# Nutrition and Food Security Survey in Badulla District in 2009

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# Key findings of the survey

**Nutrition status of children:**

- Among all children in the age group 0–59 months, 23.7 percent were stunted, 9.3 percent wasted and 23.0 percent were underweight
- 21.2 percent of children in the age group 6–59 months were anaemic
- The prevalence of LBW was 27.5 percent

**Nutrition status of women:**

- Non-pregnant women aged between 15 to 49 years, 23.7 percent were underweight, 19.8 percent were overweight and 4.3 percent were obese.
- Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women was 21.7%. Among lactating women, the prevalence was 17.6% and 16.6% among non-pregnant women

**Childhood illness:**

- Among the total group, 17.4% reported to have had symptoms related to respiratory illness and 3.4% had diarrhoea during the specified period In the total sample,

**Dietary intake:**

- The percentage of children yet to achieve the target of dietary diversity was 59.7 which decreased with increasing income categories and wealth quintiles.

**Caring:**

- 35.5% of children under 24 months had been bottle fed
- Of the children aged 36-59 months,77.8% had attended an early childhood educational programme

**Health services and sanitation:**

- All children aged 36 months and over, only 77.1% had been given 3 mega doses of Vitamin A
- 37.0% of the children who had diarrhoea or respiratory symptoms were obtained services from the government sector,60.3 percent from the private sector and 2.7% from other sectors
- Of all pregnant mothers, 85.7% received iron tablets of whom 84.6% took them daily while 50.0% received Thriposaha and all women had received “poshana malla”
- Only 54.4% of households used both improved water source and sanitary means of excreta disposal.

**Food security**

- The percentage of households yet to achieve the target of dietary diversity was 74.2% which decline with increasing income and wealth quintiles.
- 16.7% of the households in the highest wealth quintile also received Samurdhi beneficiary
- 13.0% of households had taken loans within the preceding month to purchase food
- 18.4% of households were ‘food insecure’

**District profile - Badulla**

Badulla district is one of the two districts in the Uva province of Sri Lanka and Badulla town is the capital of the Uva province . Situated at 680 metres above sea level and surrounded by tea plantations, Badulla town is situated about 230 km. Away from the capital city of Colombo, towards the eastern slopes of the central hills.

Map of Sri Lanka showing Badulla district is given in Figure 1.

The district includes areas with a wide variation in geographical, climatogological and agricultural practices. Administratively, the district is divided into 15 Divisional Secretary (DS) divisions and 567 Grama Nildhari (GN) divisions. The local government institutions in the province include one Municipal Council (MC) , 2 Urban Councils and 14 Pradeshiya Sabahas[1].

The district includes a land area of approximately 2,861 sq.km. with a population of 850,000 ( estimated for 2007) with a population density of293 persons per square kilometre.. Of them, 55,303 ( 6.6.percent) reside in urban sector with 608,641 (72.7. percent ) in the rural sector and 173,056 ( 20.7 percent) in the estate sector .

Of the employed population within the district, 68.0 percent are engaged in agriculture, with the percentages employed in the service and industrial sectors being 21.6 and 10.4 respectively.

Health services provided by the state sector western type of health services include 32 health care institutions including one General Hospital and 2 District General Hospitals, 13 District hospitals, 01 Peripheral unit , 16 Rural Hospitals. In addition there are.17 Central Dispensaries that provide curative care services. Preventive and promotive health services are provided through 15 Health Unit areas with Medical Officers of Health and field staff[2].

The literacy rate among males is 88.9 percent with that for females being 81.7 percent( Census 2001). The percentage of households below the poverty line is 24 . The median income level of Rs 14,804, lower when compared to that at national level (Rs.16,735) [3].

A cross sectional descriptive study was carried out to identify the most vulnerable populations in relation to their nutritional status

## 1. Methods

### 1.1. Selection of households

A sample of 627 households from the district of Badulla were included in he study. The sampling frame used for selection of clusters was the most recently available population estimate – the 2001 census from the Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics. Clusters were defined at the level

[1] Department of Census and Statistics, District Statistical Handbook ,2007.
[2] Ministry of Health Care and Nutrition, Annual Health Bulletin,2007.
[3] Department of Census and Statistics, Income and Expenditure Survey 2006/07.

of a Grama Niladhari (GN) division. GN divisions were identified using the probability proportional to size technique. Within each cluster, 30 households were identified using a systematic sampling procedure..

Map indicating the selected GN divisions is given in Figure 2.

A household was defined as persons routinely sharing food from the same cooking pot and living in the same compound or physical location. Members of a household need not necessarily be relatives by blood or marriage. All selected households were included in the survey, irrespective of whether there was a child under five.

**1.2.Composition of the survey teams**

Each survey team included three interviewers and one team leader . Co-ordinator was recruited to take the overall responsibility for the conduct of the survey. All team leaders and team coordinators were trained by staff from Medical Research Institute (MRI) with experience from past surveys

The three interviewers from the survey team conducted all interviews, averaging seven interviews each, per day. The team leader was responsible for selection of households.

**1.3. Household survey** included several components.

**Administration of the questionnaire** : A pre tested questionnaire was administered to the head of the household.Where possible, mothers were interviewed to obtain information on child care practices and maternal nutrition. The minimum age of respondents was 15 years.
**Anthropometric assessment**s: All children aged 0 to 59 months, along with their mothers and any pregnant women in the household, were selected for measurement. All measurements were conducted by team leaders, and standardized procedures for measuring the height/length, weight were used (WHO,1995). Anthropometric measurements were made using UNISCALES and UNICEF measuring boards.
For pregnant women, Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was measured in addition to height and weight.
**Measurement of haemoglobin levels** was carried out for all individuals selected for measuresments except children less than six months of age using hemocue method, using capillary blood.

**1.4.Supervision and quality assurance**
Constant supervision and monitoring of all field activities was attempted. Team leaders would monitor interviewers, while team coordinators monitored team leaders as well as the interviewers. Routine field-editing of all questionnaires was conducted by the team leaders.

**1.5. Data processing and analysis**

EPI Info 6.0 software package was used for data management and entry. Data cleaning was carried out in MS Access by sorting records to filter out extreme values and SQL queries to check logical errors. Consistency checks were run to detect and correct data entry errors.

Data analysis was conducted in Anthro and SPSS. Anthro was used to calculate nutrition z-scores for women and children based on the anthropometric measurements, using WHO standards as the reference value..

# 2. Results

A total of 627 households was included from Badulla district. As shown in Table 3.2, of the total 2869.individuals who were usually resident in the selected households, 769(26.8 percent) were women aged between 15.0 and 49.9 year, 15.1 percent (n=485) were children aged between 5.0 and 14.9 years and 485(15.1percent) were in the age group 5 – 14.9 years.

## 2.1. Nutritional Status

### 2.1.1.Nutritional status of children

The three indices of physical growth that describe the nutritional status of children according to WHO growth standards (WHO, 2006) are : Height-for-age, Weight-for-height and Weight-for-age. Each of the four nutritional status indicators expressed in terms of standard deviations from the median (Z-scores) of the reference population was used to assess the prevalence of stunting ( height for age < -2SD), wasting ( weight for height <-2SD) , underweight ( weight for age <-2SD ) and overweight (weight for height more than +2SD). .

A total of 265 children under five years were in included in the survey. As shown in Table 1, among all children in the age group 0–59 months, 23.7 percent were stunted, 9.3 percent wasted and 23.0 percent were underweight (Table1) . Severe stunting was seen among 5.1 percent of the total group, with the comparable figures for severe wasting and severe underweight being 1.6 percent and 6.1 percent respectively. There were 1.6.percent of children with weight for height values more than +2 SD.

Numbers of children within sub groups are relatively low, thus posing limitations in making comparisons.

The prevalence of stunting ( height for age <-2 SD) was high during the first six months of life and in the third year of life. Prevalence of underweight show a similar pattern.

The percentage of children with wasting and underweight were higher among males compared to females.

In general, a declining trend was seen in the prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight with increasing monthly household income and wealth quintiles, even though the pattern was not consistent. The prevalence of wasting and underweight decreased with increasing maternal educational levels.

Prevalence of severe stunting, was highest in the third year of life 12.5 percent), marginally higher among males (5.4 percent ) .

**Table1: Prevalence of malnutrition: stunting, wasting, overweight and underweight by background characteristics**

| Background characteristic | Height-for- age (%) | | Weight-for-height (%) | | | Weight-for-age (%) | | Total No of Children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | <-2SD | <-3SD | <-2SD | <-3SD | ≥+2SD | <-2SD | <-3SD | |
| **Age of child (months)** | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 22.2 | 3.7 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 17.2 | 6.9 | 29 |
| 6-11 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29 |
| 12-23 | 20.7 | 3.4 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 3.4 | 60 |
| 24-35 | 37.5 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 37.5 | 12.5 | 49 |
| 36-47 | 23.9 | 6.5 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.5 | 6.4 | 47 |
| 48-59 | 21.6 | 2.0 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.5 | 5.9 | 51 |
| **Sex of child** | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 24.8 | 5.4 | 10.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 22.7 | 5.3 | 134 |
| Female | 22.7 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 23.3 | 7.0 | 131 |
| **Sector** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 5.0 | 20 |
| Rural | 22.7 | 3.5 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 22.9 | 5.0 | 205 |
| Estate | 33.3 | 15.4 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 40 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 66.7 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 3 |
| Primary | 25.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 16 |
| Secondary | 22.2 | 4.8 | 12.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 26.6 | 7.8 | 65 |
| Passed O' Level | 24.4 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 18.7 | 5.5 | 92 |
| Higher | 22.6 | 3.8 | 13.0 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 27.8 | 5.6 | 55 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 23.9 | 6.5 | 9.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 23.7 | 5.8 | 141 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 25.0 | 10.0 | 12.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 34.1 | 9.8 | 41 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 14.8 | 3.7 | 27 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 7.7 | 40 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 15 |
| **Wealth index quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 22.6 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 24.2 | 3.2 | 62 |
| Second | 30.8 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 6.1 | 67 |
| Middle | 17.5 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 19.6 | 3.6 | 58 |
| Fourth | 25.0 | 2.3 | 17.4 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 26.1 | 10.9 | 47 |
| Richest | 20.7 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 19.4 | 9.7 | 31 |
| **Overall** | 23.7 | 5.1 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 23.0 | 6.1 | 265 |

### 2.2. Anaemia in children

The haemoglobin levels of 231 children in the age group 6–59 months were assessed using the 'haemocue 'method (cut off point - Hb <11.4 gms % due to altitude adjustment) . As shown in Table 2 the prevalence of anaemia in this group was 21.2 percent, with the highest percentage during the latter half of infancy (63.0 percent), and declining with increasing age, with the 48–59 months age group showing the lowest prevalence ( 9.8 percent). Male children showed a marginally higher prevalence( 22.1 percent) than females( 20.3 percent).

### Table 2: Prevalence of anaemia among children 6-59 months of age by background characteristics

| Background characteristic | % of children with Anaemia (Hb<11.0g/dl)* | Number of Children who were investigated for Hb |
|---|---|---|
| **Age of child (months)** | | |
| 6-11 | 63.0 | 27 |
| 12-23 | 27.6 | 58 |
| 24-35 | 12.5 | 48 |
| 36-47 | 10.6 | 47 |
| 48-59 | 9.8 | 51 |
| **Sex of child** | | |
| Male | 22.1 | 113 |
| Female | 20.3 | 118 |
| **Sector** | | |
| Urban | 22.2 | 18 |
| Rural | 23.7 | 177 |
| Estate | 8.3 | 36 |
| **Mother's education** | | |
| No schooling | 0.0 | 3 |
| Primary | 13.3 | 15 |
| Secondary | 30.5 | 59 |
| Passed O' Level | 18.8 | 80 |
| Higher | 21.7 | 46 |
| **Monthly household income** | | |
| < 9,000 | 21.0 | 124 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 25.0 | 36 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 11.5 | 26 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 28.1 | 32 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 16.7 | 12 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Wealth index quintile** | | |
| Poorest | 14.8 | 54 |
| Second | 30.0 | 60 |
| Middle | 21.6 | 51 |
| Fourth | 27.5 | 40 |
| Richest | 3.8 | 26 |
| **Overall** | 21.2 | 231 |

### 2.3. Birth weight

The birth weights were obtained form the Child Health Development Records (CHDRs). This study included children born within the 5 years preceding the survey. Considering the newborns with a birth weight of less than 2500 grams as being low birth weight (LBW), the overall prevalence in the district was 22.6 percent (Table 3). Birth weight distribution by the current age of the child enables comparison of prevalence of LBW among different birth cohorts. There is no definite pattern observed except that the cohort aged between 48 – 59 months at the time of the study had the highest prevalence of LBW of 27.5 percent.

The prevalence was higher among female newborns than males. The prevalence in the estate sector ( 54.1 percent) was much higher than in other sectors. There was no consistent pattern in the prevalence with increasing levels of mother's education and with increasing income levels and wealth quintiles.

Mean birth weight for the total group was 2.81 ± 0.58 kg with no clear pattern observed between age groups, districts, maternal educational levels or in relation to income levels and levels of wealth quintiles.

### Table 3: Prevalence of low birth weight, and mean birth weight among children born in the 5 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics

| Background characteristic | Birth Weight | | | | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 2500g (%) | ≥ 2500g (%) | Mean (kg) | SD | |
| **Age of child (months)** | | | | | |
| 0-5 | 24.1 | 75.9 | 2.75 | .36 | 29 |
| 6-11 | 13.8 | 86.2 | 2.95 | .51 | 29 |
| 12-23 | 22.8 | 77.2 | 2.89 | .81 | 60 |
| 24-35 | 20.4 | 79.6 | 2.82 | .51 | 49 |
| 36-47 | 23.9 | 76.1 | 2.74 | .57 | 47 |
| 48-59 | 27.5 | 72.5 | 2.74 | .45 | 51 |
| **Sex of child** | | | | | |
| Male | 15.0 | 85.0 | 2.86 | .47 | 134 |
| Female | 30.5 | 69.5 | 2.76 | .67 | 131 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.0 | 95.0 | 3.09 | .42 | 20 |
| Rural | 18.6 | 81.4 | 2.86 | .56 | 205 |

| Background characteristic | Birth Weight | | | | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 2500g (%) | ≥ 2500g (%) | Mean (kg) | SD | |
| Estate | 54.1 | 45.9 | 2.38 | .53 | 40 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | |
| No schooling | - | 100.0 | 3.06 | .50 | 3 |
| Primary | 43.8 | 56.3 | 2.46 | .61 | 16 |
| Secondary | 19.0 | 81.0 | 2.87 | .49 | 65 |
| Passed O' Level | 20.7 | 79.3 | 2.87 | .70 | 92 |
| Higher | 24.1 | 75.9 | 2.82 | .45 | 55 |
| **Monthly household income (n=2592)** | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 26.1 | 73.9 | 2.75 | .66 | 141 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 9.8 | 90.2 | 2.97 | .43 | 41 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 25.9 | 74.1 | 2.76 | .60 | 27 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 20.5 | 79.5 | 2.88 | .36 | 40 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 26.7 | 73.3 | 2.83 | .48 | 15 |
| **Wealth index quintile** | | | | | |
| Poorest | 27.9 | 72.1 | 2.67 | .46 | 62 |
| Second | 24.6 | 75.4 | 2.68 | .51 | 67 |
| Middle | 17.5 | 82.5 | 2.97 | .81 | 58 |
| Fourth | 21.3 | 78.7 | 2.89 | .43 | 47 |
| Richest | 19.4 | 80.6 | 2.96 | .48 | 31 |
| **Overall** | 22.6 | 77.4 | 2.81 | .58 | 265 |

## 2.2. Nutritional status of women of 15-49 years

### 2.2.1. Non pregnant women ( using Body Mass Index )

A total of 265 non-pregnant women aged between 15 to 49 years, and with a child under 5 years age were included in the assessment of body mass index . As shown in Table 4., of this group , 23.7 percent had BMI less than 18.5, 19.8 percent with values between 25 and 29 (overweight ) and 4.3 percent, with BMI values 30 or above (obese).

The prevalence of underweight (BMI less than 18.5) was high in the 15 -19 age group ( 42.9 percent) with a substantial decline in the age groups 30-39 years ( 20.7 percent) and 40-49 years (15.4 percent). Of all non-pregnant women studied, 24.1 percent were either overweight or obese. This percentage increased with increasing age, most marked after 30 years of age.

There was no consistent pattern in the prevalence of low BMI with level of maternal education, income levels or wealth quintiles.

**Table 4: Distribution of non-pregnant women 15-49 years by BMI levels, by background characteristics**

| Background Characteristics | BMI category (%) | | | | Total women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Underweight (BMI<18.5) | Normal (BMI=18.5-24.9) | Overweight BMI=25.0-29.0) | Obese (BMI>30.0) | |
| **Age group (years)** | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7 |
| 20-29 | 27.7 | 51.8 | 16.1 | 4.5 | 115 |
| 30-39 | 20.7 | 51.7 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 92 |
| 40-49 | 15.4 | 50.0 | 15.4 | 19.2 | 28 |
| **Sector** | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.7 | 53.6 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 30 |
| Rural | 22.5 | 52.7 | 22.0 | 2.7 | 189 |
| Estate | 54.5 | 40.9 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 23 |
| **Women's education level** | | | | | |
| no schooling | 40.0 | 40.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 5 |
| primary | 28.6 | 50.0 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 14 |
| Secondary | 29.3 | 41.4 | 22.4 | 6.9 | 60 |
| Passed GCE (O/L) | 24.5 | 57.4 | 17.0 | 1.1 | 96 |
| Higher | 17.2 | 51.7 | 22.4 | 8.6 | 64 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 24.8 | 55.4 | 18.2 | 1.7 | 123 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 25.8 | 51.6 | 19.4 | 3.2 | 33 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 10.0 | 50.0 | 35.0 | 5.0 | 20 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 22.9 | 45.7 | 20.0 | 11.4 | 39 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 0.0 | 63.6 | 27.3 | 9.1 | 11 |
| **Wealth index quintiles** | | | | | |
| Poorest | 25.5 | 54.9 | 13.7 | 5.9 | 123 |
| Second | 32.7 | 54.5 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 33 |
| Middle | 28.8 | 40.4 | 28.8 | 1.9 | 20 |
| Fourth | 9.1 | 59.1 | 22.7 | 9.1 | 39 |
| Richest | 20.0 | 50.0 | 23.3 | 6.7 | 11 |
| **Overall** | 24.1 | 51.7 | 19.8 | 4.3 | 242 |

**Pregnant women ( using Mid Upper Arm Circumference ( MUAC)**

Nutritional status of 23 pregnant women were assessed using MUAC. Of this group, 21.7 percent of the women were found to be undernourished.

**Anaemia in women**

Three groups of women were included in this component of the study : I). pregnant women(23) ii.) lactating women(108) iii.) all non pregnant women including lactating women(229) .

As shown in Table 5, the overall prevalence of anaemia among the pregnant women was 21.7 percent among lactating women, the overall prevalence was 17.6 percent, lower than among the pregnant women. The lowest prevalence was among the non pregnant women, 16.6 percent.

Comparisons between subgroups was not possible due to limited numbers.

**Table 5 Prevalence of Anaemia*, among i) pregnant women, ii). lactating women and iii). All non-pregnant women by background characteristics**

| background characteristic | Pregnant | | Lactating | | All Non-pregnant | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent | Total No of Women | Percent | Total No of Women | Percent | Total No of Women |
| **Age group (years)** | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 1 | 28.6 | 7 |
| 20-29 | 33.3 | 12 | 13.3 | 60 | 14.7 | 109 |
| 30-39 | 12.5 | 8 | 19.5 | 41 | 15.1 | 86 |
| 40-49 | 0.0 | 1 | 40.0 | 5 | 26.9 | 26 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.0 | 20 | 33.3 | 3 | 10.7 | 28 |
| Rural | 33.3 | 3 | 15.5 | 97 | 14.5 | 179 |
| Estate | - | - | 37.5 | 8 | 40.9 | 22 |
| **Women's education level** | | | | | | |
| no schooling | 0.0 | 1 | 50.0 | 4 | 40.0 | 5 |
| primary | 0.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 5 | 21.4 | 14 |
| Secondary | 75.0 | 4 | 14.7 | 34 | 19.3 | 57 |
| Passed GCE (O/L) | 15.4 | 13 | 19.0 | 42 | 16.5 | 91 |
| Higher | 0.0 | 4 | 15.0 | 20 | 10.3 | 58 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 23.1 | 13 | 17.7 | 62 | 21.4 | 117 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 50.0 | 2 | 28.6 | 14 | 23.3 | 30 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 33.3 | 3 | 0.0 | 8 | 0.0 | 19 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 0.0 | 3 | 22.2 | 18 | 13.2 | 38 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 5 | 9.1 | 11 |

| background characteristic | Pregnant | | Lactating | | All Non-pregnant | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent | Total No of Women | Percent | Total No of Women | Percent | Total No of Women |
| **Wealth quintile of household** | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 50.0 | 2 | 26.1 | 23 | 26.5 | 49 |
| Second | 16.7 | 6 | 18.5 | 27 | 16.7 | 54 |
| Middle | 20.0 | 5 | 3.8 | 26 | 11.5 | 52 |
| Fourth | 16.7 | 6 | 25.0 | 20 | 16.7 | 42 |
| Richest | 25.0 | 4 | 16.7 | 12 | 9.4 | 32 |
| **Overall** | 21.7 | 23 | 17.6 | 108 | 16.6 | 229 |

## All tables included in this section are given in Annex

## 2.3. Childhood Illnesses

### 2.3.1. Respiratory illness

Respondents were asked whether their children less than five years of age had one or more symptoms related to respiratory illness (cough, rapid or difficult breathing) during the period of 2 weeks preceding the survey. A child who was having cough with rapid or difficult breathing, was identified as having had symptoms of respiratory illness. Among the total group, 17.4 percent reported to have had symptoms related to respiratory illness during the specified period (Table A 1).

### 2.3.2. Diarrhoea

The respondents were asked whether their children under five years had experienced an episode of diarrhea during the two weeks preceding the survey. (Diarrhoea was defined as three or more loose or watery stools per day or blood in stool). If the child had diarrhea, information on giving oral dehydration fluid using the packet 'Jeewani' during the episode of diarrhoea, was inquired into. Of the total group, 3.4 percent of children who reported to have had diarrhea during the specified period. Of them, 33.36 percent were given "Jeewani" .

## 2.4. Dietary intake and feeding practices

### 2.4.1. Breastfeeding practices

Percentage of children less than 24 months years of age who were ever breastfed, currently breastfed and started breastfeeding within one hour / one day of birth are given in Table A 2 . All children were ' ever breastfed'. Of them, 93.2 percent were breast fed within the first hour of birth and 97.3 percent were currently breast fed , given breast milk in the previous 24 hours .

### 2.4.2. Complementary feeding and bottle-feeding practices

As shown in Table A 2, all children 6-8 months were given breast milk and solid / semi solid foods. In the total sample, 30.3 percent of infants under 24 months had been bottle fed.

### 2.4.3. Food Consumption among children in the age group 6 – 59 months

Food consumption pattern was based on the information about the food items given to children aged 6 – 59 months on the day preceding the interview. Ten different food items were included in this analysis. Table A 3 shows the percentage of children in this age group who were given the food items within the preceding 24 hours, by background characteristics.

For the total sample, 98.3 percent of the children were given grains/roots/tubers, while 70 to 80 percent were given vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, and meat fish/ poultry/ organ meats. Proportions of children who received eggs (18.6 percent) and dairy products ( 39.4 percent) were low. Foods cooked with oil or fat were given to 55.5 percent of children and 26.7 percent had been given

fortified food (commercially available cereals) with a much higher percentage (76.7 percent) having been given sugary food (chocolates, sweets, candies, cakes, biscuits etc.).

### 2.4.4. Dietary diversity

Dietary diversity is based on the premise that more diverse diets are more likely to provide adequate levels of a range of nutrients.

**Individual dietary diversity score for children aged 6-59 months**

In this study, individual dietary diversity score for children aged 6 – 59 months was assessed. ( according to FANTA[4]) . As shown in Table A 4, for all children in this age group, the IDDS was 5.0 (SD =1.5) .

The dietary diversity score of children aged 6-59 in the households belonging to the highest wealth quintile was used as a "target to be achieved" based on the assumption that poorer households will diversify their food consumption practices as incomes rise, and thereby attempting to follow the consumption pattern of wealthier households. Table A 4 shows the IDDS among children in the highest wealth quintile was 4.9 Based on this value, the percentage of children yet to achieve the target was assessed. This percentage was 59.7 for the total sample. The percentage decreased with increasing income categories and wealth quintiles. .

Information on Minimum meal frequency, minimum dietary diversity and minimum acceptable diet for children aged 6-23 months are given in Table A 5.

## 2.5. Care Practices

Care practices were studied in relation to activities on early childhood development including promoting early learning at household level, practices related to play activities, early childhood education, school enrolment. The age group to be included in the different components in the study of care practices varied, depending on the relevance.

### 2.5.1. Promoting early learning at household level

As shown in Table A 6, the average number of' education related activities' undertaken by the children was 5.4. For 92.2 percent of children, an adult was engaged in more than three activities that promoted early learning, during the 3 days preceding the survey. Considering the children under 5 years of age, 12.2 percent were looked after by a child under the age of 10 years, during the week preceding the interview.

### 2.5.2. Childhood education

As shown in Table A 7, of the children aged 36-59 months,75.3 percent had attended an early childhood educational programme and 98.9 percent of the children who have completed 5 years by 31st January 2009 were enrolled in grade 1 and100 percent of all children 5-10 years of age were attending Primary School ( Table A 8 ).

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[4] *Anne Swindale & Paula Bilinsky Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) for Measurement of Household Food Access: Indicator Guide VERSION 2 September 2006*

Information related to play items and child labour are given in Tables A 9 and A 10 respectively.

## 2.6. Use of health services

### 2.6.1. Attendance at Child Welfare Clinic

As shown in Table A 11, 96.7 percent of the children under 5 years had received care at a Child Welfare Clinic (CWC) and 94.8 percent of the children had their Child Health Development Records (CHDRs) with them at the time of interview . Of the mothers who attended the child welfare clinics, 96.7, 94.8 and 91.8 percent received advice on growth, nutrition and early childhood development respectively. Of this group, 7.7 percent of children aged 6-59 months had received at least one packet of thriposha in the previous month.

### 2.6.2. Vitamin A supplementation for children

Of the group, 80.2 percent of children who had completed 9 months of age had received a mega dose of vitamin with the percentage of children who received a vitamin A mega dose at 18 months, 36 months being 93.6,89.7 and 81.2 percent respectively. Considering all children aged 36 months and over 80.2 percent had been given 3 mega doses of Vitamin A (Table A 12). .

### 2.6.3. Source of medical care for common childhood illnesses

Source of medical care for those children who reported diarrhoea / respiratory symptoms within the 2 weeks preceding the interview was considered under services provided by the government sector, private sector and other sectors. As shown in Table A 13 , 49.1 percent of the total group used services from the government sector, 46.4 percent from the private sector and 4.5 percent from other sectors.

### 2.6.4. Use of services at antenatal clinics

A total of 91.3 percent of the pregnant mothers had attended antenatal clinics regularly as shown in Table A 14 . Of the mothers who attended the ANC, 95.5 percent received iron tablets of whom 95.5. percent used them daily.

### 2.6.5. Food and nutrient supplementation for women

The two main nutrition supplementation programmes aimed at pregnant women are the provision of a food basket ("poshana malla" ) through the Samurdhi programme implemented by the : Ministry of Samurdhi and Poverty Alleviation and the Thriposha programme implemented by the Ministry of Health care and Nutrition. Of all pregnant mothers, 55.6 percent received Thriposaha and 27.8 percent had received "poshana malla" (Table A 14).

Of the lactating mothers with a child under 6 months of age, 87.0 percent had received "thriposha" (Table A 15) and vitamin A mega dose has been given to 74.1 percent, after childbirth.

### *2.6.6. Samurdhi* beneficiaries

In the households included in the study, there were a total of 109 non pregnant, non lactating women in the age group 15 – 49 years. Of this group, 21.3 percent received *Samurdhi* benefits , being members of households that were beneficiaries under the *Samurdhi* programme. ( Table A 16). in rural and 6.2 percent in the estate sectors. As would be expected, the percentage of *Samurdhi* recipients was high

Percentage beneficiaries among the pregnant women and lactating women were 28.0 percent and 34.59 percent respectively.

## 2.7. Water and Sanitation

### 2.7.1. Use of improved water sources

As shown in Table A 17, 59.8 percent of the households had improved sources of water. The households with piped water inside the dwelling increased with increasing wealth quintiles, from 3.1 percent in the lowest quintile to 63.5 percent in the highest quintile. A similar increase was seen as the income increases. About 84.3 percent of the households used any one of the appropriate water treatment methods to treat their drinking water with boiling being the most frequently used method, practiced by 84.8 percent of the households included in the study (Table A 18). The percentage of households that used boiling as a method of making water safe, increased from the lowest wealth quintile to the highest. In some households, more than one method was used

#### 2.7.2. Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal

Use of flush toilets connected to sewage systems, or septic tanks was considered as sanitary means of excreta disposal. As shown in Table A 19, the percentage of households using sanitary means of excreta disposal was 95.7 percent There is an increasing pattern of use is seen with the increase in household wealth index, ranging from 84.4 percent in the poorest to 98.8 percent in the richest.

#### 2.7.3. Use of improved water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal

Table A 20 shows the distribution of households that use both improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal. For the district sample, 57.9 percent of households reported used both improved water source and sanitary means of excreta disposal. The percentage of households that had both facilities increased with increasing levels of income and levels of wealth quintiles.

Information on the time consumed to collect water and the person collecting water are given in TAblkes A 21 and A 22 respectively.

## 2.8. Food Security and Coping Strategies

### 2.8.1. Household food consumption

The food items consumed by households were grouped into 11 categories based on the FAO classification of food groups with some modifications to include coconut and sugar separately. These food groups were used in assessing the food consumption pattern as shown in Tables A 23 and A 24 .

Table A 23 provides information on food items consumed within 24 hours preceding the survey. Consumption of rice and rice products, coconuts and sugar was nearly 100 percent and consistent across all sub groups studied. Bread and wheat products were consumed by 53.7 percent of all households.
Only 55.6 percent of households consumed nuts/pulses. Of all households, 72.6 percent consumed meat/ poultry/ fish or dry fish, and this percentage showed a marked increase with increasing income and wealth categories. Consumption of eggs was low , 21.7 percent. A total of 72.1percent of households consumed fruits. An increasing trend of consumption of fruits was seen with increasing levels of income and higher wealth quintiles.

The percentages of households that consumed milk and milk products was 89.9. Consumption of oils and fats were96.1 percent and was high across most strata.

Information on the consumption of different foods for at least 5 days during the week preceding the survey is shown in Table A 24. This information indicated the consistency of consumption of the foods and shows important differences from the Table A. 23, which focused on the consumption pattern during the 24 hours preceding the survey.

Similar to the 24-hour consumption pattern, rice, coconut and sugar were consumed by more than 95 percent of the households. However, the consumption of food groups such as bread and wheat products, nuts and pulses, fruits, meat/poultry/fish and dry fish, eggs, and milk/dairy products were markedly lower during the 7-day period.

Table A 25 provides information on the household members who consume three or more main meals a day.

### 2.8.2. Household dietary diversity

Household dietary diversity score (HDDS) is a proxy measure of households consuming a variety of food indicating a nutritionally 'satisfactory' diet and the method used to make this assessment is given in Table A 26 . This table indicates that the mean HDDS for the total group was 9.0 (SD 1.6). The values ranged from 6.9. in the lowest wealth quintile to 9.0 n the highest.

The HDDS obtained by the households in the highest wealth quintile category (8.4) was taken as the 'target ' to be achieved and the percentage of households yet to achieve the target was calculated. For the total sample, the percentage of households yet to achieve the target was 74.2 .The percentage showed a consistent decline with increasing income and wealth quintiles.

### 2.8.3. Expenditure on food and other goods and services

Study of broad categories under which household expenditure for a one-month period showed that considering all households included in the study, 27.1 percent of the total household monthly income was spent on food, and 67.2 percent on other goods and services (Table A 27).

Proportion of households by type of food groups by source is given in Table A 28. Food availability at household, food stocks and food aid are given in tables A 29, 30 and 31 respectively.

## 2.8.4.Coping Strategies

During the periods when there were limitations in food availability, different coping strategies were adopted by households (Table A 32 ). Use of such strategies during the month preceding the survey was studied paying attention to the frequency of practice. Of the total number of households, 51.5 percent had adopted one or more coping strategies. Of them, more of the households adopted food related coping strategies compared to non-food coping strategies.

The common strategies adopted were: to rely on less preferred food ( 46.5 percent) and purchased food on credit (46.1percent). Between 20-25 percent, had borrowed food or reduced meal size. The main non-food strategies adopted were : borrowing money from relatives/neighbours (26.8 percent), pawning jewellary (23.4 percent) and using savings (23.6 percent).

The distribution of the households that adopted a specific food-related coping strategy by background characteristics is shown in Table A 33. The number of households in the sub categories are small, leading to inability of drawing conclusions

Taking loans is a commonly adopted strategy to cope with difficult situations, whether it be food related or not. As shown in Table A 34, 34.4 percent of households had taken loans within the preceding month which were used for: purchase food (33.5 percent), income generation activities (26.0 percent)and repair damaged house ( 16.0 percent).

### 2.8.5. Food insecurity

A state of food insecurity exists when nutritionally adequate and safe foods are not readily available or there is inability to acquire acceptable foods**.** In this study, food insecurity levels were determined according to the method described by the World Food Programme (WFP), given in annex 2..

#### Household food consumption adequacy score (HFCAS)

As shown in Table A 35, the mean HFCAS for all households was 62.6(SD=17.1). The scores differed between sectors, highest in the urban sector,71.7 and lowest in the rural sector, 61.2 with the value for the estate sector being 63.9. Study of HFCAS categories indicates that 0. 2 percent of the households had poor food consumption, 6.1percent were borderline and 93.8 percent , had adequate food consumption. .

### Food insecurity categories

Food insecurity levels obtained by cross-tabulating food access categories ( as indicated by percentage expenditure on food) and food consumption categories for households with a child aged less than 5 years (n= 243) are presented in Table 36. Of these households, 2.2 percent were found to be 'severely food insecure' with comparable percentages for 'moderately insecure' and 'secure' were 16.2 and 81.7 percent respectively.

In interpreting food insecurity, the two categories, moderately and severely food insecure categories were considered together. There were no food insecure households in the urban sector. The percentage of secure households increased with increasing number of members in the household from 63.6 percent in households with 1-2 persons to 89.5 percent in those with 7 or more (Table A 37).

Considering the key socio-economic indicators included in this study, the marked influences such indicators have on food insecurity is clearly shown. There was a consistent upward trend in the percentage of food secure households, with increasing level of education of the head of the household and increasing income

levels and wealth quintiles. However, these observations have to be interpreted with caution as numbers in some of the such categories are small.

## Childhood Illnesses

### Table A 1 : Percentage of under-5 children who reported symptoms of respiratory illness and diarrhoea by background characteristics

| background characteristic | Total number of children | % reported symptoms of | | Total No. of children reported Diarrhoea | % Given *Jeewanee* * |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Respiratory illness | Diarrhoea | | |
| **Age of child (months)** | | | | | |
| <6 | 29 | 10.3 | 3.4 | 1 | 100.0 |
| 6-11 | 29 | 20.7 | 3.4 | 1 | 100.0 |
| 12-23 | 60 | 23.3 | 1.7 | 1 | 100.0 |
| 24-35 | 49 | 16.3 | 2.0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| 36-47 | 47 | 17.0 | 8.5 | 4 | 0.0 |
| 48-59 | 51 | 13.7 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| **Sex of child** | | | | | |
| Male | 134 | 14.9 | 1.5 | 2 | 100.0 |
| Female | 131 | 19.8 | 5.3 | 7 | 60.0 |
| **Sector** | | | | | |
| Urban | 20 | 20.0 | 5.0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 205 | 18.5 | 3.4 | 7 | 60.0 |
| Estate | 40 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 1 | 100.0 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | |
| No schooling | 3 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Primary | 16 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Secondary | 65 | 24.6 | 4.6 | 3 | 100.0 |
| Passed O' Level | 92 | 14.1 | 4.3 | 4 | 66.7 |
| Higher | 55 | 9.1 | 1.8 | 1 | 0.0 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 141 | 22.0 | 3.5 | 5 | 50.0 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 41 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 27 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 40 | 22.5 | 10.0 | 4 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 15 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |

| background characteristic | Total number of children | % reported symptoms of | | Total No. of children reported Diarrhoea | % Given *Jeewanee* * |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Respiratory illness | Diarrhoea | | |
| Poorest | 62 | 22.6 | 1.6 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Second | 67 | 19.4 | 3.0 | 2 | 50.0 |
| Middle | 58 | 15.5 | 3.4 | 2 | 50.0 |
| Fourth | 47 | 12.8 | 4.3 | 2 | 100.0 |
| Richest | 31 | 12.9 | 6.5 | 2 | 100.0 |
| **Overall** | 265 | 17.4 | 3.4 | 9 | 66.7 |

# Dietary Intake and Feeding Practices

**Table A 2: Infant and young child feeding practices by background characteristics.**

| background characteristic | Percent | | | | | | No. of children under 2 year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ever breastfed | Currently breastfed | Initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth* | initiated breastfeeding within one day of birth | Introduced complementary food among infants 6-8 months | bottle-fed | |
| **Age of child in months** | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 29 |
| 6-11 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 0.0 | 34.5 | 29 |
| 12-23 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 88.0 | 96.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 60 |
| **Sex of child** | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 97.6 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 24.6 | 66 |
| Female | 100.0 | 96.9 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 37.5 | 52 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 6 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 98.4 | 93.8 | 96.9 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 96 |
| Estate | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 16 |
| **Maternal education** | | | | | | | |
| no schooling | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 |
| Primary | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 7 |
| Secondary | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 28 |
| Passed GCE (O/L) | 100.0 | 96.8 | 93.5 | 96.8 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 44 |
| Higher | 100.0 | 93.8 | 87.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 24 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 57 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 20 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 38.5 | 13 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 75.0 | 91.7 | 0.0 | 52.9 | 18 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 10 |
| **Wealth quintile of household** | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 100.0 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 23 |
| Second | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 41.4 | 31 |
| Middle | 100.0 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 25 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 25 |
| Richest | 100.0 | 88.9 | 77.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 64.3 | 14 |
| **Overall** | 100.0 | 97.3 | 93.2 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 30.3 | 118 |

**Table A 3 : Percentage of children aged 6-59 months, who were given different food items on the day preceding the interview, by background characteristics**

| background characteristic | Grains/Roots/Tubers | Legume/Nuts | Vit A rich fruits and vegetables | Other fruits and vegetables | Dairy product/Milk / yogurt/ cheese* | Eggs | Meat/fish/Poultry/ organ meats | Food cooked with oil or Fat | Fortified Food | Sugary Food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age of child in months** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-11 | 96.6 | 65.5 | 79.3 | 72.4 | 24.1 | 24.1 | 51.7 | 44.8 | 34.5 | 75.9 |
| 12-23 | 98.3 | 66.7 | 88.3 | 71.7 | 31.7 | 15.0 | 70.0 | 51.7 | 38.3 | 76.7 |
| 24-35 | 98.0 | 46.9 | 87.8 | 65.3 | 42.9 | 26.5 | 59.2 | 61.2 | 18.4 | 79.6 |
| 36-47 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 85.1 | 78.7 | 55.3 | 17.0 | 66.0 | 70.2 | 25.5 | 85.1 |
| 48-59 | 98.0 | 64.7 | 86.3 | 74.5 | 39.2 | 13.7 | 66.7 | 47.1 | 17.6 | 66.7 |
| **Sex of child** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 98.3 | 65.5 | 85.3 | 73.3 | 45.7 | 16.4 | 64.7 | 61.2 | 28.4 | 77.6 |
| Female | 98.3 | 60.8 | 86.7 | 71.7 | 33.3 | 20.8 | 63.3 | 50.0 | 25.0 | 75.8 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 55.6 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 66.7 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 38.9 | 22.2 | 83.3 |
| Rural | 97.8 | 67.0 | 91.2 | 72.0 | 36.8 | 16.5 | 65.4 | 59.9 | 31.3 | 73.6 |
| Estate | 100.0 | 47.2 | 61.1 | 69.4 | 38.9 | 30.6 | 38.9 | 41.7 | 5.6 | 88.9 |
| **Maternal education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| no schooling | 100.0 | | 66.7 | | | | 66.7 | 66.7 | | 66.7 |
| primary | 100.0 | 66.7 | 60.0 | 86.7 | 46.7 | 26.7 | 40.0 | 46.7 | 20.0 | 73.3 |
| Secondary | 100.0 | 50.8 | 89.8 | 66.1 | 33.9 | 20.3 | 57.6 | 50.8 | 32.2 | 76.3 |
| Passed GCE (O/L) | 95.2 | 65.1 | 84.3 | 75.9 | 31.3 | 13.3 | 62.7 | 54.2 | 26.5 | 74.7 |
| Higher | 100.0 | 87.2 | 97.9 | 74.5 | 57. | 19.1 | 87.2 | 63.8 | 29.8 | 72.3 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 98.4 | 56.3 | 88. | 69.0 | 34.1 | 15.1 | 57.9 | 50.0 | 27.0 | 72.2 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 97.3 | 62.2 | 81.1 | 67.6 | 37.8 | 8.1% | 62.2 | 64.9 | 32.4 | 83.8 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 100.0 | 65.4 | 80.8 | 88.5 | 26.9 | 34.6 | 73.1 | 50.0 | 26.9 | 69.2 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 97.0 | 87.9 | 84.8 | 66.7 | 60.6 | 36.4 | 72.7 | 63.6 | 15.2 | 87.9 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 100.0 | 61.5 | 92.3 | 100.0 | 69.2 | 7.7 | 84.6 | 76.9 | 38.5 | 84.6 |
| **Wealth quintile of household** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 98.1 | 53.7 | 87.0 | 57.4 | 25.9 | 14.8 | 55.6 | 46.3 | 18.5 | 70.4 |
| Second | 98.4 | 61.3 | 74.2 | 82.3 | 38.7 | 17.7 | 59.7 | 51.6 | 19.4 | 79.0 |
| Middle | 98.1 | 57.7 | 94.2 | 73.1 | 34.6 | 9.6 | 59.6 | 53.8 | 28.8 | 82.7 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 75.6 | 90.2 | 78.0 | 43.9 | 31.7 | 75.6 | 61.0 | 46.3 | 70.7 |
| Richest | 96.3 | 77.8 | 88.9 | 70.4 | 70.4 | 25.9 | 81.5 | 77.8 | 25.9 | 81.5 |

| background characteristic | Grains/Roots/Tubers | Legume/Nuts | Vit A rich fruits and vegetables | Other fruits and vegetables | Dairy product/Milk / yogurt/ cheese* | Eggs | Meat/fish/Poultry/ organ meats | Food cooked with oil or Fat | Fortified Food | Sugary Food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Overall** | 98.3 | 63.1 | 86.0 | 72.5 | 39.4 | 18.6 | 64.0 | 55.5 | 26.7 | 76.7 |

**(*Breast milk was not included)**

## Table A 4 : Individual dietary diversity score in children (IDDS) according to background characteristics fro children 6 – 59 months

| Background characteristic | IDDS (range 0-8) | | % of individuals yet to achieve the target | Total number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | SD | | |
| **Age of child in months** | | | | |
| 6-11 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 65.5 | 19 |
| 12-23 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 61.7 | 37 |
| 24-35 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 61.2 | 30 |
| 36-47 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 48.9 | 23 |
| 48-59 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 62.7 | 32 |
| **Sex of child** | | | | |
| Male | 5.1 | 1.5 | 50.9 | 59 |
| Female | 4.9 | 1.4 | 68.3 | 82 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 5.4 | 1.3 | 44.4 | 8 |
| Rural | 5.1 | 1.5 | 54.9 | 100 |
| Estate | 4.3 | 1.1 | 91.7 | 33 |
| **Maternal education** | | | | |
| no schooling | 3.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3 |
| Primary | 4.7 | .8 | 86.7 | 13 |
| Secondary | 4.7 | 1.4 | 71.2 | 42 |
| Passed GCE (O/L) | 4.8 | 1.6 | 62.7 | 52 |
| Higher | 5.9 | 1.1 | 29.8 | 14 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 69.8 | 88 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 56.8 | 21 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 53.8 | 14 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 36.4 | 12 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 38.5 | 5 |
| **Wealth quintile of household** | | | | |
| Poorest | 4.6 | 1.8 | 77.8 | 42 |
| Second | 4.9 | 1.3 | 69.4 | 43 |

| Background characteristic | IDDS (range 0-8) | | % of individuals yet to achieve the target | Total number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | SD | | |
| Middle | 4.9 | 1.6 | 63.5 | 33 |
| Fourth | 5.4 | 1.2 | 39.0 | 16 |
| Richest | 4.9 | 1.6 | 25.9 | 7 |
| **Overall** | 5.0 | 1.5 | 59.7 | 141 |

**Table A5: Minimum meal frequency, dietary diversity, and minimum acceptable diet in children 6-23 months, by background characteristics**

| Background characteristic | Minimum meal frequency | | Minimum Dietary diversity score, Mean (range 0-7) | % with minimal dietary diversity (≥4 groups) | Percentage of minimum acceptable diet | Total no. of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Breastfed | Non-Breastfed | | | | |
| **Age group in months** | | | | | | |
| 6-8 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 58.3 | 8.3 | 12 |
| 9-11 | 55.6 | 12.5 | 4.8 | 82.4 | 29.4 | 17 |
| 12-14 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 4.9 | 85.0 | 35.0 | 20 |
| 15-17 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 8 |
| 18-20 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 73.3 | 6.7 | 15 |
| 21-23 | 57.1 | 30.0 | 4.1 | 70.6 | 29.4 | 17 |
| **Sex of child** | | | | | | |
| Male | 59.1 | 15.4 | 4.4 | 72.9 | 25.0 | 48 |
| Female | 50.0 | 14.3 | 4.2 | 78.0 | 22.0 | 41 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 4 |
| Rural | 55.0 | 18.2 | 4.4 | 75.3 | 27.4 | 73 |
| Estate | 100.0 | 9.1 | 3.9 | 66.7 | 8.3 | 12 |
| **Maternal education** | | | | | | |
| no schooling | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Primary | 0.0 | 33.3 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 1 |
| Secondary | 62.5 | 14.3 | 4.3 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 6 |
| Passed GCE (O/L) | 42.9 | 14.3 | 4.2 | 71.4 | 20.0 | 22 |
| Higher | 57.1 | 11.1 | 5.3 | 93.8 | 25.0 | 35 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 34.8 | 10.5 | 4.2 | 76.2 | 16.7 | 42 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 71.4 | 11.1 | 3.9 | 56.3 | 18.8 | 16 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 75.0 | 12.5 | 4.6 | 75.0 | 16.7 | 12 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 75.0 | 28.6 | 4.9 | 90.9 | 36.4 | 11 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 100.0 | 25.0 | 4.8 | 87.5 | 62.5 | 8 |
| **Wealth quintile of household** | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 16.7 | 11.1 | 3.9 | 66.7 | 13.3 | 15 |
| Second | 58.3 | 7.1 | 4.3 | 76.9 | 19.2 | 26 |
| Middle | 50.0 | 27.3 | 4.3 | 73.7 | 21.1 | 19 |
| Fourth | 75.0 | 14.3 | 4.6 | 78.9 | 42.1 | 19 |
| Richest | 50.0 | 16.7 | 4.8 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 10 |
| **Overall** | 54.8 | 14.9 | 4.3 | 75.3 | 23.6 | 89 |

**Table A 6 : Participation of adult members in activities of children aged 2 to 5 years, and percentage of under 5 children cared for by a child <10 years, by background characteristics**

| Background characteristic | Household adult member involved | | father's involvement | | Total children 2- up to 5 years | % of children left under the care of <10 year old child in the past week | Total Children under 5 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean No. of activities | % of children with four or more activities | Mean No. of activities | % of children with at least one activity | | | |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | |
| 24-35 | 5.3 | 89.7 | 0.9 | 53.5 | 43 | 11.6 | 43 |
| 36-47 | 5.3 | 88.6 | 1.3 | 53.8 | 26 | 7.7 | 26 |
| 48-59 | 5.7 | 97.8 | 1.0 | 48.6 | 37 | 21.6 | 37 |
| **Sex of child** | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5.2 | 88.1 | 0.9 | 51.0 | 49 | 8.4 | 83 |
| Female | 5.6 | 95.7 | 1.2 | 52.6 | 57 | 16.0 | 81 |
| **Residence** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Urban | 5.9 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 50.0 | 8 | 18.2 | 11 |
| Rural | 5.4 | 90.5 | 0.8 | 52.0 | 98 | 11.8 | 153 |
| Estate | 5.5 | 94.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| **Maternal education** | | | | | | | |
| no schooling | 6.0 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| primary | 4.9 | 85.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 3 | 25.0 | 4 |
| Secondary | 5.6 | 93.5 | 1.2 | 53.6 | 28 | 8.0 | 50 |
| Passed GCE (O/L) | 5.2 | 88.4 | 0.9 | 46.5 | 43 | 8.3 | 60 |
| Higher | 5.6 | 96.4 | 1.0 | 56.3 | 16 | 16.7 | 30 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 5.4 | 94.2 | 1.1 | 57.6 | 33 | 15.9 | 44 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 5.4 | 88.9 | 1.2 | 69.2 | 13 | 9.1 | 22 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 5.5 | 92.9 | 0.8 | 44.4 | 18 | 10.3 | 29 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 5.4 | 90.9 | 1.4 | 34.4 | 32 | 11.1 | 54 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 5.3 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 77.8 | 9 | 14.3 | 14 |
| **Wealth quintile of household** | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 5.4 | 96.7 | 1.0 | 36.4 | 11 | 16.7 | 18 |
| Second | 5.0 | 80.6 | 1.0 | 63.2 | 19 | 12.5 | 24 |
| Middle | 5.8 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 36.8 | 19 | 14.7 | 34 |
| Fourth | 5.6 | 95.2 | 1.2 | 50.0 | 24 | 13.2 | 38 |
| Richest | 5.4 | 86.7 | 1.1 | 60.6 | 33 | 8.0 | 50 |

| Background characteristic | Household adult member involved | | father's involvement | | Total children 2- up to 5 years | % of children left under the care of <10 year old child in the past week | Total Children under 5 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean No. of activities | % of children with four or more activities | Mean No. of activities | % of children with at least one activity | | | |
| **Overall** | 5.4 | 92.2 | 1.1 | 51.9 | 106 | 12.2 | 164 |

**Table A 7 : Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who were attending an early childhood education programme, by background characteristics**

| Background characteristic | Percent attending Preschool or Daycare | Mean | SD | Total number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age group in months** | | | | |
| 36-47 | 61.4 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 44 |
| 48-59 | 88.9 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 45 |
| **Sex of child** | | | | |
| Male | 70.7 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 41 |
| Female | 79.2 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 48 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 72.7 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 11 |
| Rural | 78.1 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 64 |
| Estate | 64.3 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 14 |
| **Maternal education** | | | | |
| no schooling | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 |
| primary | 50.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 4 |
| Secondary | 86.4 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 22 |
| Passed GCE (O/L) | 70.0 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 30 |
| Higher | 77.3 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 22 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 72.7 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 44 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 78.6 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 14 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 83.3 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 12 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 66.7 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 15 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 3 |
| **Wealth quintile of household** | | | | |
| Poorest | 68.4 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 19 |
| Second | 63.6 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 22 |
| Middle | 86.4 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 22 |

| Background characteristic | Percent attending Preschool or Daycare | Mean | SD | Total number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fourth | 70.6 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 17 |
| Richest | 100.0 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 9 |
| **Overall** | 75.3 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 89 |

**Table A 8: Percentage of children 5-10 years of age attending Primary School, by background characteristics**

| background characteristic | Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending Primary School | No. of children of primary school age (5-10 years) | % entered Grade 1 | No. of Children Completed 5 yrs By 31st of Jan 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex of child** | | | | |
| Male | 98.7 | 18 | 98.7 | 18 |
| Female | 100.0 | 13 | 100.0 | 13 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 5 | 100.0 | 5 |
| Rural | 99.2 | 24 | 99.2 | 24 |
| Estate | 100.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 2 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 99.3 | 12 | 99.3 | 12 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 100.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 4 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 100.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 2 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| ≥ 32,000 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| **Wealth quintile of household** | | | | |
| Poorest | 97.3 | 11 | 97.3 | 11 |
| Second | 100.0 | 9 | 100.0 | 9 |
| Middle | 100.0 | 7 | 100.0 | 7 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 1 |
| Richest | 100.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 3 |
| **Overall** | 99.3 | 31 | 99.3 | 31 |

**Table A 9 : Use of different types of play items by children under 5 years of age, according to background characteristics**

| Background characteristic | percentage of children who play with: | | | | | Total number of children <5 year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | household objects | outdoor material | homemade toys | ready-made toys | 3 or more types of play items | |
| **Age group in months** | | | | | | |
| 24-35 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 74.4 | 79.5 | 94.9 | 39 |
| 36-47 | 90.9 | 97.7 | 84.1 | 97.7 | 90.9 | 44 |
| 48-59 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 45 |
| **Sex of child** | | | | | | |
| Male | 89.8 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 59 |
| Female | 100.0 | 98.6 | 84.1 | 88.4 | 97.1 | 69 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 92.9 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 14 |
| Rural | 94.7 | 100.0 | 81.1 | 94.7 | 95.8 | 95 |
| Estate | 94.7 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 63.2 | 94.7 | 19 |
| **Maternal education** | | | | | | |
| no schooling | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2 |
| Primary | 85.7 | 100.0 | 42.9 | 71.4 | 71.4 | 7 |
| Secondary | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 90.3 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Passed GCE (O/L) | 93.0 | 97.7 | 79.1 | 93.0 | 95.3 | 43 |
| Higher | 96.4 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 96.4 | 100.0 | 28 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 84.1 | 94.2 | 69 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 18 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 14 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 90.9 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 22 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 4 |
| **Wealth quintile of household** | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 93.3 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 96.7 | 30 |
| Second | 90.3 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 87.1 | 90.3 | 31 |
| Middle | 100.0 | 100.0 | 80.6 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 95.2 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 21 |
| Richest | 93.3 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 15 |
| **Overall** | 95.3 | 99.2 | 83.6 | 90.6 | 95.3 | 128 |

## Table A 10: Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour activities, and mean hours per week, by background characteristics

| Background characteristic | working outside household in the previous week | | | working outside household in the last year | | Total number of children aged 5-14 year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | paid work | unpaid work | mean hours per week | paid work | unpaid work | |

| Background characteristic | working outside household in the previous week | | | working outside household in the last year | | Total number of children aged 5-14 year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | paid work | unpaid work | mean hours per week | paid work | unpaid work | |
| **Age group in years** | | | | | | |
| 9-11 | 1.2 | 26.5 | 3.0 | 30.1 | 69.9 | 83 |
| 12-14 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 22.2 | 77.8 | 54 |
| **Sex of child** | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 80 |
| Female | 1.3 | 24.1 | 3.0 | 27.1 | 72.9 | 79 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 80.0 | 25 |
| Rural | 0.9 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 22.6 | 77.4 | 113 |
| Estate | 0.0 | 42.9 | 3.0 | 56.3 | 43.8 | 21 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 1.2 | 16.7 | 3.0 | 19.2 | 80.8 | 84 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 0.0 | 37.5 | 0.0 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 16 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 0.0 | 30.8 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 13 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 10 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6 |
| **Wealth quintile of household** | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 2.3 | 31.8 | 0.0 | 36.8 | 63.2 | 44 |
| Second | 0.0 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 90.0 | 41 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 72.4 | 32 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 83.3 | 22 |
| Richest | 0.0 | 35.0 | 0.0 | 36.8 | 63.2 | 20 |
| **Overall** | 0.6 | 22.0 | 3.0 | 26.1 | 73.9 | 159 |

**Table A 11: Percentage of children less than 5 years of age who received care at child welfare clinic, by background characteristics**

| background characteristic | | Availability of CHDR | Children Attended CWC | % of children whose mothers received advice on | | | % Received Thriposha* | Total No. of Children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | % | % | Growth | Nutritional status | ECCD | | |
| Age group in months | <6 | 89.7 | 88.0 | 72.7 | 77.3 | 77.3 | 0.0 | |
| | 6-11 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 78.6 | 80.8 | 20.7 | 29 |
| | 12-23 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 89.8 | 84.8 | 26.7 | 60 |
| | 24-35 | 98.0 | 97.8 | 93.6 | 83.0 | 84.8 | 14.3 | 49 |
| | 36-47 | 95.7 | 97.7 | 88.9 | 86.4 | 85.7 | 21.3 | 47 |
| | 48-59 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 85.1 | 17.6 | 51 |
| Sex of child | Male | 97.0 | 98.4 | 84.6 | 80.8 | 80.3 | 19.8 | 116 |
| | Female | 93.9 | 96.7 | 90.8 | 89.1 | 87.9 | 20.8 | 120 |
| Residence | Urban | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 18 |
| | Rural | 97.1 | 97.4 | 86.5 | 82.7 | 80.6 | 25.3 | 182 |
| | Estate | 85.0 | 97.5 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 91.4 | 5.6 | 36 |
| Maternal education** | no schooling | 100.0 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 3 |
| | primary | 100.0 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 81.3 | 78.6 | 0.0 | 15 |
| | Secondary | 93.8 | 98.4 | 71.4 | 65.1 | 63.5 | 27.1 | 59 |
| | Passed GCE (O/L) | 96.7 | 96.6 | 95.4 | 94.3 | 95.9 | 18.1 | 83 |
| | Higher | 98.2 | 98.0 | 92.0 | 90.0 | 89.6 | 23.4 | 47 |
| Monthly household income*** ( | up to 9000 | 94.3 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 81.3 | 80.0 | 17.5 | 126 |
| | 9000-13999 | 97.6 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 86.8 | 93.8 | 18.9 | 37 |
| | 14000-19999 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 88.5 | 11.5 | 26 |
| | 20000-31999 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 80.0 | 33.3 | 33 |
| | 32000 + | 93.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 38.5 | 13 |
| Wealth quintile of household | Poorest | 98.4 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 89.3 | 13.0 | 54 |
| | Second | 94.0 | 96.9 | 87.7 | 87.7 | 89.3 | 16.1 | 62 |
| | Middle | 93.1 | 98.2 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 73.1 | 28.8 | 52 |
| | Fourth | 95.7 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 91.1 | 85.7 | 19.5 | 41 |
| | Richest | 96.8 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 88.9 | 78.3 | 29.6 | 27 |
| **Overall** | | 95.5 | 97.6 | 87.6 | 84.7 | 83.8 | 20.3 | 236 |

**Table A 12: Percentage distribution of children who received Vitamin A mega dose supplement at 9, 18 and 36 months, by background characteristics**.

| background characteristic | | Children 9-59 months | | Children 18-59 months | | Children 36-59months | | | Of the children 36-59, percentage never received Vit A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of children | % received Vit A at 9 months | Number of children | % received Vit A at 18 months | Number of children | % received Vit A at 36 month | % received 3 doses of Vit A | |
| Sex of child | Male | 107 | 90.7 | 79 | 88.6 | 44 | 88.6 | 84.1 | 8.9 |
| | Female | 111 | 96.4 | 93 | 95.7 | 51 | 84.3 | 84.3 | 3.8 |
| Residence | Urban | 18 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 11 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 0.0 |
| | Rural | 169 | 94.1 | 128 | 93.0 | 70 | 88.6 | 85.7 | 5.6 |
| | Estate | 31 | 87.1 | 28 | 85.7 | 14 | 71.4 | 71.4 | 13.3 |
| Maternal education | no schooling | 3 | 100.0 | 3 | 33.3 | 1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| | primary | 14 | 85.7 | 12 | 83.3 | 5 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 40.0 |
| | Secondary | 55 | 89.1 | 43 | 95.3 | 24 | 87.5 | 79.2 | 4.0 |
| | Passed GCE (O/L) | 75 | 94.7 | 60 | 91.7 | 29 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 6.7 |
| | Higher | 44 | 97.7 | 32 | 96.9 | 25 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 4.0 |
| Monthly household income | up to 9000 | 115 | 93.9 | 95 | 91.6 | 48 | 85.4 | 83.3 | 8.0 |
| | 9000-13999 | 32 | 96.9 | 28 | 100.0 | 15 | 86.7 | 86.7 | 0.0 |
| | 14000-19999 | 25 | 88.0 | 18 | 94.4 | 12 | 91.7 | 83.3 | 0.0 |
| | 20000-31999 | 32 | 90.6 | 24 | 83.3 | 15 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 13.3 |
| | 32000 + | 13 | 100.0 | 6 | 100.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Wealth quintile of household | Poorest | 53 | 98.1 | 46 | 91.3 | 22 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 4.3 |
| | Second | 54 | 88.9 | 43 | 90.7 | 24 | 75.0 | 70.8 | 8.3 |
| | Middle | 46 | 89.1 | 36 | 91.7 | 22 | 90.9 | 86.4 | 8.7 |
| | Fourth | 39 | 94.9 | 27 | 96.3 | 17 | 82.4 | 82.4 | 5.9 |
| | Richest | 26 | 100.0 | 20 | 95.0 | 10 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 0.0 |
| **Overall** | | 218 | 93.6 | 172 | 92.4 | 95 | 86.3 | 84.2 | 6.2 |

**Table A 13 : Source of care provider for children who had diarrhoea or respiratory illness during 2 weeks preceding survey, by background characteristics**

| background characteristic | | Source of provider (%) | | | Number of children who had diarrhoea or respiratory illness in previous 2 weeks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Gov. sector | Private sector | Other | |
| Age of child in months | <6 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 9 |
| | 6-11 | 61.5 | 38.5 | 0.0 | 14 |
| | 12-23 | 63.0 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 29 |
| | 24-35 | 81.0 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 21 |
| | 36-47 | 64.3 | 28.6 | 7.1 | 22 |
| | 48-59 | 66.7 | 27.8 | 5.6 | 18 |
| Sex of child | Male | 63.8 | 31.9 | 4.3 | 55 |
| | Female | 69.8 | 30.2 | 0.0 | 58 |
| Residence | Urban | 75.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 8 |
| | Rural | 63.9 | 36.1 | 0.0 | 81 |
| | Estate | 75.0 | 20.0 | 5.0 | 24 |
| Mother's education | No schooling | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3 |
| | Primary | 77.8 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 11 |
| | Secondary | 81.5 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 24 |
| | Passed O' Level | 55.9 | 41.2 | 2.9 | 38 |
| | Higher | 53.3 | 46.7 | 0.0 | 23 |
| Monthly household income | up to 9000 | 75.9 | 22.4 | 1.7 | 60 |
| | 9000-13999 | 58.3 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 15 |
| | 14000-19999 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 10 |
| | 20000-31999 | 41.2 | 52.9 | 5.9 | 21 |
| | 32000 + | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 6 |
| Wealth quintile of household | Poorest | 89.3 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 29 |
| | Second | 71.4 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 37 |
| | Middle | 64.7 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 17 |
| | Fourth | 44.4 | 44.4 | 11.1 | 19 |
| | Richest | 33.3 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 11 |
| Overall | | 67.0 | 31.0 | 2.0 | 113 |

**Table A 14 : Percent of pregnant mothers who attended antenatal clinics, and who received "poshana malla", "thriposha" and Iron tablets, by background characteristics.**

| background characteristic | | Regular ANC Visits* | | "poshana malla", | | "thriposha" | | Iron tablets | | | Total No. of Pregnant women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent | Total No of Mothers | Percent | Total No of Mothers | Percent | Total No of Mothers | percent received tablets | Of the received, percent took daily | Total No of Mothers | |
| Residence | Urban | 94.7 | 19 | 27.8 | 18 | 83.3 | 18 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 19 | 20 |
| | Rural | 66.7 | 3 | 0.0 | 3 | 66.7 | 3 | 66.7 | 50.0 | 3 | 3 |
| | Estate | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maternal education | no schooling | 100.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 |
| | primary | 100.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Secondary | 50.0 | 4 | 25.0 | 4 | 50.0 | 4 | 75.0 | 100.0 | 4 | 4 |
| | Passed GCE (O/L) | 100.0 | 13 | 33.3 | 12 | 91.7 | 12 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 13 | 13 |
| | Higher | 100.0 | 3 | 0.0 | 4 | 75.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3 | 4 |
| Monthly household income | up to 9000 | 91.7 | 12 | 36.4 | 11 | 81.8 | 11 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 12 | 13 |
| | 9000-13999 | 100.0 | 2 | 50.0 | 2 | 50.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2 | 2 |
| | 14000-19999 | 66.7 | 3 | 0.0 | 3 | 66.7 | 3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3 | 3 |
| | 20000-31999 | 100.0 | 3 | 0.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3 | 3 |
| | 32000 + | 100.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 |
| Wealth quintile of household | Poorest | 100.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Second | 100.0 | 6 | 0.0 | 5 | 80.0 | 5 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 6 | 6 |
| | Middle | 80.0 | 5 | 20.0 | 5 | 80.0 | 5 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 5 | 5 |
| | Fourth | 83.3 | 6 | 20.0 | 5 | 60.0 | 5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6 | 6 |
| | Richest | 100.0 | 3 | 25.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3 | 4 |
| **Overall** | | 90.9 | 22 | 23.8 | 21 | 81.0 | 21 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 22 | 23 |

*(First visits were excluded)

**Table A 15: Percentage of lactating mothers who received "thriposha" and Vitamin A by background characteristics**

| background characteristic | | "thriposha" (child <6 months) | | Vitamin A mega dose (child <24 months) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent | Total No of Women | Percent | Total No of Women |
| Sector | Urban | 100.0 | 2 | 66.7 | 3 |
| | Rural | 84.2 | 19 | 89.6 | 48 |
| | Estate | 50.0 | 2 | 50.0 | 4 |
| Maternal education | no schooling | 0.0 | 0 | 100.0 | 1 |
| | primary | 100.0 | 1 | 33.3 | 3 |

| background characteristic | | "thriposha" (child <6 months) | | Vitamin A mega dose (child <24 months) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent | Total No of Women | Percent | Total No of Women |
| | Secondary | 83.3 | 6 | 86.7 | 15 |
| | Passed GCE (O/L) | 87.5 | 8 | 85.0 | 20 |
| | Higher | 83.3 | 6 | 92.9 | 14 |
| Monthly household income | up to 9000 | 76.9 | 13 | 90.0 | 30 |
| | 9000-13999 | 100.0 | 4 | 75.0 | 8 |
| | 14000-19999 | 100.0 | 1 | 71.4 | 7 |
| | 20000-31999 | 75.0 | 4 | 88.9 | 9 |
| | 32000 + | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 1 |
| Wealth quintile of household | Poorest | 75.0 | 8 | 92.3 | 13 |
| | Second | 75.0 | 4 | 76.9 | 13 |
| | Middle | 100.0 | 5 | 72.7 | 11 |
| | Fourth | 100.0 | 5 | 93.8 | 16 |
| | Richest | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 2 |
| **Overall** | | 82.6 | 23 | 85.5 | 55 |

**Table A 16 : "Samurdhi" beneficiaries" among women 15-49 years by background characteristics**

| background characteristic | | Pregnant | | Lactating | | Non-pregnant & non-lactating | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent | Total No of Women | Percent | Total No of Women | Percent | Total No of Women |
| Residence | Urban | 15.0 | 20 | 0.0 | 4 | 11.5 | 26 |
| | Rural | 0.0 | 3 | 10.7 | 103 | 18.6 | 86 |
| | Estate | 0.0 | 0 | 12.5 | 8 | 0.0 | 15 |
| Maternal education | no schooling | 100.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 1 |
| | primary | 100.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 5 | 11.1 | 9 |
| | Secondary | 0.0 | 4 | 11.4 | 35 | 32.0 | 25 |
| | Passed GCE (O/L) | 7.7 | 13 | 8.7 | 46 | 14.0 | 50 |
| | Higher | 0.0 | 4 | 8.7 | 23 | 4.9 | 41 |
| Monthly household income | up to 9000 | 23.1 | 13 | 13.4 | 67 | 23.2 | 56 |
| | 9000-13999 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 | 15 | 22.2 | 18 |
| | 14000-19999 | 0.0 | 3 | 11.1 | 9 | 9.1 | 11 |
| | 20000-31999 | 0.0 | 3 | 5.6 | 18 | 0.0 | 21 |
| | 32000 + | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.0 | 6 |

| background characteristic | | Pregnant | | Lactating | | Non-pregnant & non-lactating | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent | Total No of Women | Percent | Total No of Women | Percent | Total No of Women |
| Wealth quintile of household | Poorest | 0.0 | 2 | 20.0 | 25 | 34.6 | 26 |
| | Second | 16.7 | 6 | 7.1 | 28 | 13.3 | 30 |
| | Middle | 40.0 | 5 | 15.4 | 26 | 22.2 | 27 |
| | Fourth | 0.0 | 6 | 4.3 | 23 | 0.0 | 24 |
| | Richest | 0.0 | 4 | 0.0 | 13 | 0.0 | 20 |
| **Overall** | | 13.0 | 23 | 10.4 | 115 | 15.0 | 127 |

**Table A 17 : Distribution of households according to main source of drinking water, and households with improved source of water, by background characteristics**

| Background Characteristics | | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Improved sources | | | | | | | | Unimproved sources | Improved source of drinking water* |
| | | Piped into dwelling | Piped into yard or plot | Public tap /standpipe | Tubewell/ borehole | Protected well | Protected spring | Rainwater collection | Bottled water | | |
| Sector | Urban | 57.6 | 9.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 83.3 |
| | Rural | 15.0 | 13.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 11.6 | 13.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 42.6 | 57.4 |
| | Estate | 1.6 | 3.3 | 36.1 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.9 | 54.1 |
| Income group | < 9,000 | 5.8 | 12.0 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 49.7 | 50.3 |
| | 9,000 -13,999 | 25.8 | 16.5 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 66.0 |
| | 14,000 – 19,999 | 32.2 | 8.5 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 8.5 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.5 | 69.5 |
| | 20,000 – 31,999 | 38.5 | 8.8 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.5 | 72.5 |
| | ≥ 32,000 | 42.4 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 84.8 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 3.1 | 12.5 | 10.2 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 58.6 | 41.4 |
| | Second | 5.2 | 15.7 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 11.9 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 43.3 | 56.7 |
| | Middle | 10.3 | 14.5 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 10.3 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 43.0 | 57.0 |
| | Fourth | 27.8 | 8.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 18.3 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.7 | 71.3 |
| | Richest | 63.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 9.4 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 82.4 |
| **Overall** | | 18.2 | 11.8 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 11.2 | 12.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 40.2 | 59.8 |

**Table A 18 : Distribution of households according to drinking water treatment methods used, by background characteristics***

| Background Characteristics | | Water treatment method used in the household | | | | | | | | Appropriate water treatment method* | Total No of household |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | Boil | Add bleach/chlorine | Strain through a cloth | Use water filter | Solar disinfection | Let it stand and settle | Other | | |
| Sector | Urban | 6.1 | 92.4 | 13.6 | 22.7 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 92.4 | 66 |
| | Rural | 6.4 | 84.2 | 3.6 | 45.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 86.0 | 500 |
| | Estate | 14.8 | 82.0 | 1.6 | 29.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 82.0 | 61 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 17.2 | 67.2 | 0.0 | 43.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 67.2 | 342 |
| | Second | 6.0 | 84.3 | 5.2 | 47.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85.1 | 97 |
| | Middle | 5.5 | 90.9 | 4.8 | 43.6 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 92.1 | 59 |
| | Fourth | 3.5 | 90.4 | 6.1 | 39.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.0 | 91 |
| | Richest | 2.4 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 28.2 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.5 | 33 |
| Income group | < 9,000 | 10.2 | 78.1 | 4.4 | 44.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 79.2 | 128 |
| | 9,000 – 13,999 | 3.1 | 92.8 | 5.2 | 39.2 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 94.8 | 134 |
| | 14,000 – 19,999 | 1.7 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 33.9 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.3 | 165 |
| | 20,000 – 31,999 | 5.5 | 90.1 | 6.6 | 37.4 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.2 | 115 |
| | ≥ 32,000 | 3.0 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 45.5 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.0 | 85 |
| **Overall** | | 7.2 | 84.8 | 4.5 | 41.5 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 86.3 | 627 |

**Table A 19 : Distribution of household members according to type of toilet used by the household, by background characteristics**

| Background Characteristics | | Type of toilet facility used by household | | | | | Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal * | Number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Flush | Pit | Temporary | No toilet | Missing | | |
| Sector | Urban | 98.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 98.5 | 66 |
| | Rural | 95.4 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 95.4 | 500 |
| | Estate | 95.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 95.1 | 61 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 84.4 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 84.4 | 342 |
| | Second | 96.3 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.3 | 97 |
| | Middle | 99.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 59 |
| | Fourth | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 |
| | Richest | 98.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 98.8 | 33 |
| Income group | < 9,000 | 93.6 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 93.6 | 128 |
| | 9,000 – 13,999 | 96.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 96.9 | 134 |
| | 14,000 – 19,999 | 98.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 98.3 | 165 |
| | 20,000 – 31,999 | 98.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 98.9 | 115 |
| | ≥ 32,000 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| **Overall** | | 95.7 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 95.7 | 627 |

**Table A 20 : Distribution of households using both improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, by background characteristics**

| Background Characteristics | | Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water * | Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal ** | Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal | Number of household |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sector | Urban | 83.3 | 98.5 | 81.8 | 66 |
| | Rural | 57.4 | 95.4 | 55.6 | 500 |
| | Sector | 54.1 | 95.1 | 50.8 | 61 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 41.4 | 84.4 | 34.4 | 128 |
| | Second | 56.7 | 96.3 | 54.5 | 134 |
| | Middle | 57.0 | 99.4 | 57.0 | 165 |
| | Fourth | 71.3 | 100.0 | 71.3 | 115 |
| | Richest | 82.4 | 98.8 | 82.4 | 85 |
| Income group | < 9,000 | 50.3 | 93.6 | 47.7 | 342 |
| | 9,000 – 13,999 | 66.0 | 96.9 | 62.9 | 97 |
| | 14,000 – 19,999 | 69.5 | 98.3 | 69.5 | 59 |
| | 20,000 – 31,999 | 72.5 | 98.9 | 72.5 | 91 |
| | ≥ 32,000 | 84.8 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 33 |
| **Overall** | | 59.8 | 95.7 | 57.9 | 627 |

**Table A 21 :. Distribution of households according to duration to and from the source of drinking water, by background characteristics.**

| **Background Characteristics** | | **Time to source of drinking water** | | | | **Mean time to source of drinking water (excluding those on premises)** | **Number of households** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Water on premises** | **Less than 15 minutes** | **15 minutes to less than 30 minutes** | **More than 30 minutes** | | |
| Sector | Urban | 90.9 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 66 |
| | Rural | 59.8 | 27.6 | 8.0 | 3.4 | 10.9 | 500 |
| | Estate | 31.1 | 27.9 | 18.0 | 21.3 | 19.3 | 61 |
| Wealth | | | | | | | |

| Background Characteristics | | Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water * | | Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal ** | | Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal | Number of household |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| index quintiles | Poorest | 28.9 | 41.4 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 15.2 | 342 |
| | Second | 56.0 | 26.1 | 13.4 | 4.5 | 12.4 | 97 |
| | Middle | 59.4 | 27.9 | 8.5 | 2.4 | 10.2 | 59 |
| | Fourth | 78.3 | 16.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 8.6 | 91 |
| | Richest | 91.8 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 33 |
| Income group | < 9,000 | 44.7 | 34.8 | 11.7 | 7.3 | 12.6 | 128 |
| | 9,000 – 13,999 | 72.2 | 18.6 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 11.9 | 134 |
| | 14,000 – 19,999 | 83.1 | 10.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 165 |
| | 20,000 – 31,999 | 79.1 | 13.2 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 11.5 | 115 |
| | ≥ 32,000 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 85 |
| **Overall** | | 60.3 | 25.2 | 8.5 | 4.8 | 12.3 | 627 |

**%**

**Table A 22 Distribution of households according to the person collecting water used in the household, by background characteristics**

| Background Characteristics | | Person collecting drinking water | | | | | Number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adult man | Adult woman | Male child (under 15) | Female child (under 15) | Other | |
| Sector | Urban | 10.5 | 89.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66 |
| | Rural | 6.9 | 88.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 500 |
| | Estate | 10.4 | 87.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 61 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 6.2 | 90.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 128 |
| | Second | 12.3 | 80.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 134 |
| | Middle | 9.0 | 88.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 165 |
| | Fourth | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 115 |
| | Richest | 10.5 | 84.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 85 |
| Income group | < 9,000 | 7.8 | 87.4 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 342 |
| | 9,000 – 13,999 | 7.7 | 92.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97 |
| | 14,000 – 19,999 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59 |
| | 20,000 – 31,999 | 10.3 | 89.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91 |
| | ≥ 32,000 | 0.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 33 |
| **Overall** | | 7.7 | 88.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 627 |

**Table A 23 : Proportion of households by type of foods consumed at least once in the day or night preceding the interview , by to background characteristics**

| Background Characteristic | Food Groups | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice | Wheat | Nuts/pulses | vegetables | fruits | meat/ poultry/fish | eggs | milk/diary products | oils/fats | Coconut | Sugar |
| **No. of members in family** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | 99.4 | 56.6 | 56.9 | 91.6 | 72.5 | 74.8 | 19.6 | 84.1 | 94.2 | 90.9 | 98.1 |
| 4-6 | 99.8 | 53.9 | 53.6 | 91.6 | 72.1 | 71.7 | 21.0 | 92.0 | 96.9 | 91.3 | 98.8 |
| ≥ 7 | 100.0 | 44.1 | 66.7 | 88.9 | 71.4 | 74.1 | 33.3 | 90.0 | 96.3 | 88.9 | 100.0 |
| **Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 63.6 | 61.9 | 93.9 | 77.4 | 83.3 | 29.1 | 96.6 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 99.8 | 48.8 | 54.5 | 91.6 | 72.6 | 72.6 | 19.2 | 89.4 | 96.8 | 90.5 | 98.4 |
| Estate | 98.4 | 75.0 | 56.9 | 86.7 | 59.5 | 60.8 | 31.8 | 84.2 | 93.2 | 85.2 | 100.0 |
| **Religion of the HH Head** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buddhist | 99.6 | 46.6 | 57.3 | 91.9 | 74.4 | 73.9 | 20.9 | 90.6 | 96.6 | 91.0 | 98.4 |
| Hindu | 100.0 | 76.0 | 44.3 | 89.6 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 24.5 | 85.1 | 95.4 | 92.4 | 100.0 |
| Islam | 100.0 | 77.3 | 42.9 | 86.4 | 55.0 | 81.0 | 10.5 | 89.5 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 100.0 |
| Catholic | 100.0 | 81.3 | 77.8 | 86.4 | 70.6 | 77.8 | 42.9 | 84.6 | 81.8 | 81.8 | 100.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 99.7 | 51.7 | 48.5 | 92.0 | 67.3 | 64.5 | 17.9 | 83.1 | 95.0 | 86.0 | 98.2 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 99.0 | 55.7 | 56.0 | 89.7 | 75.0 | 83.0 | 20.5 | 92.2 | 96.9 | 95.9 | 97.9 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 100.0 | 55.0 | 56.1 | 86.4 | 75.0 | 84.5 | 20.4 | 96.4 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 100.0 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 100.0 | 56.5 | 66.7 | 92.3 | 81.4 | 76.7 | 32.9 | 96.4 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 100.0 | 54.2 | 90.6 | 97.0 | 80.6 | 90.6 | 21.7 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 98.4 | 54.3 | 52.8 | 85.6 | 59.6 | 57.3 | 20.7 | 72.5 | 92.9 | 80.0 | 96.1 |
| Second | 100.0 | 50.0 | 50.4 | 91.0 | 69.4 | 69.1 | 19.8 | 84.0 | 94.7 | 87.9 | 99.3 |
| Middle | 100.0 | 57.9 | 50.6 | 92.7 | 72.2 | 72.1 | 18.5 | 91.0 | 96.4 | 93.3 | 100.0 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 48.8 | 58.7 | 92.2 | 79.5 | 78.2 | 22.0 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 99.1 |
| Richest | 100.0 | 56.9 | 71.4 | 96.5 | 81.0 | 90.5 | 29.7 | 98.8 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 98.8 |
| **Overall %** | 99.7 | 53.7 | 55.6 | 91.3 | 72.1 | 72.6 | 21.7 | 89.9 | 96.1 | 91.0 | 98.7 |
| **Total No.** | 626 | 402 | 572 | 624 | 567 | 574 | 438 | 446 | 623 | 620 | 626 |

53.7

**Table A 24: Proportion of households by type of foods consumed in 5 days and more preceding the interview, *by* background characteristics**

| Background Characteristic | Food Groups | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice | Wheat | Nuts/pulses | vegetables | fruits | meat/poultry/fish | eggs | milk/diary products | oils/fats | Coconut | Sugar |
| **No. of members in family** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | 98.1 | 14.8 | 18.7 | 85.8 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 4.5 | 54.8 | 82.6 | 75.5 | 97.4 |
| 4-6 | 98.3 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 86.6 | 41.2 | 33.6 | 5.5 | 64.0 | 89.4 | 79.5 | 97.4 |
| ≥ 7 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 21.8 | 85.5 | 36.4 | 34.5 | 9.1 | 65.5 | 92.7 | 87.3 | 98.2 |
| **Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.5 | 36.4 | 31.8 | 87.9 | 48.5 | 34.8 | 10.6 | 81.8 | 84.8 | 98.5 | 97.0 |
| Rural | 98.2 | 10.4 | 17.4 | 87.2 | 40.4 | 35.6 | 4.4 | 60.4 | 88.6 | 77.6 | 97.2 |
| Estate | 100.0 | 41.0 | 11.5 | 77.0 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 9.8 | 52.5 | 86.9 | 71.7 | 100.0 |
| **Religion of the HH Head** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budddhist | 98.4 | 9.1 | 19.9 | 87.6 | 42.3 | 37.0 | 5.1 | 62.4 | 87.6 | 78.3 | 97.0 |
| Hindu | 98.5 | 49.3 | 10.4 | 82.1 | 16.4 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 58.2 | 91.0 | 83.6 | 98.5 |
| Islam | 95.5 | 59.1 | 9.1 | 81.8 | 22.7 | 31.8 | 0.0 | 77.3 | 90.9 | 95.2 | 100.0 |
| Catholic | 100.0 | 27.3 | 22.7 | 77.3 | 31.8 | 22.7 | 9.1 | 50.0 | 86.4 | 68.2 | 100.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 97.1 | 13.2 | 14.3 | 84.5 | 28.9 | 21.9 | 2.9 | 45.6 | 86.8 | 71.8 | 96.2 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 100.0 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 88.7 | 37.1 | 33.0 | 6.2 | 70.1 | 91.8 | 82.5 | 97.9 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 16.9 | 86.4 | 44.1 | 54.2 | 8.5 | 86.4 | 88.1 | 91.5 | 100.0 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 100.0 | 20.9 | 25.3 | 89.0 | 60.4 | 50.5 | 14.3 | 85.7 | 87.9 | 91.2 | 98.9 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 39.4 | 93.9 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 3.0 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 100.0 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 94.5 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 77.3 | 20.3 | 10.9 | 3.1 | 25.8 | 82.8 | 62.7 | 93.8 |

| Background Characteristic | Food Groups | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice | Wheat | Nuts/pulses | vegetables | fruits | meat/ poultry/fish | eggs | milk/diary products | oils/fats | Coconut | Sugar |
| Second | 98.5 | 10.4 | 14.9 | 85.1 | 36.6 | 21.6 | 3.7 | 57.5 | 87.3 | 70.9 | 97.8 |
| Middle | 100.0 | 21.8 | 17.0 | 87.3 | 36.4 | 33.9 | 3.6 | 64.8 | 89.1 | 84.8 | 98.8 |
| Fourth | 99.1 | 15.7 | 14.8 | 87.8 | 44.3 | 43.5 | 5.2 | 78.3 | 91.3 | 86.1 | 98.3 |
| Richest | 100.0 | 20.0 | 37.6 | 97.6 | 64.7 | 69.4 | 16.5 | 95.3 | 90.6 | 96.5 | 98.8 |
| **Overall %** | 98.4 | 16.1 | 18.3 | 86.3 | 38.4 | 33.2 | 5.6 | 61.9 | 88.0 | 79.2 | 97.4 |
| **Total No.** | 627 | 627 | 627 | 627 | 627 | 627 | 627 | 627 | 627 | 625 | 627 |

**Table A 25: Percentage of household members ( in broad age groups) who consume three or more main meals a day, by background characteristics**

| Background Characteristic | 5-17 years | | 18-59 years | | 60 years or above | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | male | female | male | female | male | female |
| **No. of members in family** | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | 95.2 | 93.5 | 94.6 | 95.4 | 83.3 | 86.2 |
| 4-6 | 98.1 | 98.5 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 94.7 | 98.1 |
| ≥ 7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 100.0 |
| **Sector** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 97.5 | 97.7 | 96.6 | 96.9 | 89.1 | 94.4 |
| Estate | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 92.9 |
| **Monthly household income (LKR)** | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 96.2 | 96.5 | 94.0 | 94.7 | 84.4 | 88.6 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 100.0 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 95.9 | 91.9 | 86.3 | 87.0 | 77.8 | 78.6 |
| Second | 97.9 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 99.2 | 93.3 | 95.0 |
| Middle | 98.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 96.2 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 100.0 |
| Richest | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Overall %** | 98.1 | 98.1 | 96.8 | 97.1 | 91.3 | 94.9 |

## Table A 26 : Household dietary diversity score according to background characteristics

| Background Characteristic | Household diversity score | | % of households yet to achieve the target | No of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mean | SD | | |
| **No. of members in Household** | | | | |
| 1-3 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 64.5 | 155 |
| 4-6 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 64.5 | 417 |
| ≥ 7 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 65.5 | 55 |
| **Sector** | | | | |
| Urban | 8.6 | 1.4 | 39.4 | 66 |
| Rural | 7.6 | 1.6 | 67.0 | 500 |
| Estate | 7.3 | 1.7 | 72.1 | 61 |
| **Religion of the HH Head** | | | | |
| Budddhist | 7.7 | 1.6 | 64.2 | 508 |
| Hindu | 7.4 | 1.7 | 70.1 | 67 |
| Islam | 8.1 | 1.6 | 45.5 | 22 |
| Catholic | 7.7 | 2.0 | 68.2 | 22 |
| Other | . | . | | |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 78.4 | 342 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 8.1 | 1.4 | 57.7 | 97 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 50.8 | 59 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 8.6 | 1.3 | 41.8 | 91 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 8.9 | 1.1 | 27.3 | 33 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Poorest | 6.5 | 1.8 | 86.7 | 128 |
| Second | 7.4 | 1.5 | 72.4 | 134 |
| Middle | 7.8 | 1.4 | 66.1 | 165 |
| Fourth | 8.3 | 1.3 | 53.9 | 115 |
| Richest | 9.0 | 1.1 | 30.6 | 85 |
| **overall** | 7.7 | 1.6 | 64.6 | 627 |

**Table A 27 :. Average monthly expenditure for food, services, health, education and productive assets, by background characteristics**

| Background characteristic | Average monthly expenditure in LKR | | | | | | | Number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | food | liquor/tobacco | Utility services | health | education | productive assets | Total | |
| **No. of members in family** | | | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | 39.6 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 42.9 | 18728 | 33 |
| 4-6 | 65.0 | 4.5 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 9.6 | 15469 | 158 |
| ≥ 7 | 9.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 85.6 | 123166 | 38 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 73.1 | 0.9 | 15.0 | 3.6 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 16562 | 18 |
| Rural | 22.8 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 67.3 | 43231 | 185 |
| Estate | 76.0 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 12516 | 26 |
| **Religion of household Head** | | | | | | | | |
| Buddhist | 22.7 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 66.6 | 43670 | 186 |
| Hindu | 73.2 | 12.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 15518 | 24 |
| Islam | 72.9 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 3.1 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 15020 | 6 |
| Catholic and other Christian | 45.9 | 8.0 | 38.5 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 17853 | 9 |
| **Education of household Head** | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 77.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 10324 | 6 |
| Primary | 75.4 | 3.6 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 13174 | 34 |
| Secondary | 64.7 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 12.4 | 15180 | 88 |
| Passed O' Level | 19.2 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 71.2 | 53598 | 96 |
| Higher | 67.9 | 6.3 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 15821 | 3 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 74.1 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 12094 | 126 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 49.5 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 27.5 | 19542 | 34 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 72.5 | 2.7 | 12.9 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 15234 | 21 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 13.7 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 78.7 | 89319 | 37 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 60.5 | 7.7 | 20.2 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 23127 | 10 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 65.3 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 9.4 | 12366 | 57 |
| Second | 41.6 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 42.4 | 21831 | 60 |
| Middle | 59.5 | 3.6 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 18.8 | 17729 | 47 |
| Fourth | 9.5 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 86.2 | 120922 | 41 |
| Richest | 63.5 | 8.0 | 16.2 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 20980 | 24 |

| Background characteristic | Average monthly expenditure in LKR | | | | | | | Number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | food | liquor/tobacco | Utility services | health | education | productive assets | Total | |
| **Overall** | 23.1 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 67.2 | 43302 | 229 |
| **% of the Total Expenditure** | | | | | | | | |

**Table A 28: Food groups by the main and secondary sources**

| Background Characteristic | Food Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice | Wheat | Nuts/pulses | vegetables | fruits | meat/poultry | fish | eggs | milk/diary products | oils/fats | Coconut | Sugar |
| **Main source** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own production | 24.8 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 37.3 | 32.6 | 0.4 | 93.3 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 7.7 | 0.5 |
| Purchase | 68.2 | 92.0 | 90.2 | 58.7 | 62.6 | 94.0 | 4.0 | 92.2 | 87.7 | 91.8 | 86.0 | 92.2 |
| Purchase on credit | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 5.3 |
| Traded goods or services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Borrowed | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gift from family or relatives | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Food aid | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cash assistance | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |

**Table A 29 :. Percent of households reported food had run out at some time during the previous 12 months, and months of adequate household food provisioning (MAHFP) by background characteristics**

| Background characteristic | % household food had run out during past 12 months | Average MAHFP | % yet to acheive the target | No. of Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No. of members in family** | | | | |
| 1-3 | 38.1 | 9.5 | 20.9 | 155 |
| 4-6 | 43.2 | 9.1 | 24.0 | 417 |
| ≥ 7 | 41.8 | 9.3 | 22.9 | 55 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 22.7 | 9.8 | 18.2 | 66 |
| Rural | 39.4 | 9.6 | 19.6 | 500 |
| Estate | 82.0 | 5.2 | 57.0 | 61 |
| **Education of household Head** | | | | |

| Background characteristic | % household food had run out during past 12 months | Average MAHFP | % yet to acheive the target | No. of Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 70.0 | 7.1 | 41.3 | 40 |
| Primary | 59.1 | 7.7 | 36.2 | 115 |
| Secondary | 43.0 | 9.1 | 23.9 | 228 |
| Passed O' Level | 27.2 | 10.4 | 13.1 | 213 |
| Higher | 22.2 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 9 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 53.2 | 8.4 | 30.1 | 342 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 45.4 | 9.1 | 24.1 | 97 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 27.1 | 10.4 | 13.7 | 59 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 15.4 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 91 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 6.1 | 33 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Poorest | 75.8 | 6.2 | 48.4 | 128 |
| Second | 55.2 | 8.3 | 30.7 | 134 |
| Middle | 35.8 | 9.9 | 17.3 | 165 |
| Fourth | 20.9 | 11.0 | 8.0 | 115 |
| Richest | 9.4 | 11.4 | 4.9 | 85 |
| **Overall** | 41.8 | 9.2 | 23.1 | 627 |

**Table A 30 : Current food stock duration, and size compared to last year, by background characteristics**

| background characteristic | Size of food stock compared to last year | | | | *mean No. of days current food stock last* | *No. of households* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | more (%) | same (%) | less (%) | much less (%) | | |
| **No. of members in family** | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | 18.7 | 41.9 | 29.0 | 10.3 | 7.04 | 155 |
| 4-6 | 24.3 | 34.6 | 27.9 | 13.2 | 6.78 | 416 |
| ≥ 7 | 21.8 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 16.4 | 6.20 | 55 |
| **Sector** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 26.2 | 44.6 | 23.1 | 6.2 | 6.71 | 65 |
| Rural | 20.6 | 37.0 | 29.0 | 13.4 | 6.61 | 500 |
| Estate | 36.1 | 19.7 | 29.5 | 14.8 | 8.38 | 61 |
| **Education of household Head** | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 20.0 | 27.5 | 40.0 | 12.5 | 4.44 | 40 |
| Primary | 24.3 | 31.3 | 28.7 | 15.7 | 5.08 | 115 |
| Secondary | 21.5 | 34.2 | 29.4 | 14.9 | 7.04 | 228 |
| Passed O' Level | 23.1 | 42.9 | 26.4 | 7.5 | 7.74 | 212 |
| Higher | 33.3 | 33.3 | 11.1 | 22.2 | 9.89 | 9 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 18.4 | 32.2 | 32.5 | 17.0 | 5.60 | 342 |

| background characteristic | Size of food stock compared to last year | | | | *mean No. of days current food stock last* | *No. of households* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | more (%) | same (%) | less (%) | much less (%) | | |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 29.9 | 30.9 | 26.8 | 12.4 | 7.93 | 97 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 25.4 | 42.4 | 28.8 | 3.4 | 7.31 | 59 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 26.4 | 51.6 | 16.5 | 5.5 | 9.10 | 91 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 28.1 | 40.6 | 21.9 | 9.4 | 8.82 | 32 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 30.5 | 25.0 | 25.8 | 18.8 | 4.37 | 128 |
| Second | 16.4 | 29.9 | 37.3 | 16.4 | 6.25 | 134 |
| Middle | 20.0 | 33.3 | 33.9 | 12.7 | 6.35 | 165 |
| Fourth | 24.3 | 49.6 | 16.5 | 9.6 | 7.82 | 115 |
| Richest | 23.8 | 50.0 | 23.8 | 2.4 | 10.71 | 84 |
| Overall | 22.7 | 36.1 | 28.4 | 12.8 | 6.79 | 626 |

**Table A 31: Average number of times a household received food aid in the last 6 months, by background characteristics**

| Characteristic | Not received food aids | Type of food aid (mean no. of times per 6 month) | | | | | | | | | No. of house holds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WFP /GA | Samurdhi | Food Basket | School feeding | CSB | Thriposha | BP 100 | Food for work | Other | |
| **No. of members in family** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | 65.2 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 155 |
| 4-6 | 56.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 34.5 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 417 |
| ≥ 7 | 52.7 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 90.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 55 |
| **Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 83.3 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66 |
| Rural | 52.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 45.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 500 |
| Estate | 73.8 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 61 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 45.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 62.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 342 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 67.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 78.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 73.6 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 78.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33 |
| **Wealth index quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 41.7 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 90.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 128 |
| Second | 50.7 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 134 |
| Middle | 52.7 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 165 |
| Fourth | 77.4 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 115 |
| Richest | 77.6 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85 |
| **Overall** | 58.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 45.6 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 627 |

**Table A 32: Percent of households with coping strategy adopted in the previous 30 days, with its frequency**

| *Coping Strategy* | *% of households adopted strategy* | | | | Total households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Never | Ever | | | |
| | | Once in a while (1-2 per week) | Pretty often (3-6 per week) | Daily (>24 days) | |
| **Food-related coping strategy** | | | | | |
| a. Relied on less preferred food | 53.6 | 22.2 | 19.8 | 4.5 | 627 |
| b. Borrowed food | 76.7 | 14.5 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 627 |
| c. Purchased food on credit | 53.0 | 21.9 | 19.5 | 5.7 | 627 |
| d. Consumed seeds held for next season | 92.2 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 627 |
| e. Reduced meal size | 73.4 | 17.9 | 7.7 | 1.1 | 627 |
| f. Reduced number of meals per day | 76.0 | 16.5 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 626 |
| g. Restricted consumption for adults | 77.8 | 13.6 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 626 |
| h. Sent children to live with relatives | 98.6 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 626 |
| i. Reduced expenditure on health and education | 90.3 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 626 |

| **Non-food coping strategies** | **% of Households** | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No | Yes | |
| j. Sold livestock | 98.9 | 1.1 | 627 |
| k. Pawned jewellary | 76.6 | 23.4 | 627 |
| l. Sold agricultural tools, seeds | 95.5 | 4.5 | 627 |
| m. Sold other assets | 98.9 | 1.1 | 627 |
| n. Used savings | 76.4 | 23.6 | 627 |
| o. Borrowed money from relatives/neighbours | 73.2 | 26.8 | 627 |
| p. Took children out of school to earn income | 99.5 | 0.5 | 626 |

**Table A 33: Food-related coping strategies adopted during the 30 days preceding the survey, by background characteristics**

| Background Characteristic | Percent of households adopted strategy at least once during the preceding 30 days | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No of households adopted coping strategies | Relied on less preferred food | Borrowed food | Purchased food on credit | Consumed seeds held for next season | Reduced meal size | Reduced number of meals per day | Restricted consumption for adults | Sent children to live with relatives | Reduced expenditure on health and education |
| **No. of members in Household** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | 73 | 93.2 | 41.1 | 90.4 | 16.4 | 54.8 | 49.3 | 31.5 | 1.4 | 21.9 |
| 4-6 | 219 | 88.6 | 46.1 | 92.7 | 15.5 | 52.5 | 46.6 | 47.0 | 3.7 | 17.4 |
| ≥ 7 | 31 | 93.5 | 48.4 | 83.9 | 9.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 41.9 | 0.0 | 22.6 |
| **Sector** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17 | 100.0 | 64.7 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 70.6 | 0.0 | 5.9 |
| Rural | 252 | 88.9 | 40.9 | 90.5 | 19.0 | 44.0 | 37.3 | 35.3 | 2.0 | 17.1 |
| Estate | 54 | 92.6 | 59.3 | 92.6 | 0.0 | 74.1 | 74.1 | 70.4 | 7.4 | 31.5 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 217 | 92.6 | 53.0 | 92.2 | 17.5 | 57.6 | 53.5 | 47.5 | 3.7 | 19.4 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 51 | 94.1 | 37.3 | 94.1 | 11.8 | 54.9 | 47.1 | 43.1 | 2.0 | 25.5 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 22 | 81.8 | 18.2 | 81.8 | 18.2 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 22.7 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 25 | 76.0 | 24.0 | 88.0 | 4.0 | 32.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 7 | 57.1 | 14.3 | 85.7 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 14.3 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 14.3 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 104 | 94.2 | 60.6 | 94.2 | 21.2 | 72.1 | 67.3 | 59.6 | 6.7 | 24.0 |
| Second | 95 | 91.6 | 45.3 | 94.7 | 12.6 | 53.7 | 49.5 | 48.4 | 2.1 | 18.9 |
| Middle | 81 | 88.9 | 34.6 | 88.9 | 16.0 | 34.6 | 30.9 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 13.6 |
| Fourth | 29 | 89.7 | 34.5 | 86.2 | 6.9 | 41.4 | 27.6 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 13.8 |
| Richest | 14 | 57.1 | 14.3 | 71.4 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 21.4 |
| **overall** | 323 | 90.1 | 45.2 | 91.3 | 15.2 | 51.7 | 46.4 | 43.0 | 2.8 | 18.9 |

**TableA 34: Households taken loans and reasons for borrowing money, by background characteristics**

| Background Characteristic | Received loan | | Main reason for loan (% of the total received loan) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No | % | Purchase food | Medical cost | Repair of damaged house | Transport | Repay loan | support additional members | Marriage | Income generation | other |
| **No. of members in Household** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | 44 | 28.4 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 2.3 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 20.5 | 22.7 |
| 4-6 | 152 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 3.3 | 17.2 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 9.9 |
| ≥ 7 | 20 | 36.4 | 35.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 20.0 |
| **Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22 | 33.3 | 36.4 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 36.4 | 4.5 |
| Rural | 156 | 31.2 | 20.6 | 3.9 | 19.4 | 0.6 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 16.1 |
| Estate | 38 | 62.3 | 84.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 130 | 38.0 | 40.3 | 3.9 | 11.6 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 10.9 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 38 | 39.2 | 28.9 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 15.8 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 16 | 27.1 | 31.3 | 6.3 | 31.3 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 12.5 | 6.3 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 22 | 24.2 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.7 | 22.7 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 8 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 37.5 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 63 | 49.2 | 56.5 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 12.9 |
| Second | 47 | 35.1 | 38.3 | 6.4 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 10.6 |
| Middle | 52 | 31.5 | 28.8 | 3.8 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 32.7 | 9.6 |
| Fourth | 33 | 28.7 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.4 | 21.2 |
| Richest | 21 | 24.7 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 38.1 | 4.8 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.8 | 19.0 |
| **overall** | 627 | 34.4 | 33.5 | 2.8 | 16.3 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 26.0 | 13.5 |

**Table A 35 : Household Food Consumption Adequacy Score (HFCAS) and prevalence of household food insecurity status, by background characteristics**

| Background characteristic | Mean (SD) HFCAS Score* | | HFCAS Score Category (%) | | | No. of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Poor | Borderline | Adequate | |
| **No. of members in family** | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | 61.1 | (16.0) | 0.0 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 155 |
| 4-6 | 62.9 | (17.5) | 0.2 | 6.0 | 93.8 | 417 |
| ≥ 7 | 64.3 | (16.6) | 0.0 | 3.6 | 96.4 | 55 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 71.7 | (18.1) | 0.0 | 3.0 | 97.0 | 66 |
| Rural | 61.2 | (16.2) | 0.2 | 6.2 | 93.6 | 500 |
| Estate | 63.9 | (19.5) | 0.0 | 8.2 | 91.8 | 61 |
| **Religion of household Head** | | | | | | |
| Buddhist | 61.7 | (16.2) | 0.2 | 6.5 | 93.3 | 508 |
| Hindu | 65.7 | (20.1) | 0.0 | 4.5 | 95.5 | 67 |
| Islam | 74.4 | (18.5) | 0.0 | 4.5 | 95.5 | 22 |
| Catholic and other Christian | 63.9 | (19.6) | 0.0 | 4.5 | 95.5 | 22 |
| **Education of household Head** | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 51.5 | (16.8) | 0.0 | 20.0 | 80.0 | 40 |
| Primary | 58.1 | (18.2) | 0.9 | 13.0 | 86.1 | 115 |
| Secondary | 61.8 | (16.9) | 0.0 | 4.8 | 95.2 | 228 |
| Passed O' Level | 68.0 | (14.6) | 0.0 | 1.4 | 98.6 | 213 |
| Higher | 74.7 | (12.3) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 56.9 | (16.4) | 0.3 | 9.4 | 90.4 | 342 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 65.6 | (16.5) | 0.0 | 4.1 | 95.9 | 97 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 70.4 | (12.6) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 72.2 | (15.4) | 0.0 | 1.1 | 98.9 | 91 |

| Background characteristic | Mean (SD) HFCAS Score* | | HFCAS Score Category (%) | | | No. of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Poor | Borderline | Adequate | |
| ≥ 32,000 | 72.7 | (13.9) | 0.0 | 3.0 | 97.0 | 33 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 50.5 | (17.1) | 0.8 | 17.2 | 82.0 | 128 |
| Second | 60.3 | (15.0) | 0.0 | 4.5 | 95.5 | 134 |
| Middle | 63.6 | (16.2) | 0.0 | 4.2 | 95.8 | 165 |
| Fourth | 67.0 | (13.5) | 0.0 | 2.6 | 97.4 | 115 |
| Richest | 76.5 | (12.5) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| **Overall** | 62.6 | (17.1) | 0.2 | 6.1 | 93.8 | 627 |

**Table A 36 :Distribution of households by food security Levels**

| *Food Consumption* / *Food Access (Percent expenditure on food)* | Poor (0-21) | Borderline (21.01 – 35) | Adequate (> 35.01) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Poor ( > 90 %)** | 0 (0.0) | 5 (2.2) | 34 (14.8) |
| **Average (75-90 %)** | 0 (0.0) | 3 (1.3) | 106 (46.3) |
| **Good (<75 %)** | 0 (0.0) | 3 (1.3) | 78 (34.1) |

**Table A 37 : Distribution of households by food security level by background characteristics**

| *Background characteristic* | Food Security Level | | | *No. of households* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food Secure (%) | Moderately Food Secure (%) | Food Insecure (%) | |
| **No. of members in family** | | | | |
| 1-3 | 63.6 | 27.3 | 9.1 | 33 |
| 4-6 | 83.5 | 15.2 | 1.3 | 158 |
| ≥ 7 | 89.5 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 38 |
| **Sector** | | | | |
| Urban | 77.8 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 18 |
| Rural | 83.8 | 14.1 | 2.2 | 185 |
| Estate | 69.2 | 26.9 | 3.8 | 26 |
| **Education of household Head** | | | | |
| No schooling | 83.3 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 6 |
| Primary | 73.5 | 20.6 | 5.9 | 34 |
| Secondary | 75.0 | 22.7 | 2.3 | 88 |
| Passed O' Level | 91.7 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 96 |
| Higher | 66.7 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 3 |
| **Monthly household income** | | | | |
| < 9,000 | 73.0 | 23.0 | 4.0 | 126 |
| 9,000 – 13,999 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 34 |
| 14,000 – 19,999 | 76.2 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 21 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20,000 – 31,999 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 37 |
| ≥ 32,000 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Poorest | 71.9 | 19.3 | 8.8 | 57 |
| Second | 76.7 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 60 |
| Middle | 85.1 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 47 |
| Fourth | 90.2 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 41 |
| Richest | 95.8 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 24 |
| **Overall** | 81.7 | 16.2 | 2.2 | 229 |

## ANNEX 2

The steps followed in estimating levels of food insecurity were as follows:

Step1: Calculate a household food consumption adequacy score (HFCAS) based on food groups consumed during 1 week prior to survey, grouped into 3 categories as described in footnote[5].
Step 2: Estimating the expenditure on food as a percentage of the total household expenditure, and categorizing the households into 3 groups indicating different levels of food access (<75 percent - good; 75t o 90 percent - average and >90 percent - poor food access).
Step 3: Cross-tabulation between food consumption categories and food access categories.

Food insecurity levels were assessed in accordance with the classification given in Figure X.

Figure X. Assessment of food insecurity levels

| Food consumption / Food access | Poor | Borderline | Adequate |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Poor** | *Severely food insecure* | *Severely food insecure* | *Moderately food insecure* |
| **Average** | *Severely food insecure* | *Moderately food insecure* | *Food Secure* |
| **Good** | *Moderately food insecure* | *Food Secure* | *Food Secure* |

[5] Eight food groups were used to calculate the Food consumption adequacy score.

| | Food group | Food times |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Staple foods (starches) | Rice, bread / chapti /roti |
| 2. | Pulses/legumes | Pulses |
| 3. | Vegetables | vegetables (including leaves) |
| 4. | Fruits | fruits |
| 5. | Animal protein | Fish, meat (beef, pork, chicken), eggs |
| 6. | Sugar | sugar/ jaggary |
| 7. | Dairy products | Curd, milk (liquid or powder) |
| 8. | Oil/fats | palm oil, vegetable oil, fats, coconut products (dried copra) |

The number of days the food items were consumed during the previous week was summed for the food items in each of the 8 food groups. If the total sum of the number of days of the separate items in a food group was higher than 7 days, the sum is converted to 7. Thus, the maximum score for each food group is 7 days. The food score of each household is calculated as follows:
Simple food score = 2 * staple + 3 * pulses + 1 * vegetables + 1* fruit + 4 * animal protein + 0.5 * sugar + 3 * dairy + 0.5 * oil
The households were grouped according to their scores by applying the standard cut-offs as follows:

- Poor food consumption: simple food score is 0 – 21
- Borderline food consumption: simple food score is 21.01 – 35
- Adequate food consumption: simple food score is 35.01 and higher