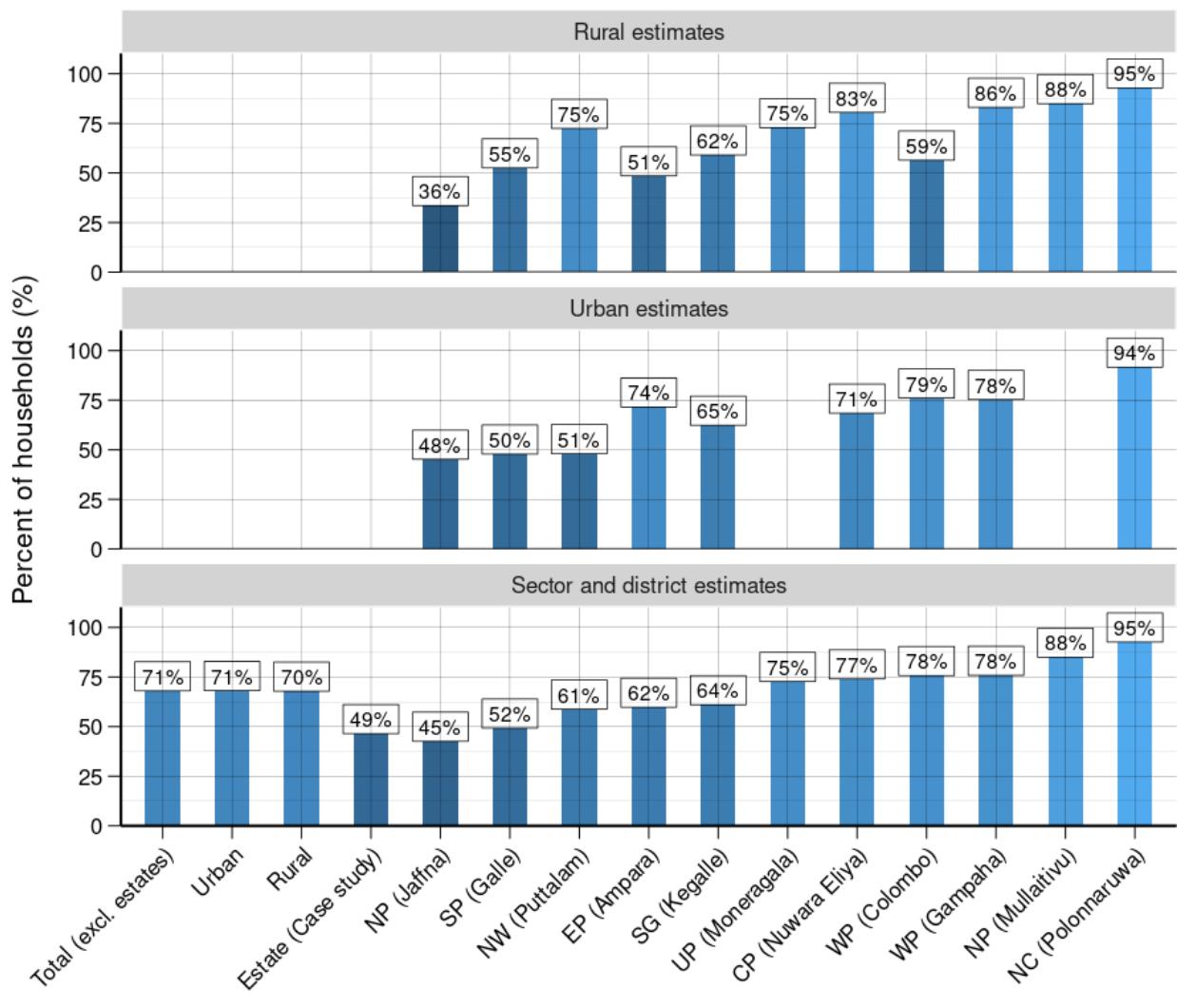
Figure 206: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for parents of infants and young children? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 175: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for parents of infants and young children? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	39%
Household with at least one child under 18	41%
Household with at least one child under 5	41%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	41%
Household with person with disability	37%
Female respondent	40%
Female headed household	38%
Household with pregnant woman	44%
Household with university educated person	45%
Household with Samurdhi	37%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	38%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	35%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	40%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	42%

**3.4.153 Q153: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for women? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for women? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±20%, District = ±16%, District urban/rural = ±20%

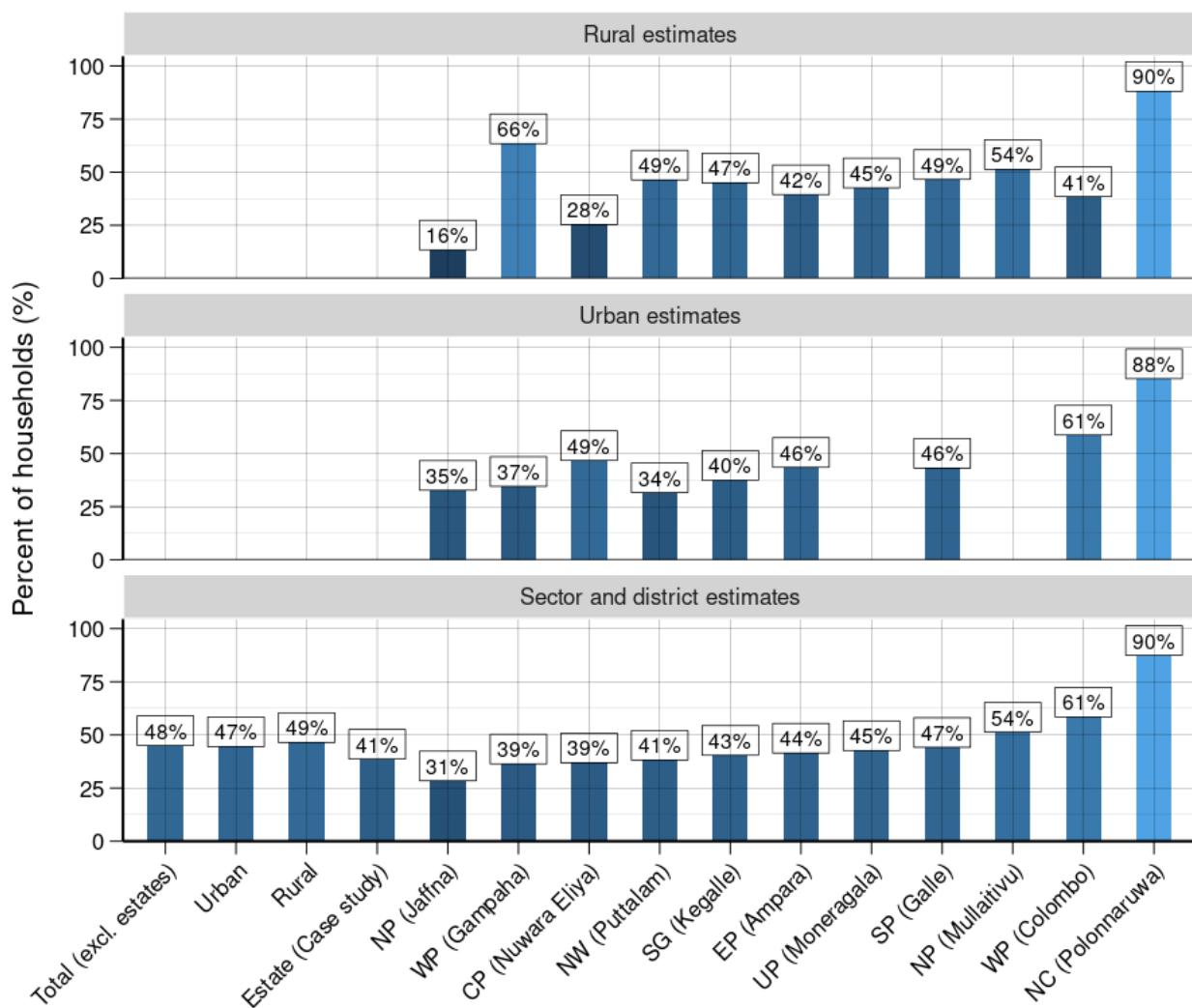
Figure 207: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for women? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 176: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for women? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	71%
Household with at least one child under 18	72%
Household with at least one child under 5	73%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	73%
Household with person with disability	70%
Female respondent	70%
Female headed household	68%
Household with pregnant woman	76%
Household with university educated person	70%
Household with Samurdhi	69%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	63%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	64%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	73%

**3.4.154 Q154: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for men? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for men? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±9%, Urban = ±11%, Rural = ±10%, Estate = ±21%, District = ±17%, District urban/rural = ±22%

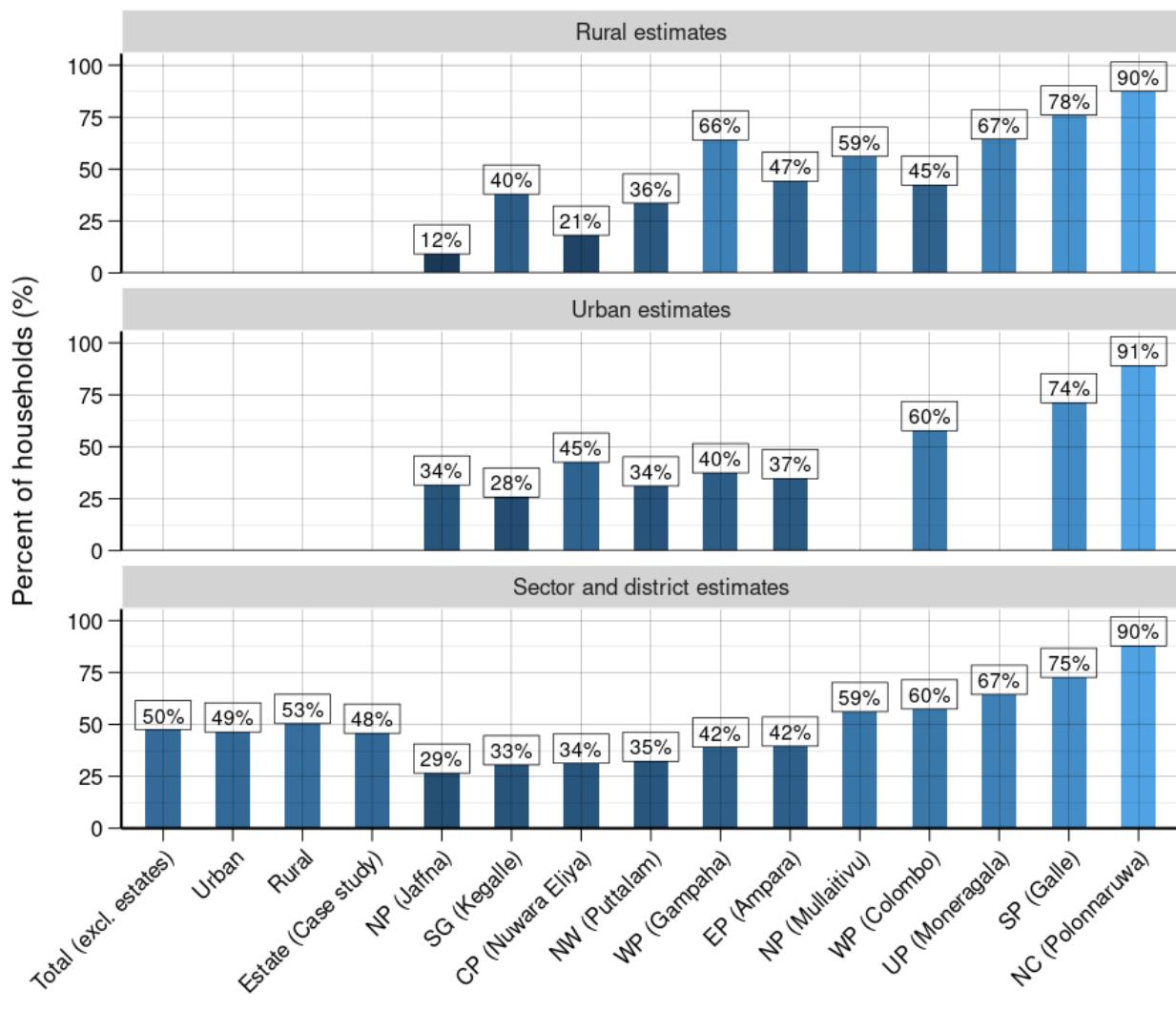
Figure 208: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for men? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 177: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for men? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	48%
Household with at least one child under 18	49%
Household with at least one child under 5	50%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	50%
Household with person with disability	45%
Female respondent	45%
Female headed household	42%
Household with pregnant woman	48%
Household with university educated person	55%
Household with Samurdhi	45%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	41%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	46%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	44%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	53%

**3.4.155 Q155: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for elderly women? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for elderly women?  
(Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±13%, Rural = ±12%, Estate = ±26%, District = ±20%, District urban/rural = ±26%

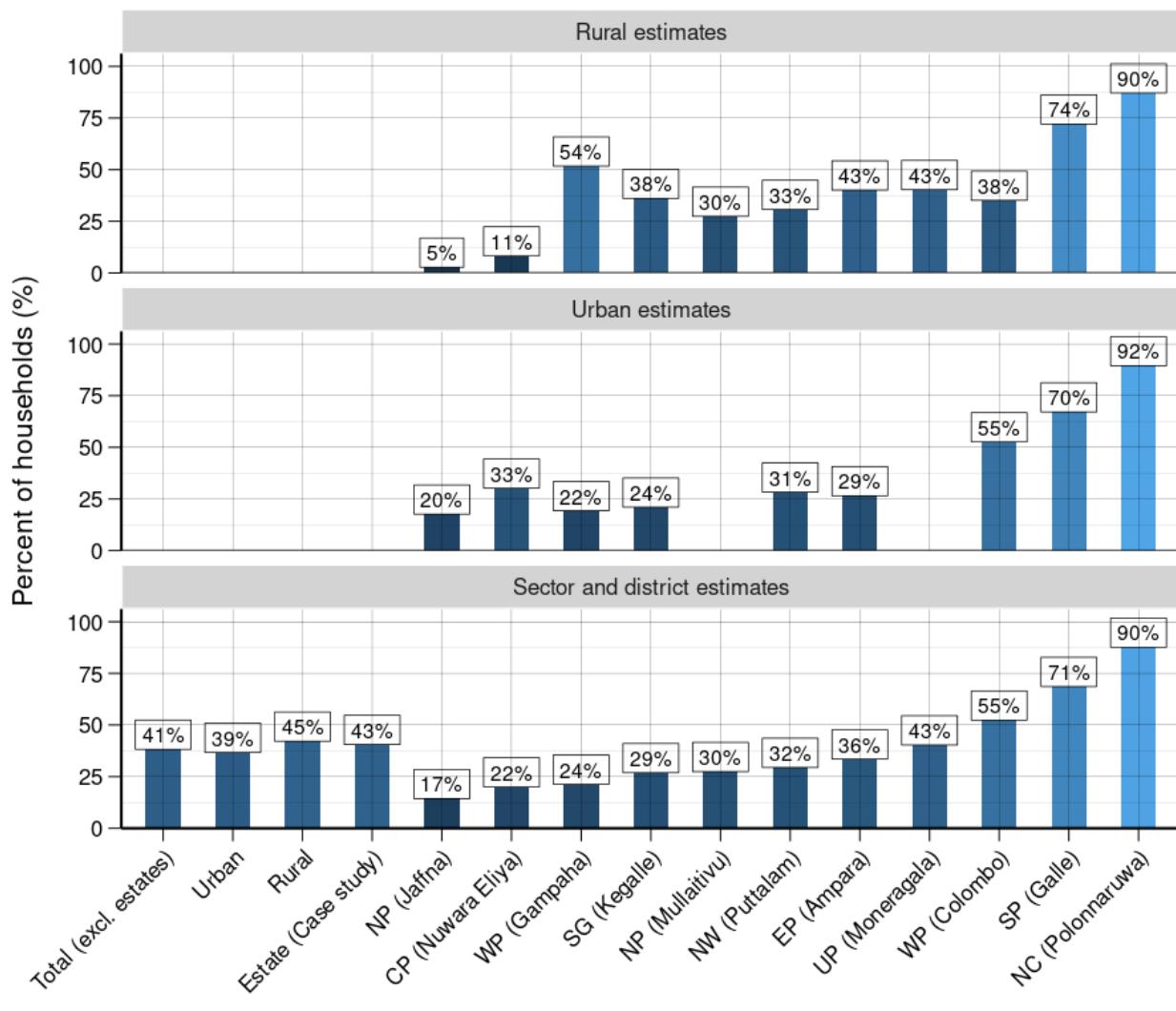
Figure 209: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for elderly women? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 178: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for elderly women? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	50%
Household with at least one child under 18	48%
Household with at least one child under 5	45%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	49%
Household with person with disability	53%
Female respondent	50%
Female headed household	46%
Household with pregnant woman	44%
Household with university educated person	50%
Household with Samurdhi	52%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	53%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	32%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	50%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	41%

**3.4.156 Q156: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for elderly men? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for elderly men?  
(Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±15%, Rural = ±13%, Estate = ±29%, District = ±22%, District urban/rural = ±29%

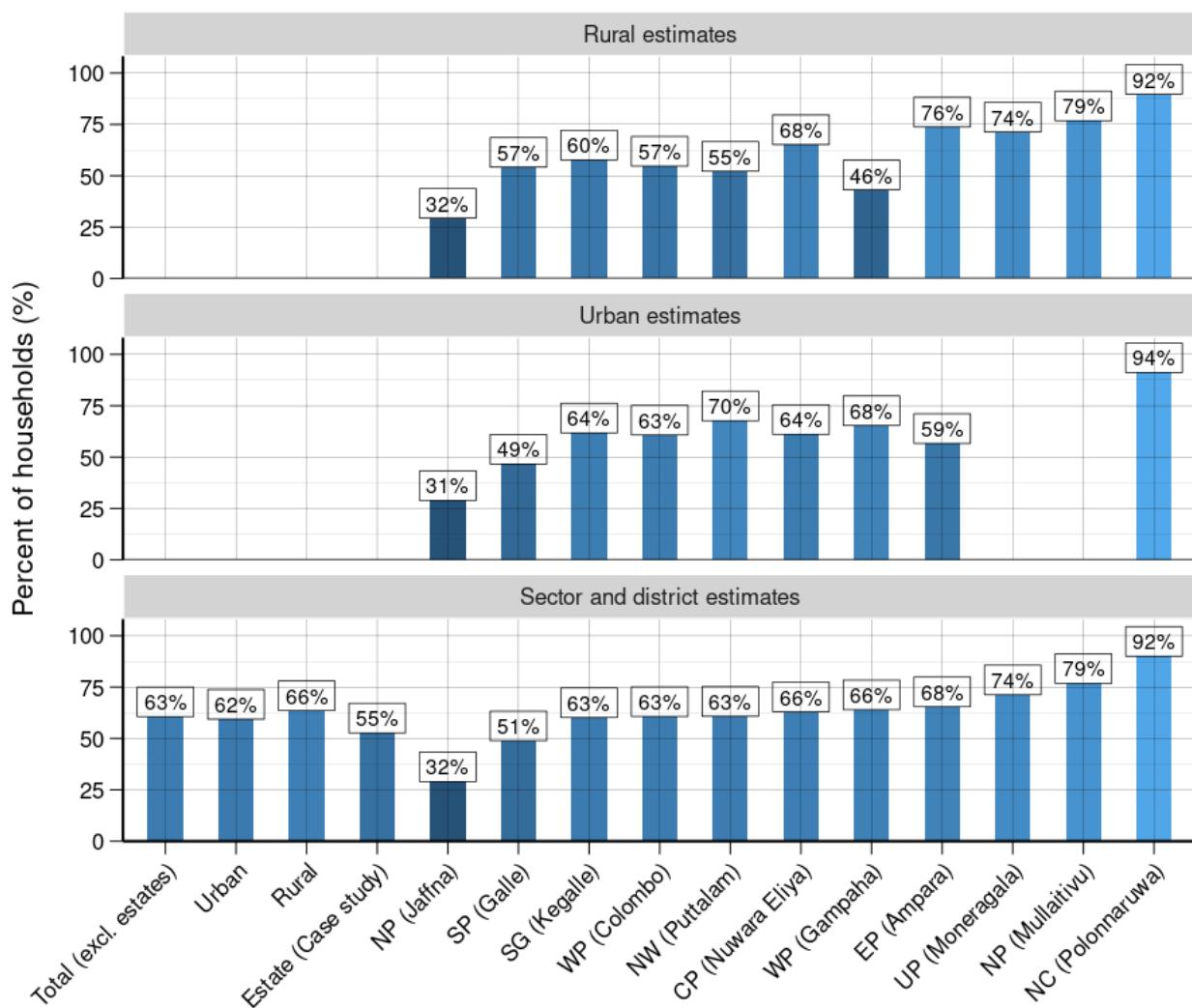
Figure 210: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for elderly men? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 179: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for elderly men? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	41%
Household with at least one child under 18	40%
Household with at least one child under 5	38%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	40%
Household with person with disability	42%
Female respondent	39%
Female headed household	36%
Household with pregnant woman	36%
Household with university educated person	47%
Household with Samurdhi	42%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	44%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	23%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	39%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	39%

**3.4.157 Q157: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for adolescent girls (12-18)? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for adolescent girls (12-18)? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±21%, District = ±17%, District urban/rural = ±21%

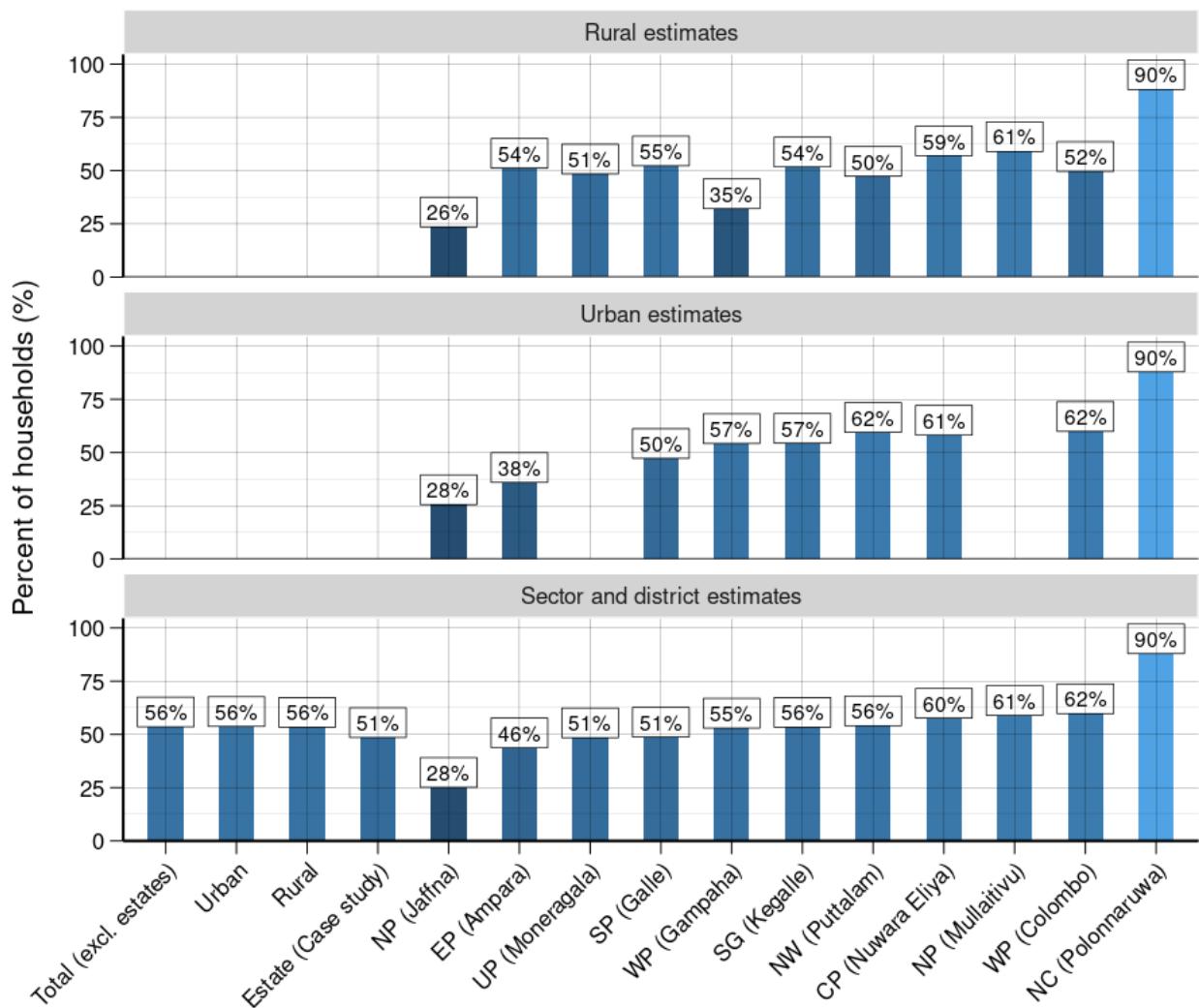
Figure 211: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for adolescent girls (12-18)? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 180: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for adolescent girls (12-18)? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	63%
Household with at least one child under 18	66%
Household with at least one child under 5	65%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	66%
Household with person with disability	59%
Female respondent	62%
Female headed household	59%
Household with pregnant woman	61%
Household with university educated person	64%
Household with Samurdhi	60%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	63%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	62%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	56%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	65%

**3.4.158 Q158: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for adolescent boys (12-18)? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for adolescent boys (12-18)? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±9%, Urban = ±10%, Rural = ±9%, Estate = ±20%, District = ±16%, District urban/rural = ±20%

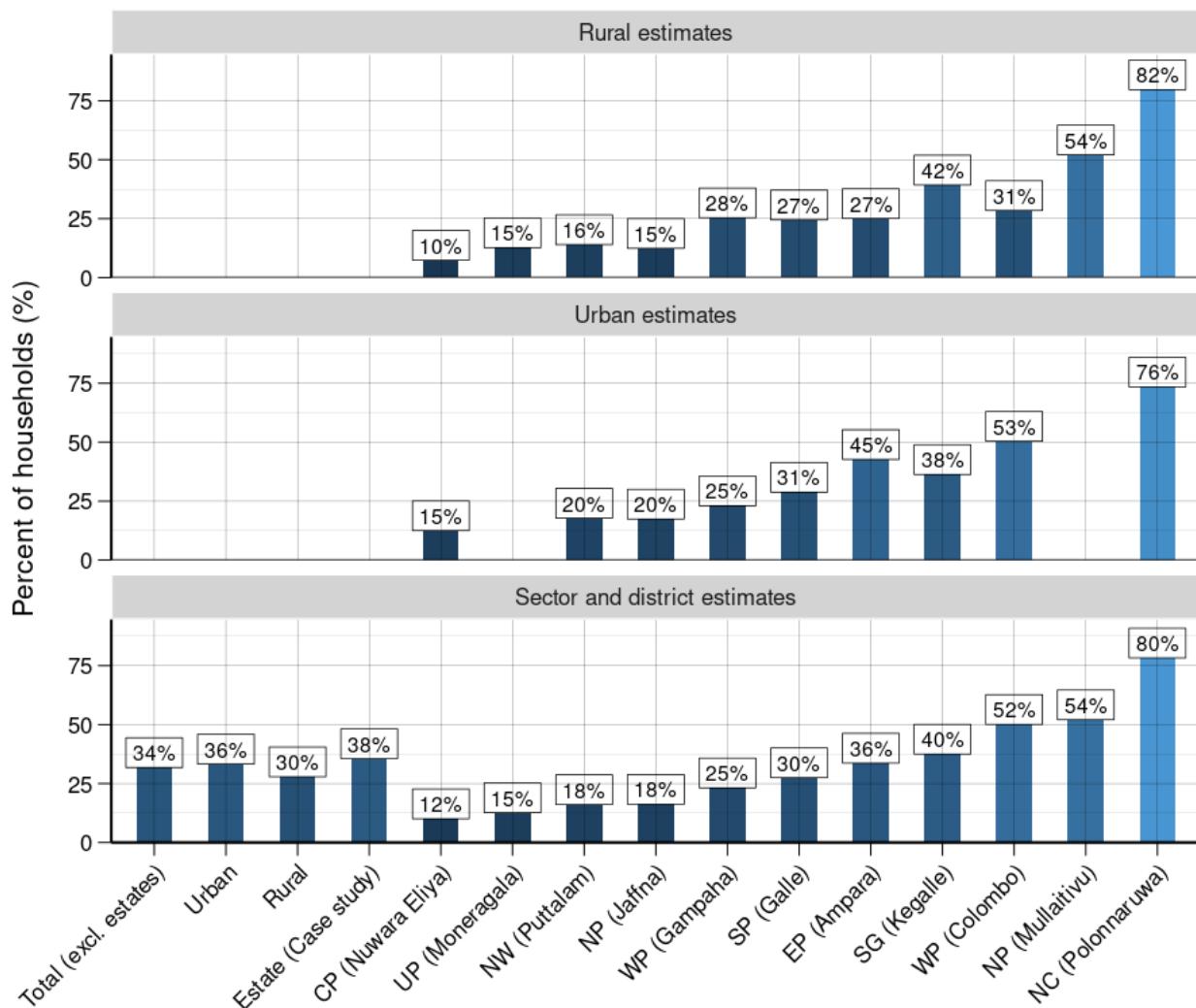
Figure 212: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for adolescent boys (12-18)? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 181: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for adolescent boys (12-18)? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	56%
Household with at least one child under 18	58%
Household with at least one child under 5	57%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	58%
Household with person with disability	53%
Female respondent	56%
Female headed household	55%
Household with pregnant woman	48%
Household with university educated person	56%
Household with Samurdhi	52%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	52%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	53%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	49%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	67%

**3.4.159 Q159: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for younger girls (5-11)? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for younger girls (5-11)? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±10%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±26%, District = ±20%, District urban/rural = ±26%

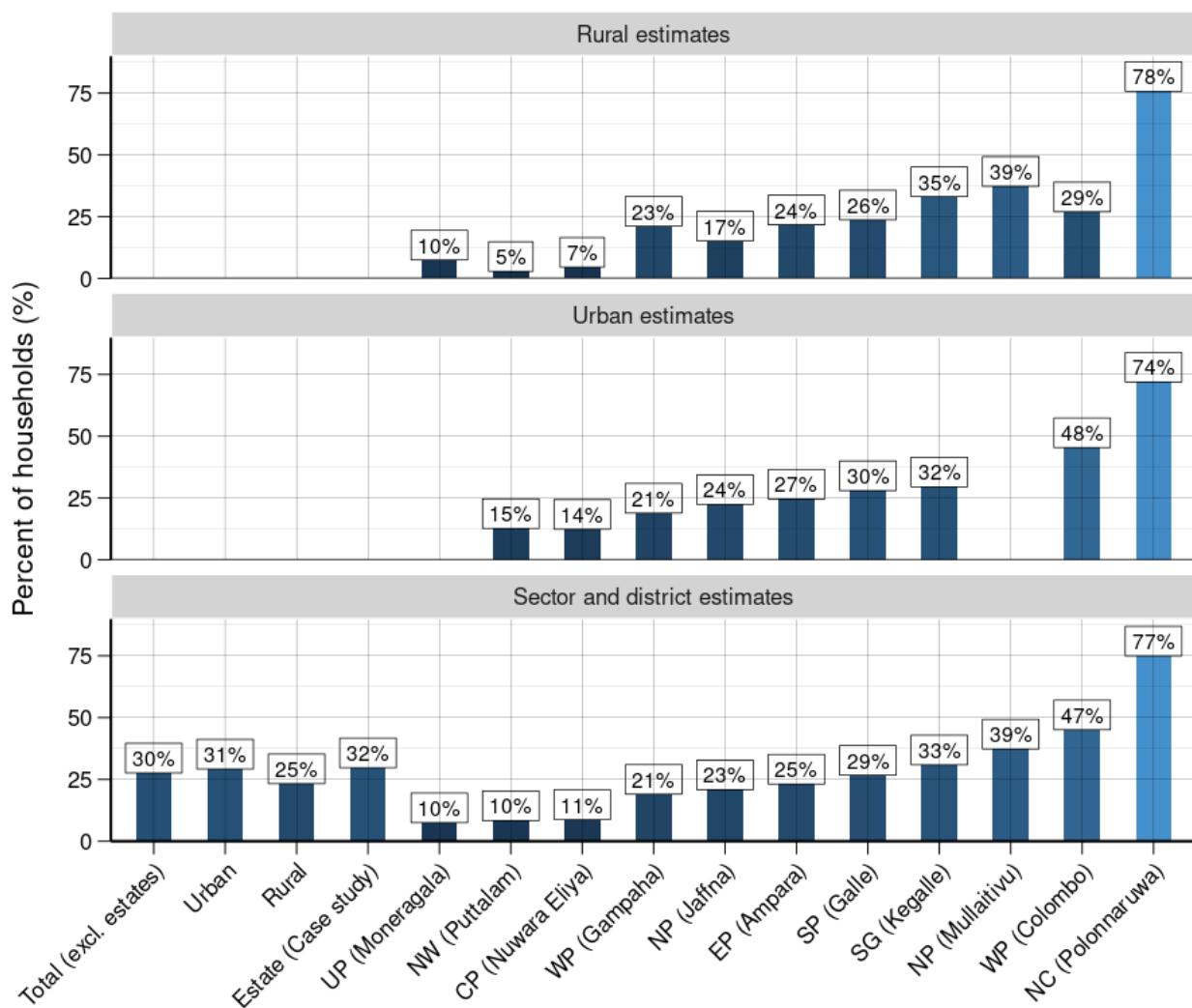
Figure 213: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for younger girls (5-11)? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 182: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for younger girls (5-11)? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	34%
Household with at least one child under 18	35%
Household with at least one child under 5	33%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	35%
Household with person with disability	34%
Female respondent	36%
Female headed household	35%
Household with pregnant woman	29%
Household with university educated person	41%
Household with Samurdhi	33%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	30%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	32%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	44%

**3.4.160 Q160: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for younger boys (5-11)? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for younger boys (5-11)? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±10%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±24%, District = ±18%, District urban/rural = ±24%

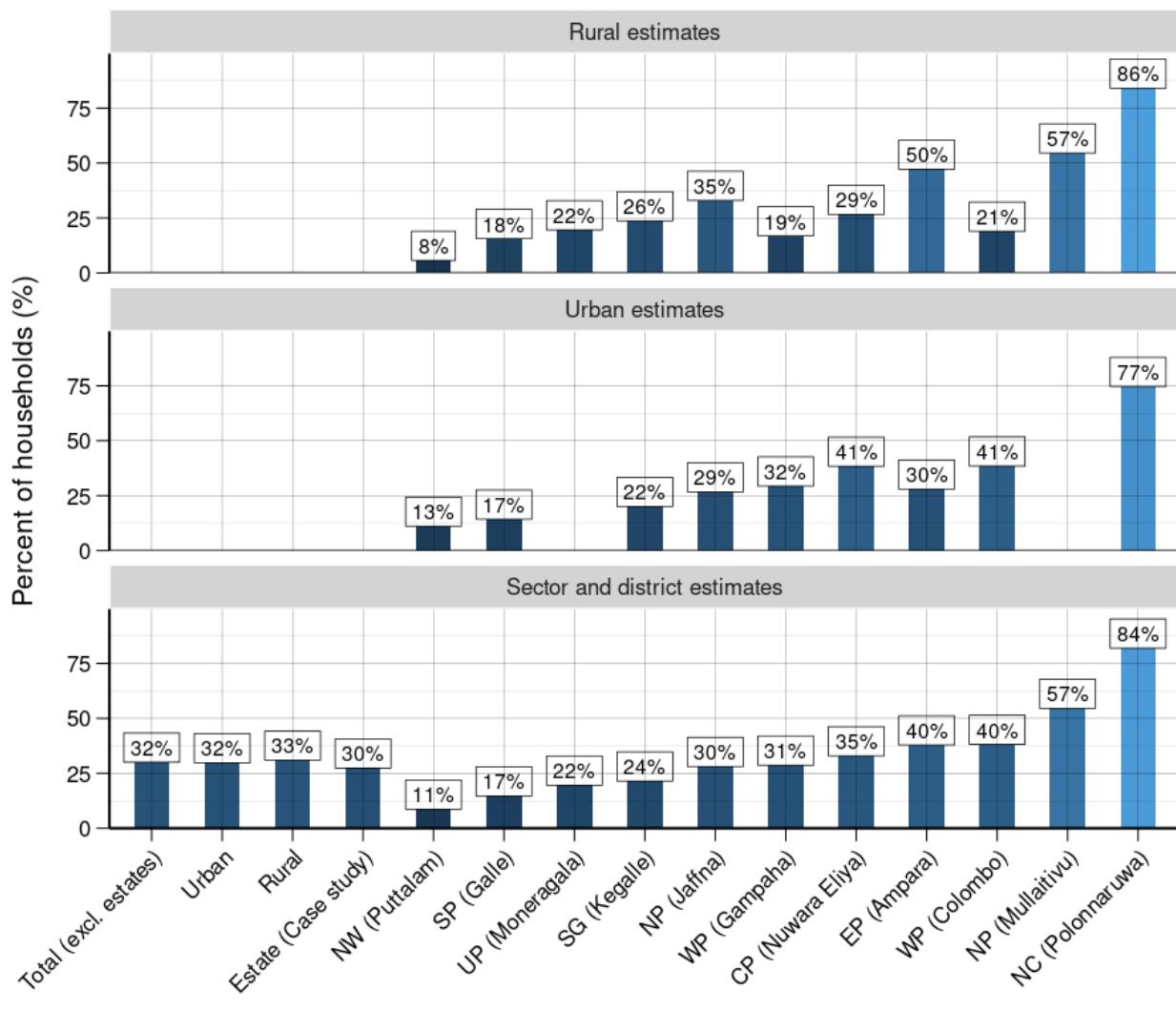
Figure 214: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for younger boys (5-11)? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 183: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for younger boys (5-11)? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	30%
Household with at least one child under 18	30%
Household with at least one child under 5	30%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	30%
Household with person with disability	29%
Female respondent	32%
Female headed household	33%
Household with pregnant woman	25%
Household with university educated person	34%
Household with Samurdhi	28%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	21%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	23%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	29%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	44%

**3.4.161 Q161: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for people with disabilities? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for people with disabilities? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±11%, Urban = ±12%, Rural = ±11%, Estate = ±22%, District = ±18%, District urban/rural = ±23%

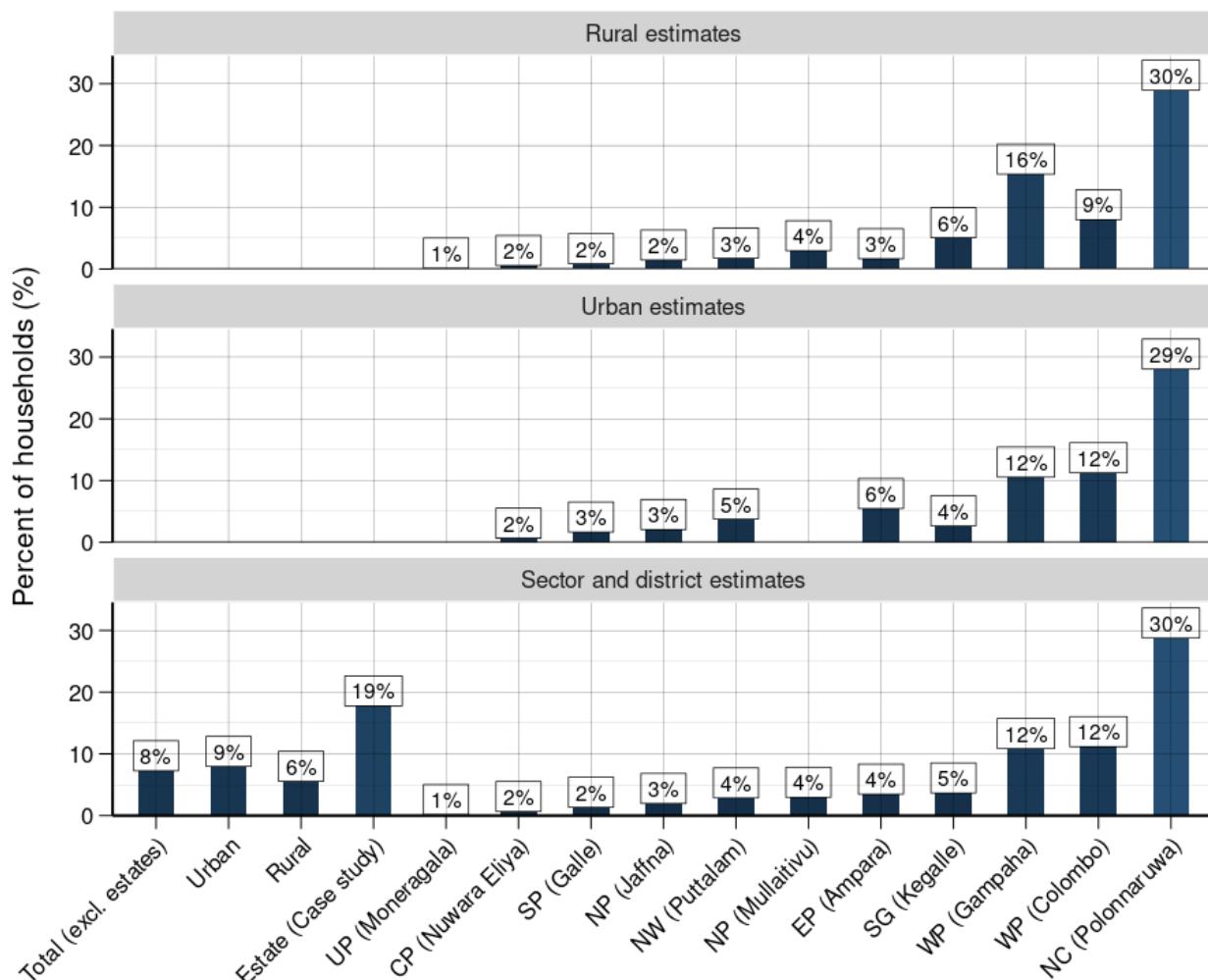
Figure 215: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for people with disabilities? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 184: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for people with disabilities? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	32%
Household with at least one child under 18	34%
Household with at least one child under 5	33%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	34%
Household with person with disability	31%
Female respondent	35%
Female headed household	34%
Household with pregnant woman	29%
Household with university educated person	50%
Household with Samurdhi	35%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	28%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	34%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	34%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	35%

**3.4.162 Q162: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for people with different sexual identities (e.g. LGBTQ)? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for people with different sexual identities (e.g. LGBTQ)? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total = ±5%, Urban = ±5%, Rural = ±5%, Estate = ±11%, District = ±9%, District urban/rural = ±11%

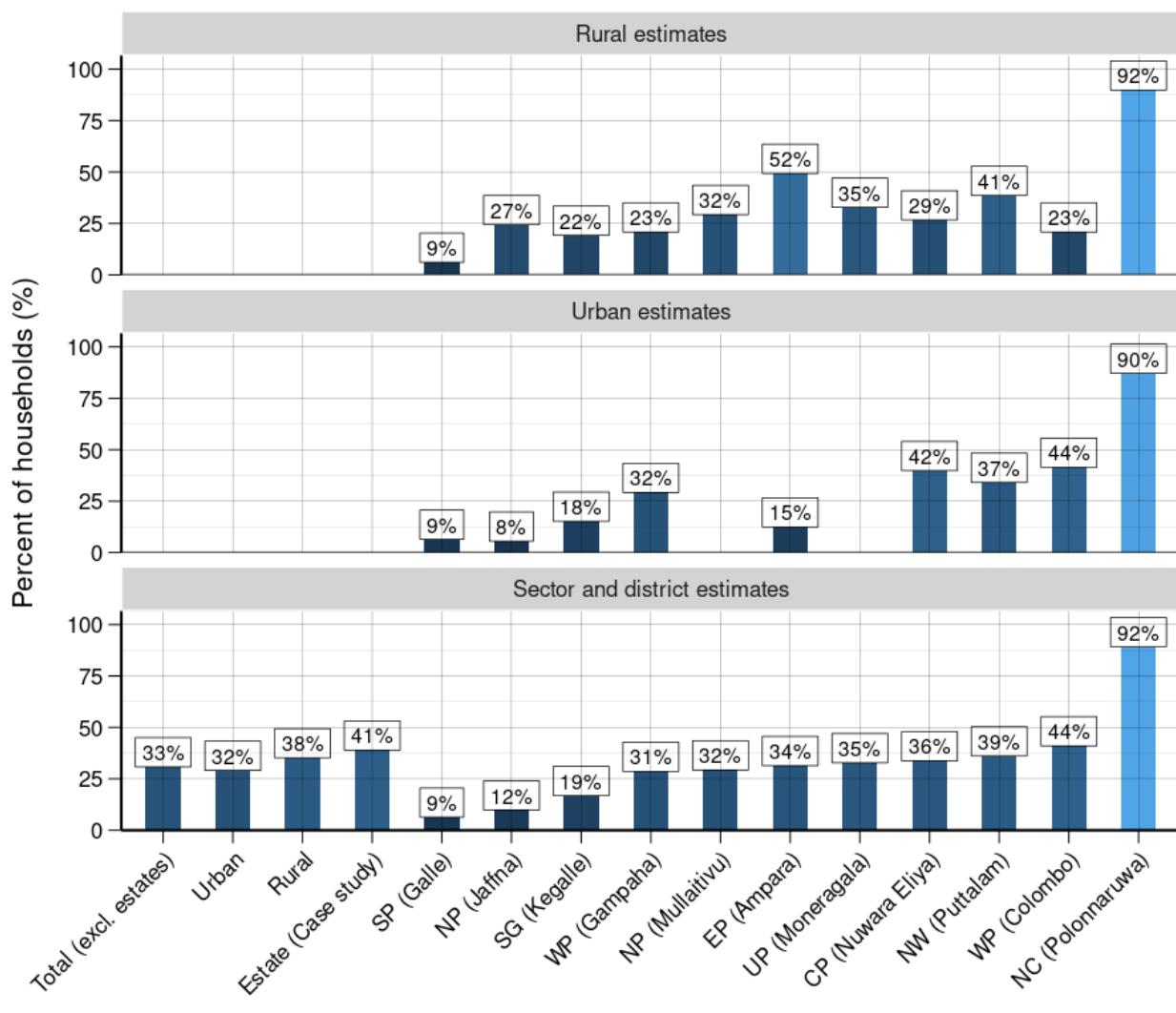
Figure 216: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for people with different sexual identities (e.g. LGBTQ)? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 185: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for people with different sexual identities (e.g. LGBTQ)? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	8%
Household with at least one child under 18	9%
Household with at least one child under 5	10%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	8%
Household with person with disability	8%
Female respondent	9%
Female headed household	7%
Household with pregnant woman	8%
Household with university educated person	14%
Household with Samurdhi	8%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	9%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	8%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	12%

**3.4.163 Q163: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for pregnant women? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for pregnant women?  
(Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
Total = ±12%, Urban = ±13%, Rural = ±12%, Estate = ±24%, District = ±19%, District urban/rural = ±24%

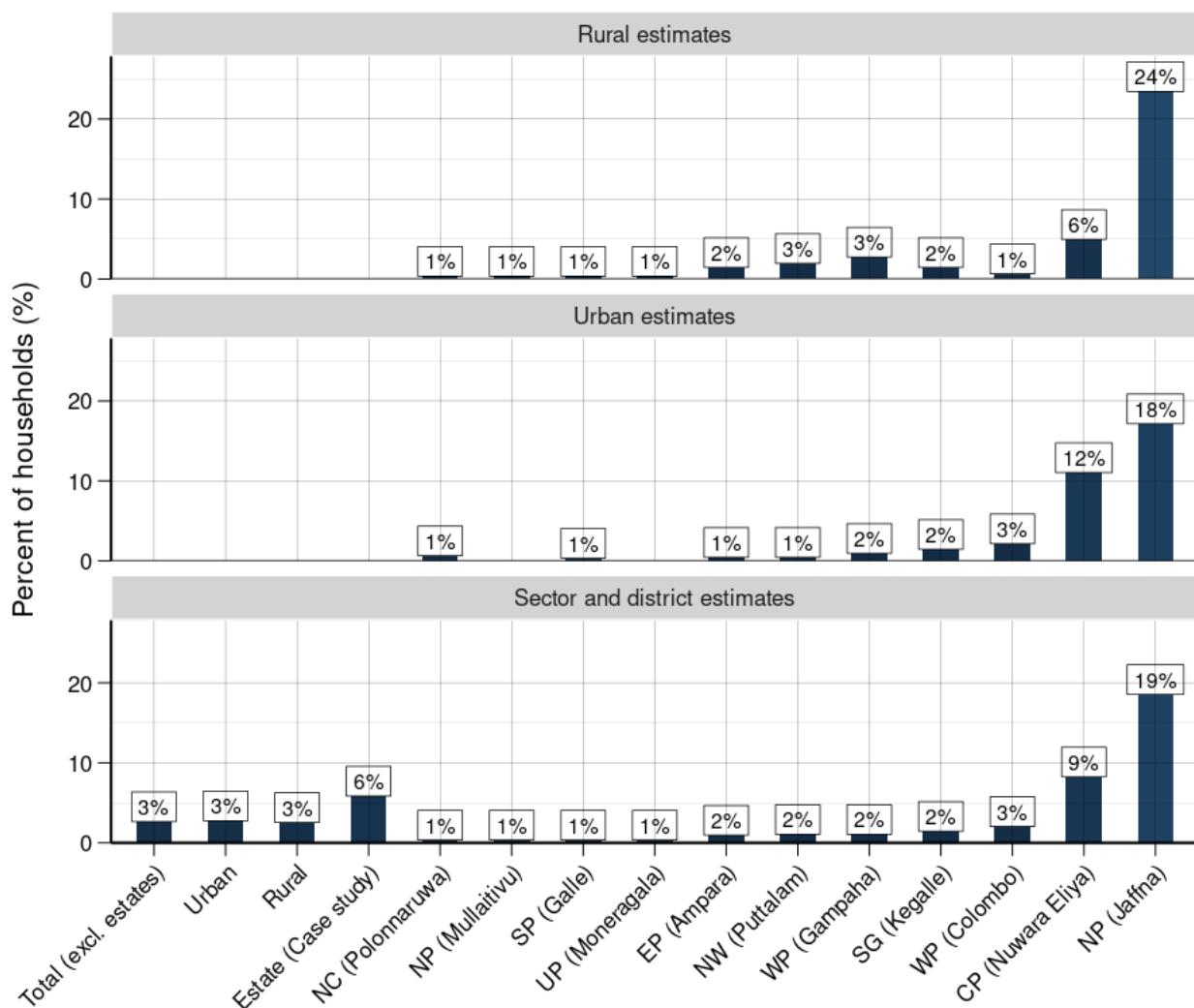
Figure 217: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for pregnant women? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 186: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for pregnant women? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	33%
Household with at least one child under 18	35%
Household with at least one child under 5	34%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	35%
Household with person with disability	30%
Female respondent	35%
Female headed household	34%
Household with pregnant woman	42%
Household with university educated person	30%
Household with Samurdhi	33%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	27%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	36%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	30%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	35%

**3.4.164 Q164: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for no one? (Percent responding 'Yes')**

Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for no one? (Percent responding 'Yes')



n = 2706. Average margin of error at 95% confidence:  
 Total =  $\pm 3\%$ , Urban =  $\pm 4\%$ , Rural =  $\pm 4\%$ , Estate =  $\pm 6\%$ , District =  $\pm 5\%$ , District urban/rural =  $\pm 6\%$

Figure 218: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for no one? (Percent responding 'Yes')

Table 187: Do you think that because of the current crisis, there is an increased need for psychosocial support for no one? (Percent responding 'Yes') (results given by demographic groups).

<b>Group</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
All respondents (excluding estates)	3%
Household with at least one child under 18	3%
Household with at least one child under 5	4%
Household with at least one child between 5 and 17	3%
Household with person with disability	4%
Female respondent	4%
Female headed household	4%
Household with pregnant woman	1%
Household with university educated person	3%
Household with Samurdhi	4%
Household with main income from farming (Jan 2022)	4%
Household with main income from fishing (Jan 2022)	5%
Household with income <10k (Jan 2022)	6%
Household with income >=80k (Jan 2022)	1%