



## Summary Statistics

Country: India

Site: Jagatsinghpur,  
Orissa

Disaster studied: Orissa  
Flood September 2008

MAP



## Social Impact

Figure-1: Primary Appraisal  
(Perception of traumatic experience)

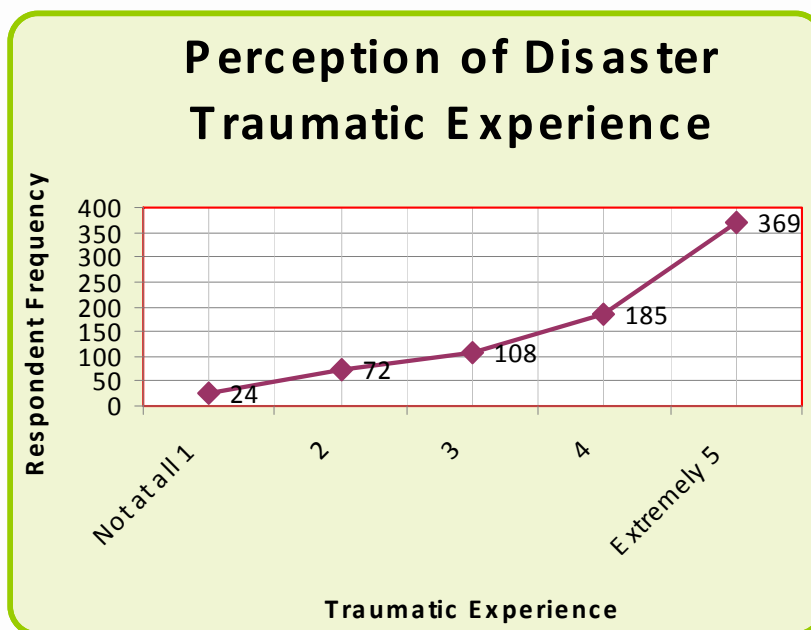
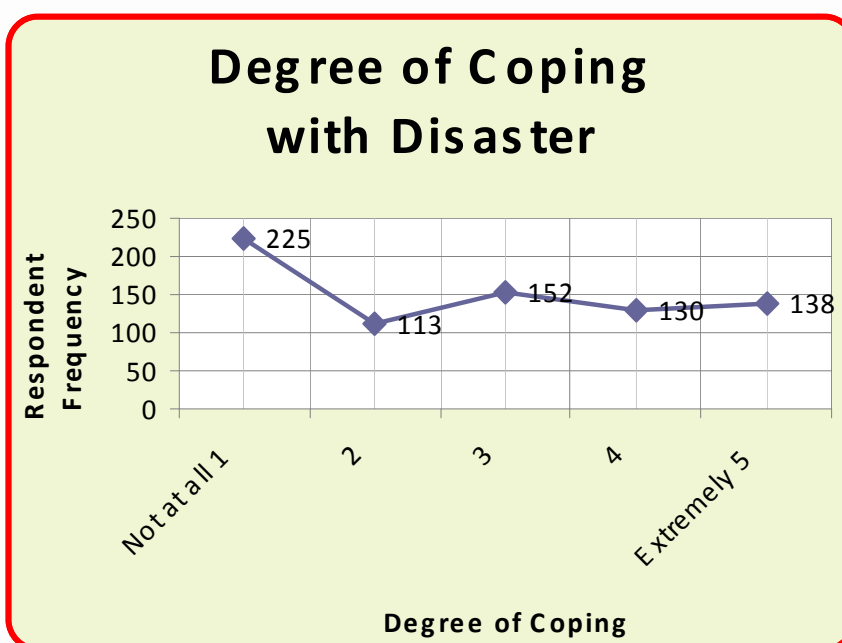


Figure-2: Secondary Appraisal  
(Degree of coping with disaster)





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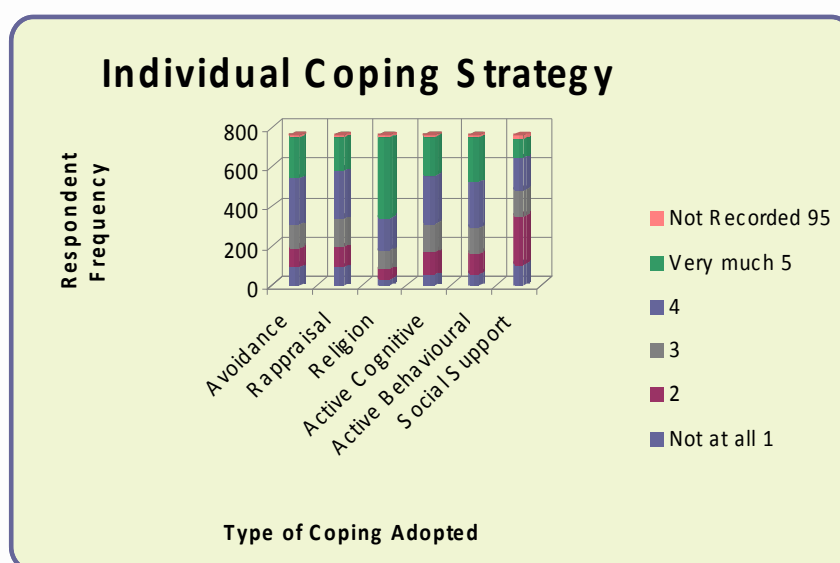
**Table - 1: Co-relation between traumatic experience and degree of coping**

		PA	SA
PA	Pearson Correlation	1	.072*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.046
	N	758	758
SA	Pearson Correlation	.072*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.046	
	N	758	758

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**Interpretation:** Secondary appraisal negatively influences the Primary appraisal. It is evident from the above table that the degree of resources available to cope with the situation is negatively co-related to the perception of the stressful situation.

**Figure-3: Showing individual coping strategy**





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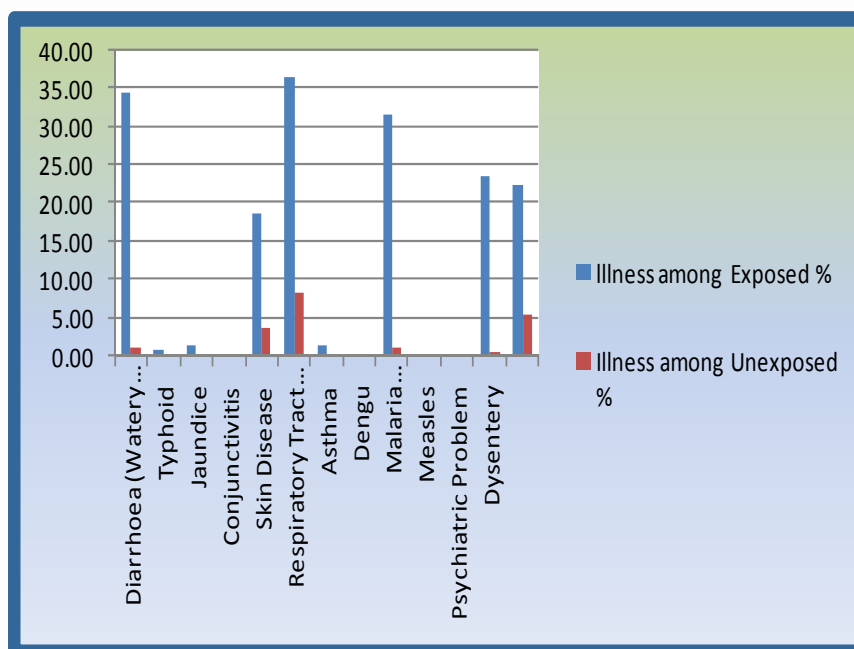


## Health Impact

**Table- 2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months in the exposed and non-exposed households.**

	All children <i>n</i> (%)	Children in exposed areas <i>n</i> (%)	Children in non-exposed areas <i>n</i> (%)
<b>Height-for-age</b>	<i>n</i> = 331	<i>n</i> = 175	<i>n</i> = 155
Z-score < -2 (stunting)	100 (30.2)	65 (37.1)	33 (21.3)
-3 ≤ Z-score < -2 (moderate stunting)	68 (20.5)	45 (25.7)	23 (14.8)
Z-score < -3 (severe stunting)	32 (9.7)	20 (11.4)	10 (6.5)
<b>Weight-for-age</b>	<i>n</i> = 342	<i>n</i> = 186	<i>n</i> = 156
Z-score < -2 (underweight)	56 (16.4)	37 (19.9)	19 (12.2)
-3 ≤ Z-score < -2 (moderate underweight)	43 (12.6)	29 (15.6)	14 (9)
Z-score < -3 (severe underweight)	13 (3.8)	8 (4.3)	5 (3.2)
<b>Weight-for-height</b>	<i>n</i> = 325	<i>n</i> = 174	<i>n</i> = 151
Z-score < -2 (wasting)	31 (9.5)	18 (10.3)	13 (8.6)
-3 ≤ Z-score < -2 (moderate wasting)	26 (8)	15 (8.6)	11 (7.3)
Z-score < -3 (severe wasting)	5 (1.5)	3 (1.7)	2 (1.3)

**Figure-4: Main acute illness reported within 1 month after flood**





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## Economic Impact

Figure-5: Showing impact of disaster on expenditure pattern

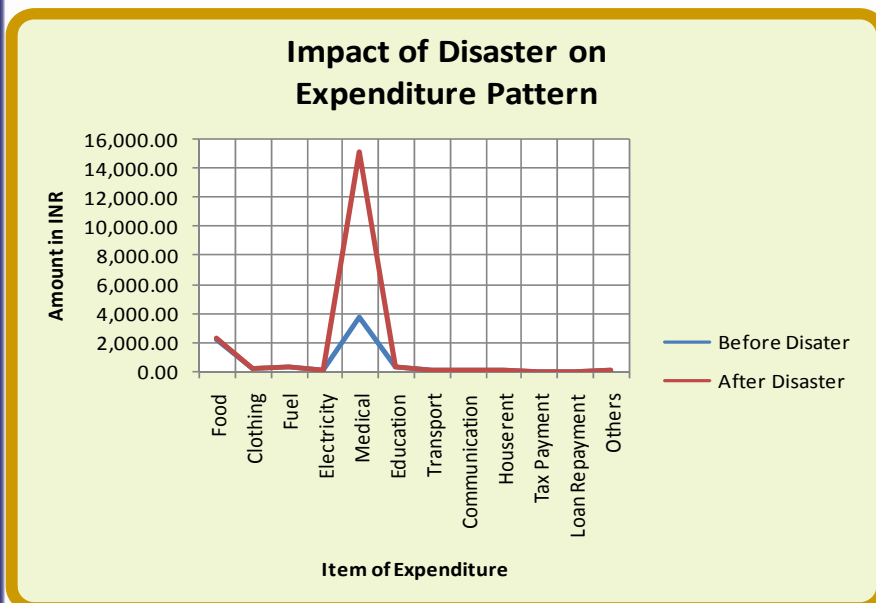


Figure-6: Showing willingness of respondents for participation in govt. flood control programme

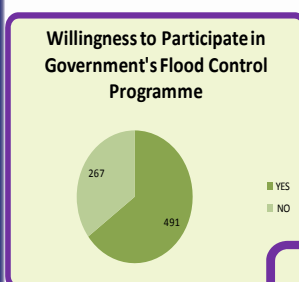


Figure-7: Showing reasons for not willing to participate in Govt. flood control programme





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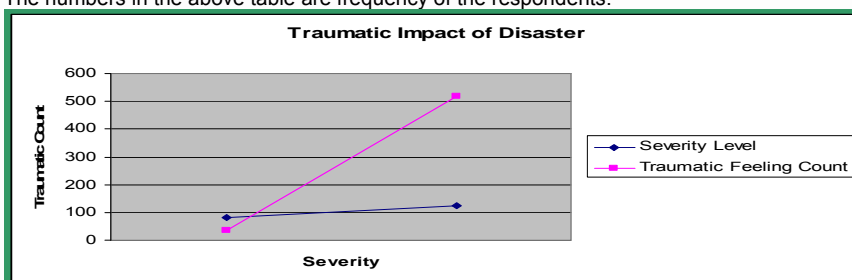


## Integrated Impact

When disaster hits a society; it has some immediate effect and long run effect on it. To measure the exact amount of impact it has left on the society various parameters can be monitored from different angles. One such factor is "trauma" which is primarily an indicator of coping capabilities of an individual or family during and after the disaster. It appears that "Trauma is having direct linkage with the severity of the disaster". However on detail analysis of the collected data from the survey; it surfaces that trauma has dependency on other factors like: social status, economic status and health status

	Severity(Low)	Severity(High)
Trauma (Low)	80	124
Trauma (High)	36	518

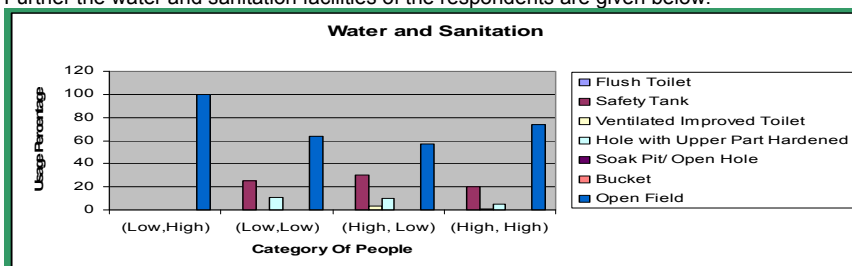
The numbers in the above table are frequency of the respondents.



When the severity of the disaster is low Traumatic effect is low on the individuals and when severity increases the traumatic impact increases. However from the data it is being seen that 36 respondents says though the severity was low however the Traumatic Impact is high on them which creates an enabler to study the economical status of those respondents.

Economic Status of Identified 36 Respondents	
<b>Land</b>	
Average Land of Total Respondents	84.41
Average Land of Identified 36 Respondents	32.53
<b>Monthly Income</b>	
Average Monthly Income of Total Respondents Before Disaster	4753.21
Average Monthly Income of Identified 36 Respondents Before Disaster	2112.64

From the data two factors are quite evident that those 36 respondents are already low on their landed property and monthly Income which implies they are from lower strata. This probably makes them more vulnerable to disaster. It shows differential impact of disaster. Further the water and sanitation facilities of the respondents are given below:





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### Interpretation

**Low-High** Category of respondents is primarily using Open Field for defecation may be because they have low Income and would prefer not to incur any expenditure for personal hygiene. It is also observed during the focus group discussion that the families who are of low income group are not interested to rebuild the toilets as it was continuously damaged in the previous disasters.

**Low-Low** categories of respondents are economically representing the middle strata as they could absorb low intense disasters with lower trauma. This also shows their distributed trend in using hygiene options available to them.

**High-Low** category of respondents is economically better off than Low-High and Low-Low categories; this category absorbs high intense disasters with lower trauma. This also shows their distributed trend in using facilities of personal hygiene. This is also clear from the qualitative study that this category of respondents is ready to spend little more on their personal hygiene facilities.

**High-High** category of respondents are economically better off than Low-High and Low-Low, but lower than High-Low categories; representing below the middle class as they could absorb High intense disasters with higher trauma. This also shows their distributed trend in using personal hygiene options.

## Additional finding

Total respondents (758)



Warning received (733)



Message was clear (696)



Acted upon (485), Not Present (25).

Not acted upon (248) due to  
"culture of casualness".