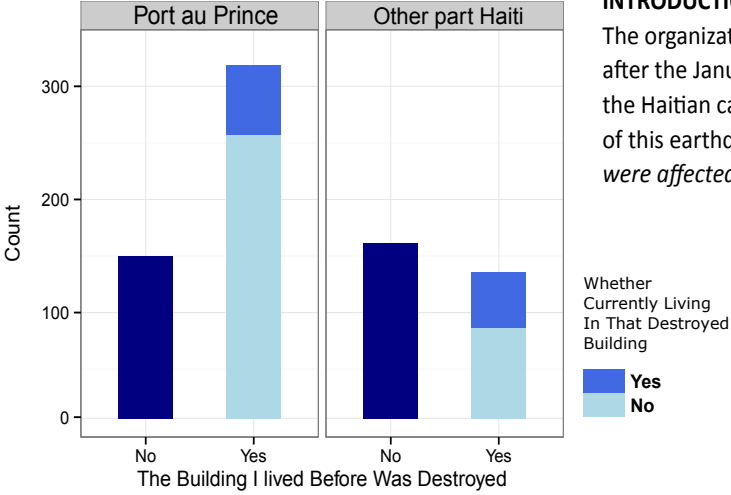


A Brief Analysis on the Impact of Haiti 2010 Earthquake

Living Place – Before and After



INTRODUCTION:

The organization Statistics Without Borders (SWB) conducted a *telephone survey* five months after the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti. The geographic focus of this study is Port-au-Prince, the Haitian capital and population center, which was about 16 miles away from the epicentre of this earthquake, and its suburbs. The following graphs are trying to show *how people's lives were affected by this earthquake*.

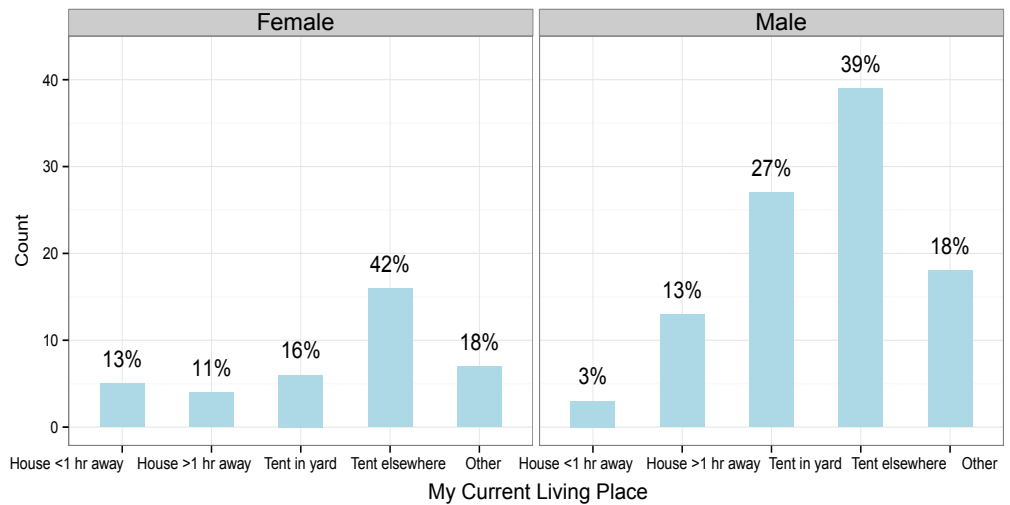
FIRST GRAPH showed where most buildings were destroyed. In **Port-au-Prince**, the number of buildings being partially or totally destroyed is around twice times of non-destroyed buildings. In **other parts of Haiti**, non-destroyed and destroyed buildings are around the same, and destroyed buildings are about half of that in Port-au-Prince.

The stacks showed that **among people whose buildings were destroyed**, around a quarter still lived in that building. Most of people left the destroyed building and went other places.

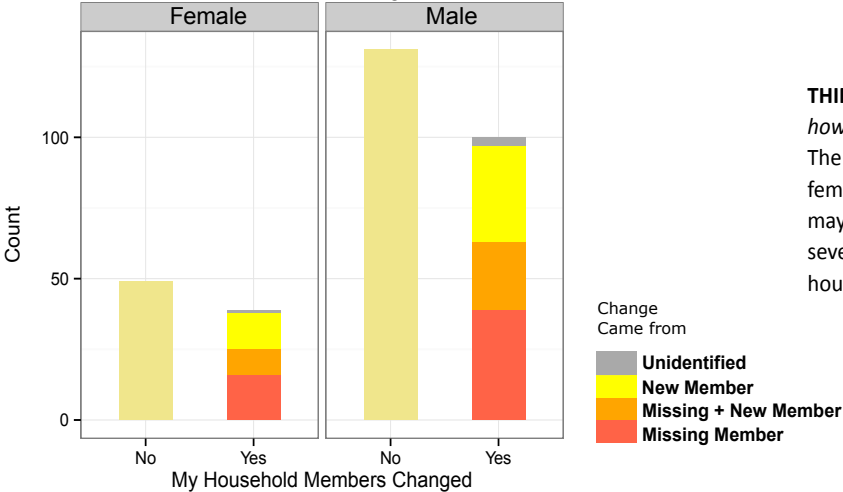
SECOND GRAPH showed that for the interviewees **who left their buildings** and are also **heads of households**, how their current living places differ by gender.

In general, there are more male heads than female heads participated in the survey. Around **76%** of households with a female head are *still living in a temporary shelter* (not in a house), and **84%** for households with a male head.

Only **16%** of households live in a tent within a yard of the previous building for female heads, while **27%** for households for male heads.



Household Member Change Condition

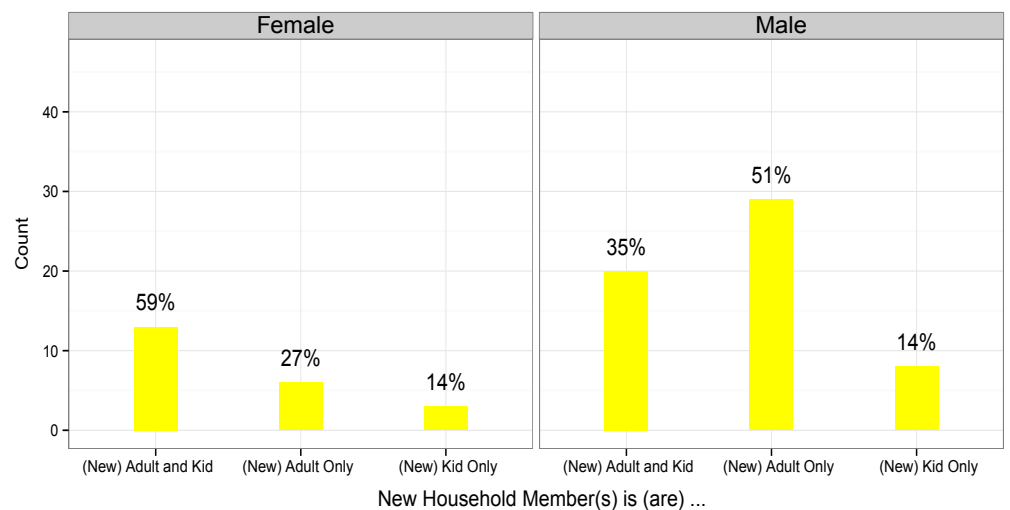


THIRD GRAPH showed that for interviewees who are **heads of households**, how their household members were affected by the earthquake.

The pattern in the households whose members changed is quite similar for female and male heads. While the households who have member(s) changed may separate from their old member(s) or add new member(s), there are several **unidentified cases** for which the interviewees answered that the household members changed but they neither lost nor added a member.

FOURTH GRAPH showed that for interviewees who are **heads of households** and **have new member(s)**, relatively fewer female heads (**27%**) accepted new members who are **adult(s) only** comparing to male heads (**51%**).

ATTENTION: The universe in this graph include both **YELLOW** and **ORANGE** groups in the above third graph.



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