

## Introduction

Between July and August 2023, Venezuelan civil society organizations produced the third edition of the community diagnostics, in the form of a household survey applied in 20 of the country's 24 states. The survey is conducted by the organizations on the HumVenezuela platform and provides primary data on the impacts of the Complex Humanitarian Emergency (CHE) on households' access to a decent standard of living, food, health care, basic education, water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as other basic services. It also includes data on risks and problems faced by households in their community environments and the intention to migrate. These data are used in measurements of the scale, severity, intensity and depth of the CHE, cross-checked with other secondary data available and compared with those made in previous years to observe its evolution and tendencies.

In this third edition, the organizations surveyed a total of 11,016 households in 195 municipalities in 20 states, where 92% of the population resides, based on statistical sampling with a 95% confidence margin and 0.87% margin of error. The sample was expanded 66% compared to previous editions: in June 2021, 4,489 households were surveyed in 125 municipalities in 16 states and in March 2022, 6,641 households were surveyed in 145 municipalities in 19 states. A total of 39% of the households surveyed in this edition live in capital cities, 19.3% in medium-sized cities, 23.6% in small cities, 16.3% in rural areas and 0.7% in indigenous settlements. Among the persons interviewed in each household, 62% were women and 38% men. Among the members of the households on whose data were collected, 54.9% were women and 45.1% were men.

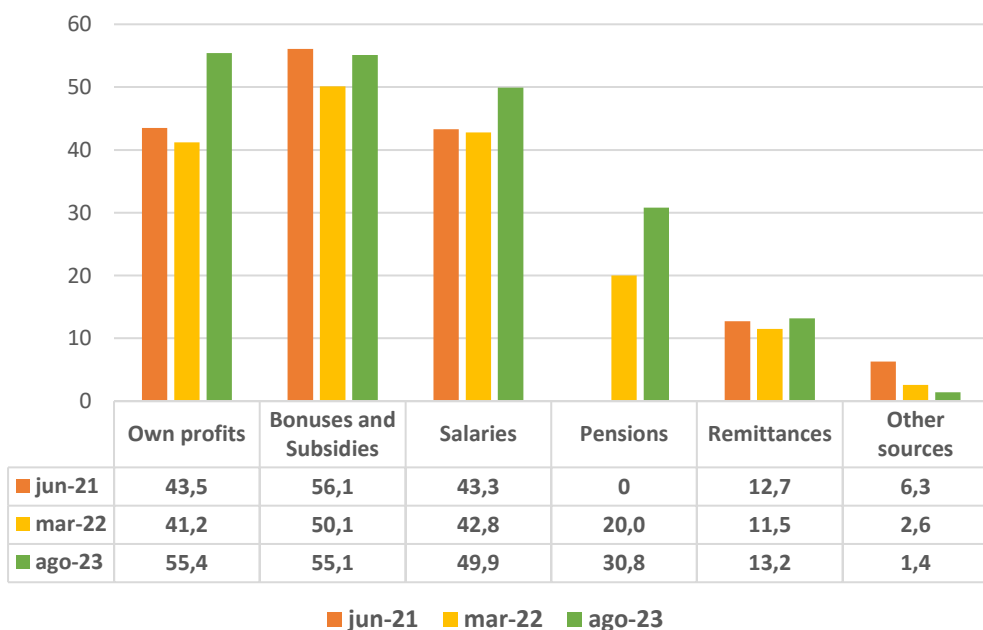
The most relevant data found are presented in this synthesis, in percentage form and organized in 8 sections by sector. The proportions indicated in the data can be converted into number of households or population using the CELADE/UN projections (1), which place it at a national total of 28,838,496 people for the year 2023 and which is distributed by states and households according to their own statistical projections.

	Sample Households	Total Population 2023	Total Households 2023
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,016</b>	<b>28,838,496</b>	<b>8,738,938</b>
Amazonas	151	183,160	57,237
Anzoátegui	540	1,574,229	562,225
Apure	202	570,144	150,038
Aragua	624	1,649,940	549,980
Bolívar	612	1,746,157	529,138
Carabobo	783	2,253,077	726,799
Distrito Capital	587	1,838,646	540,778
Falcón	380	990,589	275,164
Guárico	704	831,575	251,992
La Guaira	243	340,094	113,365
Lara	809	1,874,047	585,640
Mérida	357	885,958	316,414
Miranda	1,169	2,982,628	962,138
Monagas	327	935,443	374,177
Nueva Esparta	216	573,568	204,846
Sucre	357	991,736	291,687
Táchira	404	1,031,638	303,423
Trujillo	771	770,859	265,813
Yaracuy	470	670,094	216,159
Zulia	1,301	3,851,772	1,203,679

Income and livelihood	2	Water, sanitation and hygiene	14
Food	4	Basic services	17
Health	8	Risks in community environments	20
Basic education	11	Mobility	21

Poverty in Venezuela continues to be widespread. Low income was the main problem for 86.3% of households and lack of livelihood for 56.5%. The average household income in the 20 states of the country where diagnostics were conducted was \$102.5 per month, equivalent to \$3.4 per day. In 12 states, income was below the average. In Apure, Yaracuy, La Guaira, Monagas, Táchira and Trujillo, households had the lowest incomes. Of all households, 91.8% reported that their income was insufficient for their essential expenses. This represents only 27.5% of the price of a basic basket of food and non-alcoholic beverages, estimated at a cost of \$372 by the OVF (Venezuelan Observatory of Finances, in Spanish) for August 2023 (2). The sources of this low income are distributed among: 55.4% from their own profits, 55.1% from bonuses and subsidies, 49.9% from salaries, 30.8% from pensions and 13.2% from remittances.

Sources of household income (%) – August 2023



Average income – August 2023

States	Average in \$ per day	Average in \$ per month	Settlement	Density
Apure	1.0	30.0	Rural-Urban	Low
Yaracuy	1.7	50.0	Rural-Urban	Low
La Guaira	2.3	70.0	Urbano	Medium
Monagas	2.3	70.0	Urban-Rural	Medium
Táchira	2.3	70.0	Urban-Rural	Low
Trujillo	2.5	75.0	Urban-Rural	Low
Anzoátegui	2.7	80.0	Urban	Medium-low
Sucre	2.8	85.0	Capital Urban	Medium
Amazonas	3.0	90.0	Urban-Indigenous	Medium
Carabobo	3.3	100.0	Capital Urban	Medium
Lara	3.3	100.0	Capital Urban	Low
Miranda	3.3	100.0	Capital Urban	Medium
Bolívar	4.0	120.0	Urban-Indigenous	Medium low
Falcón	4.0	120.0	Urban-Rural	Medium low
Guárico	4.0	120.0	Urban	Medium low
Distrito Capital	4.3	130.0	Capital Urban	High
Zulia	4.3	130.0	Capital Urban	High
Mérida	5.0	150.0	Urban-rural	Medium low
Nueva Esparta	5.3	160.0	Urban	Low
Aragua	6.7	200.0	Urban	Medium low
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>102.5</b>		

Bonuses and allowances have been an important source of household income in the last few years. This source exceeds remunerations and is positioned at the same level as own profits. The high levels of dependence on this source is the result of widespread poverty and the scarce access to livelihoods that guarantee a decent economic level for households, due to the high contraction of paid employment and self-employed productive activities.

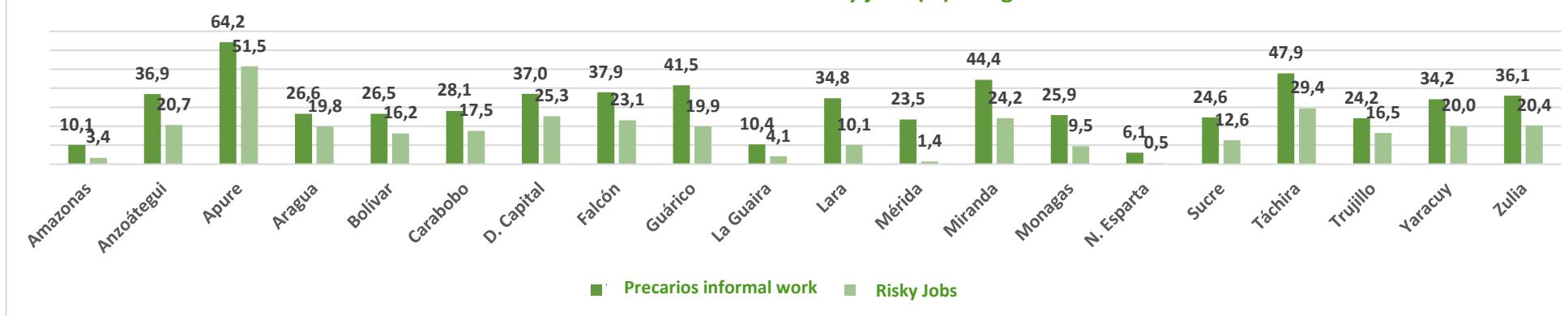
## Households with loss of income sources (%) - August 2023

Between March 2022 and August 2023, the loss of household income sources increased from 53.6% to 61.5%. The sources of own earnings declined the most by 32.2%, producing a considerable economic downturn for households in 19 of the 20 states. The second source to decline was salaries by 25.7%, affecting households in 14 states. Between 30% and 45% of households in Apure, Yaracuy, Monagas, Trujillo and Guárico lost, at the same time, their own earnings as well as bonuses and benefits, causing greater poverty in these states.

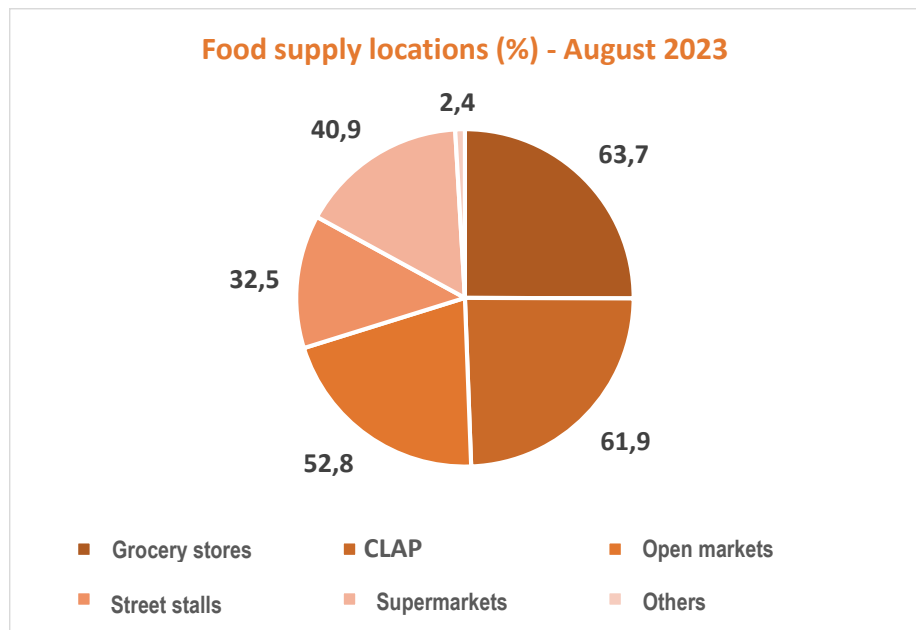
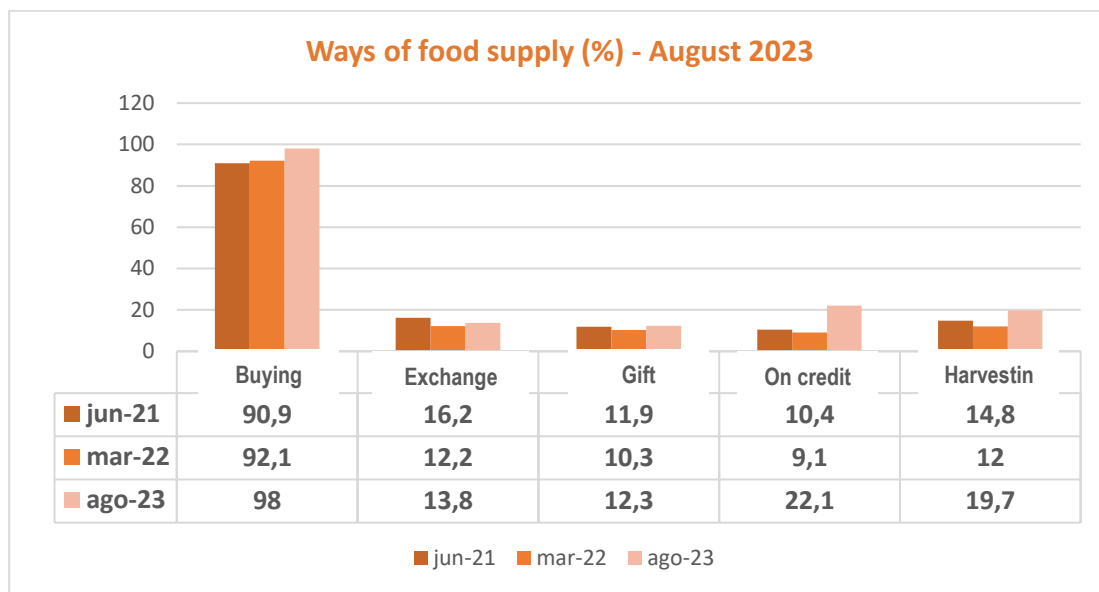
A 31.1% of households worked in precarious informal activities and 17.3% in risky jobs to compensate for the loss of income sources. Households in Apure, Táchira, Miranda, Guárico, Falcón, Distrito Capital, Anzoátegui, Zulia, Lara and Yaracuy presented the highest levels of use of these strategies.

States	Total	Compensations	Own profits	Pensions	Bonuses/Subsidies	Remittances from abroad
Apure	77.2	15.8	49.0	10.9	36.1	18.8
Yaracuy	49.6	15.5	32.8	4.7	25.1	3.2
Táchira	71.3	27.5	41.1	6.2	17.8	8.9
Monagas	63.0	15.6	19.0	32.1	30.9	4.0
Trujillo	60.6	21.9	34.4	9.5	22.4	5.1
La Guaira	14.8	8.2	4.9	0.8	1.6	1.2
Lara	73.7	35.2	49.2	13.8	19.3	12.2
Carabobo	69.1	31.4	28.7	10.1	12.5	5.5
Anzoátegui	68.3	26.1	26.9	8.5	24.4	10.7
Sucre	67.8	34.7	40.9	8.1	21.6	4.5
Miranda	55.7	28.7	28.8	8.6	15.7	6.8
Amazonas	29.8	7.9	13.2	2.6	7.3	0.7
Guárico	86.4	42.9	42.5	6.8	44.5	7.1
Zulia	67.9	31.4	30.2	12.5	13.1	8.2
Distrito Capital	66.3	37.1	31.9	6.3	13.3	11.9
Bolívar	48.5	24.0	21.9	3.8	15.4	2.1
Falcón	35.5	10.3	19.7	1.8	4.2	5.5
Aragua	80.8	33.3	53.5	8.5	11.5	7.1
Nueva Esparta	77.8	40.7	39.8	11.1	19.0	18.1
Mérida	66.7	25.2	34.7	4.8	20.7	7.3
Total	61.5	25.7	32.2	8.6	18.8	7.4

## Precarious informal work and risky jobs (%) - August 2023

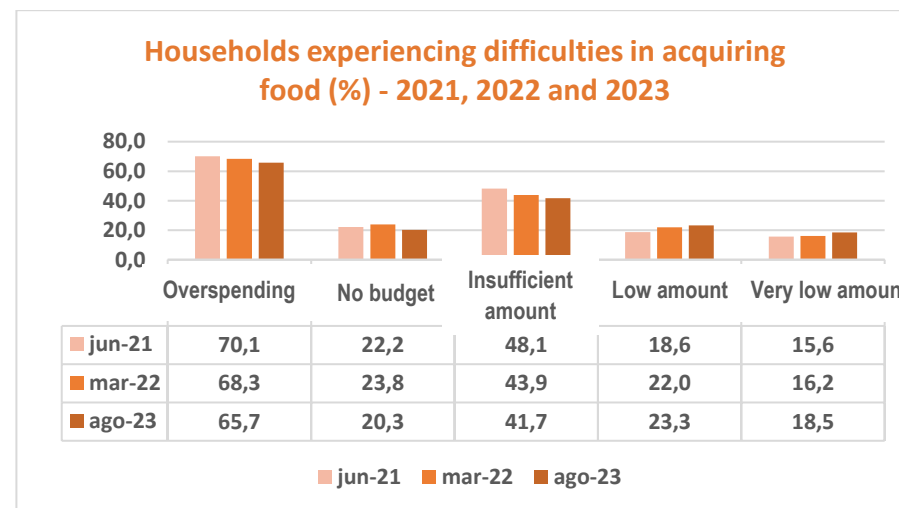


Shopping remains the main form of household food supply, which increased from 90.9% to 98.0% between June 2021 and August 2023. 68.8% generally shop for groceries on a daily basis. In addition to buying, between March 2022 and August 2023 other forms of sourcing also increased, such as exchanging food for labor or goods, gifts or donations, borrowing, growing, harvesting or fishing. Provisioning, other than buying, with the largest increase between 2022 and 2023, and more common in almost all states, was the use of credit. Fishing, cultivation or harvesting predominated in the states of Yaracuy (41.3%), Guárico (38.4%), Apure (35.1%), Monagas (33.9%), Sucre (23%) and Trujillo (21.2%).



Regarding places of food supply, grocery stores or small grocery stores and markets are the most used, where 63.7% and 52.8% of households buy, respectively. The percentage of households that buy their groceries in supermarkets was 40%, and 32.5% in street stalls. The bags or boxes of products distributed through the Local Supply and Production Committees (CLAP), with irregular delivery over time and with a limited number of products, was mentioned as a way of obtaining food for 61.9% of households. This way of obtaining food was highest in the states of La Guaira (92.5%), Sucre (91.9%), Yaracuy (88.1%), Guárico (86.8%), Apure (85.6%), Miranda (79.8%), Amazonas (79.5%) and Falcón (76.8%).

65.7% of households spent more than half of their budget on food purchases, which leaves very little margin for other essential expenses, and 20% did not even have a budget to cover these expenses. In August 2023, 65.7% had excessive food expenditures and 20.3% had no budget to purchase food. These percentages are lower than those recorded in June 2021 and March 2022. Despite this, the percentage of households that, in total, could not count on a sufficient amount of food for their consumption needs increased, from 82.1% to 83.5%. This is due to the fact that during this last year, households that obtained scarce amounts of food increased, from 22.0% to 23.3%, or very scarce, from 16.2% to 18.5%. In the states of Anzoátegui, Apure, Carabobo, Guárico, Táchira and Yaracuy, the scarce and very scarce quantities exceeded the insufficient quantities.



### Households experiencing difficulties in acquiring food (%) – August 2023

States	Food expenditure		Amount of food		
	Overspending	No budget	Overspending	No budget	Overspending
Amazonas	56.3	15.2	56.3	15.2	56.3
Anzoátegui	56.7	38.8	56.7	38.8	56.7
Apure	48.8	27.4	48.8	27.4	48.8
Aragua	69.9	9.7	69.9	9.7	69.9
Bolívar	61.9	22.9	61.9	22.9	61.9
Carabobo	51.6	36.5	51.6	36.5	51.6
Distrito Capital	84.0	8.2	84.0	8.2	84.0
Falcón	70.9	15.1	70.9	15.1	70.9
Guárico	87.7	4.9	87.7	4.9	87.7
La Guaira	45.8	45.4	45.8	45.4	45.8
Lara	76.6	11.4	76.6	11.4	76.6
Mérida	45.5	20.5	45.5	20.5	45.5
Miranda	71.4	21.4	71.4	21.4	71.4
Monagas	51.7	16.5	51.7	16.5	51.7
Nueva Esparta	58.8	29.2	58.8	29.2	58.8
Sucre	91.0	4.8	91.0	4.8	91.0
Táchira	64.9	29.4	64.9	29.4	64.9
Trujillo	83.0	9.6	83.0	9.6	83.0
Yaracuy	72.8	24.9	72.8	24.9	72.8
Zulia	65.5	13.8	65.5	13.8	65.5

91.6% of households resort to survival strategies so their members can eat and 69.3% of them do this on a frequent basis. Between March 2022 and August 2023, decreased the number of households that buy cheaper food, sacrifice savings, take out credit, reduce spending on other essential needs, and sell their assets or goods to feed themselves. The decline in these strategies is accompanied by a significant increase in households that borrow food (from 18.2% to 34.7%); those that cut back on adults' food in order to allow children to eat (from 15.4% to 21.1%); those that reduce production expenses (from 11% to 17.3%) and/or those that consume their productive inputs (from 6.5% to 8.2%). These strategies also increased the number of households that eat fewer meals per day (from 22.3% to 25.7%); those that go hungry most of the time (from 7.2% to 9.3%) and those that go entire days without eating (from 4.9% to 5.7%). This indicates that more households exhausted their ways of generating income and assets to obtain food and that more households became severely food insecure.

**Common survival strategies in marginal food security (crisis or stress) (%) - 2021, 2022 and 2023**

	Buy cheaper food	Spending savings on food	Borrowing money for food	Borrowing food	Buying food on credit	Reduce the number of adult meals	Reduce costs of productive activities	Send people to eat elsewhere	Change children to cheaper schools
<b>jun-21</b>	84.0	39.5	19.2	18.2	18.0	15.4	11.0	6.0	1.9
<b>mar-22</b>	84.9	31.4	16.8	14.5	18.1	12.2	8.4	4.2	1.5
<b>ago-23</b>	69.3	26.1	14.0	34.7	19.8	21.1	17.3	3.5	1.8

**Frequent survival strategies in moderate food insecurity (%) - 2021, 2022 and 2023**

	Reduce portion sizes in meals	Reduce the number of meals per day	Reduce health, education and other expenses	Selling household assets or property	Consume or reduce productive inputs	Selling productive means	Withdrawing children from school
<b>jun-21</b>	41,1	27,4	27,2	6,7	8,5	2,4	1,0
<b>mar-22</b>	35,6	22,3	20,8	4,4	6,5	1,4	0,7
<b>ago-23</b>	35,7	25,7	16,0	1,8	8,2	1,4	1,1

**Frequent severe food insecurity survival strategies (%) - 2021, 2022 and 2023**

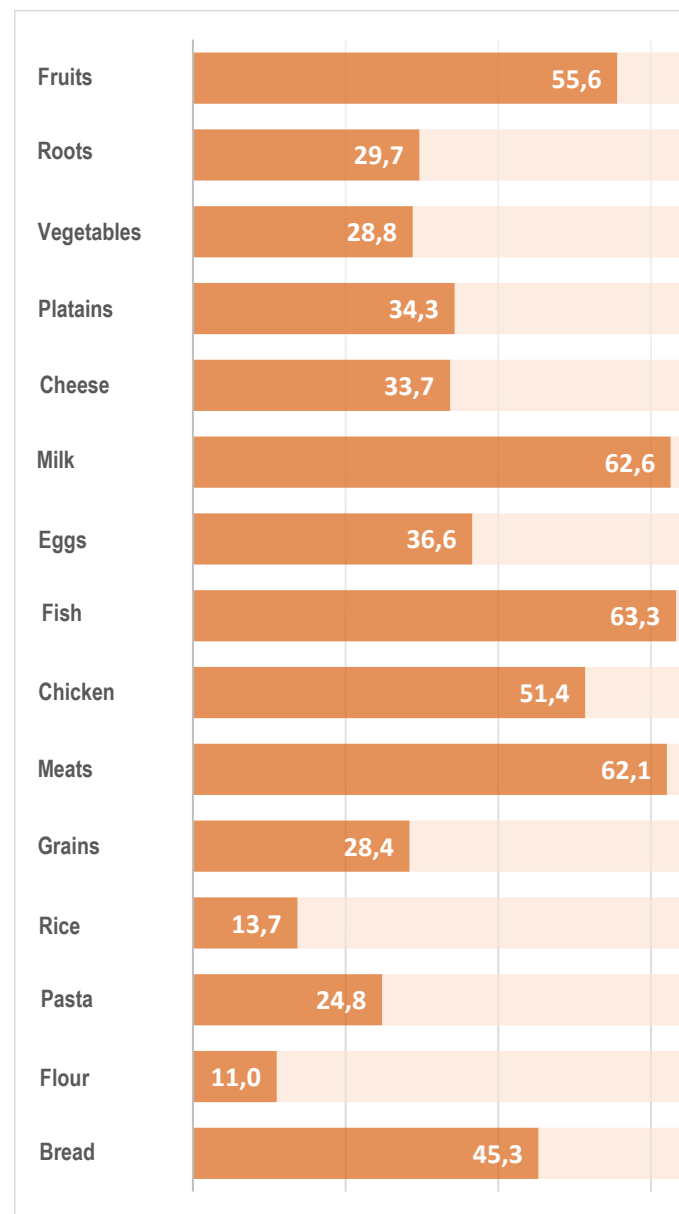
	Staying hungry	Spending entire days without eating	Begging	Selling house or land	Ordering food from locals	Search for discarded food
<b>jun-21</b>	9.2	7.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
<b>mar-22</b>	7.2	4.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>ago-23</b>	9.3	5.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4

Deficit consumption by food group in the households of the 20 states ranges from 28.8% to 63.3%. Those foods that provide the most protein continue to show the highest deficits, including milk (62.6%), red meat (62.1%), fish (63.3%), chicken (51.4%), eggs (36.6%), cheese (33.7%) and grains (28.4%). In general, the deficit of these foods in the diet of households is around 48.6%, being higher in the states of Táchira (84.8%), Anzoátegui (78.4%), Yaracuy (71.4%), Guárico (68.3%), Miranda (63.8%) and Bolívar (60.7%). Sucre (57.5%), Monagas (57.4%), Mérida (54.4%), Falcón (53.3%) and Amazonas (53.1%) are also above the average of the 20 states.

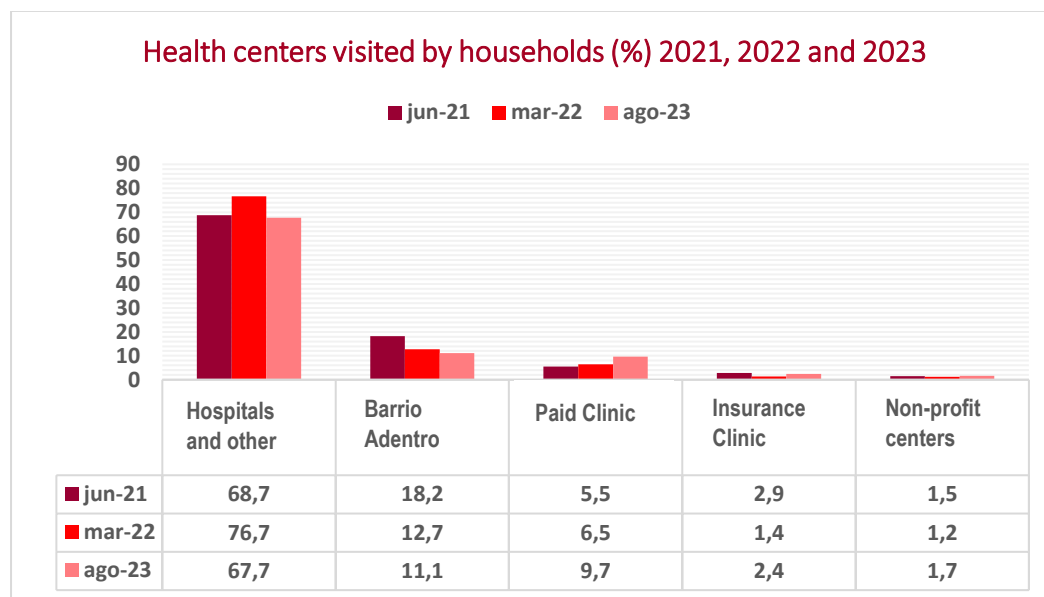
### Food rarely or never consumed by households (%) - August 2023

States	Flour	Rice	Grains	Meats	Chicken	Eggs	Milk	Cheese	Vegetables	Roots
Amazonas	6.6	14.6	41.7	49.7	43.7	39.7	61.6	29.1	23.2	25.2
Anzoátegui	38.7	41.6	38.2	82.8	60.5	59.7	88.5	62.4	36.8	37.6
Apure	5.9	4.5	14.9	45.0	56.9	34.7	40.1	30.7	31.7	24.3
Aragua	2.9	2.6	6.0	43.1	22.9	15.3	55.3	6.6	10.6	13.0
Bolívar	7.5	15.9	52.4	70.0	42.3	53.2	58.2	27.4	39.8	40.7
Carabobo	7.7	9.7	15.0	58.3	53.0	35.9	55.8	31.8	28.1	31.5
D. Capital	3.8	8.0	24.7	57.0	30.1	19.3	60.0	21.5	26.4	27.5
Falcón	11.4	13.3	15.4	67.0	57.0	35.1	64.4	27.4	34.0	33.8
Guárico	17.5	18.5	38.2	66.4	58.3	58.2	63.7	56.5	59.2	58.0
La Guaira	1.7	3.7	22.6	50.8	27.0	19.5	69.0	11.3	27.1	28.2
Lara	4.5	8.9	8.5	65.1	52.7	28.1	67.4	33.5	12.9	20.0
Mérida	13.9	7.9	33.0	59.8	56.8	36.4	60.2	25.6	20.5	20.0
Miranda	13.5	18.3	32.0	70.1	55.1	42.3	72.9	46.8	38.6	35.7
Monagas	10.5	13.3	36.9	60.3	56.6	36.0	56.3	40.7	36.5	27.8
Nueva Esparta	12.5	14.0	40.5	55.1	47.7	16.7	60.5	18.6	25.6	25.6
Sucre	5.1	12.6	45.8	62.8	46.3	36.9	59.9	36.0	32.9	34.0
Táchira	26.9	26.1	52.0	84.2	85.5	49.8	76.4	76.2	32.6	35.7
Trujillo	6.8	14.0	11.5	53.3	47.7	25.0	49.0	25.5	13.2	15.8
Yaracuy	16.6	21.5	10.7	87.4	85.1	53.7	75.3	44.9	30.5	35.7
Zulia	6.4	4.9	28.5	52.6	43.0	36.2	57.6	21.4	17.0	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>

### Household food deficit (%) - August 2023



Going to a health center in Venezuela does not guarantee minimum standards of sufficient, adequate and appropriate care. 87.8% of the population depends on the availability of infrastructure and services provided by the public health system to solve their health problems or needs. Between 2021 and 2023, the population without access to financial protection through private or public insurance to cover the costs of care for these problems increased from 91.6% to 97.6%. Between 2021 and 2023, the use of public health centers decreased. Going to a hospital decreased from 76.7% to 67.7% between March 2022 and August 2023, as well as going to a Barrio Adentro Module, that is, from 18.2% to 11.1%, between June 2021 and August 2023. With very limited access, reaching less than 10% of households, the use of private clinics increased, from 5.5% to 9.7%, and of non-profit centers, from 1.5% to 1.7%, between June 2021 and August 2023. The use of insurance to pay for private clinics also increased from 1.4% to 2.4%.



The proportion of the population that, when visiting public health system centers, does not obtain the services they need for their health problems or needs, increased from 65.5% to 72.4% between June 2021 and August 2023. As of this month, 88.9% of households reported inoperative services in public health centers due to their inability to provide care, due to reduced and limited opening hours or due to the closure of services, distributed in: MBA - Barrio Adentro Modules (97.8%), Popular Clinics (97.3%), CDI - Integral Care Centers (90.1%), Ambulatories (87.8%) and Hospitals (74.3%).

**Inoperative services reported by households in public health centers (%) - August 2023**

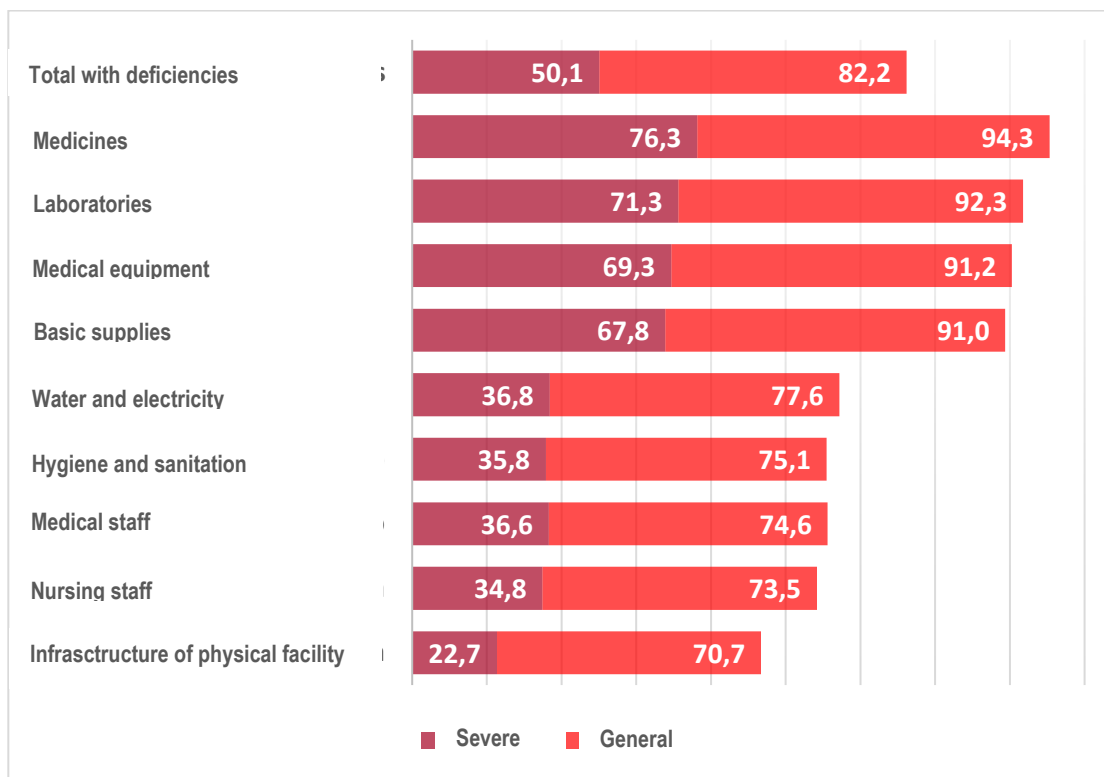
Public health centers	Amazonas	Anzoátegui	Apure	Aragua	Bolívar	Carabobo	D. Capital	Falcón	Guárico	La Guaira	Lara	Mérida	Miranda	Monagas	N. Esparta	Sucre	Táchira	Trujillo	Yaracuy	Zulia
<b>Hospitals</b>	74.2	86.8	67.9	75.4	67.6	63.0	79.2	74.3	76.3	72.2	82.9	72.0	87.7	65.4	97.2	57.0	85.1	76.1	53.8	71.8
<b>Ambulatories</b>	99.3	93.3	80.4	88.3	97.2	67.4	96.6	86.7	90.2	98.3	92.0	81.8	85.8	74.0	87.5	76.1	94.3	84.9	97.2	86.8
<b>CDI</b>	90.1	91.2	71.8	98.4	97.4	74.2	92.7	83.6	82.9	92.1	94.4	98.6	93.6	89.5	99.5	87.9	94.6	92.5	88.9	88.4
<b>Popular clinics</b>	98.0	93.5	-	98.1	-	96.6	95.1	99.5	97.7	0.0	97.8	0.0	98.4	98.1	94.0	99.7	98.3	-	-	98.0
<b>MBA</b>	99.3	96.5	89.6	98.2	99.7	98.0	99.3	100.0	89.0	100.0	98.1	99.2	98.5	98.7	99.5	98.6	100.0	99.4	99.4	95.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>88.1</b>



82.2% of health centers in the public health system have structural and functional deficiencies. In 50.1% of these centers the deficiencies are very severe. The highest deficiencies are the lack of medicines (94.3%), laboratories for tests (92.3%), medical equipment (91.2%) and basic supplies (91%). These are followed by the continued lack of water and electricity (77.6%), hygiene and sanitation (75.1%), medical staff (74.6%) and nursing staff (73.5%). Problems of deterioration of the physical infrastructure affect 70.7% of the centers.

These deficiencies, which result in the inoperability of services in the public health system, added to general poverty and the lack of financial protection, meant that 35.5% of people in households with severe health problems did not receive medical attention and 32.7% did not have access to medicines to alleviate their illnesses. A total of 36.8% of people with chronic health problems did not receive medical attention and 30.1% did not have access to medicines. Lack of medical care affected 35.4% of people with acute health problems and 35.3% did not have access to medicines.

Reported deficiencies of public health centers (%) - August 2023



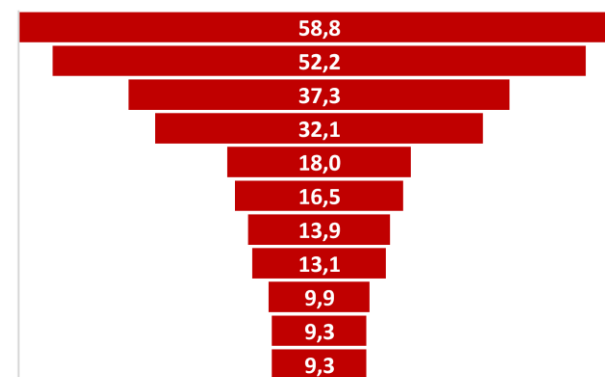
People with severe health problems without medical care or medicine, by state (%)

	Amazonas	Anzoátegui	Apure	Aragua	Bolívar	Carabobo	D. Capital	Falcón	Guárico	La Guaira	Lara	Mérida	Miranda	Monagas	N. Esparta	Sucre	Táchira	Trujillo	Yaracuy	Zulia
Without medical attention	32.7	46.8	41.0	30.4	49.4	23.9	28.6	34.0	32.5	40.2	27.4	35.8	57.9	43.1	20.9	26.3	42.4	33.3	52.3	33.8
Without medicines	22.3	31.7	47.0	12.7	36.4	30.2	28.6	34.6	29.8	32.7	15.9	34.4	60.5	40.1	34.9	24.6	37.0	22.5	52.1	25.6
Average	27.5	39.3	44.0	21.6	42.9	27.1	28.6	34.3	31.2	36.5	21.7	35.1	59.2	41.6	27.9	25.5	39.7	27.9	52.2	29.7

72.4% of the households reported immediate needs for health services for the attention of health problems or situations presented by their members. About 58.8% have needs for laboratory tests; 52.2% for preventive medical appointments; 37.3% for emergency services; 32.1% for surgeries; 18% for mental health services; 18% for trauma care services; 13.9% for intensive care services; 13.1% for treatment of malnutrition; 9.9% for childbirth care services; and 9.3% for family planning and contraceptive services. In the absence of these services, household strategies to meet their needs are: resorting to natural medicine (74.4%); borrowing money to pay for care (39%); going through several centers (35.2%) or making long journeys to reach available centers with the required services (24.7%).

Health services required by households (%) - August 2023

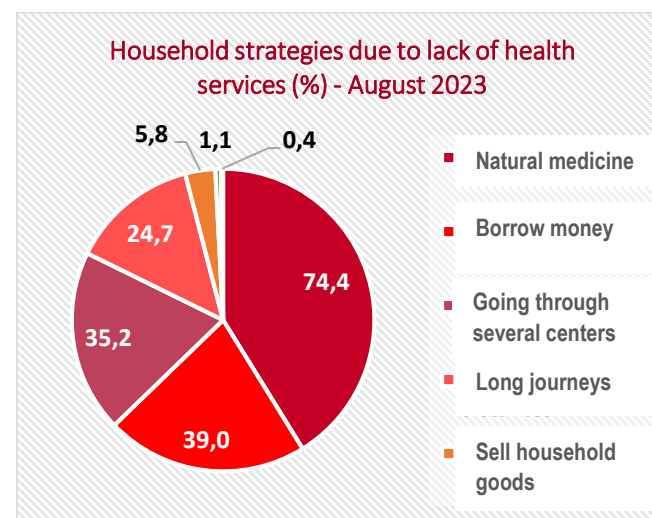
- Laboratory tests
- Preventive appointments
- Emergency services
- Surgery
- Mental health services
- Trauma care
- Intensive care
- Malnutrition Treatment
- Childbird care
- Family planning
- Contraceptive methods



Selected health services needed by households (%) - August 2023

States	Diagnosis	Preventive appointments	Emergency services	Surgery	Mental health	Malnutrition treatment	Childbird care
Amazonas	48.3	41.7	44.4	34.4	18.5	6.0	7.3
Anzoátegui	57.2	32.6	20.9	21.2	22.2	10.4	3.4
Apure	62.4	38.1	53.5	60.9	2.5	7.9	5.4
Aragua	56.1	56.9	41.0	17.0	5.8	7.1	3.1
Bolívar	39.2	62.3	16.3	14.2	9.8	4.1	3.3
Carabobo	61.6	63.5	34.2	30.4	6.4	4.0	10.9
D. Capital	59.6	61.3	48.7	24.9	23.3	24.9	12.4
Falcón	63.1	58.9	35.5	43.2	45.4	25.5	20.2
Guárico	54.2	52.6	61.6	49.7	16.2	17.6	17.1
La Guaira	36.1	19.9	29.0	5.8	4.1	0.4	0.4
Lara	72.4	60.4	41.7	41.0	33.5	20.3	16.3
Mérida	56.6	39.8	35.9	34.5	35.9	16.5	7.3
Miranda	54.5	53.7	36.4	32.7	21.1	19.3	16.1
Monagas	80.6	83.5	31.1	30.8	2.9	10.8	8.9
Nueva Esparta	56.9	92.1	4.2	23.6	7.9	0.9	2.8
Sucre	62.6	57.3	45.8	41.3	21.3	21.1	9.8
Táchira	84.4	44.3	39.4	33.9	17.6	8.9	8.4
Trujillo	73.7	51.5	59.8	44.6	26.5	26.0	27.2
Yaracuy	46.6	23.8	26.2	27.9	21.9	21.1	5.5
Zulia	49.4	49.9	41.0	29.0	18.1	8.9	11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>

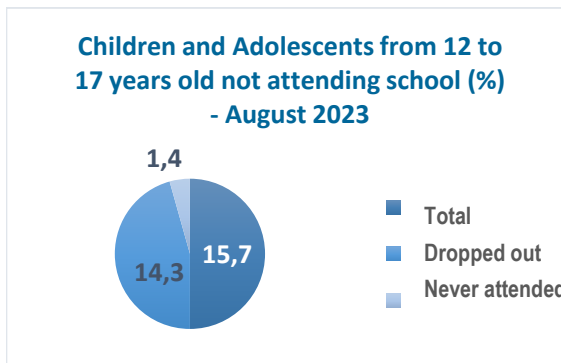
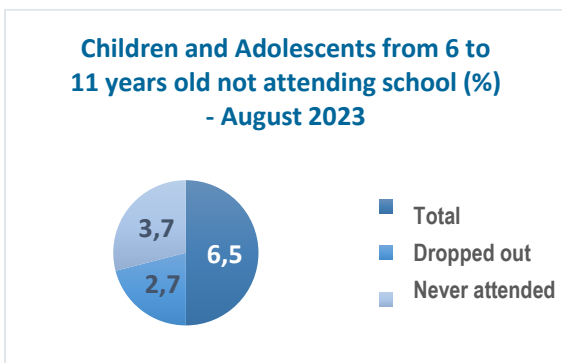
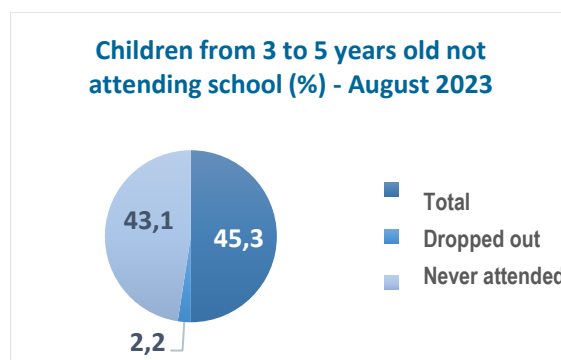
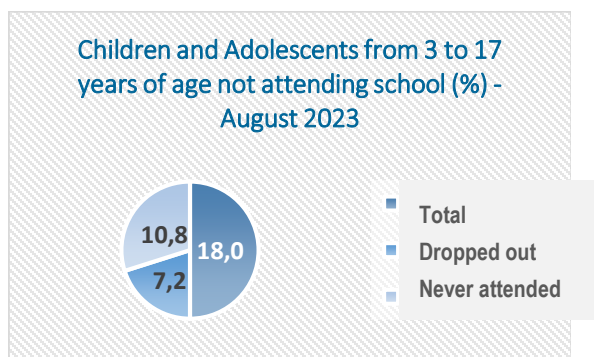
Household strategies due to lack of health services (%) - August 2023



In a national total of 9,402,464 million children and adolescents between 0 and 17 years of age, according to CELADE/UN demographic estimates, and 8,654,811 million children and adolescents of this age residing in the 20 states of the country where the diagnoses were conducted, at least 26.7% do not attend school: 6.2% stopped attending or dropped out of school and 20.5% never attended school. In the 3 to 17 age group, non-attendance increased from 16.8% to 18.0%, between March 2022 and August 2023, adding 7.2% who dropped out of school and 10.8% who never attended. In the 3 to 5 age group, 45.3% did not attend (2.2% dropped out and 43.1% never attended). In the 6 to 11 age group, 6.5% did not attend (2.7% stopped attending and 3.7% never attended). In the 12 to 17 age group, 15.7% do not attend (14.3% stopped attending and 1.4% never attended).

**Children aged 3-17 years not attending school, (%) - August 2023**

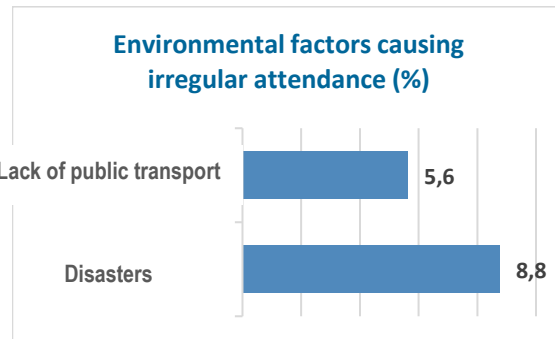
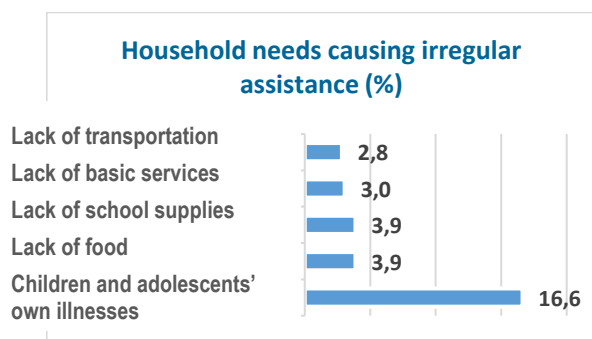
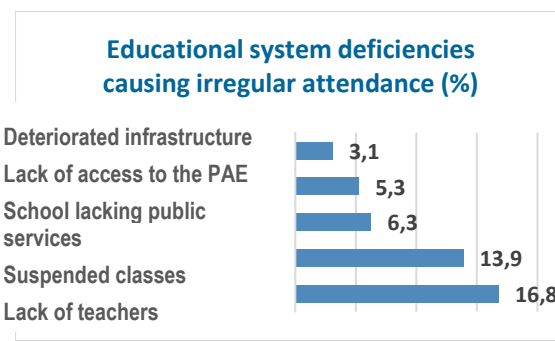
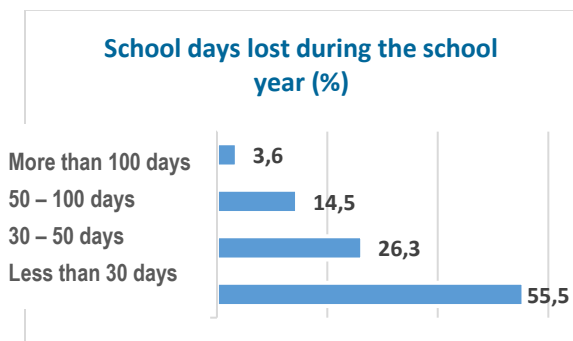
States	Total	3 to 5	6 to 11	7 to 12
Amazonas	10.6	41.2	5.6	5.8
Anzoátegui	10.1	14.3	5.2	13.8
Apure	34.7	71.7	13.2	31.6
Aragua	6.0	27.5	0.7	4.4
Bolívar	23.1	43.3	13.8	21.1
Carabobo	18.1	52.1	4.3	17.2
Distrito Capital	13.5	32.9	3.8	14.1
Falcón	23.6	56.6	7.5	17.9
Guárico	21.2	71.7	7.3	9.9
La Guaira	22.0	48.9	8.9	19.4
Lara	10.9	31.8	0.9	10.8
Mérida	9.9	31.3	0.0	9.2
Miranda	31.9	62.6	13.6	32.7
Monagas	19.5	60.7	4.1	11.8
Nueva Esparta	13.8	52.6	2.7	7.5
Sucre	9.1	27.9	0.7	9.1
Táchira	20.3	46.7	11.2	15.6
Trujillo	10.0	33.9	1.9	4.8
Yaracuy	11.6	26.0	2.2	13.5
Zulia	19.5	45.7	8.8	16.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>15.7</b>



73.3% of children and adolescents aged 0 to 17 years old in the surveyed households reported that they attend school. A total of 88.3% attend classes in official schools (62.5% national, 17% state and 8.7% municipal) and 11.7% in private schools. However, irregular attendance or that in which children and adolescents attend less than 5 days of classes during the week continued to prevail as a severe problem. From March 2022 to August 2023, the irregular attendance of children and adolescents between 3 and 17 years of age rose from 44.8% to 50.7%. Of these, 35.2% attended less than 4 days of school and 12.9% attended less than 3 days. The reasons given for irregular attendance were related in 48.3%, to the multiple deficiencies of the educational system; in 18.5%, to deprivation and household needs; in 16.6%, to the children's own illnesses; and in 16.6%, to environmental dangers or restrictions. In addition to irregular attendance, it was also found that 18.1% of children and adolescents aged 3 to 17 years lost more than 50 days of school during the 22-2023 school year, 3.6% of them with more than 100

**Children and Adolescents irregularly attending school (%) - August 2023**

States	Total	3 to 5	6 to 11	12 to 17
Amazonas	65.5	80.0	70.6	57.1
Anzoátegui	11.3	13.9	9.1	12.8
Apure	37.1	38.5	47.5	25.0
Aragua	68.4	56.8	69.7	69.9
Bolívar	29.5	38.2	32.1	23.0
Carabobo	73.0	68.4	75.0	71.9
D. Capital	48.3	30.6	47.0	55.1
Falcón	36.2	42.4	36.7	33.9
Guárico	57.3	50.0	64.0	52.7
La Guaira	4.8	13.0	2.8	4.0
Lara	69.5	69.3	71.4	67.1
Mérida	53.5	54.5	62.5	44.9
Miranda	59.9	53.4	63.4	57.6
Monagas	68.9	90.9	68.1	64.4
Nueva Esparta	44.7	66.7	50.0	36.7
Sucre	68.1	73.5	69.1	64.0
Táchira	82.6	81.3	89.2	73.9
Trujillo	20.2	29.5	22.6	14.1
Yaracuy	47.9	57.7	56.6	33.8
Zulia	40.2	41.6	42.8	37.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>46.8</b>

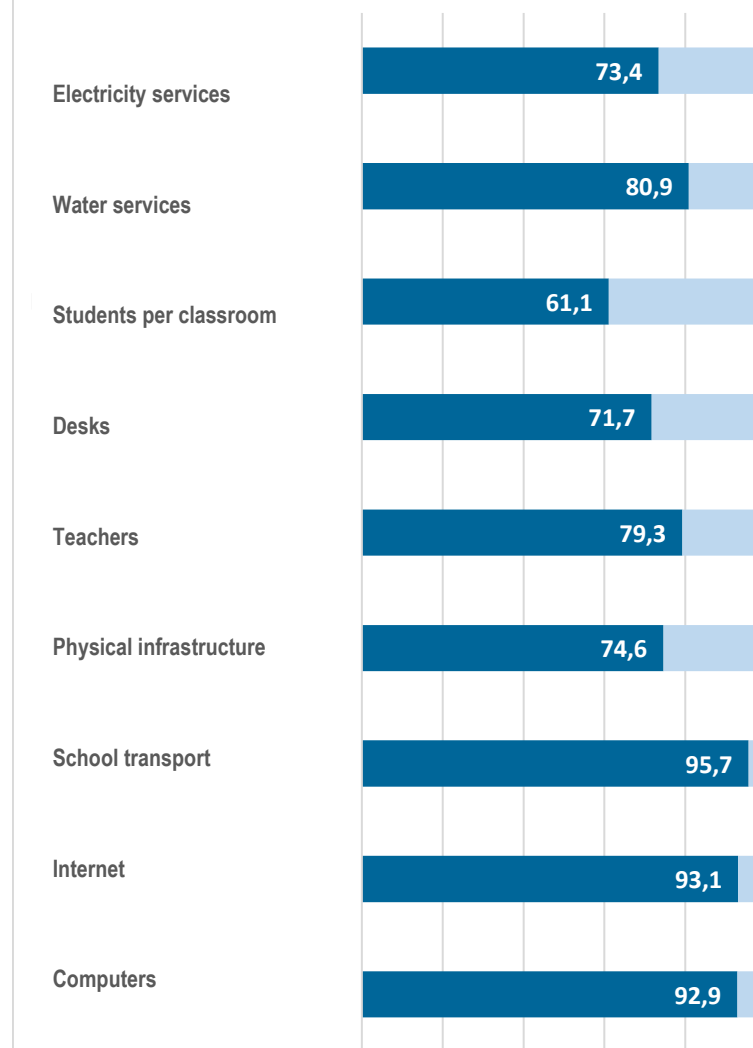


Food consumption at school, which represents a pressing need due to the situation of food insecurity affecting more than 40% of households, is not guaranteed to all children and adolescents. 56.6% do not receive the School Feeding Program (PAE). 11.9% of households indicate that the food supply is not regular on a daily basis and 16.3% that the quantities are not sufficient or adequate. In more than 90% of the schools there is no school transportation, Internet connection or computers for students and school staff. Households report 79.3% of schools lacking teachers and 71.7% lacking desks in good condition. The deficit of students per classroom affects 61.1% of the schools and 74.6% operate in a deteriorated physical infrastructure, 80.9% lack water and 73.4% lack electricity.

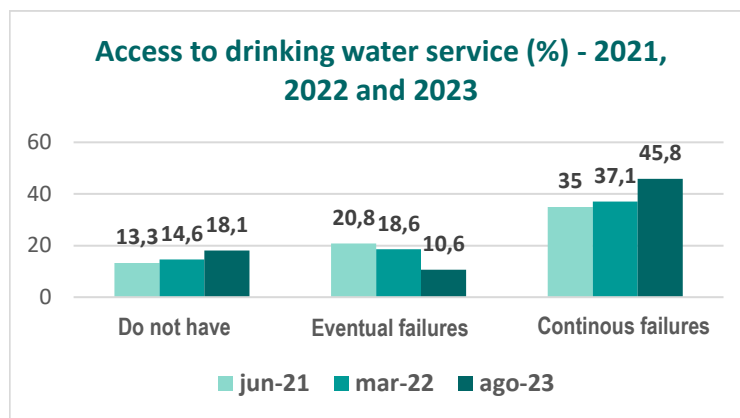
### Children and adolescents from 3 to 17 years of age without regular access to the PAE (%) - August 2023

States	Total	Do not receive PAE	Irregular supply	Inadequate quantity of quality
Amazonas	95.3	51.3	21.1	22.8
Anzoátegui	98.0	39.7	23.7	34.5
Apure	74.7	64.8	5.4	4.5
Aragua	84.6	71.5	5.3	7.8
Bolívar	84.8	58.3	10.1	16.5
Carabobo	82.9	73.7	3.3	5.8
D. Capital	81.1	73.6	1.4	6.1
Falcón	93.5	43.1	22.7	27.6
Guárico	78.4	59.3	5.3	13.8
La Guaira	75.2	39.6	10.9	24.8
Lara	85.3	70.1	6.9	8.3
Mérida	92.5	49.0	21.0	22.4
Miranda	86.3	57.8	12.2	16.3
Monagas	76.2	45.6	21.1	9.5
Nueva Esparta	93.9	82.8	1.3	9.8
Sucre	89.1	48.8	18.3	22.0
Táchira	93.4	54.2	14.8	24.4
Trujillo	92.4	51.2	16.5	24.6
Yaracuy	95.6	25.9	34.6	35.1
Zulia	81.6	70.7	5.4	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>

### Staff, services and equipment shortages in schools (%) - August 2023



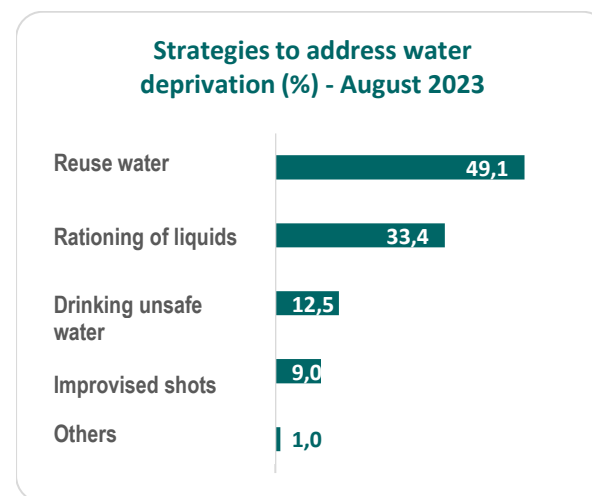
Drinking water shortages worsened in the last year. Households faced more difficulties in supply and provision, going from experiencing occasional failures to more continuous or permanent ones. Between June 2021 and August 2023, households without regular access to water increased from 69.1% to 74.5%. This adds up to 18.1% who have no aqueducts because it does not exist in the area or no longer works, 10.6% with occasional failures and 45.8% with frequent failures, in which the service is interrupted every day, arrives a few days a week or is never received. Faced with these deprivations, from 76.2% to 86%, the proportion resorting to alternative sources of water supply increased, most of them unsafe, turning those that were previously occasional into frequent ones, such as the help of neighbors, rainwater collection and the use of subway wells, many of which are manufactured without the proper safety and health precautions.



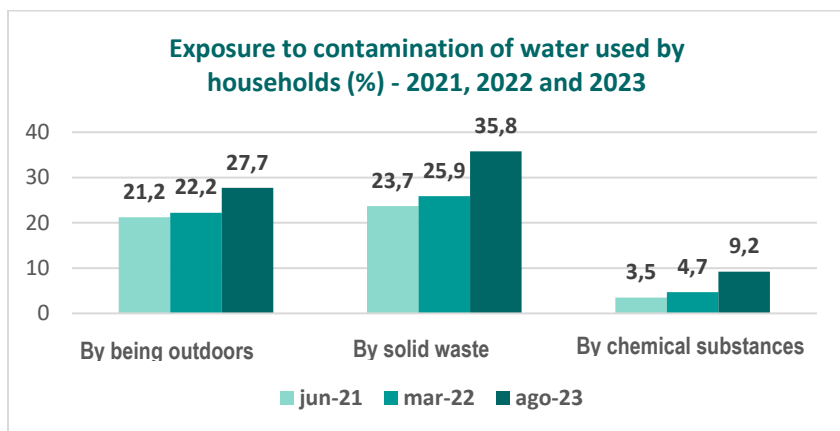
### Alternative sources of water supply (%) - August 2023

States	Help from neighbors	Rainwater harvesting	Using groundwater wells	Use of public outlets	Buying water bottles	Pay for tanker trucks	Go to the river or spring	No access to other sources
Amazonas	9.3	17.2	62.3	13.0	27.5	5.1	19.6	4.0
Anzoátegui	50.4	55.4	3.0	8.1	61.1	8.3	15.3	1.2
Apure	71.3	24.3	69.3	27.2	16.8	3.0	15.8	0.5
Aragua	41.2	4.2	17.6	23.1	80.3	16.8	3.2	0.3
Bolívar	22.9	11.4	13.2	8.8	66.6	12.3	7.3	2.0
Carabobo	17.8	6.6	14.2	29.6	56.7	2.0	2.7	1.5
D. Capital	50.8	21.6	1.3	15.2	81.3	8.1	6.3	4.8
Falcón	65.1	39.7	17.3	20.4	61.9	45.5	9.3	1.1
Guárico	43.7	4.9	84.5	9.7	23.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
La Guaira	20.0	31.7	0.5	15.5	26.2	16.6	17.1	5.0
Lara	36.4	26.4	2.5	11.0	56.8	33.8	6.9	5.7
Mérida	5.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	46.7	0.0	21.1	5.0
Miranda	21.3	34.8	8.8	10.6	59.8	23.7	31.1	1.6
Monagas	42.4	8.2	37.1	20.3	38.5	5.2	8.7	1.3
N. Esparta	37.2	22.3	1.4	17.5	67.0	30.7	4.2	0.0
Sucre	35.3	16.0	13.2	37.1	45.2	16.5	15.8	4.0
Táchira	48.5	33.7	3.6	19.5	24.7	15.6	11.0	3.7
Trujillo	19.0	13.8	4.9	9.9	48.8	16.0	21.0	1.7
Yaracuy	88.7	38.0	1.3	26.9	19.5	5.1	25.1	3.8
Zulia	31.8	7.2	8.7	13.3	69.5	54.4	0.0	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>

In the face of water deprivation, households employ strategies such as reusing water in various household activities, rationing or reducing water consumption, drinking unsafe water, or improvising tapping into pipes or tanks in the area.



Access deprivation is aggravated by contaminated water. Between June 2021 and August 2023, from 74% to 98.5%, the percentage of households reporting having found signs of contamination in the water they receive or from which they are supplied increased. These reports show higher levels of water spoiled by signs of odor, from 14.8% to 51.3%, and taste, from 13.3% to 22.9%. Signs of color contamination remained at about 40%. Similarly, the percentage of households using water from sources exposed to contamination due to being outdoors (27.7%), with the presence of solid waste (35.8%) or chemical substances (9.2%) increased.



## Signs of contamination in water used by households (%) - August 2023

States	By color	By odor	By taste
Amazonas	72.0	18.7	8.7
Anzoátegui	16.2	72.9	40.6
Apure	37.1	43.1	25.2
Aragua	43.7	38.2	24.9
Bolívar	40.8	52.1	7.9
Carabobo	13.6	71.2	58.0
D. Capital	15.7	80.7	36.9
Falcón	36.0	53.5	11.9
Guárico	49.1	32.2	29.4
La Guaira	63.0	31.9	13.6
Lara	34.6	57.1	23.9
Mérida	57.7	39.4	8.1
Miranda	30.0	62.4	32.3
Monagas	50.2	40.8	18.6
Nueva Esparta	18.4	76.0	14.3
Sucre	27.7	66.5	52.6
Táchira	20.8	76.6	15.7
Trujillo	61.6	28.7	8.3
Yaracuy	56.2	35.1	7.3
Zulia	41.2	48.7	20.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>

27% of households do not have access to any water purification method and, those that could access these methods, reduced the use of boiling water from 52.9% to 49.8%, and chlorination from 13.5% to 11.9%. Filtering continued to be the method used in 34% of households.

Water Purification methods	Amazonas	Anzoátegui	Apure	Aragua	Bolívar	Carabobo	D. Capital	Falcón	Guárico	La Guaira	Lara	Mérida	Miranda	Monagas	N. Esparta	Sucre	Táchira	Trujillo	Yaracuy	Zulia
None	55,3	18,2	8,9	12,2	54,8	50,2	14,8	18,7	31,3	58,5	22,2	24,6	12,0	26,3	5,3	13,5	18,1	23,8	50,3	23,3
Boiling	14,7	56,2	53,0	41,8	25,5	22,2	66,6	69,1	55,6	32,4	48,5	55,5	71,5	46,0	65,3	57,7	71,0	53,8	31,8	58,0
Chlorination	12,7	8,0	7,9	13,2	10,5	8,9	13,6	9,8	26,1	5,4	20,5	3,1	20,2	5,7	28,7	14,6	9,4	3,9	2,8	12,3
Filtering	33,3	28,3	86,6	51,1	11,9	22,1	27,9	33,0	17,5	5,8	38,0	28,3	21,4	37,5	69,9	60,8	15,6	33,9	30,3	34,6

## Access to sewage and urban sanitation (%) - August 2023

States	Not available		Severe failures	
	Sewers	Urban cleaning	Sewers	Urban cleaning
Amazonas	58.3	38.4	58.3	38.4
Anzoátegui	9.7	6.5	9.7	6.5
Apure	74.3	52	74.3	52
Aragua	3.5	0.5	3.5	0.5
Bolívar	37.1	35.8	37.1	35.8
Carabobo	10.7	13.2	10.7	13.2
D. Capital	2.9	16	2.9	16
Falcón	22.2	41.2	22.2	41.2
Guárico	13.5	18	13.5	18
La Guaira	10.8	25.3	10.8	25.3
Lara	10.4	13	10.4	13
Mérida	16.2	1.7	16.2	1.7
Miranda	17.8	25.6	17.8	25.6
Monagas	15.8	40.2	15.8	40.2
Nueva Esparta	17.1	0.5	17.1	0.5
Sucre	14.3	27.5	14.3	27.5
Táchira	11.9	33.4	11.9	33.4
Trujillo	14.2	19.4	14.2	19.4
Yaracuy	50.2	49.8	50.2	49.8
Zulia	15.8	22.8	15.8	22.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>

21.3% of the households do not have drainage or sewers for sanitary installations inside the dwelling. A total of 18.5% must use pits connected to septic tanks and 3.8% use latrines, with or without a septic tank. A total of 7.3% of households use pails or buckets, or disposals outdoors, among other methods. 8.2% of households with sewage availability reported severe failures. In waste management, 24% of households lack urban sanitation, and severe service failures for households that do have it, increased from 24.9% to 27.5% between March 2022 and August 2023. In terms of hygiene and household goods, 67.6% of households need lamps or lighting; 32.6% need cleaning products or disinfectants; 30% need containers for transporting water and 19.5% for storing it; and 25.4% need mattresses. Between 18% and 28% of households reported needing soap for personal hygiene and laundry, toothpaste, shampoo and toilet paper.

## Hygiene items and other basic household goods that households do not have (%) - August 2023

States	Personal hygiene soap	Toothpaste	Shampoo	Laundry soap	Cleaning products	Water containers		Toilet paper	Lamps	Mattresses
						Store	Transport			
Amazonas	19.6	10.6	34.2	12.9	30.1	40.9	45.0	17.3	67.1	19.6
Anzoátegui	30.3	26.7	48.7	37.8	49.0	15.6	20.5	34.9	85.0	30.3
Apure	11.4	3.0	39.6	7.9	56.6	14.7	27.2	10.4	61.3	11.4
Aragua	1.3	1.0	7.9	2.4	16.6	22.6	29.5	5.1	53.4	1.3
Bolívar	15.7	7.7	35.5	11.0	40.9	15.6	25.0	16.0	78.0	15.7
Carabobo	7.9	5.8	32.0	10.8	28.4	20.8	28.7	22.2	61.9	7.9
D. Capital	2.0	1.4	9.7	4.9	22.9	7.0	14.3	10.4	86.7	2.0
Falcón	9.0	4.7	19.8	11.8	37.8	8.5	18.0	21.1	70.0	9.0
Guárico	20.3	12.6	53.2	26.6	57.8	30.5	35.9	25.2	46.9	20.3
La Guaira	1.6	2.5	20.7	10.3	20.7	4.5	10.3	20.2	67.4	1.6
Lara	6.8	4.6	9.2	9.0	24.9	10.4	27.9	8.4	56.0	6.8
Mérida	3.4	3.4	11.2	3.1	25.1	51.0	75.8	13.8	62.3	3.4
Miranda	12.8	7.2	30.2	24.9	35.0	9.9	21.8	32.2	75.3	12.8
Monagas	5.2	5.5	26.6	16.2	30.0	10.6	21.8	16.8	51.8	5.2
N. Esparta	0.9	0.0	4.2	2.3	6.5	8.9	27.5	1.4	95.4	0.9
Sucre	8.1	2.5	19.4	12.9	26.8	36.1	41.4	12.1	58.4	8.1
Táchira	27.2	21.0	39.7	32.9	44.5	29.6	42.8	34.1	69.6	27.2
Trujillo	3.6	2.6	15.5	4.9	17.9	25.6	38.2	9.5	63.9	3.6
Yaracuy	10.4	10.9	43.8	22.6	59.0	9.2	32.8	35.7	72.1	10.4
Zulia	22.7	21.1	57.3	35.7	21.0	17.8	28.0	16.8	69.0	22.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>

## Availability of sanitation facilities in households (%) - August 2023

Toilet connected to sewer	78,7
Toilet with septic tank	18,5
Latrine with septic tank	2,5
Latrine without septic tank	1,3
Pails or buckets	2,2
Outdoors	4,5
Other	0,6

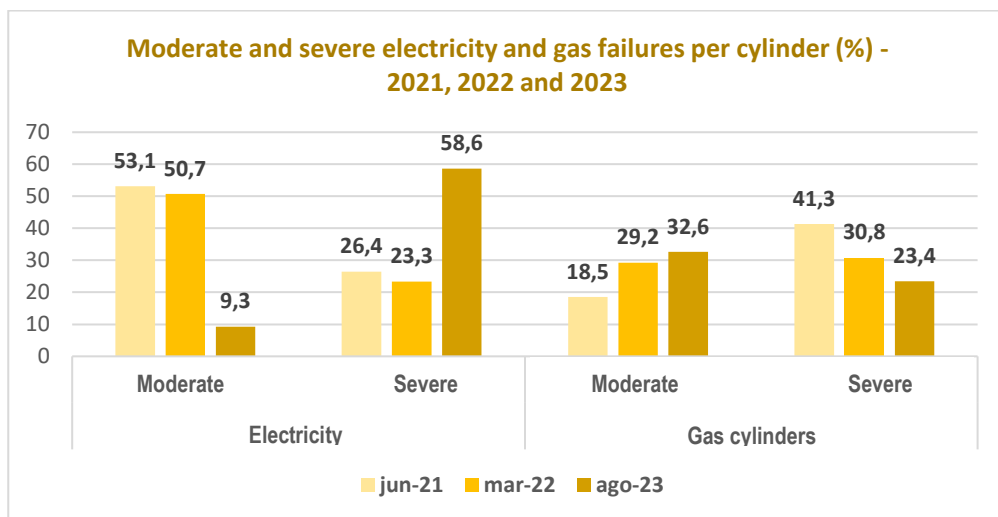


The electricity grid in Venezuela is quite widespread throughout the territory. Only 2.8% of households in the 20 states of the country where diagnoses were made did not have a connection to the electricity service. However, for the remaining households with a connection, frequent and prolonged interruptions increased from 26.4% to 58.6% between June 2021 and August 2023. On the contrary, direct gas connection in homes is quite low in the country. Some 87.8% of households did not have this service, so a large proportion relies on gas supplied by gas cylinders for cooking. This is almost the only service that showed improvement during the period, with frequent failures decreasing from 41.3% to 23.4% and occasional failures increasing from 18.5% to 32.6%.

## Households without electricity, direct gas or gas cylinders (%) - August 2023

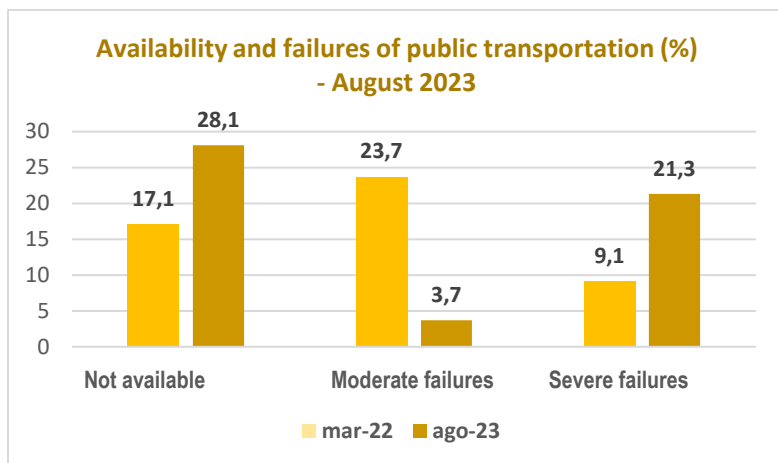
States	Electricity	Direct gas	Gas cylinders
Amazonas	7,8	100,0	17,2
Anzoátegui	0,6	44,8	22,6
Apure	2,5	99,5	8,4
Aragua	0,5	85,5	7,7
Bolívar	1,4	98,2	12,7
Carabobo	0,5	87,2	11,8
D. Capital	0,4	72,1	21,2
Falcón	0,9	100,0	15,6
Guárico	2,7	95,2	9,9
La Guaira	0,0	97,5	8,1
Lara	0,9	93,7	6,6
Mérida	0,3	91,6	8,7
Miranda	8,5	91,4	8,4
Monagas	20,3	95,6	28,0
N. Esparta	0,0	100,0	6,9
Sucre	0,9	90,2	9,6
Táchira	0,4	99,0	13,0
Trujillo	0,5	92,3	6,8
Yaracuy	4,3	99,6	19,3
Zulia	2,4	23,5	26,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>87,8</b>	<b>13,5</b>

In 12 states, households suffered interruptions in electricity supply above the average. These were Táchira, Anzoátegui, Mérida, Falcón, Miranda, Zulia, Aragua, Lara, Nueva Esparta, Guárico and Trujillo. The most severe gas cylinder failures were recorded in the states of Amazonas, Zulia, Aragua and Miranda.



## Continuous failures of services of electricity and gas cylinders (%) - August 2023

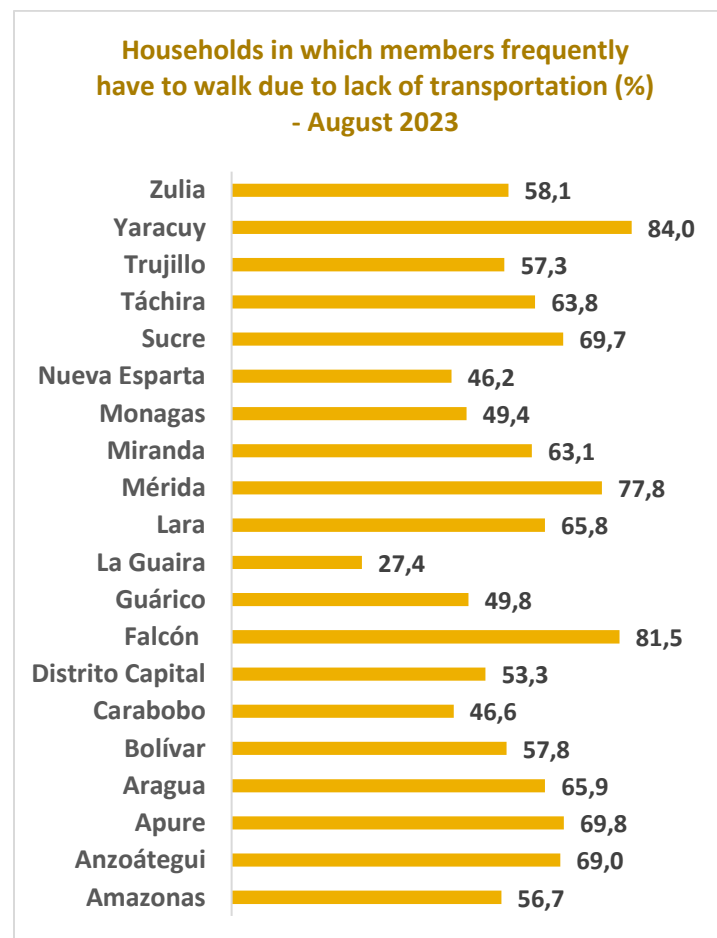
	Amazonas	Anzoátegui	Apure	Aragua	Bolívar	Carabobo	D. Capital	Falcón	Guárico	La Guaira	Lara	Mérida	Miranda	Monagas	N. Esparta	Sucre	Táchira	Trujillo	Yaracuy	Zulia
Electricity	51.7	82.2	26.2	69.0	44.0	52.4	17.9	78.1	61.3	45.2	68.6	80.7	70.2	45.3	63.9	36.2	91.3	60.5	59.6	67.7
Gas cylinders	58.6	13.4	17.3	47.1	25.4	19.2	13.6	31.4	20.7	13.3	10.6	16.5	30.6	6.6	18.1	15.6	18.3	21.1	21.7	48.4



Public transportation also deteriorated for more than 80% of households that do not own a car or motorcycle. Households without access to public transportation service rose from 17.1% to 28.1% between March 2022 and August 2023. Severe failures due to not having the service, never or only a few days a week or month, increased from 9.1% to 21.3%, displacing eventual failures, which decreased from 23.7% to 3.7%. Due to these severe deficiencies, 60.6% of households reported that their members must walk frequently to carry out daily activities.

**Households without transportation (%) - August 2023**

States	No car	No motorcycle
Amazonas	76.2	68.2
Anzoátegui	82.7	97.0
Apure	99.0	77.2
Aragua	76.4	83.9
Bolívar	78.1	88.7
Carabobo	81.0	92.7
Distrito Capital	83.1	88.2
Falcón	79.4	80.7
Guárico	91.2	72.4
La Guaira	95.4	97.5
Lara	75.0	83.2
Mérida	77.0	84.0
Miranda	91.4	91.4
Monagas	85.1	88.3
Nueva Esparta	68.1	87.5
Sucre	82.6	86.5
Táchira	93.3	85.9
Trujillo	85.2	76.3
Yaracuy	93.6	71.1
Zulia	74.7	90.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>84.6</b>

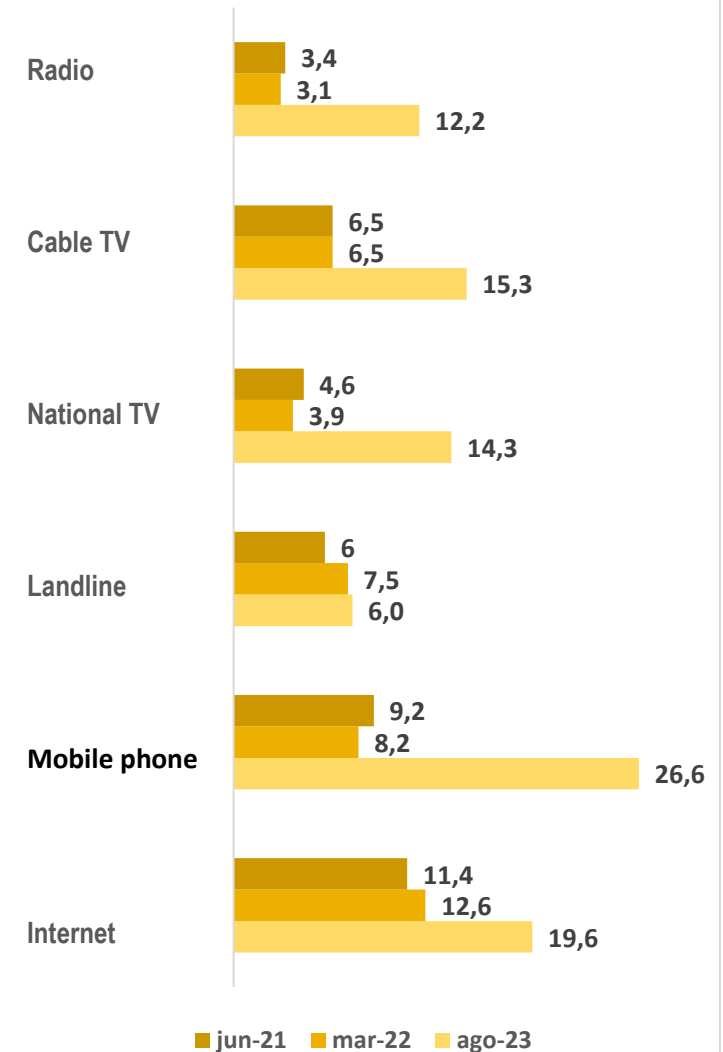


52.8% of households do not have Internet service in their homes and those that do have a connection reported severe failures, which increased from 11.4% to 19.6% between June 2021 and August 2023. Landline telephony has become an almost non-existent communication service. 74% of households indicated that they do not have this service, and severe failures in those that do have it went from 6% to 7.8%. On the other hand, more than 90% have mobile phones, but severe service failures increased from 9.2% to 26.6%. Regarding access to information media, between 33% and 44% of households do not have national or cable television. On the other hand, more than 80% have a radio signal. However, failures in these information services also increased significantly.

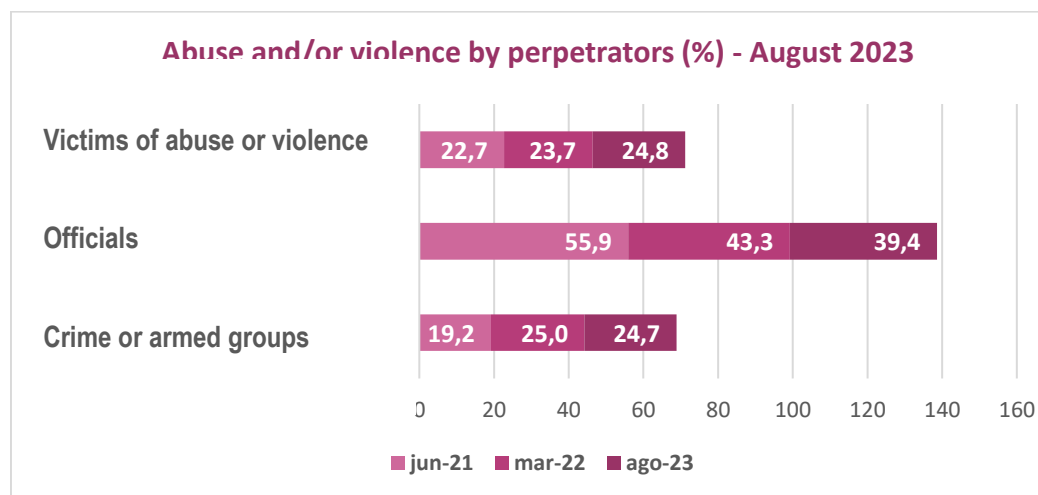
**Households without communication and information media (%) - August 2023**

States	Internet	Mobile phone	Landline	National TV	Cable TV	Radio
Amazonas	60.9	19.3	82.8	51.7	35.8	16.6
Anzoátegui	59.5	13.8	73.4	20.4	45.9	30.3
Apure	80.7	14.9	97.5	76.2	65.3	37.1
Aragua	35.4	2.1	75.4	9.6	15.1	3.9
Bolívar	48.4	4.7	69.1	38.9	57.8	38.6
Carabobo	57.6	11.9	72.7	37.9	52.5	30.0
D. Capital	42.6	2.4	53.8	8.7	46.8	18.1
Falcón	52.0	5.0	74.9	42.7	40.6	18.7
Guárico	53.5	6.9	74.4	53.8	33.2	33.4
La Guaira	62.2	12.0	79.7	27.8	58.5	34.0
Lara	40.8	2.0	69.7	25.9	37.3	8.4
Mérida	27.7	3.6	44.0	31.1	16.5	9.8
Miranda	72.6	11.6	79.4	18.5	65.4	28.3
Monagas	63.0	28.8	61.4	24.7	50.6	10.4
Nueva Esparta	36.6	2.3	63.0	1.4	10.2	1.4
Sucre	57.3	6.5	79.8	25.8	35.7	23.6
Táchira	47.4	12.1	89.6	59.7	61.6	36.4
Trujillo	40.4	5.5	64.1	23.3	48.2	9.8
Yaracuy	58.7	13.6	98.1	53.6	64.3	23.6
Zulia	33.0	15.2	90.3	31.3	43.3	28.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>

**Severe failures of communication and information media (%) - 2021, 2022 and 2023**

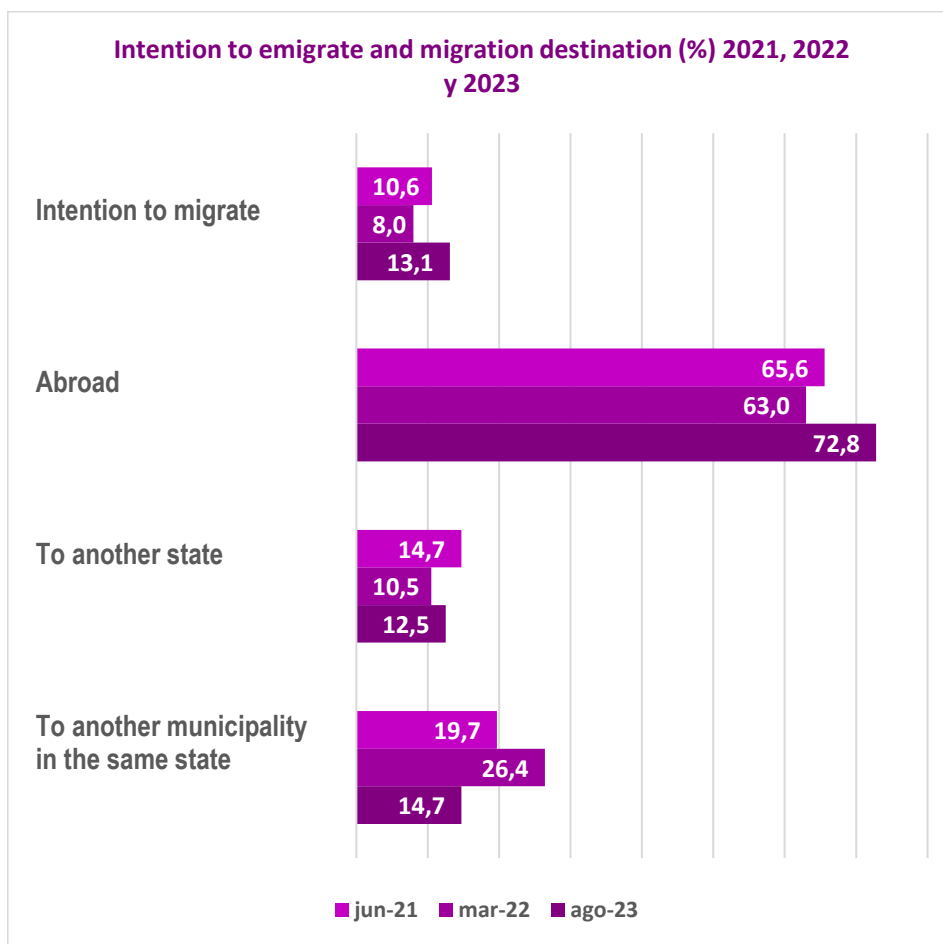


The risks of violence and disasters are a constant in the households' community environment. At the community level, among the five highest priority risks, 32% of households identified insecurity, 27.9% heat waves, 24.5% floods, 18.2% landslides and 12.8% epidemics. In addition, 24.8% reported that one of their members had been a victim of some type of abuse or violence, a situation that has remained in similar ranges since June 2021. Officials are identified as the main perpetrators of these acts in 39.4% of the cases and, in 24.7%, by crime, armed or irregular groups. The acts committed by the latter have increased from 19.2% to 24.7% of cases in which they are identified as perpetrators.



States	Insecurity	Heat waves	Floods	Landslides	Epidemic	Droughts	Fires	Deforestation	Spills	Others
Amazonas	63.3	14.8	11.7	0.0	3.9	4.7	3.1	6.3	0.0	3.9
Anzoátegui	39.5	18.7	40.5	36.4	12.1	3.7	4.6	0.2	0.4	1.9
Apure	31.5	4.1	96.9	6.2	13.9	5.7	33.5	3.6	0.0	0.0
Aragua	36.7	8.0	48.6	7.8	22.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5
Bolívar	59.2	34.9	19.2	3.5	1.8	4.9	5.5	5.7	0.4	0.6
Carabobo	50.7	23.6	26.6	1.9	20.8	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Distrito Capital	48.6	17.2	13.8	38.2	10.0	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.8
Falcón	28.1	44.9	5.4	1.2	34.1	24.3	3.6	1.5	3.0	0.6
Guárico	5.6	45.3	29.4	1.0	3.3	9.5	8.9	3.2	0.0	0.6
La Guaira	6.6	14.8	26.2	68.6	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9
Lara	29.7	36.6	15.8	9.5	18.1	17.4	1.1	10.5	0.0	8.4
Mérida	43.6	9.9	10.7	40.7	13.2	2.5	0.4	1.6	1.6	0.8
Miranda	44.3	32.1	11.8	24.2	6.4	13.4	3.5	1.9	0.1	1.1
Monagas	48.4	14.9	22.9	17.8	14.5	6.2	12.0	0.0	0.7	0.4
Nueva Esparta	11.8	47.3	1.1	0.0	3.2	55.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Sucre	27.4	30.8	29.8	14.7	10.6	8.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
Táchira	33.8	6.6	30.9	49.9	18.9	3.2	1.7	1.7	0.0	2.0
Trujillo	8.8	54.8	14.4	29.9	9.5	6.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.7
Yaracuy	12.7	41.0	20.2	12.4	28.0	17.7	0.6	9.0	0.3	2.8
Zulia	39.4	57.3	13.4	1.1	12.4	5.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Displacement remains high. The intention to migrate among household members increased from 8% to 13.1% between March 2022 and August 2023, mainly in the states of Falcón, Anzoátegui, Táchira, Bolívar, Mérida and Zulia. 72.8% have another country as their destination, 12.6% another state and 14.7% another municipality in the same state. The main reasons are to have access to better income (72.3%) or livelihood (45.7%); family reunification (25.6%); need for health services and medicines (13.7%), public services (10.7%), schools (6%), transportation and fuel (5%); to obtain new housing due to eviction (3.6%) and to flee violence, harassment or reprisals (2.1%). 92.2% of people face problems in moving: economic (77.7%), lack of documents (37.5%), need to relocate (12.9%) and housing (12.7%).



**Households reporting members with intention to migrate (%) - 2021, 2022 and 2023**

States	jun-2021	mar-2022	ago-2023
Amazonas	11.9	8.9	6.6
Anzoátegui	9.2	5.2	27.5
Apure	-	-	0.5
Aragua	13.5	4.5	12.7
Bolívar	24.0	20.2	20.7
Carabobo	13.2	5.6	10.5
D. Capital	13.1	6.8	10.5
Falcón	-	14.3	36.5
Guárico	6.0	4.8	9.4
La Guaira	-	6.4	3.3
Lara	16.4	9.2	12.4
Mérida	14.8	13.6	19.0
Miranda	10.1	8.3	11.7
Monagas	2.3	0.7	9.4
N. Esparta	7.8	14.3	9.6
Sucre	-	8.8	6.0
Táchira	6.2	6.3	27.7
Trujillo	5.6	6.7	8.1
Yaracuy	4.5	1.2	5.4
Zulia	11.5	6.5	15.0



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(1) CELADE División de Población de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL). En: [https://celade.cepal.org/bdcelade/proyecciones/resultados/20\\_VEN.xlsx](https://celade.cepal.org/bdcelade/proyecciones/resultados/20_VEN.xlsx)

(2) OVF. Observatorio Venezolano de Finanzas. Agosto 2023. Reseña en Crónica Uni. En: <https://x.com/CronicaUno/status/1702457203305922573?t=YA3zSa4yviXOQofPzh8XrA&s=08>