Public Response to Terrorism

Findings from
The National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness

November 12, 2008

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Supported by
The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
A Department of Homeland Security Center for Excellence
Based at the University of Maryland, College Park

The U.S. National Science Foundation

The Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center and
The Center for Public Health and Disasters
University of California, Los Angeles, School of Public Health

START NATIONAL CONSORTIUM FOR THE STUDY OF TERRORISM AND RESPONSES TO TERRORISM
A CENTER OF EXCELLENCE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY BASED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was supported by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security through the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), a Center for Excellence of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security based at the University of Maryland in College Park, grant number N00140510629, sub-awards 0000052171 and Z923001; the U.S. National Science Foundation, grant number SES-0647736; and the U.S. National Science Foundation through the University of Colorado at Boulder, grant number 1543106. Administrative support was provided by the Department of Community Health Sciences, the Center for Public Health and Disasters, and the Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center, at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), School of Public Health. Survey field work was conducted by California Survey Research Services, Inc., with additional support from the UCLA Survey Research Center.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A national survey was conducted to study people's experiences with, preparedness and mitigation actions for, and perceptions related to terrorism and other disasters. Telephone interviews were completed on a statistically representative sample of 3,300 households between April 13, 2007 and February 13, 2008. Major metropolitan areas considered to be "high visibility areas" at high risk of terrorism, namely Washington, D.C. (DC), New York (NY), and Los Angeles (LA), were sufficiently oversampled to allow comparisons with the rest of the continental U.S., which are considered to be at low risk of terrorism. The interviews were offered in English and Spanish, and a $20 incentive was offered to encourage participation in the study. This report presents descriptive results for the major outcomes of interest comparing results by geographic area and by racial/ethnic group.

Key Findings

- **How *prepared* is the public for future disasters?**
  - The majority of respondents said they have become more vigilant (84.5%) and have learned more about terrorism (60.2%) since the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks for various reasons including those unrelated to terrorism.
  - At least one third of respondents reported duplicating important documents (36.4%), stockpiling supplies (34.5%), and developing emergency plans (31.3%).
  - About one fifth (21.9%) of respondents said they have purchased things to make their home safer.
  - Respondents living in areas at high risk of terrorism were no different from those living in low-risk areas in the extent to which they have taken preparedness actions.
  - Black (87.1%), White (85.0%), and Hispanic (84.1%) respondents were more likely than Asian American/Pacific Islander (AAPI) respondents (70.7%) and those of Other racial/ethnic background (75.2%) to say they have become more vigilant.
  - White respondents (62.1%) were the most likely to say they have learned more about terrorism; Hispanic respondents (50.2%) were the least likely to say so.
- **What have people done *to prepare for terrorism*?**
  - When we focus on those activities people have done *solely* to prepare for terrorism and *not for any other reason*, respondents said they have learned more about terrorism and become more vigilant but, otherwise, have done very little to do anything about it.
  - Respondents living in low-risk areas have done as much as those living in high-risk areas to prepare for a future terrorism event.
  - White (33.9%), AAPI (29.3%), and Hispanic (28.8%) respondents were more likely than Black (21.9%) or Other (22.1%) respondents to say they have become more vigilant specifically because of the threat of terrorism.

- **What are people *avoiding* that might reduce their risk of exposure to terrorism?**
  - About one fifth (19.7%) of respondents said they have avoided travel to certain cities or reduced airplane travel (18.1%) since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks for various reasons including those unrelated to terrorism.
  - Sixteen percent of respondents said they have changed their mail handling procedures.
  - About ten percent of respondents said they have avoided tall buildings (10.6%), reduced use of public transportation (8.6%), reduced travel by train (6.8%), or avoided national landmarks (6.0%).
  - Respondents living in areas at high risk of terrorism were no different from those living in low-risk areas in the extent to which they have avoided certain things or changed routines.
  - Respondents' race/ethnicity was associated with reduced airplane travel, avoidance of tall buildings, and reduced used of public transportation, respectively. In all cases, Hispanics were the most likely, and AAPI respondents the least likely, to say they have taken these actions.
- **What are people *avoiding because of terrorism*?**
  - Most respondents said they have not avoided mass transit systems, high-risk destinations, or changed mail handling procedures solely because of the threat of terrorism.
  - Respondents living in high-risk areas were no different from respondents living in low-risk areas in the extent to which they have avoided certain things or changed routines because of the terrorism threat and not for any other reasons.
  - Respondents of different racial/ethnic backgrounds did not differ in the extent to which they have avoided certain things or changed routines because of the terrorism threat and not for any other reasons.
- **What have people seen others do to *prepare* for future terrorist events?**
  - Respondents were more likely to say they know someone who has done something to prepare for terrorism than to say they have done something about it themselves.
  - About 70% of the respondents said they know someone who has become more vigilant because of the terrorism threat.
  - Less than half of the respondents reported knowing someone who has done something, other than become more vigilant, to prepare for terrorism (e.g., develop emergency plan, stockpile supplies).
  - Respondents did not differ by where they live or by their race/ethnicity in the extent to which they know other people who have done something to prepare for terrorism.
- **What have people seen others *avoid* because of terrorism?**
  - About 30-35% of the respondents said they know someone who has avoided travel by airplane or avoided certain cities because of terrorism.

- On average, less than 15% of respondents reported knowing people who have avoided the use of trains or public transportation, avoided tall buildings and national landmarks, or changed mail handling procedures.
- Respondents did not differ by where they live or by their race/ethnicity in the extent to which they know other people who have avoided certain things or changed routines because of the threat of terrorism.

❖ **What information have people heard about *preparing* for future terrorist events?**

- Over half of the respondents said they have received information about being more vigilant, stockpiling emergency supplies, and developing emergency plans to prepare for future terrorist events.
- Respondents did not differ by where they live or by their race/ethnicity in the extent to which they have heard about preparing for terrorism.

❖ **What information have people heard about *avoiding* things because of terrorism?**

- About one third of respondents reported hearing about changing their mail handling procedure and avoiding travel to certain cities because of terrorism.
- Respondents of Black, Hispanic or Other race/ethnicity reported hearing about avoiding tall buildings because of terrorism more so than those of other racial/ethnic backgrounds.

❖ **Have people actively looked for information about terrorism?**

- The majority of respondents said they have actively looked for information and/or gotten some information about terrorism since September 11, 2001.
- Of those who said they got information about terrorism, nearly all reported understanding and thinking about the information they got, but fewer of them said they discussed the information with other people.
- Hispanic respondents were least likely to say they understood or discussed the information they got about terrorism compared with the other racial/ethnic groups.

❖ **Do people intend to take further action to prepare for terrorism?**

- On average, respondents said it is unlikely they will do anything in the next six months to prepare for terrorism.
- Hispanic and Black respondents were more likely than White respondents to say they will do something in the next six months to prepare for terrorism.

❖ **What do people know about terrorism and other related topics?**

- On average, respondents said they do not know much about terrorism or other related topics, such as what the government has done to prepare for terrorism, what they can do to prepare for terrorism, or what they can do to protect themselves in a terrorist attack.
- Respondents of White or Other racial/ethnic background, compared to other groups, tended to say they know more about some of the topics related to terrorism.

- **What do people think about government officials and agencies?**
  - Respondents said the local fire department, the state health department, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are more often honest with the public and provide complete information about terrorism compared to other local, state, or federal government officials and agencies.
  - Respondents said the mayor, the governor, and the President are least likely to be honest with the public or to provide complete information about terrorism.
  - White and/or Hispanic respondents tended to rate the government agencies/officials higher on the measures of honesty and completeness of information compared to Black respondents.
- **How do people feel about the government's ability and their own ability to cope with a future terrorist attack?**
  - Respondents said they are not very confident about their ability to protect themselves from a future terrorist attack; they also did not express much confidence in the government's ability to protect them from a future attack.
  - Respondents said they were more confident about their ability and the government's ability to recover from a terrorist attack over the long term than they were confident about their self-perceived ability or the government's ability to respond quickly to or to protect against a terrorist attack.
  - Respondents said they think the federal government has greater ability to protect, respond, and recover than local and state governments.
  - Hispanic respondents had the most confidence in the government's ability to protect against a future terrorist attack and to respond quickly to an attack compared to other racial/ethnic groups.
  - White respondents were most confident about their ability to recover from a terrorist attack over the long term; Hispanic respondents were the least confident in this respect.
- **What do people think about the possibility of a future terrorist attack?**
  - Respondents said it is unlikely that a terrorist attack will occur in the next six months; they said it is more likely that such an event might occur in their lifetime.
  - Respondents said a terrorist attack is less likely to occur close to home than it is to occur somewhere else in the nation.
  - Respondents said the impact of a terrorist event would be quite serious regardless of how close to home it happens.
  - Respondents living in high-risk areas were more likely than those living in low-risk areas to say that a terrorist attack will occur close to home, whether in the next six months or in their lifetime.
  - Hispanic and Black respondents were more likely than other groups to say that a terrorist attack will occur close to home in the next six months.
  - Hispanic respondents were more likely than White respondents to expect the impact of a terrorist event occurring somewhere in the nation to be extremely serious.

❖ **How many people have been affected by terrorism?**

- Sixty-two percent of the New York respondents, 48% of Washington, D.C. respondents, 24% of Los Angeles respondents, and 22% of respondents from the rest of the continental U.S. said they have been affected by a terrorism event in the past.
- Respondents of different racial/ethnic backgrounds did not differ in the extent to which they said they have been affected by terrorism in the past.
- Of the various terrorism events mentioned by the respondents, the World Trade Center attack of September 11, 2001 was mentioned most frequently (87%).

Conclusions

❖ **How Prepared is the Nation?**

- Since September 11th, 2001, many people have taken actions that make them better prepared for a future act of terrorism. These actions have been taken specifically because of terrorism as well as for other reasons including natural disasters. The majority of the American public has become more vigilant and aware of what is going on around them and have learned more about terrorism. At least a third of the population has duplicated important documents, such as passports and medical prescriptions, developed emergency plans, and stockpiled emergency supplies. About one fifth of the population has invested in things to enhance their safety. In addition, about 10-20% of the population has taken actions that may help reduce or mitigate their risk of being affected by terrorism, such as avoiding travel to certain cities, reducing travel by airplane, and changing mail handling procedures.
- Looking at the things people have done only to protect themselves from terrorism and not for any other reason, most people have done very little beyond being more vigilant and learning more about terrorism. While the nation has paid a lot of attention to terrorism and homeland security, most people have not invested in preparedness, mitigation or risk-reduction activities with only terrorism in mind. Just half of the people who said they avoided things or changed routines did so only because of the terrorism threat; the other half did so for other reasons or a combination of reasons. Terrorism may not be a compelling enough single cause for people to take action because terrorism is viewed as a high-consequence but low-probability event by most people. Alternatively, terrorism preparedness may be an add-on to preparedness and mitigation activities for other types of events, such as natural disasters, or it may trigger preparedness activities for a broader range of events.

❖ **What about Other Factors Relevant to Terrorism Preparedness?**

- Although the majority of people have looked for information about terrorism, most people still do not know much about terrorism or other related topics including what the government has done to prepare for terrorism, what people can do to protect themselves in various types of terrorist attacks, and what people can do now to reduce damage from a possible terrorist attack.
- On average, people have less trust that local, state, and federal government leaders and emergency management officials provide complete and honest information to the

public about terrorism compared to the trust they have in health departments and local fire departments.

- People are not very confident that they, themselves, can protect against or respond quickly to terrorism.
- It is incorrect to assume that those living in high-risk areas are more knowledgeable about or better prepared for terrorism than are those living in low-risk areas. People living in areas at high risk for terrorism are not much different from those living in areas at low risk for terrorism in terms of the information they have heard, what they know about terrorism, what they have observed around them, what they have done in response to terrorism, or what they think about the government. Those living in high-risk areas differ only in being more likely to say they have been affected by terrorism in the past and thinking a terrorist attack is likely to affect their home in the future.
- In general, people of different racial/ethnic backgrounds do not differ in terms of what they have done in response to terrorism or what they have observed around them. There are some differences in the extent to which people understand or discuss information about terrorism; their intentions to take further action to prepare for terrorism; their self-reported knowledge about topics related to terrorism; their perceptions of the government; and their self-perceived ability to recover from a terrorist attack. For example, compared to people of White, Black, AAPI, or Other race/ethnicity, Hispanics are the least likely to understand information about terrorism or discuss it with other people. Hispanic and Black individuals have stronger intentions than other groups to do something more in the next six months to prepare for a future terrorist attack. Compared with other groups, Hispanics have the greatest confidence in government agencies' ability to protect against and respond to terrorist attacks but have the least confidence in their own ability to recover from terrorism events.

INTRODUCTION

The terrorist events of September 11th, 2001 were followed by a dramatic increase in efforts to improve public preparations for disasters across our nation. Public education and information are the most commonly used strategies to accomplish this mission. Given the extreme importance of engaging the public in taking personal responsibility to prepare for future disasters, and also the large expense of carrying out and maintaining such efforts, it is critical that we learn the extent to which these public education programs have been effective. We must learn, for example:

- How prepared Americans are for a terrorist attack or other disaster;
- Who is and who isn't getting the message about getting prepared;
- How we can improve our educational messages about preparedness;
- What we can do to maximize the impact of education and information on behavior; and
- How we can increase the engagement of the general public in preparing for disasters.

Science-based information is needed to help answer these questions. If we want our nation to be prepared for terrorism and other catastrophes, we must understand how information about preparedness is being disseminated, understood, and acted upon by the general public.

OVERVIEW

This report describes the research methods and major descriptive findings from the National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness (NSDEP). This study was led by researchers at the UCLA School of Public Health as part of the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), a U.S. Department of Homeland Security Center of Excellence based at the University of Maryland, College Park. The purpose of the study was to describe and predict public preparedness, mitigation, and avoidance actions; intended actions; and relevant perceptions of major hazards, with an emphasis on the hazards created by terrorism.

Telephone interviews were conducted with a national probability sample of 3,300 households with oversampling in Washington, D.C., New York, and Los Angeles, which are major metropolitan areas considered to be "high visibility areas" at high risk of terrorism. The sample was drawn by random-digit-dialing supplemented with random sampling from Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander surname lists in an attempt to obtain sufficient sample sizes for these racial/ethnic groups. The computer-assisted telephone interviews were conducted by California Survey Research Services between April 13, 2007 and February 13, 2008. The interviews were offered in English and Spanish, and a $20 incentive was offered to encourage participation in the study.

The report begins by introducing the research team who led the study, describes the methods used to conduct the study, and then presents descriptive results for the major outcomes of interest. The results are compared by geographic area, or high- and low-risk area, and by racial/ethnic group. Concluding statements are made at the end of the report. The survey questionnaire is included in the Appendix.

WHO WE ARE

Linda B. Bourque, PhD, the principal investigator for the present study, is a professor in the Department of Community Health Sciences and an associate director of both the Center for Public Health and Disasters (CPHD) (www.cphd.ucla.edu) and the Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center (SCIPRC) (www.ph.ucla.edu/sciprc) of the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), School of Public Health. CPHD, based in the Department of Community Health Sciences, promotes interdisciplinary efforts to reduce the health impacts of domestic and international, natural and human-generated disasters. SCIPRC, based in the Department of Epidemiology, aims to discover and understand how injuries occur and how they can be prevented or their impact reduced, with particular attention to the diverse populations in Southern California. Both centers emphasize education, training, community service and university-community collaborative research.

The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) (www.start.umd.edu) is a U.S. Department of Homeland Security Center of Excellence tasked by the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate to use state-of-the-art theories, methods, and data from the social and behavioral sciences to improve understanding of the origins, dynamics, and social and psychological impacts of terrorism. START, based at the University of Maryland, College Park, aims to provide timely guidance on how to disrupt terrorist networks, reduce the incidence of terrorism, and enhance the resilience of U.S. society in the face of the terrorist threat.

Between 2005 and 2008, START research activities were organized into three working groups: Terrorist Group Formation and Recruitment (Working Group 1), Terrorist Group Persistence and Dynamics (Working Group 2), and Societal Responses to Terrorist Threats and Attacks (Working Group 3). The present study was conducted under Working Group 3. The purpose of Working Group 3 was to provide science-based information regarding perceptions of, preparations for, responses to, and recovery from terrorist attacks, in the domestic U.S. context. Working Group 3 personnel included: Linda Bourque, Ph.D. (UCLA), Dennis Mileti, Ph.D. (University of Colorado, Boulder), Caron Chess, Ph.D. (Rutgers University), Susan Cutter, Ph.D. (University of South Carolina), Lisa Keranen, Ph.D. (University of Colorado, Boulder), Fran Norris, Ph.D. (Dartmouth University), Betty Pfefferbaum, M.D., J.D. (University of Oklahoma), Monica Schoch-Spana, Ph.D. (University of Pittsburgh), Kathleen Tierney, Ph.D. (University of Colorado, Boulder), and Elaine Vaughan, Ph.D. (University of California, Irvine).

The project team members and their roles were as follows: Dr. Bourque led the overall conduct of the study; Dr. Mileti co-led the development of the questionnaire with Dr. Bourque and supervised the data analyses; Michele Wood, Ph.D. (UCLA SCIPRC) provided overall project management and contributed to the questionnaire development and data analysis; Megumi Kano, Dr.P.H. (UCLA SCIPRC) contributed to the questionnaire development and data analysis, and led the preparation of this report; Eve Fielder, Dr.P.H. and Tonya Hays (both with the UCLA Survey Research Center [SRC]) provided survey oversight; Jay Sumner, Ph.D. (UCLA SRC) supervised the sampling procedure; and Ken Gross (California Survey Research Services, Inc.) led the implementation of the computer-assisted telephone interviews.

METHODS

Questionnaire Development

The questionnaire was based on a comprehensive review of the literature on disaster preparedness and mitigation, public education, risk communication and warnings (Mileti et al., 2006, September), a theoretical model derived from the literature review, and input from Working Group 3 members.

The questionnaire was pretested for length and comprehension in three iterative waves on a total of 30 individuals. The draft questionnaire was revised based on pretest results, and the final questionnaire was translated into Spanish. The questionnaire was then programmed for computer-assisted telephone interviewing in both English and Spanish.

Survey Sample[1]

The national sample was stratified into two levels of visibility, or risk. High visibility areas are high-profile areas with potential terrorist targets and, thus, can be considered at high risk for terrorism. The high-risk stratum included Washington, D.C. (including the District of Columbia, Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, Loudoun, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties), Los Angeles County, and New York City (including Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island). The low-risk stratum included the rest of the continental United States. The high-risk stratum was sufficiently oversampled to enable comparisons with the low-risk stratum. The sampling used random-digit-dialing (RDD). This was supplemented with random sampling from Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander surname lists in an attempt to obtain at least minimum sample sizes that would allow separate analyses by racial/ethnic group as well as between-group comparisons.

Interviews were completed with a total of 3,300 households (with an adult respondent over age 18) for a response rate of 35%, calculated as the ratio of unweighted completion cases to estimated eligible cases, as defined by the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) as Response Rate 3 (RR3) (American Association for Public Opinion Research, 2008).

The unweighted sample over-represents Washington, D.C., New York, and Los Angeles due to the sampling design but has a racial/ethnic distribution comparable to that of the U.S. census. In contrast, the distribution of the weighted sample across the four geographic strata is comparable to that of the U.S. Census. However, the weighted sample under-represents Hispanics and Asian American/Pacific Islanders because these two groups have to be down-weighted to offset their higher selection probability (i.e., RDD plus list-assisted sampling). Compared to the U.S. Census, the survey sample, unweighted or weighted, has more women, older adults, individuals who were born in the U.S., individuals with more education and income, and households with children. Table 1 shows how the unweighted and weighted samples compare to the U.S. Census.

[1] For a more complete description of the sampling procedure refer to: Wood, Kano, Mileti & Bourque. (2008). *Questionnaire Specifications: Documentation of the National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness.* Los Angeles, CA: Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center. Available at: http://www.ph.ucla.edu/sciprc/3_projects.htm

Table 1. Comparison of the unweighted and weighted samples to the U.S. Census projections for 2007--START NSDEP, 2007

	Unweighted sample (%)	Weighted sample (%)	U.S. Census projections for 2007 (%)
Geographic area			
Washington, D.C.	6.1	1.4	1.4
New York	11.8	2.7	2.7
Los Angeles	12.5	3.0	2.9
Rest of the U.S.	69.6	92.9	93.0
Race/Ethnicity			
AAPI	3.3	1.8	3.8
Black/AA	10.4	9.2	11.1
Hispanic	12.6	7.0	10.8
White/Other	73.7	82.0	73.7
Age of respondent			
Under 35	19.2	17.9	21.0
35-44	19.0	18.5	20.7
45-54	22.3	22.5	21.6
55-64	19.8	20.1	16.4
65 and older	19.6	21.0	20.4
Gender of respondent: Female	61.5	61.8	50.8
Education level of respondent			
Less than high school	10.0	9.0	14.2
High school graduate	25.6	28.3	28.2
Some college education	24.1	24.6	28.8
College graduate	40.4	38.1	28.8
Nationality of respondent: U.S.	85.5	90.8	84.6
Household income ($)			
<15k	11.8	12.4	14.8
15k - <25k	10.5	10.3	11.4
25k - <35k	9.4	10.4	11.2
35k - <50k	14.0	15.2	14.8
50k - <75k	18.6	18.8	19.0
75k - <100k	14.5	14.1	11.8
100k - <150k	11.7	11.0	10.9
=>150k	9.6	7.9	7.0
Households with children (<18)	36.9	36.4	34.6
One-person households	23.7	24.5	27.3
Single-family unit housing	65.2	71.4	68.8
Owner-occupied residence	66.8	72.1	67.3

Note: N=3,300 for unweighted and weighted samples. N=300,913,000 for U.S. Census population projection for 2007. Actual N varies depending on frequency of missing data. AAPI: Asian American/Pacific Islander. AA: African American. “Other” includes “other racial/ethnic group”, “don’t know” and refusals in the survey samples.

Survey Administration

Interviews were conducted by California Survey Research Services, Inc. (CSRS) (www.calsurvey.com) using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) procedures

between April 13, 2007 and February 13, 2008. The interviews were offered in English and Spanish, and a $20 incentive was offered to encourage participation in the study.

Data Analysis[2]

Data were analyzed using SPSS software (SPSS Inc., 2007). The descriptive analyses reported here are based on weighted data. The weight accounts for selection probability. It is clear that some groups are under-represented in the sample, notably Hispanics and Asian American/Pacific Islanders (AAPIs) (Table 1). This may reflect field problems such as group differences in resistance to interview, or coverage issues such as group differences in reliance on cell phones. In the case of Hispanics and AAPIs, we improved the situation somewhat by adding surname list sampling. The effectiveness of this approach was somewhat less than expected because many listees were not of the targeted ethnicities, and because a household that was accessible from the list as well as RDD had to be down-weighted to offset its higher selection probability.

Descriptive statistics were calculated and compared between high-risk areas, which included Washington, D.C. (DC), New York (NY), and Los Angeles (LA), and low-risk areas, which included the rest of the continental U.S. With only a few exceptions, noted in the report, there were no statistically significant differences between DC, NY, and LA on any of the analyses performed. This is partly due to the fact that the weighted samples for DC (N = 45), NY (N = 91) and LA (N = 99) were too small to have the statistical power to detect significant differences. Thus, this report focuses on analyses that compared the high-risk areas (N=235) to low-risk areas (N=3,065). Analyses were also conducted to compare the racial ethnic groups: White, Hispanic, Black, Asian American/Pacific Islander (AAPI), and Other.

Frequency distributions, or proportions, were compared between groups using Pearson's chi-square test. When there were cells with expected count less than five, we did not perform a statistical test of association. Pairwise comparisons of frequency distributions were not performed, as is the norm. Means were compared between groups using the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test. When more than two group means were compared, Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons were conducted to identify differences between pairs of groups. Due to the large sample size, a conservative alpha level of .001 was used to determine statistical significance. Asterisks are placed next to variable names in the figures where there were statistically significant associations. Superscript letters are placed next to the values, or numbers, in the figures to indicate statistically significant pairwise differences in means. For example, a superscript H next to the mean for Whites indicates a significant difference in means between Whites and Hispanics. A statistically significant bivariate association does not necessarily mean there were any statistically significant pairwise differences.

Multivariate statistical analyses were not performed for this descriptive report. The results shown here should be interpreted with caution; they are mostly univariate and bivariate distributions that do not account for other potentially confounding variables.

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[2] For a more complete description of the sampling procedure refer to: Wood, Kano, Mileti & Bourque. (2008). *Questionnaire Specifications: Documentation of the National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness.* Los Angeles, CA: Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center. Available at: http://www.ph.ucla.edu/sciprc/3_projects.htm

KEY FINDINGS

1. How *Prepared* Is The Public For Future Disasters?

One of the main objectives of this study was to find out how prepared the American public is for terrorism and other disasters that may occur in the future. Figure 1, below, shows the percent of the survey respondents that said they have done the listed actions. These actions are considered proactive measures that people can take to be better prepared for future terrorism events as well as other disasters.

Nearly 85% of respondents said they have become more vigilant and 60.2% said they have learned more about terrorism since the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks. Over one third of respondents said they have duplicated important documents (36.4%), stockpiled supplies (34.5%) and developed emergency plans (31.3%). One fifth (21.9%) of respondents said they have purchased things to make them safer.

Q. Have you done any of the following things (for any reason)?

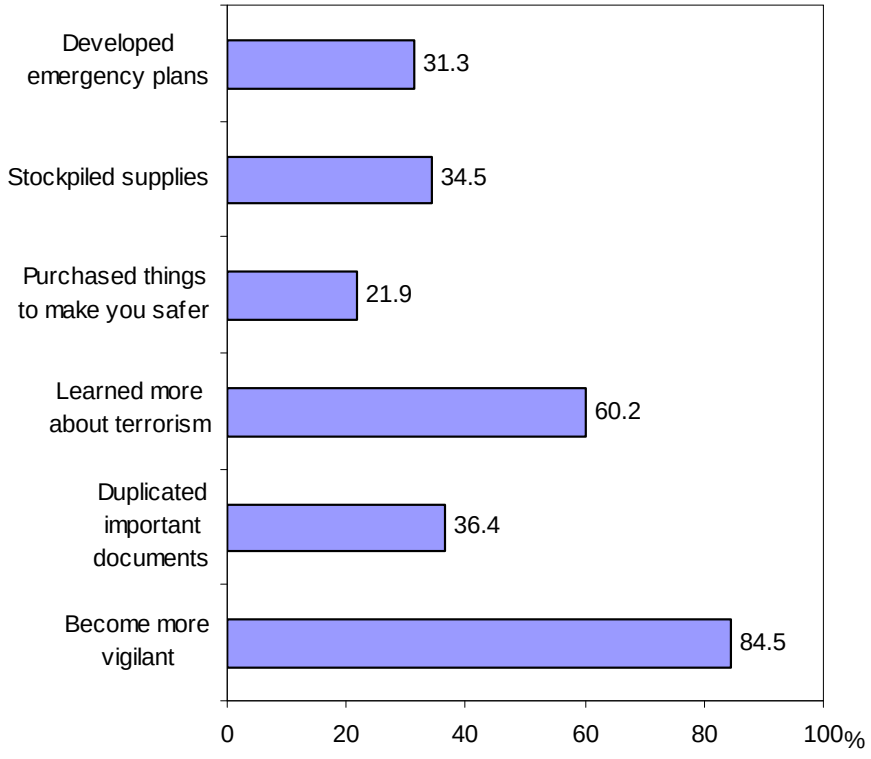

Figure 1. Preparedness Actions Done for Any Reason

NOTE: N=3,300. Analyses were performed with weighted data.

Figure 2 shows what preparedness actions people have taken comparing "high-risk" areas, defined in this study as Washington, D.C. (DC), New York (NY) and Los Angeles (LA), with those living in "low-risk" areas, defined in this study as the rest of the continental U.S. None of the differences between the high- and low-risk areas were statistically significant.

Q. Have you done any of the following things (for any reason)?

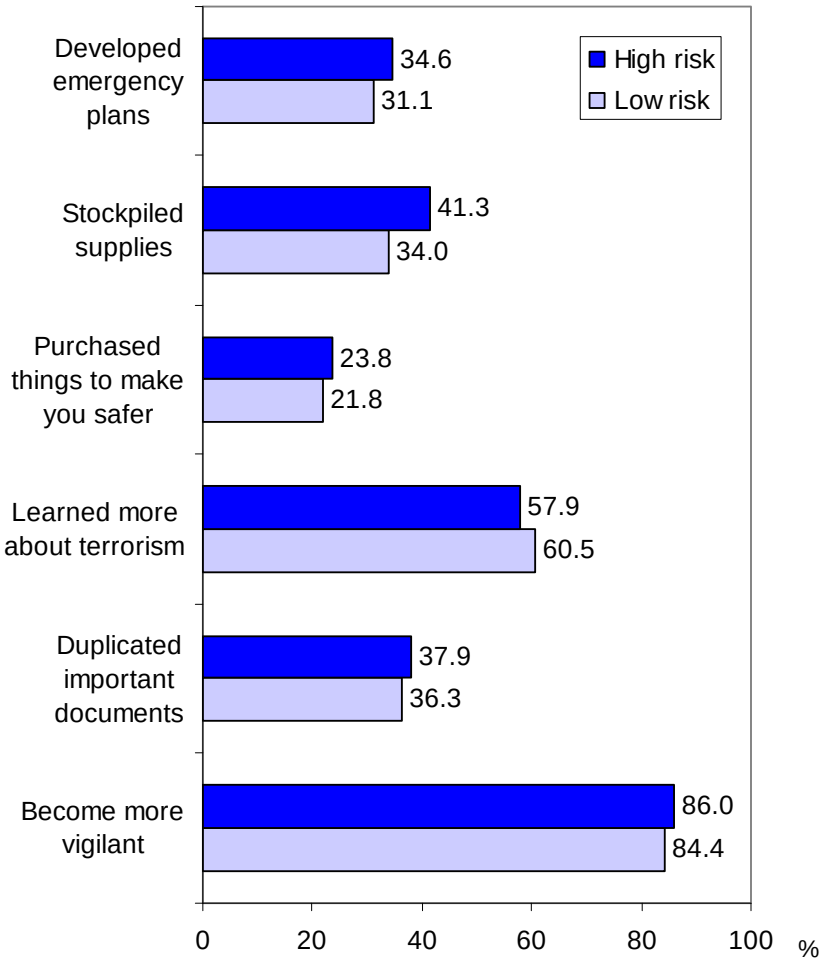

Figure 2. Preparedness Actions Done for Any Reason by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between high- and low-risk areas were statistically significant ($p>.001$).

The high- and low-risk areas were further broken down into the four geographic areas of LA, NY, DC and the rest of the continental U.S. to compare how prepared people are depending on where they live. The results are shown in Figure 3. None of the differences between the four geographic areas were statistically significant.

Q. Have you done any of the following things (for any reason)?

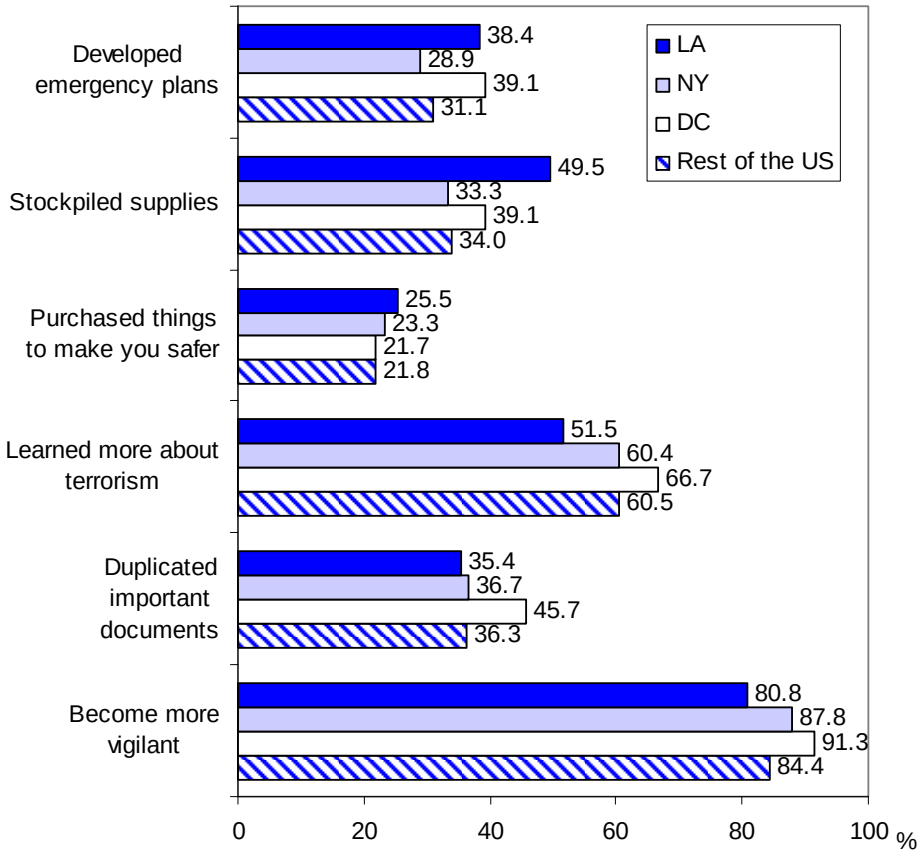

Figure 3. Preparedness Actions Done for Any Reason by Geographic Area

NOTE: Los Angeles (LA), N=99; New York (NY), N=91; Washington, D.C. (DC), N=45; Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between geographic areas were statistically significant (p>.001).

The results for preparedness actions taken for any reason were also compared by respondents' racial/ethnic background. Figure 4 shows that there was a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and becoming more vigilant, where Black respondents (87.1%) were most likely to say they have become more vigilant, closely followed by White (85.0%) and Hispanic (84.1%) respondents. Respondents of Other race/ethnicity (75.2%) and Asian American/Pacific Islander (AAPI) respondents (70.7%) were less likely to say they have become more vigilant. There was also an association between race/ethnicity and having learned more about terrorism, where White respondents (62.1%) were most likely to say they have learned more about terrorism, followed by Other (56.2%), AAPI (55.2%), Black (55.0%) and Hispanic (50.2%) respondents. There were no other statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and preparedness actions taken for any reason.

Q. Have you done any of the following things (for any reason)?

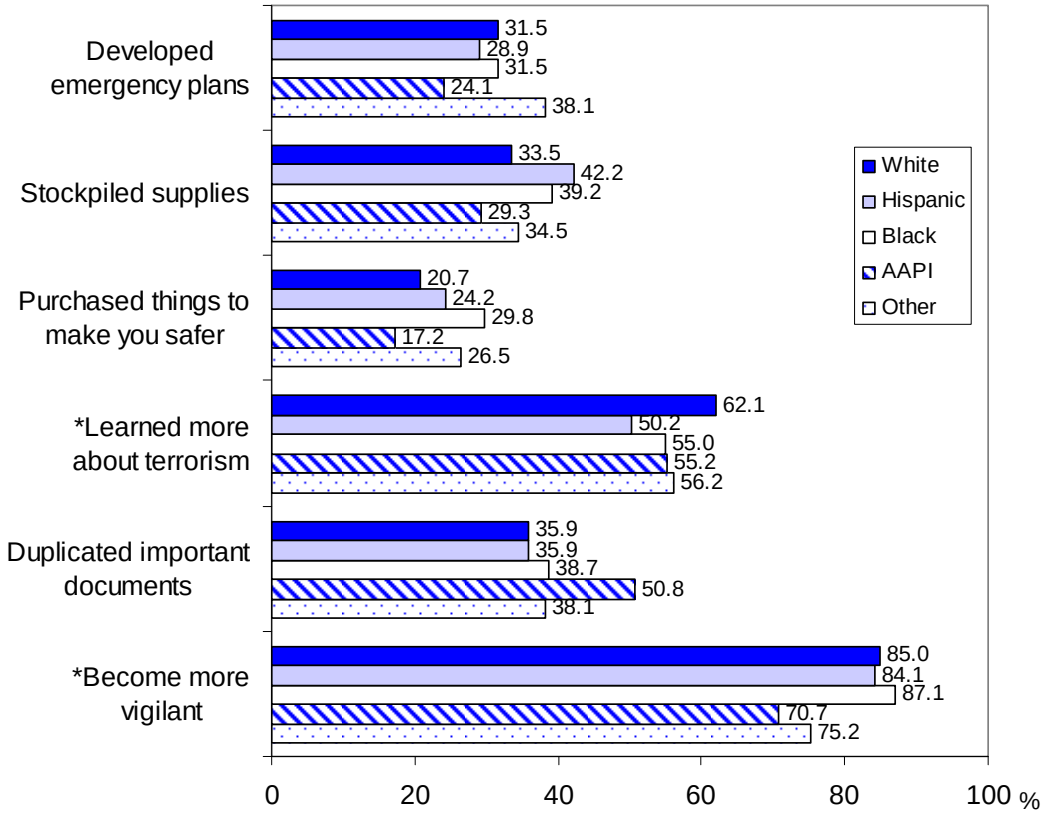

Figure 4. Preparedness Actions Done for Any Reason by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Asterisks (*) denote statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and "become more vigilant" and between race/ethnicity and "learned more about terrorism" using Pearson's chi-square analysis (p<.001).

2. What Have People Done To *Prepare For Future Terrorist Events*?

For the next set of results, we specifically focused on actions people have taken with the *sole* purpose of preparing for future terrorist attacks and *not for any other reason*. That is, the following findings apply to those actions taken *only* to prepare for terrorism; actions taken to prepare for both terrorism and earthquakes, for example, are not included. Thus, although preparedness actions apply to many different emergency settings, the results reported in this section represent those persons taking action to prepare for terrorism, without consideration for other types of emergencies.

Q. Have you done any of the following things because of terrorism?

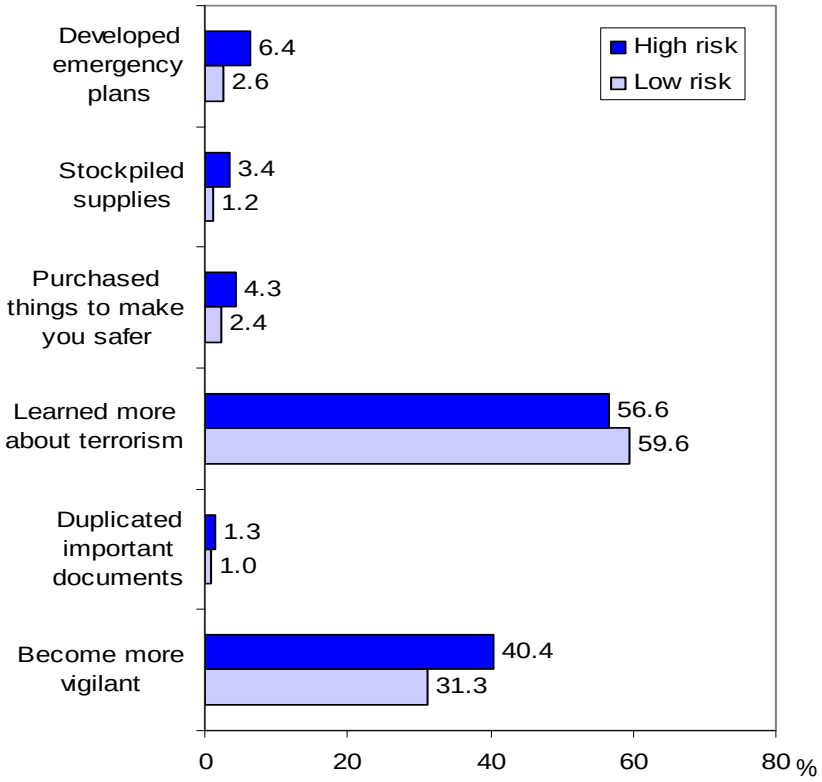

Figure 5. Preparedness Actions Done for Terrorism Only by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between high- and low-risk areas were statistically significant ($p>.001$).

Figure 6 also shows the results for preparedness actions taken solely because of terrorism but compares them by the geographic area in which the respondents live: LA, NY, DC and the rest of the continental U.S. There were no statistically significant differences between the four geographic areas.

Q. Have you done any of the following things because of terrorism?

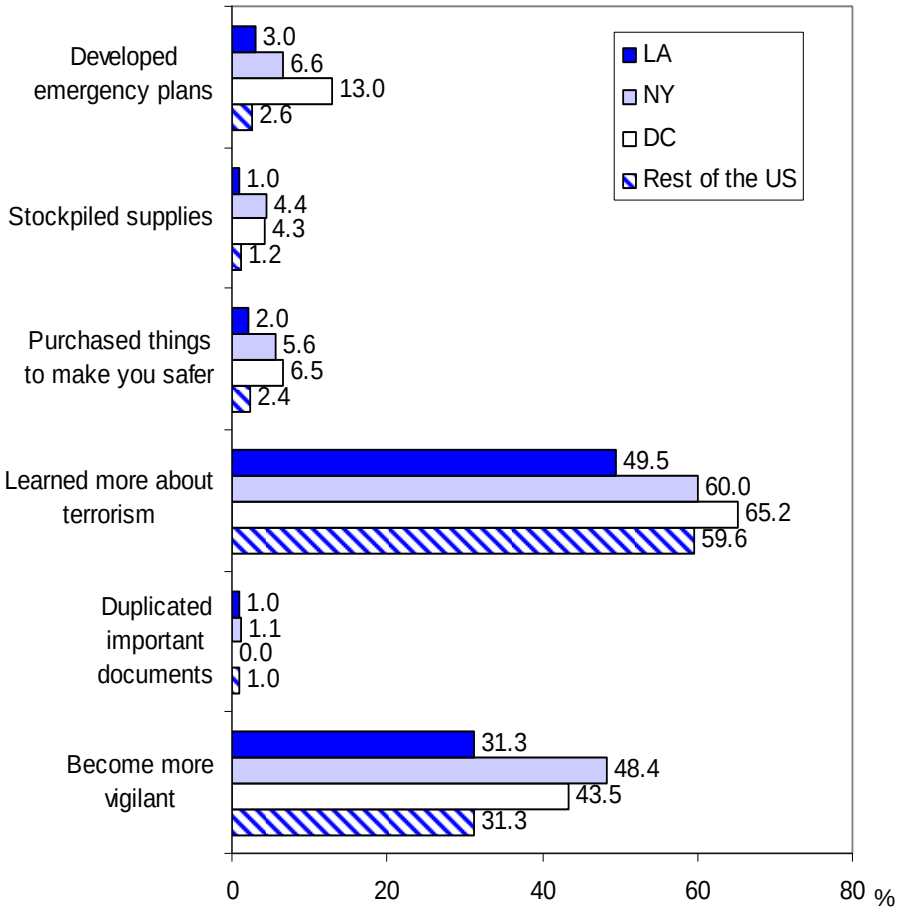

Figure 6. Preparedness Actions Done for Terrorism Only by Geographic Area

NOTE: Los Angeles (LA), N=99; New York (NY), N=91; Washington, D.C. (DC), N=45; Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between geographic areas were statistically significant ($p>.001$).

Figure 7 shows the results for actions taken only to prepare for terrorism presented by the five categories of race/ethnicity of the respondents. A statistically significant association was found between race/ethnicity and becoming more vigilant because of terrorism where more White (33.9%), AAPI (29.3%) and Hispanic (28.8%) respondents reported becoming more vigilant because of terrorism compared to Black (21.9%) and Other (22.1%) respondents.

Q. Have you done any of the following things because of terrorism?

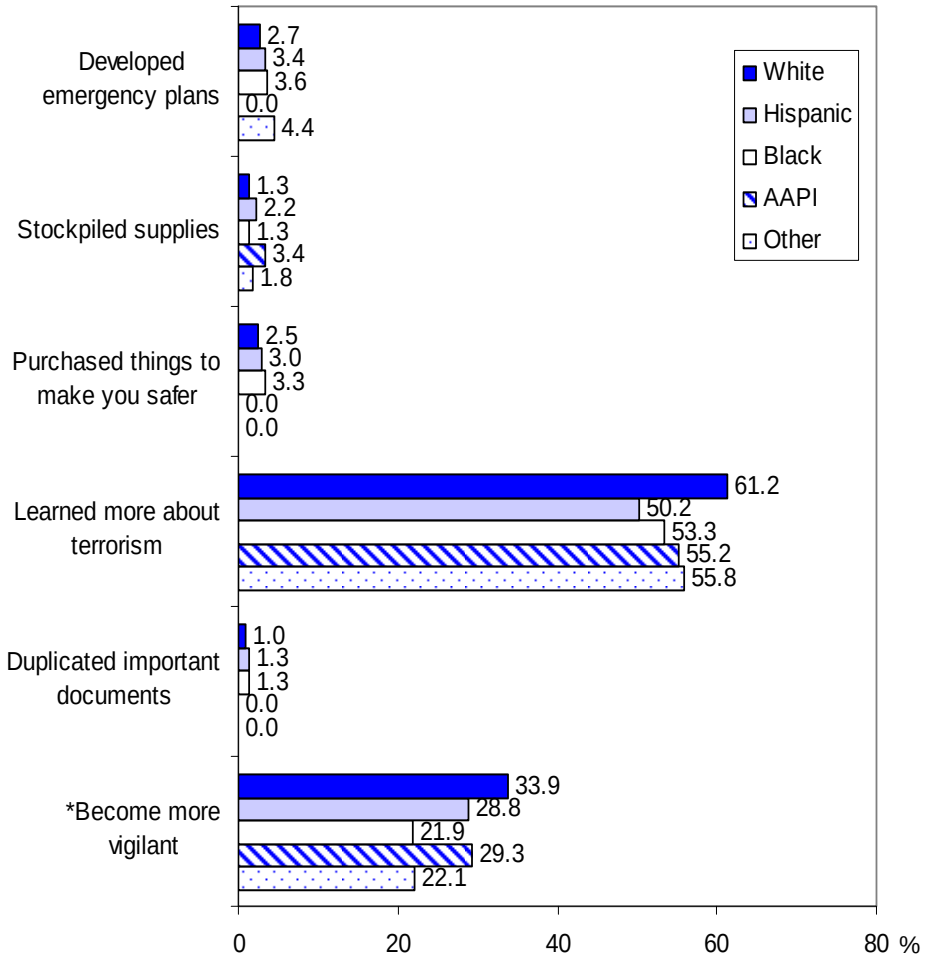

Figure 7. Preparedness Actions Done for Terrorism Only by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Asterisk (*) denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and "become more vigilant" using Pearson's chi-square analysis (p<.001).

3. What Are People *Avoiding* That Might Reduce Their Risk Of Exposure To Terrorism?

In addition to finding out about how prepared people are for future disasters, this study also explored the extent to which the American public has avoided certain things or changed their routines thereby potentially reducing their risk of exposure to terrorism. Figure 8 shows the percent of respondents who said they have done the listed actions for any reason including those unrelated to terrorism. Almost one fifth of the respondents said they have avoided travel to certain cities (19.7%) or reduced travel by airplane (18.1%) for some reason. Sixteen percent said they have changed their mail handling procedures. Between 5-10% of the respondents said they have done other things, such as reducing use of public transportation (8.6%) and avoiding tall buildings (10.6%).

Q. Have you done any of the following things (for any reason)?

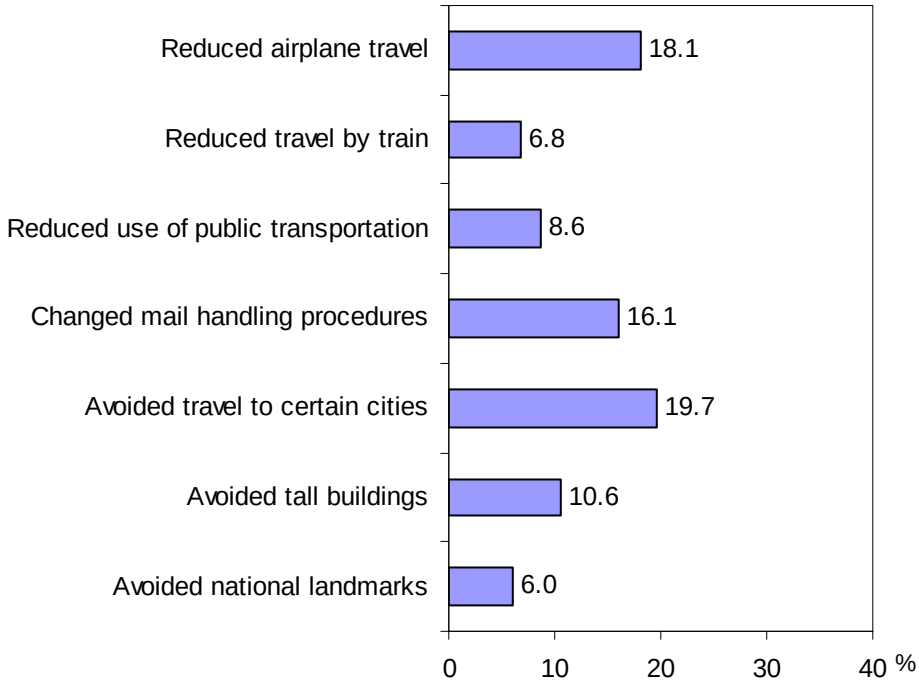

Figure 8. Avoidance Actions Done for Any Reason

NOTE: N=3,300. Analyses were performed with weighted data.

Figure 9 shows the results for avoidance actions taken for any reason comparing high- and low-risk areas. None of the differences between the two groups were statistically significant.

Q. Have you done any of the following things (for any reason)?

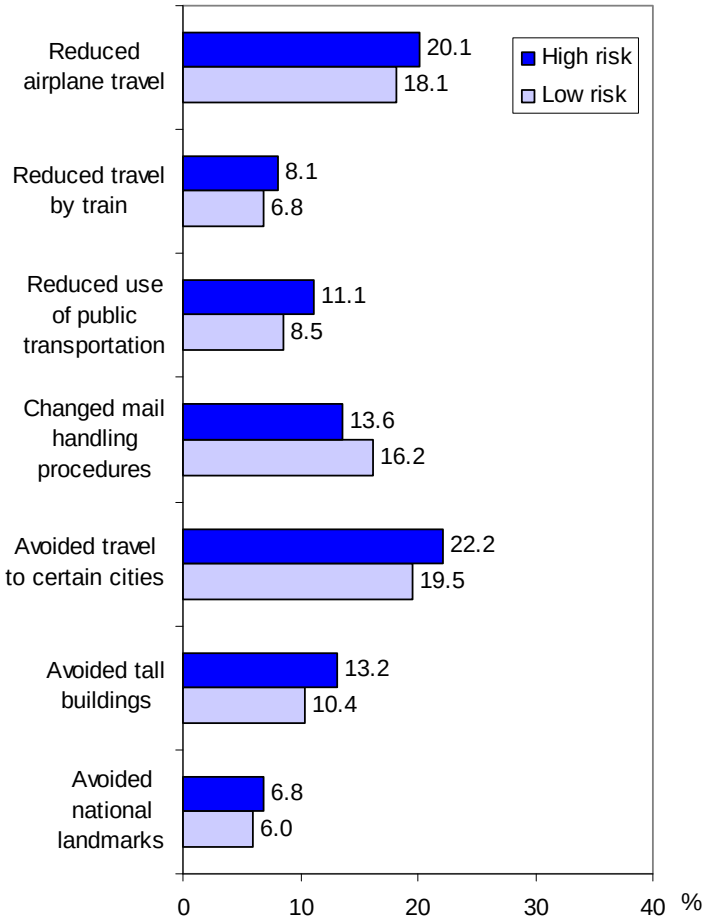

Figure 9. Avoidance Actions Done for Any Reason by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between high- and low-risk areas were statistically significant ($p>.001$).

Given that NY and DC were directly affected by the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks whereas LA was not, it is reasonable to expect differences between these groups in behaviors that might reduce personal exposure to future terrorist attacks. Figure 10 presents the results on avoidance actions taken for any reason comparing LA, NY, DC and the rest of the U.S. There were no statistically significant associations between geographic area and the listed actions. Furthermore, NY and DC respondents were not necessarily similar; in some cases, they responded quite differently (e.g., changed mail handling procedures, avoided travel to certain cities, avoided tall buildings) while LA respondents tended to fall in the middle or were similar to NY or DC respondents.

Q. Have you done any of the following things (for any reason)?

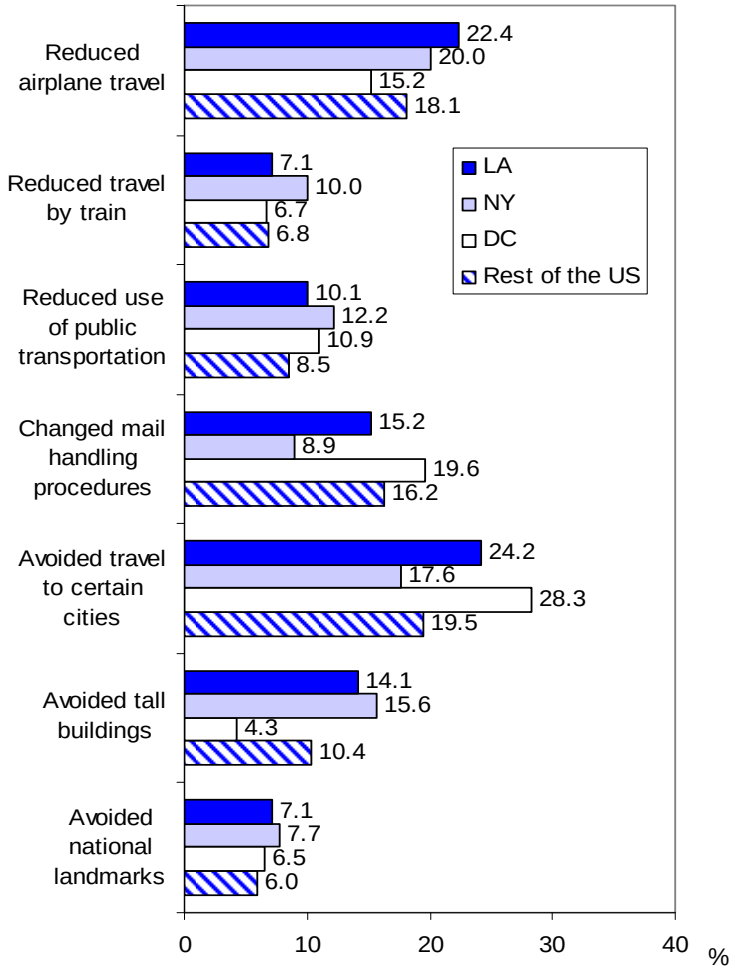

Figure 10. Avoidance Actions Done for Any Reason by Geographic Area

NOTE: Los Angeles (LA), N=99; New York (NY), N=91; Washington, D.C. (DC), N=45; Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between geographic areas were statistically significant (p>.001).

Figure 11 shows the results for avoidance actions taken for any reason comparing the five categories of race/ethnicity of the respondents. There were three actions that each had statistically significant associations with race/ethnicity: reduced airplane travel, avoided tall buildings, and reduced use of public transportation. In all cases, Hispanic respondents were the most likely, and AAPI respondents the least likely, to say they have done these actions.

Q. Have you done any of the following things (for any reason)?

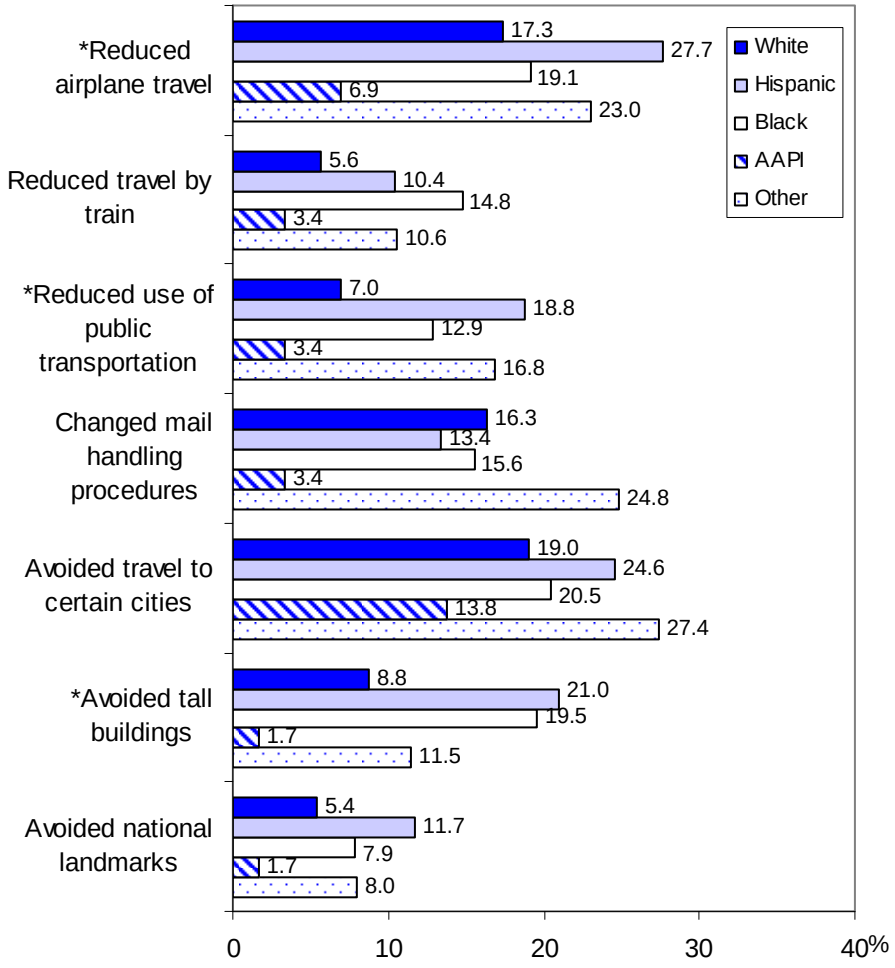

Figure 11. Avoidance Actions Done for Any Reason by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Asterisks (*) denote statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and a) "become more vigilant", b) avoided tall buildings, and c) reduced use of public transportation using Pearson's chi-square analysis (p<.001).

4. What Are People *Avoiding Because of Terrorism*?

Now we turn our attention to what people have avoided or done differently only in response to the terrorism threat and not for any other reason. Figure 12 shows how many of the respondents said they have taken the listed actions solely because of terrorism comparing those living in high-risk areas with those living in low-risk areas. The most common response (11.9% in high-risk areas, 10.0% in low-risk areas) was avoiding travel to certain cities. This was followed by changing mail handling procedures (8.1% in high-risk areas, 8.6% in low-risk areas) and reducing airplane travel (6.0% in high-risk areas, 5.8% in low-risk areas). There were no statistically significant differences between high- and low-risk areas.

Q. Have you done any of the following things because of terrorism?

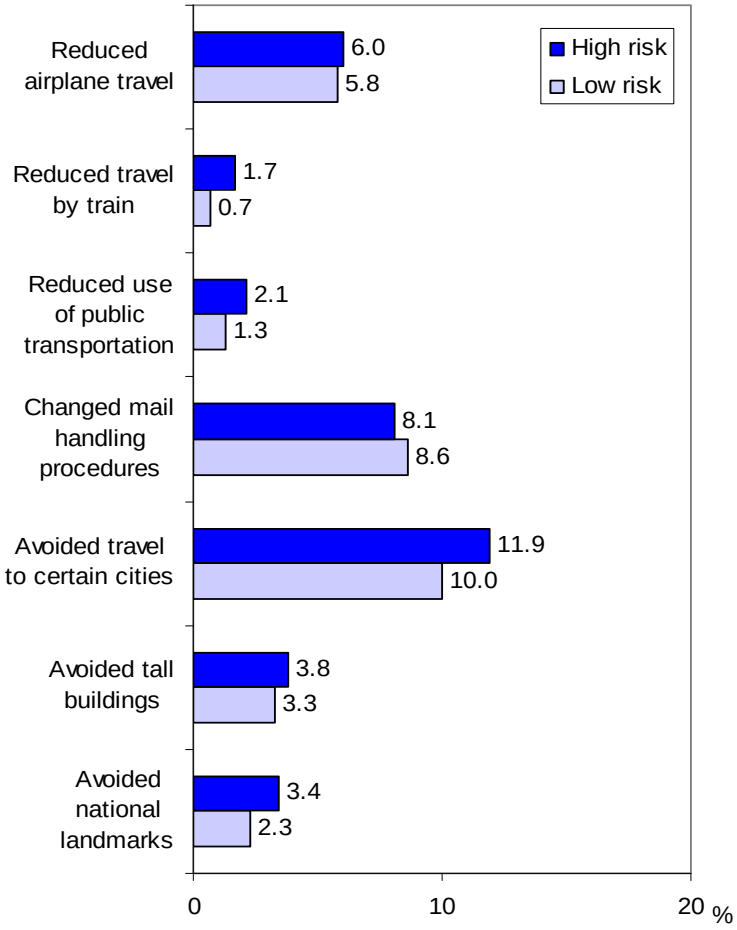

Figure 12. Avoidance Actions Done for Terrorism Only by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between high- and low-risk areas were statistically significant (p>.001).

Figure 13 shows the results for avoidance actions taken only because of terrorism comparing responses by the four geographic areas. While there appeared to be some differences between the four areas, there were no statistically significant associations between the geographic areas and the actions in question. It should be noted that the small number of cases in some areas may have affected the statistical power to detect significant associations.

Q. Have you done any of the following things because of terrorism?

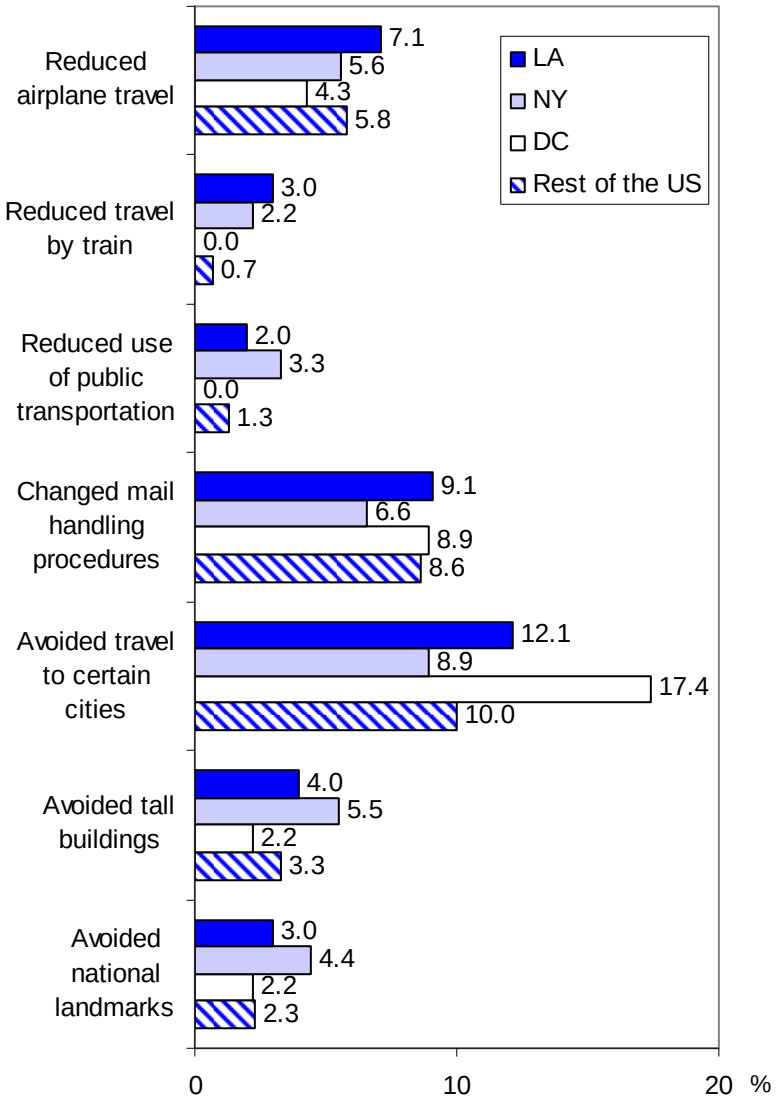

Figure 13. Avoidance Actions Done for Terrorism Only by Geographic Area

NOTE: Los Angeles (LA), N=99; New York (NY), N=91; Washington, D.C. (DC), N=45; Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between geographic areas were statistically significant (p>.001).

Figure 14 shows results for the things people have avoided or changed because of terrorism comparing the five racial/ethnic groups. There were no statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and the actions in question. As with the analyses comparing the four geographic areas, the small number of cases in some of the racial/ethnic groups may have affected the statistical power to detect significant associations.

Q. Have you done any of the following things because of terrorism?

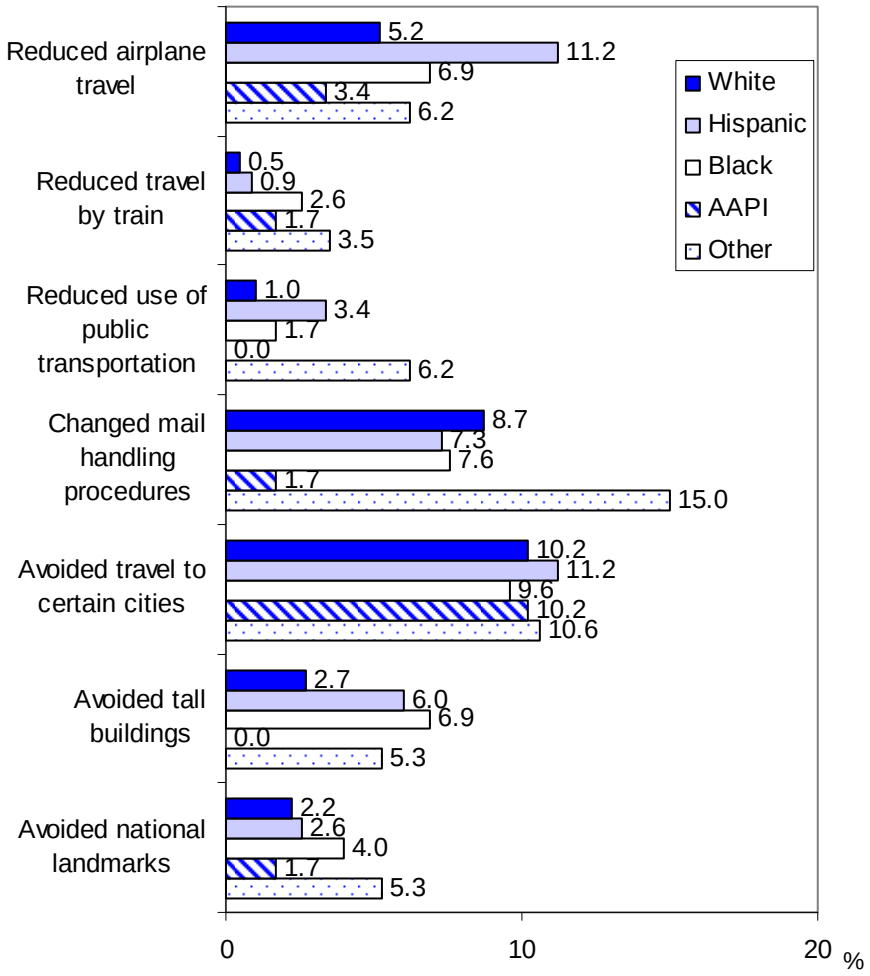

Figure 14. Avoidance Actions Done for Terrorism Only by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between racial/ethnic groups were statistically significant ($p>.001$).

5. What Have People Seen Others Do To *Prepare* for Future Terrorist Events?

The study also asked the respondents whether they have seen others take action to prepare for future terrorist events. Seeing other people take action may serve as a cue which prompts the observer to take action.

Note that in this section and forward, the results for each outcome will be shown comparing high- and low-risk areas and comparing the five racial/ethnic groups. Comparisons between the four geographic areas will no longer be presented because they overlap with the comparison between high- and low-risk areas, and the observed numbers of cases in NY, DC, and LA, respectively, were too small to detect statistically significant associations. In fact, with only a few exceptions, which are noted in the appropriate sections, none of the differences between the individual geographic areas were statistically significant in the analyses performed.

Figure 15, on the next page, shows how many of the respondents said they know of other people who have taken the listed preparedness actions. The results are compared by high- and low-risk areas. The majority of respondents said they have noticed other people being more vigilant. Between 20% and 40% of respondents said they know people who have done other things to prepare for terrorism events. These numbers were generally higher than the numbers of those who said they have personally taken these actions to prepare for terrorism (compare Figure 15 to Figure 5). There were no statistically significant differences between high- and low-risk areas. When analyses were performed on the same variables comparing NY, DC, LA and the rest of the nation, there was one statistically significant association where NY respondents (23.3%) were most likely to say they know someone who has avoided tall buildings because of terrorism, followed by those in LA (10.1%), the rest of the country (8.1%), and DC (6.5%) (results not shown).

Q. Do you know anyone else who has done the following things because of terrorism?

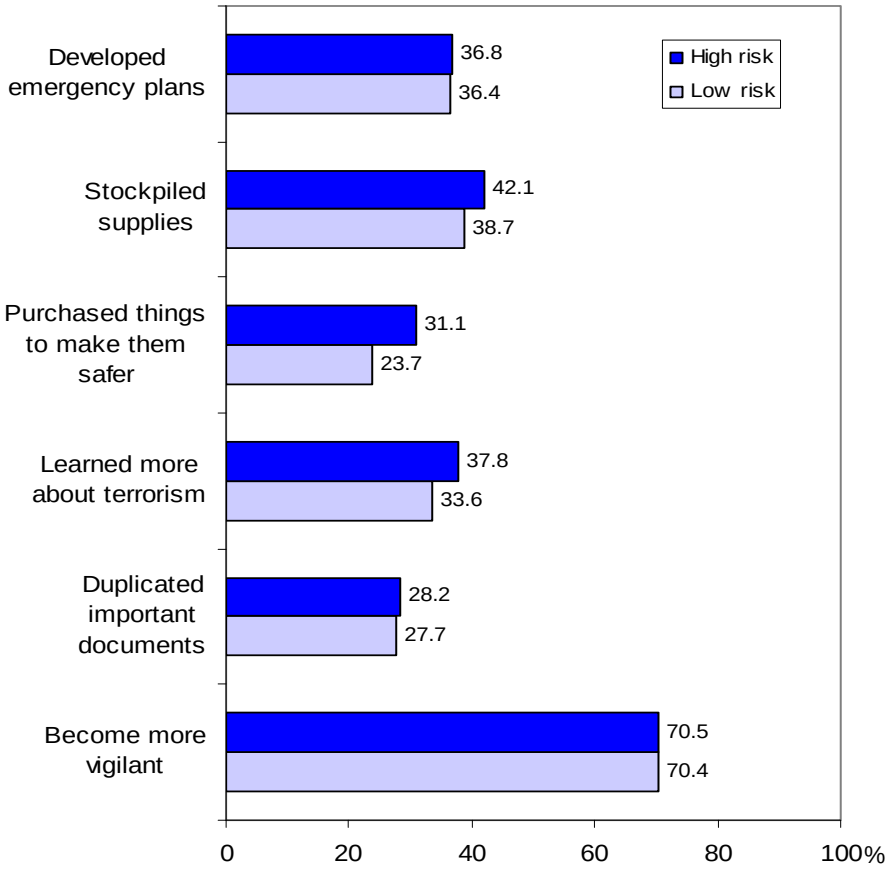

Figure 15. Observation of Preparedness Cues by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between high- and low-risk areas were statistically significant (*p*>.001).

Figure 16 shows how many of the respondents reported knowing someone who has taken the listed actions to prepare for terrorism comparing the five racial/ethnic groups. There were no statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and the actions in question.

Q. Do you know anyone else who has done the following things because of terrorism?

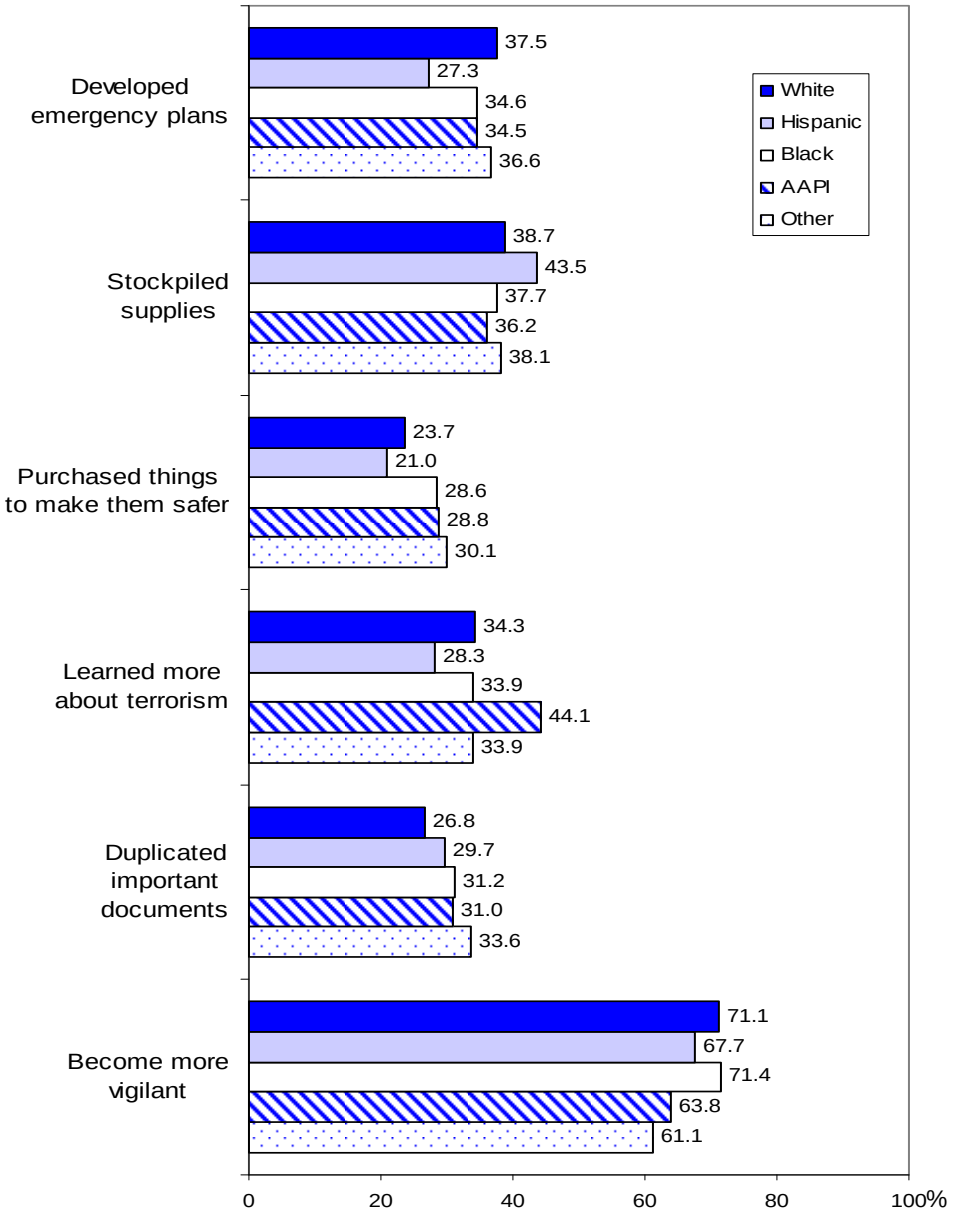

Figure 16. Observation of Preparedness Cues by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between racial/ethnic groups were statistically significant (p>.001).

6. What Have People Seen Others *Avoid* Because of Terrorism?

Respondents most commonly reported knowing someone who has reduced airplane travel because of terrorism. The second most common response was knowing someone who has avoided travel to certain cities. In general, respondents more often reported observing other people take the actions in question than they reported taking the same actions themselves to prepare for terrorism (compare Figure 17 to Figure 9). No statistically significant differences were found between high- and low-risk areas.

Q. Do you know anyone else who has done the following things because of terrorism?

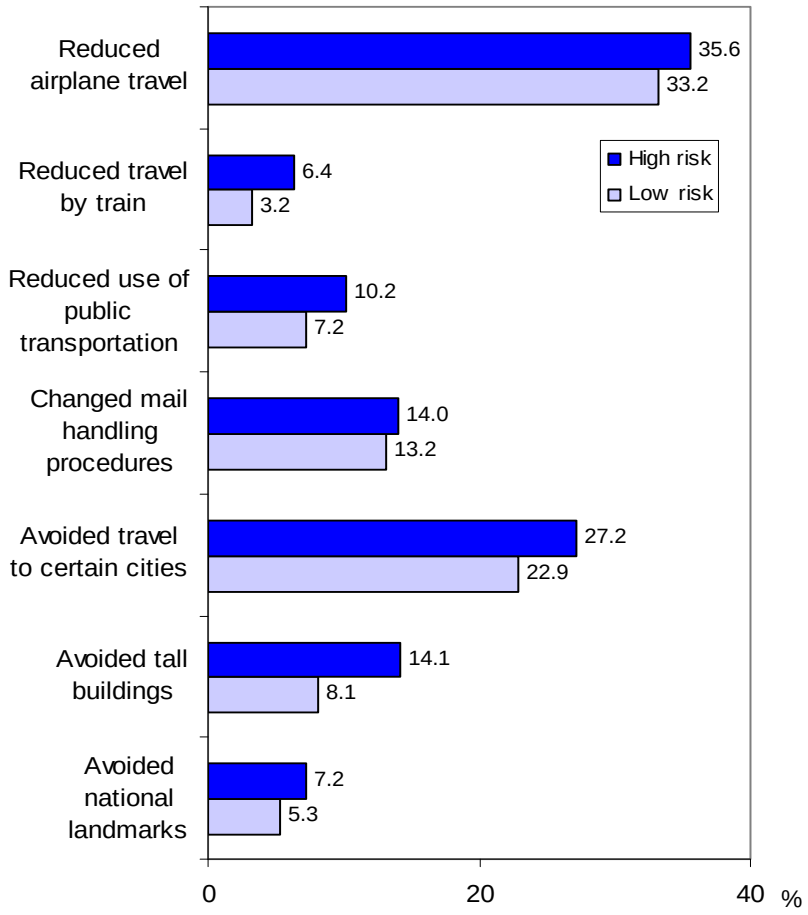

Figure 17. Observation of Avoidance Cues by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between high- and low-risk areas were statistically significant (p>.001).

The results for observing other people avoid or change things because of terrorism comparing the five racial/ethnic groups are shown in Figure 18. There were no statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and the actions in question.

Q. Do you know anyone else who has done the following things because of terrorism?

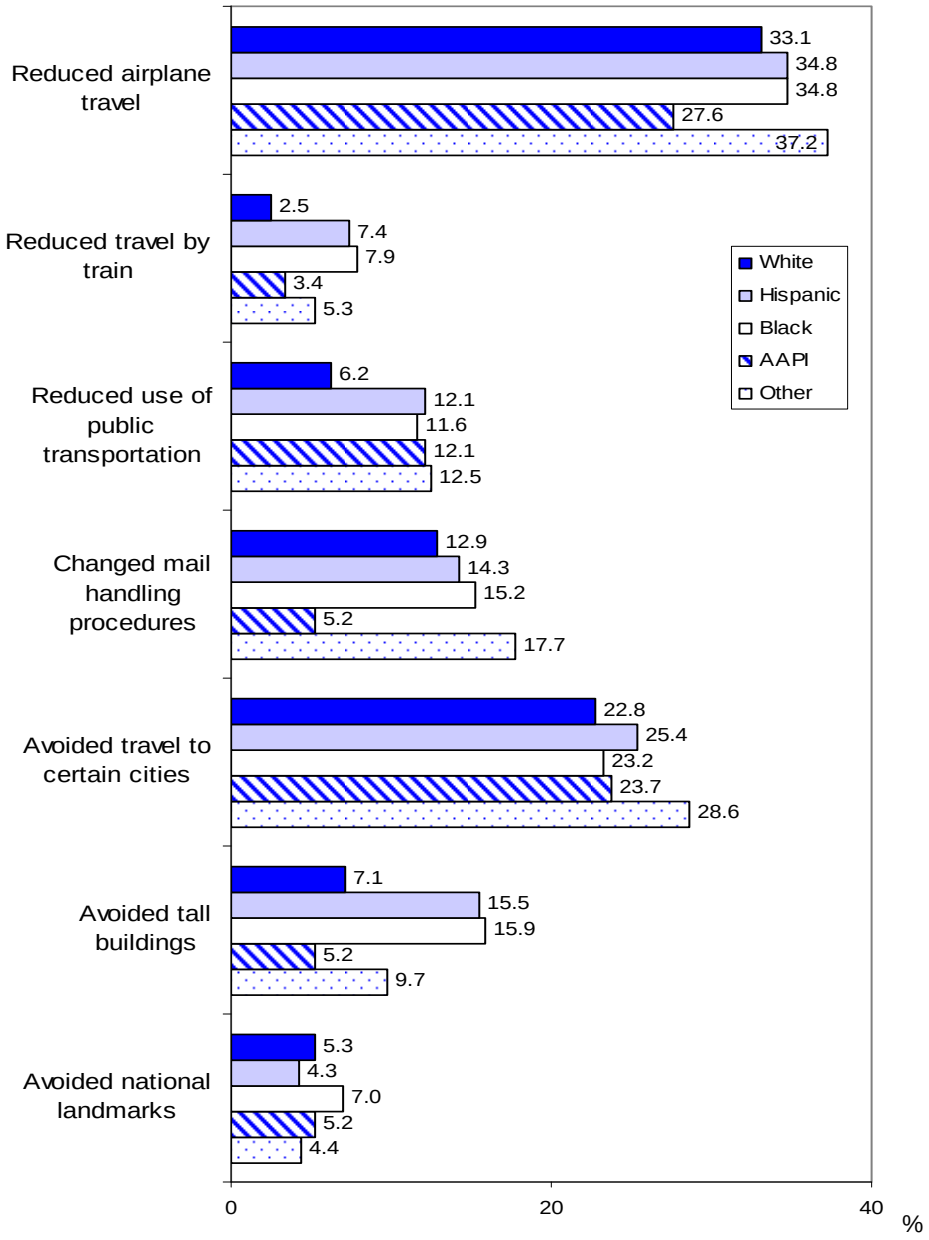

Figure 18. Observation of Avoidance Cues by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between racial/ethnic groups were statistically significant (p>.001).

7. What Information Have People Heard About *Preparing* For Future Terrorist Events?

In recent years, a considerable amount of information about terrorism and individual preparedness for catastrophic events has been distributed to the public from official and unofficial sources through various media channels. This study was interested in finding out about the extent to which the public has heard about what they can do to prepare for terrorism and other catastrophic events. Figure 19 shows the percent of respondents that have gotten information about the listed preparedness actions. The majority of respondents said they have received information about being more vigilant, stockpiling emergency supplies, and developing emergency plans. There were no statistically significant differences between high- and low-risk areas.

Q. Have you gotten information about the following things?

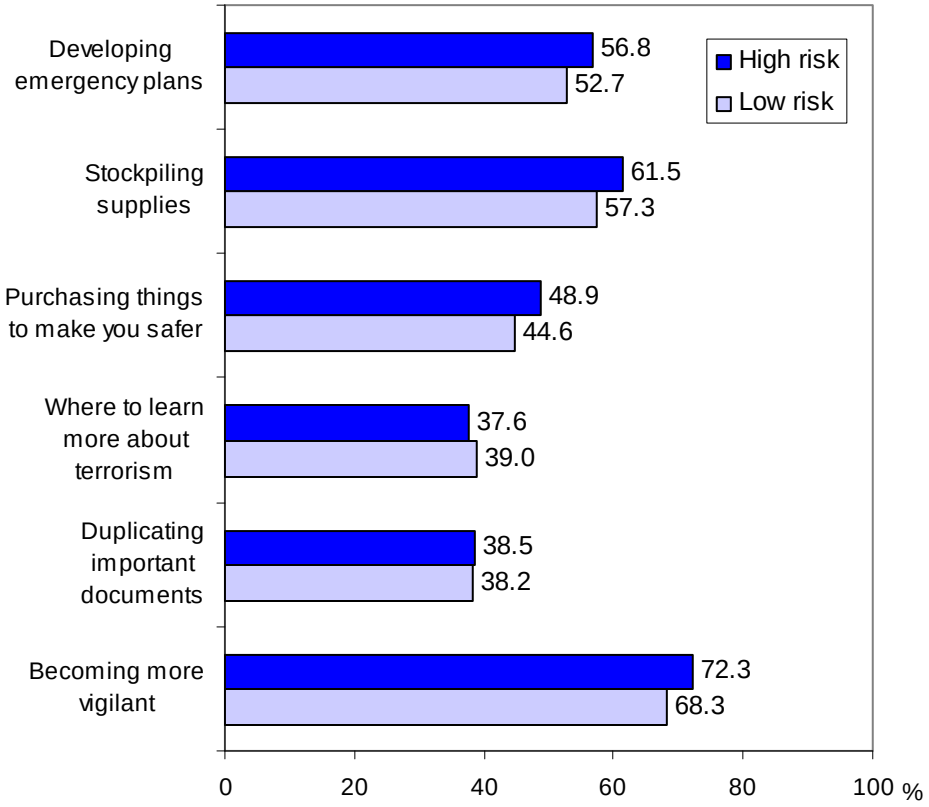

Figure 19. Type of Preparedness Information Received by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between high- and low-risk areas were statistically significant (p>.001).

Figure 20 shows the results for information received about preparedness actions comparing the five racial/ethnic groups. There were no statistically significant associations.

Q. Have you gotten information about the following things?

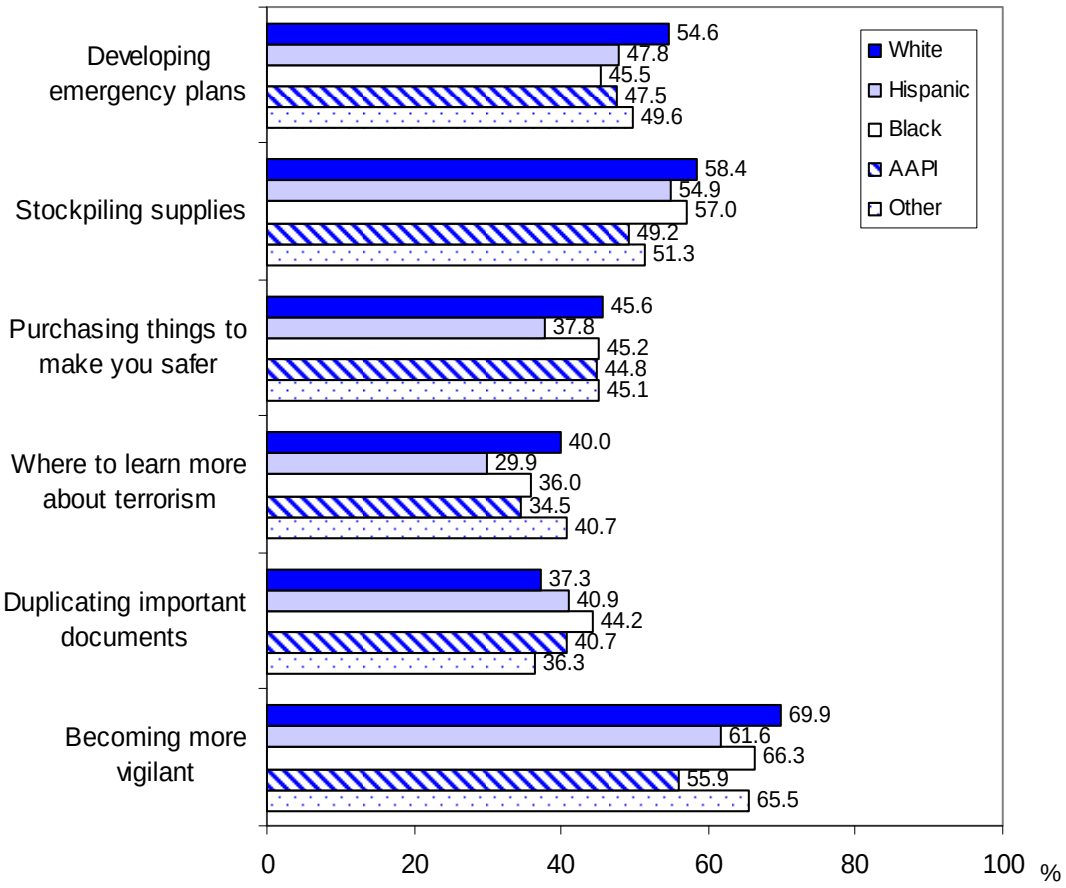

Figure 20. Type of Preparedness Information Received by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between racial/ethnic groups were statistically significant (p>.001).

8. What Information Have People Heard About *Avoiding* Things Because Of Terrorism?

The interview also asked about the kinds of information people have heard about avoiding or changing routines to prepare for future terrorist events. The results are shown comparing high- and low-risk areas in Figure 21. Approximately one third of the respondents said they have heard about avoiding travel to certain cities and changing mail handling procedures. There were no statistically significant differences between high- and low-risk areas on any of the outcomes shown in Figure 21.

Q. Have you gotten information about the following things?

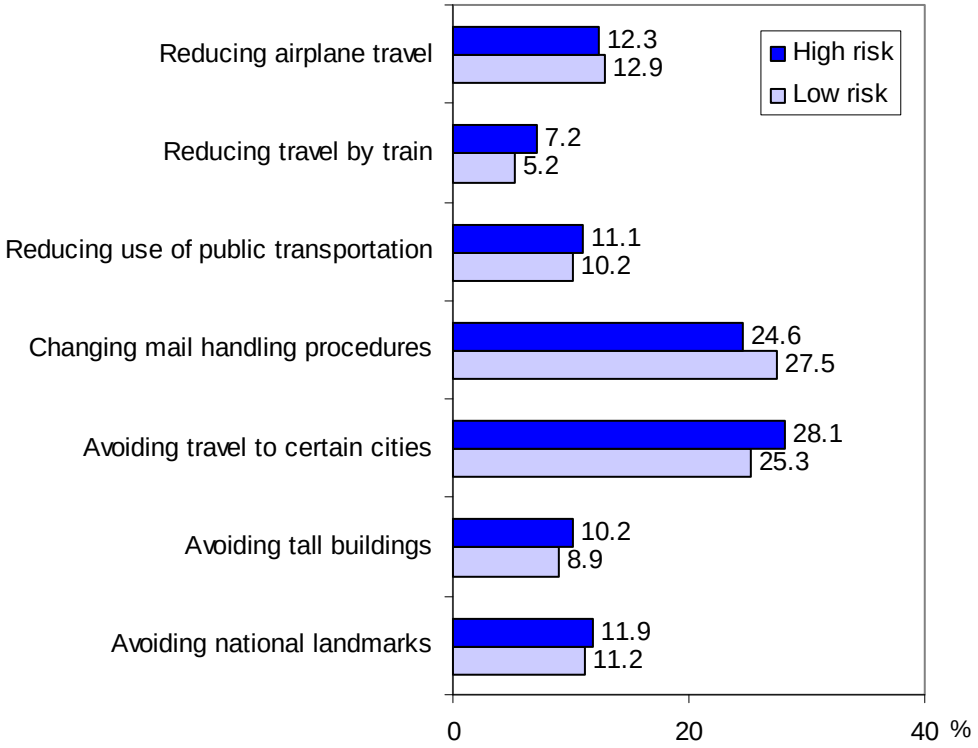

Figure 21. Type of Avoidance Information Received by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between high- and low-risk areas were statistically significant (p>.001).

Figure 22 shows the results for information received about avoidance actions comparing the five racial/ethnic groups. There was a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and having received information about avoiding tall buildings where Black respondents were most likely to have heard about avoiding tall buildings (14.6%) followed by Other (13.3%), Hispanic (12.4%), White (8.0%) and AAPI (3.4%) respondents. There were no other statistically significant associations.

Q. Have you gotten information about the following things?

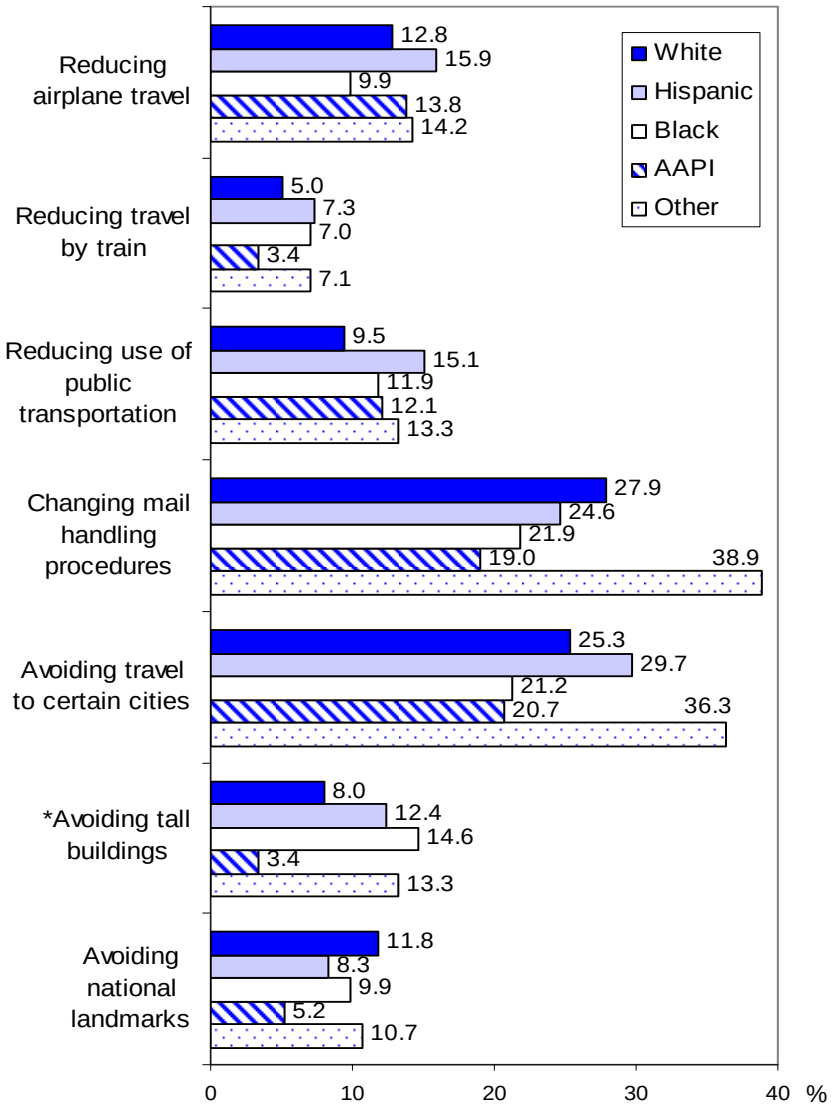

Figure 22. Type of Avoidance Information Received by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Asterisk (*) denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and having received information about "avoiding tall buildings" using Pearson's chi-square analysis (p<.001).

9. Have People Actively Looked For Information About Terrorism?

In addition to finding out about the kinds of information that the public has received, this study examined whether people have actively looked for information about terrorism. Figure 23 shows the percent of respondents who have actively looked for information about terrorism, and the percent of respondents who have gotten any information about terrorism. The results are compared between high- and low-risk areas. The time period since September 11th, 2001 was used as the reference. The majority of respondents reported they have actively looked for information about terrorism (63.8% in high-risk areas, 63.1% in low-risk areas) and that they have actually gotten information about terrorism (66.4% in high-risk areas, 62.3% in low-risk areas). Some people apparently got information about terrorism even though they have not actively sought it out. There were no statistically significant differences between high- and low-risk areas.

Q. Have you actively looked for information about terrorism since September 11th, 2001?

Q. Have you actually gotten any information about terrorism since September 11th, 2001?

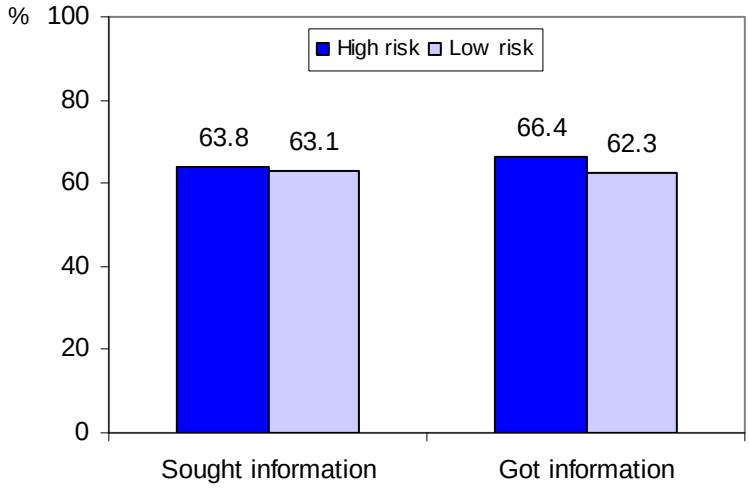

Figure 23. Information Sought and Acquired by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between high- and low-risk areas were statistically significant (p>.001).

For those who got some information about terrorism, the interviewer asked whether they had understood the information, thought about it, and discussed it with others. Active processing of information, or "milling," may lead people to take action on that information. Figure 24 shows that nearly all respondents who have gotten information about terrorism understood the information and thought about it. Fewer people, but still the large majority, have also discussed the information with other people. No statistically significant differences between high- and low-risk areas were found.

Q. For those who got some information about terrorism (N=2,066), did you understand it? Did you think about it? Did you discuss it with others?

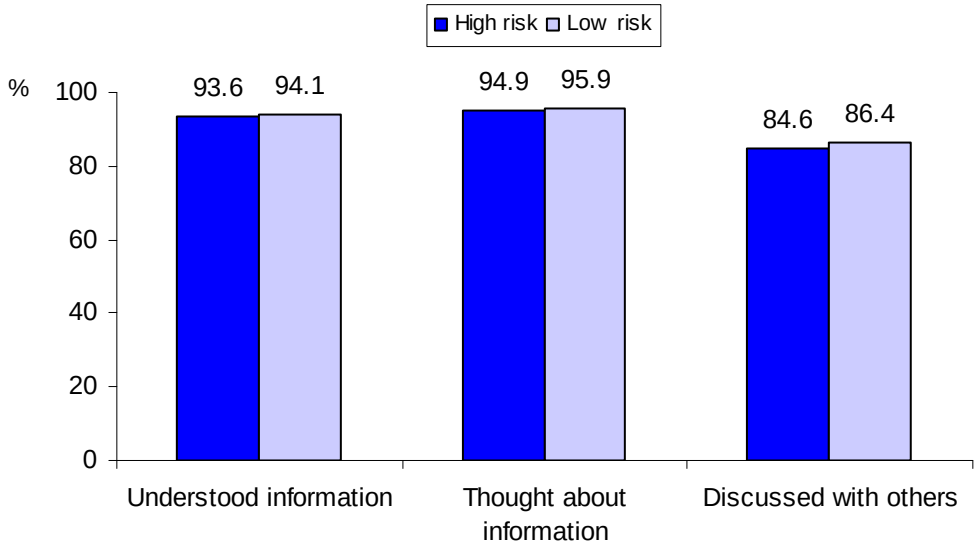

Figure 24. Information Milling by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=156. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=1,910. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between high- and low-risk areas were statistically significant ($p>.001$).

Figure 25 shows the results for actively looking for information about terrorism and actually getting any information about terrorism since September 11th, 2001, by racial/ethnic group. There were no statistically significant differences between the five racial/ethnic groups.

Q. Have you <u>actively looked for information</u> about terrorism since September 11th, 2001?

Q. Have you <u>actually gotten any information</u> about terrorism since September 11th, 2001?

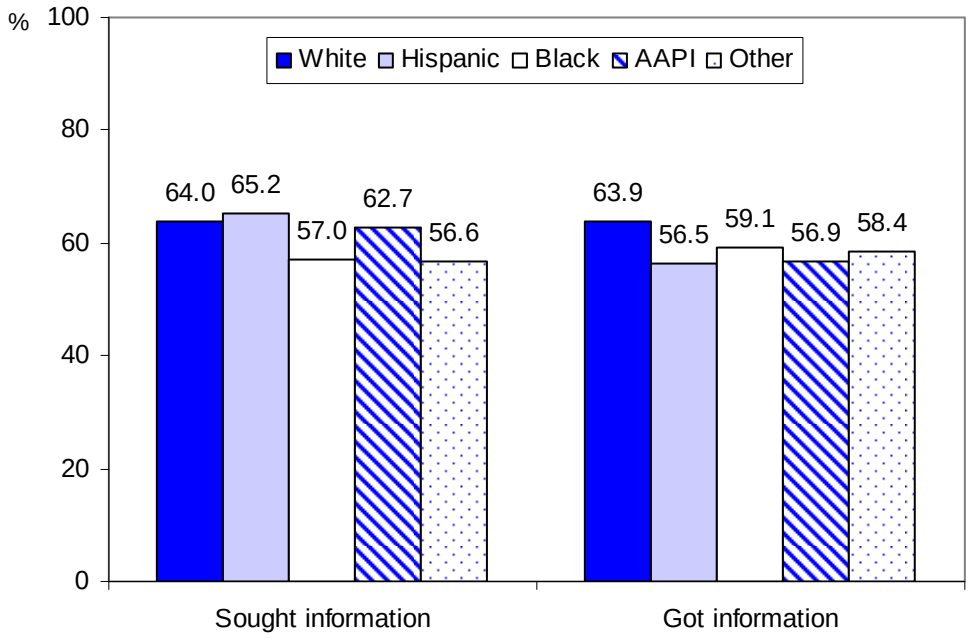

Figure 25. Information Sought and Acquired by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences between racial/ethnic groups were statistically significant ($p>.001$).

Figure 26 shows, among the people who got some information about terrorism, there was a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and understanding the information where AAPI respondents were most likely to say they understood the information (100%) followed by White (94.9%), Black (91.0%), Other (90.9%) and Hispanic (87.0%) respondents. There was also a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and discussing the information with other people where Other (97.0%) respondents were most likely to say they discussed the information with others followed by AAPI (87.5%), White (86.9%), Black (86.5%) and Hispanic (74.0%) respondents.

Q. For those who got some information about terrorism (N=2,066), did you understand it? Did you think about it? Did you discuss it with others?

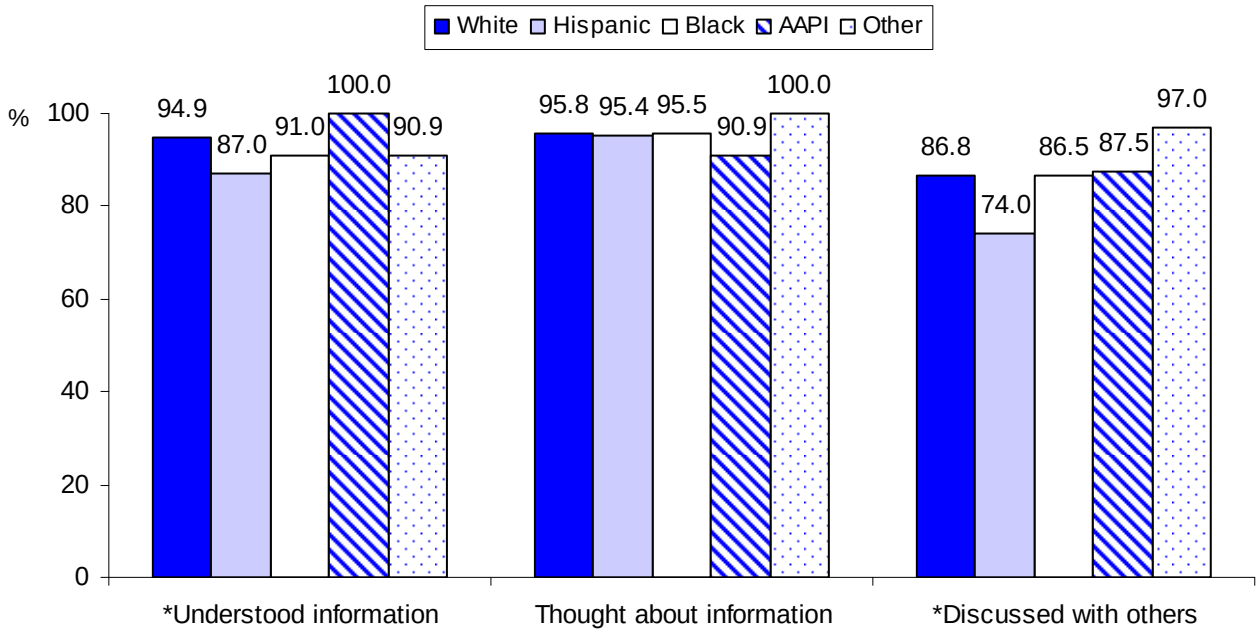

Figure 26. Information Milling by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=1,658. Hispanic, N=131. Black, N=178. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=33. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=66. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Asterisk (*) denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and having "understood information" and between race/ethnicity and having "discussed the information with others" using Pearson's chi-square analysis (p<.001). Pairwise comparisons were not performed.

10. Do People Intend To Take Further Action To Prepare For Future Terrorist Events?

Given what people have already done or not done in response to terrorism, the interview asked whether the respondent intended to take any further action to prepare for a future terrorist attack. The following six months was used as a reference period. Figure 27 shows that, on average, respondents reported it was somewhat unlikely (2.32 in high-risk areas, 2.11 in low-risk areas on a scale where 1 = Extremely unlikely, 2 = Somewhat unlikely, 3 = Somewhat likely, 4 = Extremely likely) they would do something more in the next six months to prepare for terrorism. The difference between high- and low-risk areas was not statistically significant.

Q. How likely is it that you will do something more in the next six months to prepare for future terrorist events?

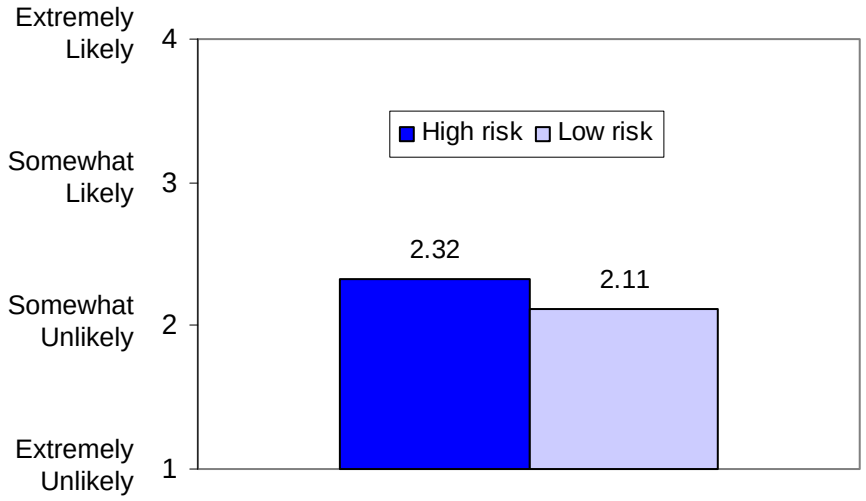

Figure 27. Intention to Take Further Actions by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. The difference between high- and low-risk areas was not statistically significant ($p>.001$).

The survey respondents' intentions to do something more in the next six months to prepare for a future terrorist attack was compared between racial/ethnic groups (Figure 28). There was a statistically significant association where, on average, Hispanic (2.51) and Black (2.44) respondents said they are more likely to take further action compared to White (2.05) respondents. The statistical significance of these paired differences is indicated by the superscripts H and B (indicating differences with Hispanic and Black respondents, respectively) and W (indicating differences with White respondents) in the figure. The differences between AAPI and Other respondents with other groups were not significant; thus, there are no superscripts A or O.

Q. How likely is it that you will do something more in the next six months to prepare for a future terrorist attack?

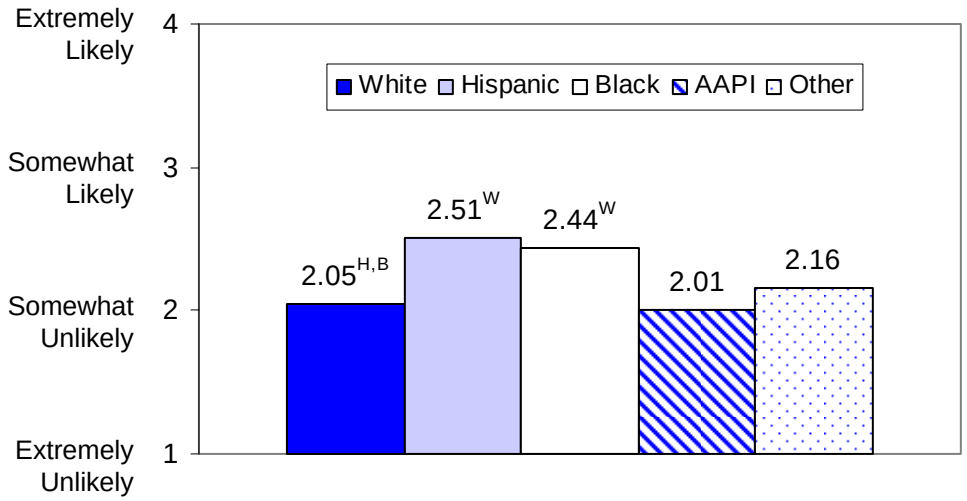

Figure 28. Intention to Take Further Actions by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic, B=Black (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites).

11. What Do People Know About Terrorism And Other Related Topics?

Respondents were asked about the extent to which they know about topics related to terrorism. Figure 29 shows, on average, people said they know more about what the color codes of the Homeland Security Advisory System mean than about what the government has done to prepare for terrorism or about what the government recommends people to do to protect themselves against terrorism. There were no statistically significant differences between high- and low-risk areas.

Q. How much do you know about the following things?

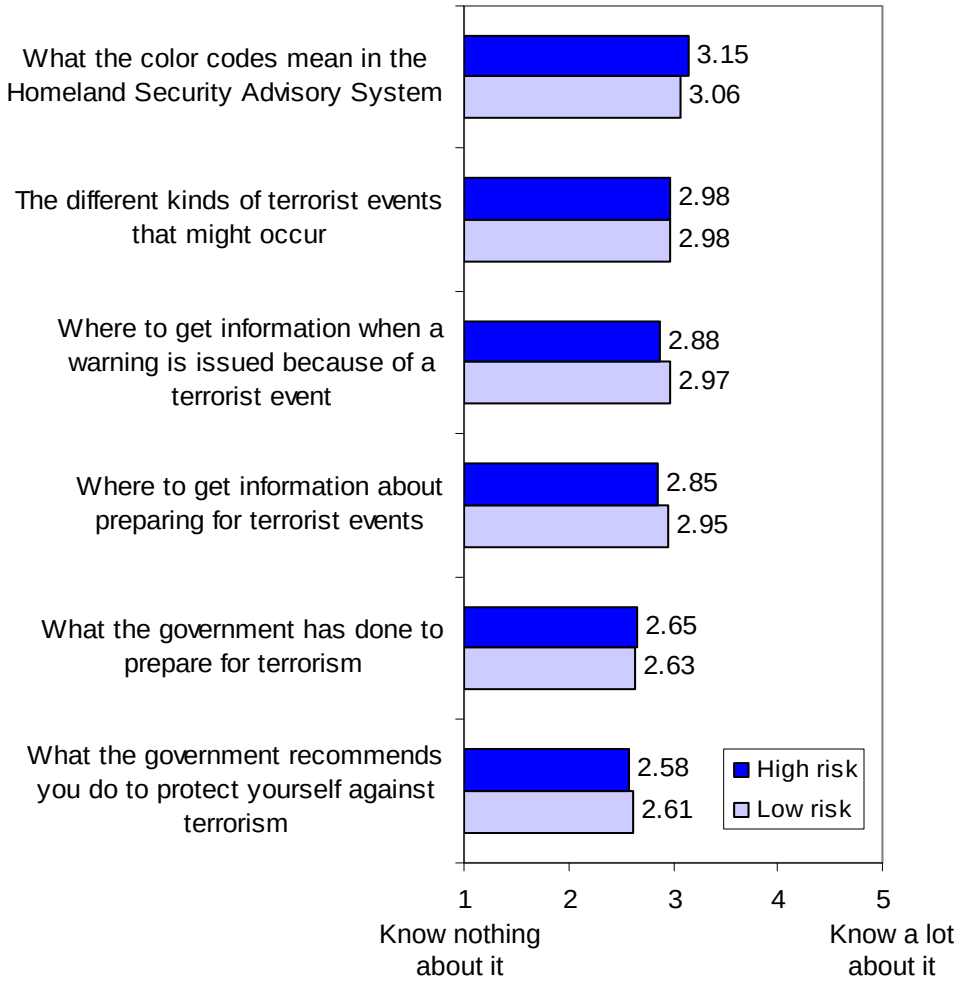

Figure 29. Terrorism-Related Knowledge by High/Low Risk (A)

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. The differences in means between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant (p>.001).

Figure 30 continues to show results on terrorism-related knowledge comparing high- and low-risk areas. Self-reported knowledge about how to protect oneself in a terrorist event tended to be low regardless of the type of harmful agent used in the attack. None of the differences between high- and low-risk areas were statistically significant.

Q. How much do you know about the following things?

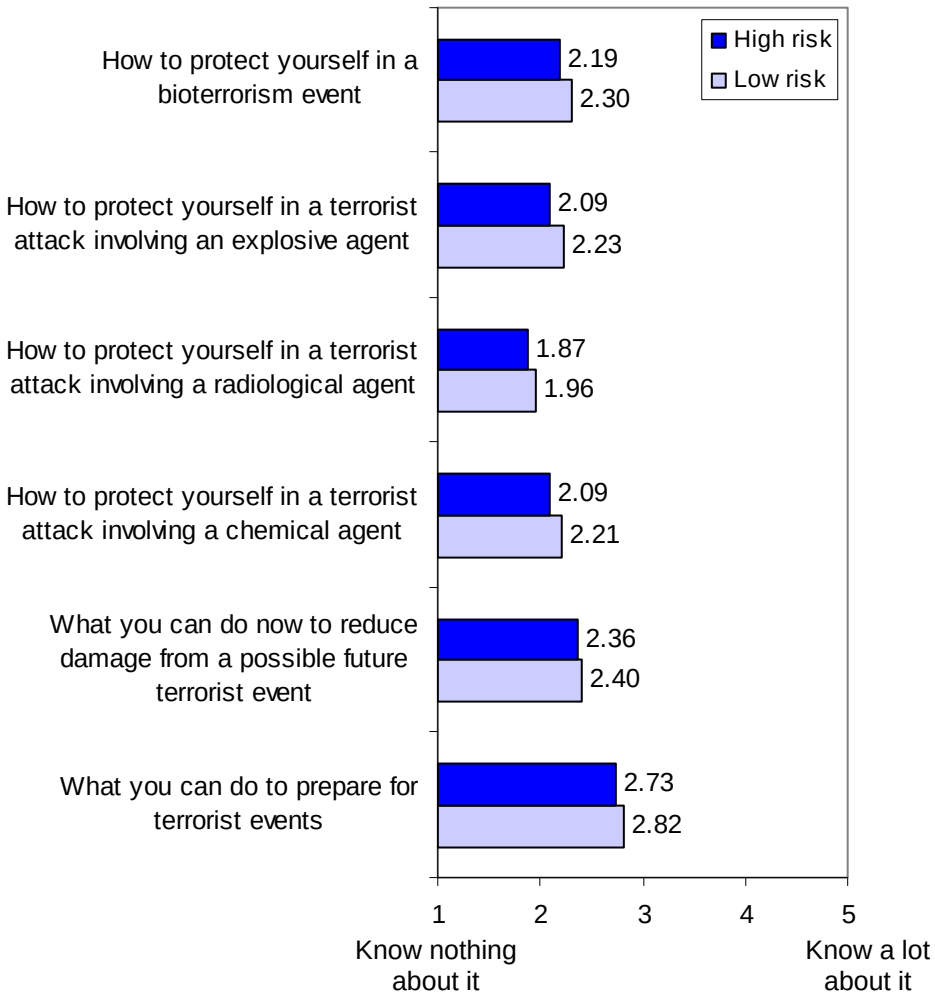

Figure 30. Terrorism-Related Knowledge by High/Low Risk (B)

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. The differences in means between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant (p>.001).

Self-reported knowledge about terrorism-related topics was compared by race/ethnicity (Figures 31, 32). A number of statistically significant differences were found, for example, on average, White respondents reported knowing more about the different kinds of terrorist events that might occur (3.06 on a scale ranging from 1 = Know nothing about the topic to 5 = Know a lot about it) than Black (2.65) or Hispanic (2.62) respondents.

Q. How much do you know about the following things?

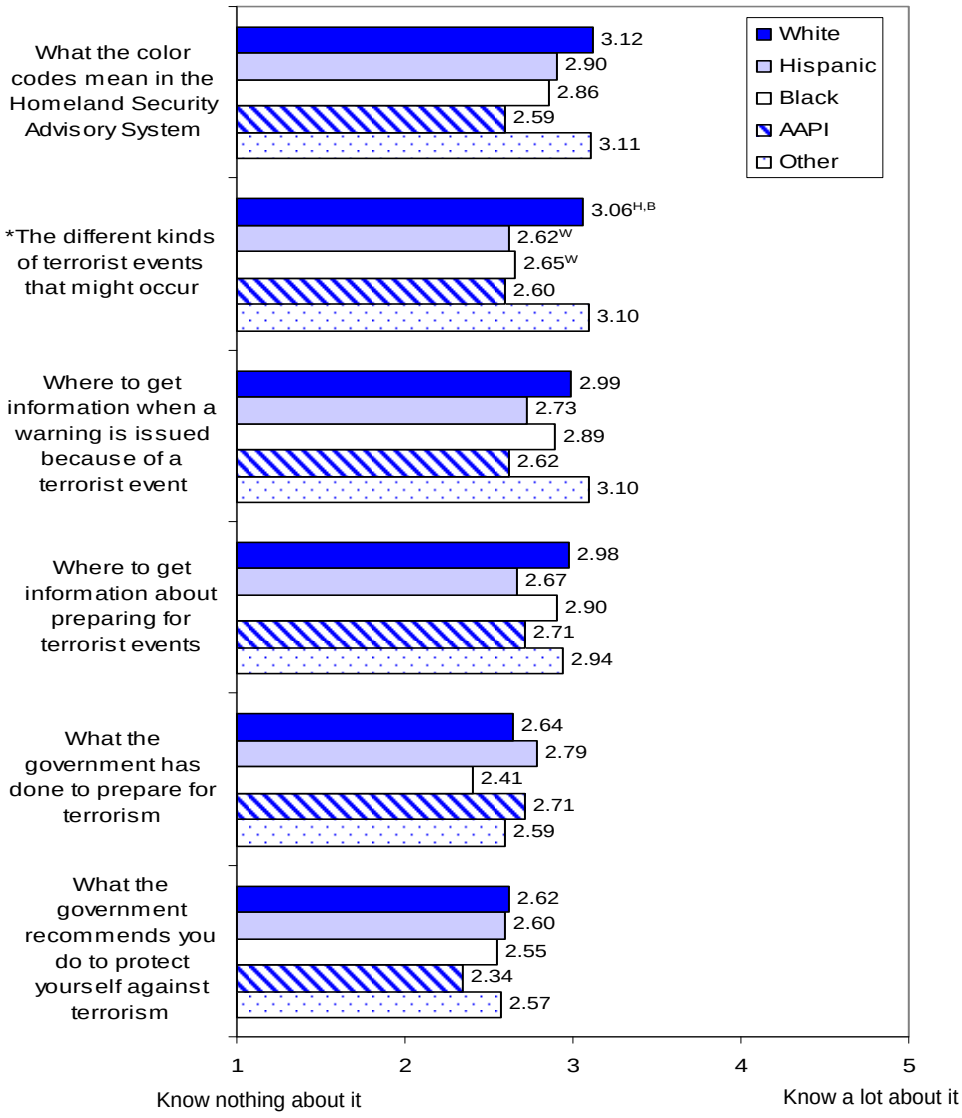

Figure 31. Terrorism-Related Knowledge by Racial/Ethnic Group (A)

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) next to variable name denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and knowledge about the index topic using (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically pairwise significant differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic, B=Black (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites).

Figure 32 continues the results on terrorism-related knowledge by racial/ethnic group. There were statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and knowing how to protect oneself in a terrorist attack involving a radiological agent or an explosive agent; however, none of the pairwise differences between specific racial/ethnic groups were statistically significant.

Q. How much do you know about the following things?

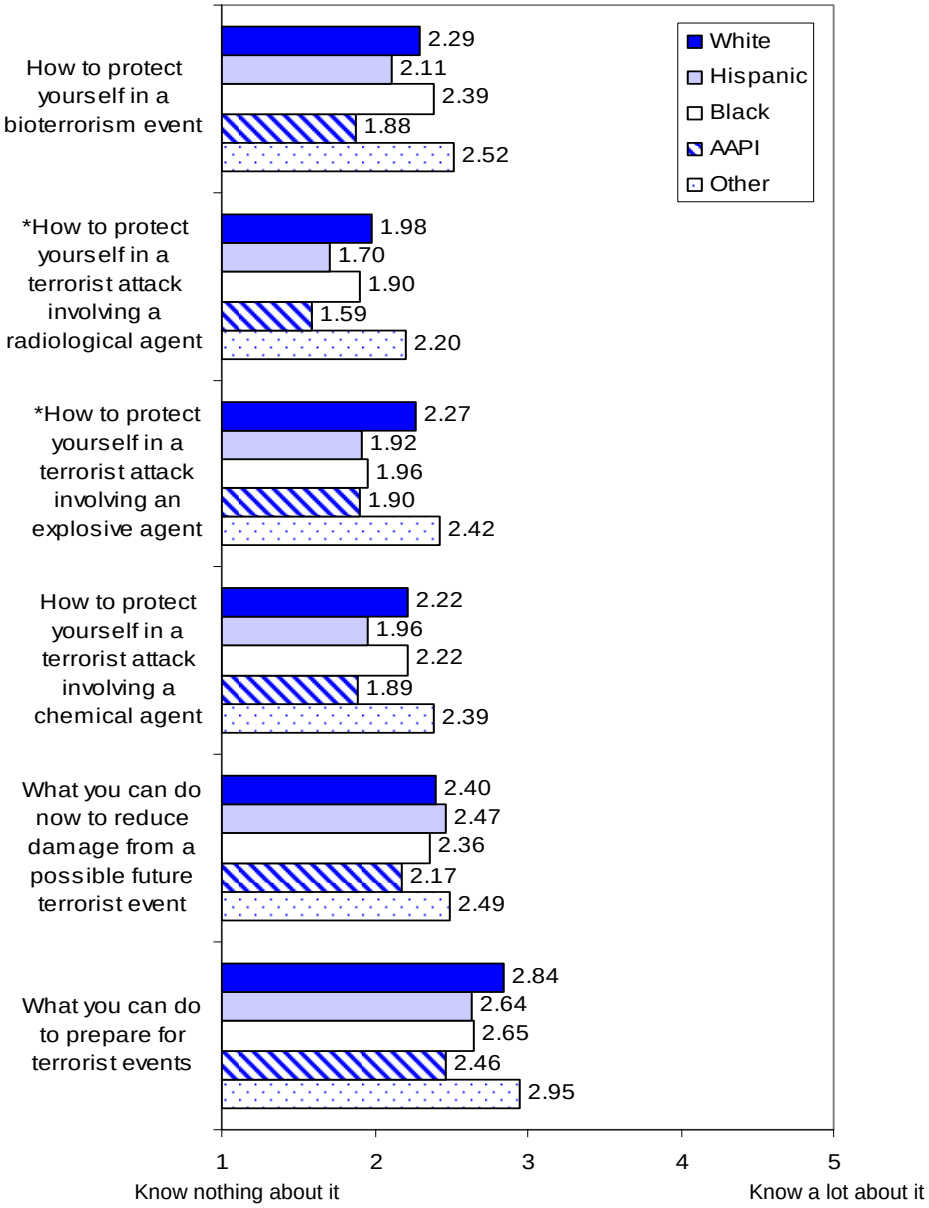

Figure 32. Terrorism-Related Knowledge by Racial/Ethnic Group (B)

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Asterisk (*) next to variable name denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and knowledge about the index topic using one-way analysis of variance ($p<.001$). None of the differences between means in post-hoc pairwise comparisons using Bonferroni's method were statistically significant ($p>.001$).

12. What Do People Think About Government Officials And Agencies?

Government officials and agencies play a major role in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist events. This study asked what people think about these government officials and agencies.

Among the local government agencies and officials asked about in the interview, on average, the fire department was rated the highest for being honest with the public about terrorism (3.89 in high-risk areas, 3.92 in low-risk areas on a scale ranging from 1 = Never honest to 5 = Always honest) while the mayor was rated the lowest (3.12 in high-risk areas, 3.18 in low-risk areas) (Figure 33). The differences between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant.

Q. In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the following local government officials and agencies are about terrorism?

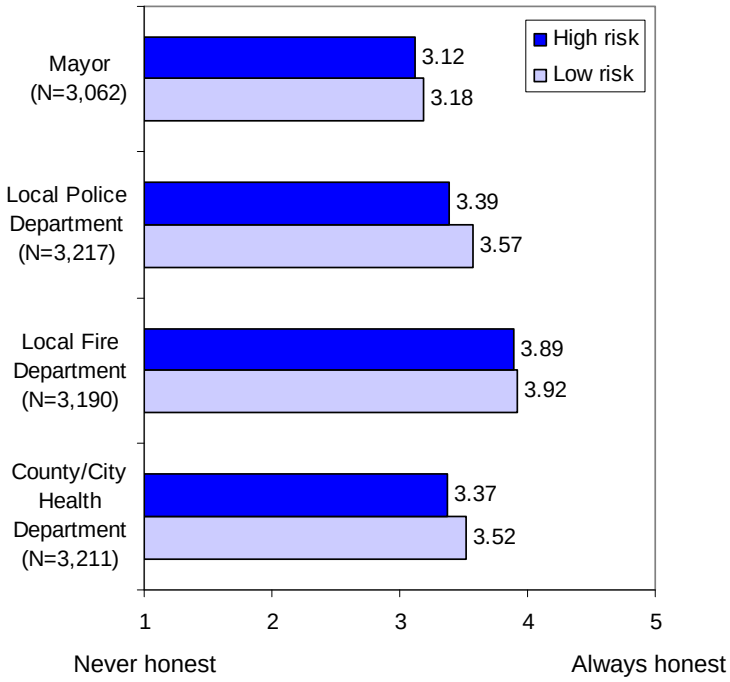

Figure 33. Perceived Honesty of Local Government Officials/Agencies by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Actual N used for analyses varied, as indicated, due to missing responses. Analyses were performed with weighted data. The differences in means between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant ($p>.001$).

Among the state government agencies and officials asked about in the survey, on average, the state health department was rated the highest for being honest with the public about terrorism (3.28 in high-risk areas, 3.36 in low-risk areas) while the governor was rated the lowest (2.87 in high-risk areas, 3.04 in low-risk areas) (Figure 34). The differences between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant.

Q. In your opinion, how <u>honest</u> with the public would you say the following <u>state</u> government officials and agencies are about terrorism?

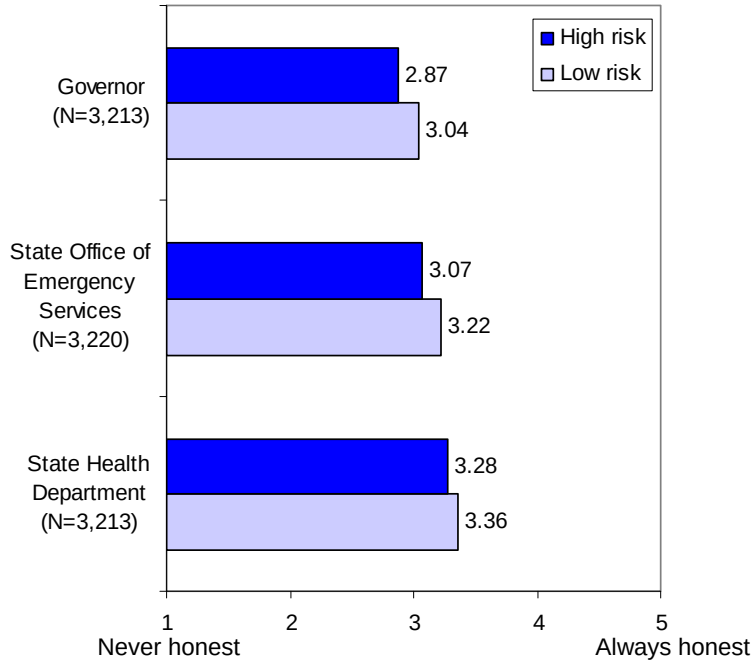

Figure 34. Perceived Honesty of State Government Officials/Agencies by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Actual N used for analyses varied, as indicated, due to missing responses and cases in which these questions did not apply (i.e., Washington, D.C. does not have a state government). Analyses were performed with weighted data. The differences in means between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant (p>.001).

Among the federal government agencies and officials asked about in the survey, on average, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) was rated the highest for being honest with the public about terrorism (3.46 in high-risk areas, 3.48 in low-risk areas) while the President was rated the lowest (2.36 in high-risk areas, 2.60 in low-risk areas) (Figure 35). The differences between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant.

Q. In your opinion, how <u>honest</u> with the public would you say the following <u>federal</u> government officials and agencies are about terrorism?

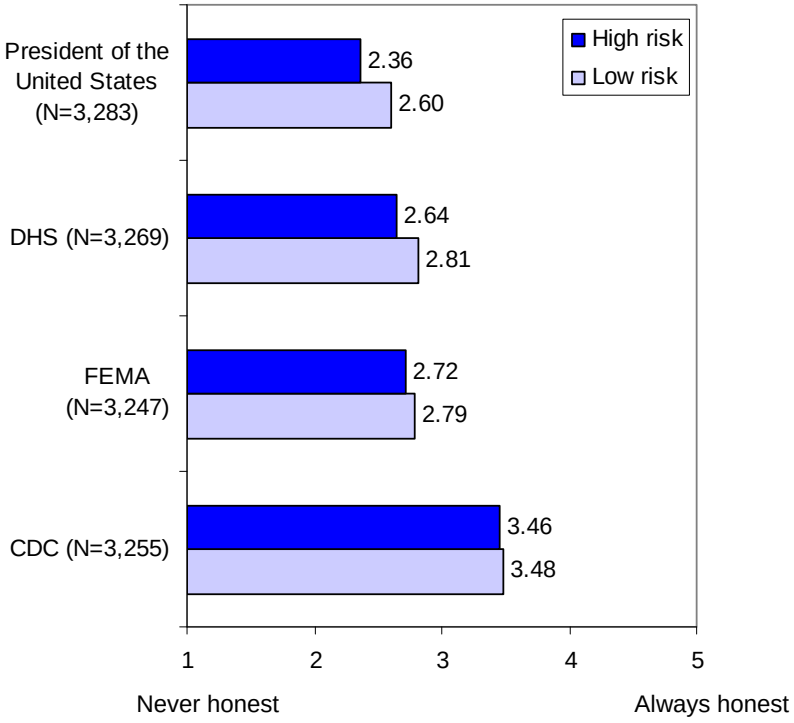

Figure 35. Perceived Honesty of Federal Government Officials/Agencies by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Actual N used for analyses varied, as indicated, due to missing responses. DHS=Department of Homeland Security; FEMA=Federal Emergency Management Agency; CDC=Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Analyses were performed with weighted data. The differences in means between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant ($p>.001$).

The results for perceived honesty of local, state, and government officials and agencies comparing the five racial/ethnic groups are shown in Figures 36 through 38. The associations between race/ethnicity and perceived honesty were statistically significant for all local, state, and government officials and agencies asked about in the interview. Statistically significant pairwise differences are indicated by superscript letters in the figures. For example, on average, White respondents rated the fire department higher for being honest with the public about terrorism (3.96 on a scale ranging from 1 = Never honest to 5 = Always honest) compared to Black respondents (3.66) (Figure 36). None of the pairwise differences were statistically significant where there are no superscripts, even if there was a significant bivariate association, for example, between race/ethnicity and perceived honesty of the mayor.

Q. In your opinion, how <u>honest</u> with the public would you say the following <u>local</u> government officials and agencies are about terrorism?

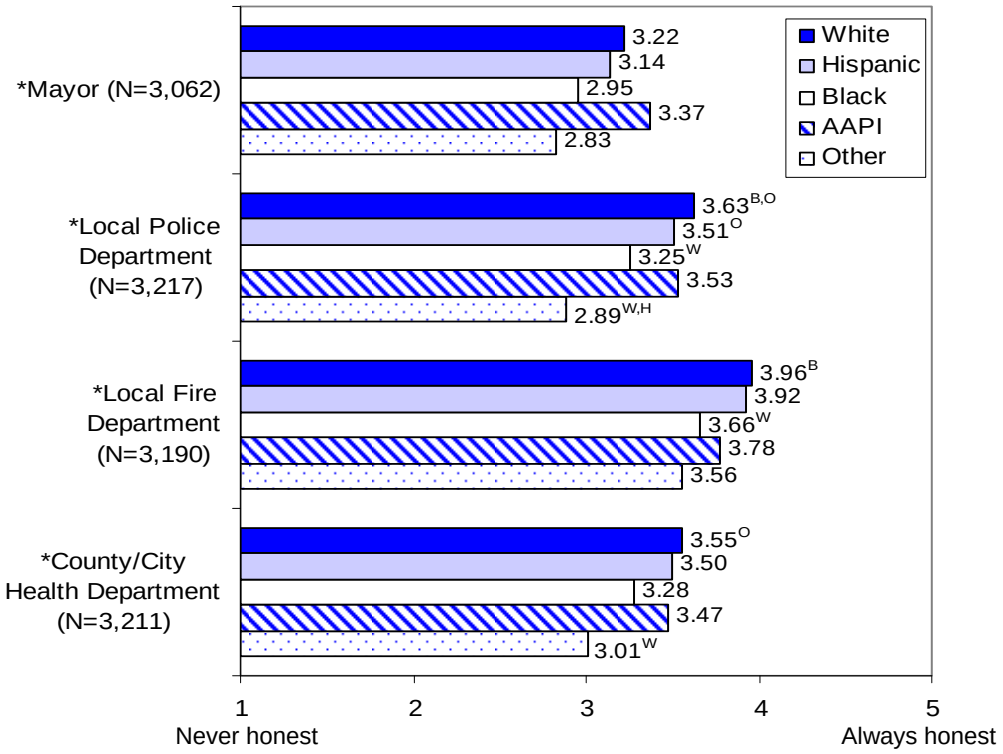

Figure 36. Perceived Honesty of Local Government Officials/Agencies by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Actual N used for analyses varied, as indicated, due to missing responses. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) next to variable name denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and perceived honesty of index government official/agency (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic, B=Black, O=Other (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites). None of the pairwise comparisons with regards to "Mayor" were statistically significant (p<.001).

Figure 37 shows Black respondents consistently rated the state government officials and agencies lower on honesty compared to White respondents and, in some cases, compared to AAPI and Hispanic respondents as well.

Q. In your opinion, how <u>honest</u> with the public would you say the following <u>state</u> government officials and agencies are about terrorism?

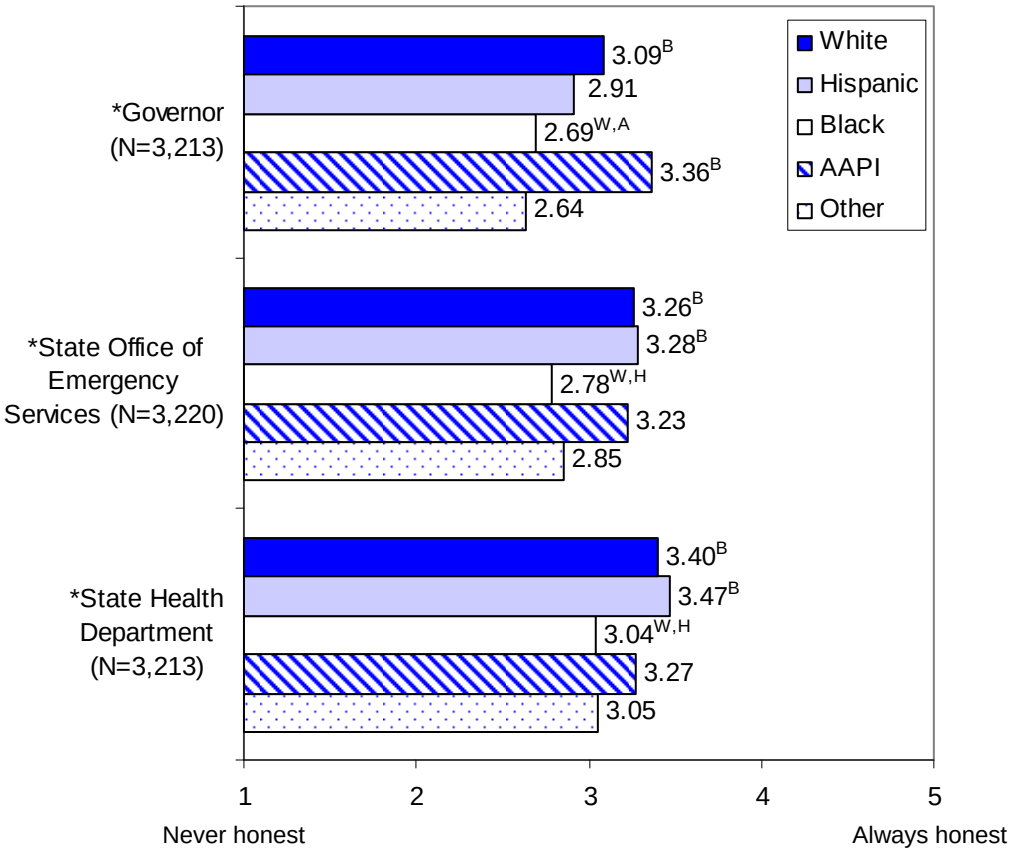

Figure 37. Perceived Honesty of State Government Officials/Agencies by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Actual N used for analyses varied, as indicated, due to missing responses. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) next to variable name denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and perceived honesty of index government official/agency (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic, B=Black, A=AAPI (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites).

The results in Figure 38 show Hispanic respondents rated the President, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) the highest for being honest with the public about terrorism. In contrast, Black and Other respondents tended to give the lowest ratings to these federal agencies and officials for being honest with the public about terrorism.

Q. In your opinion, how <u>honest</u> with the public would you say the following <u>federal</u> government officials and agencies are about terrorism?

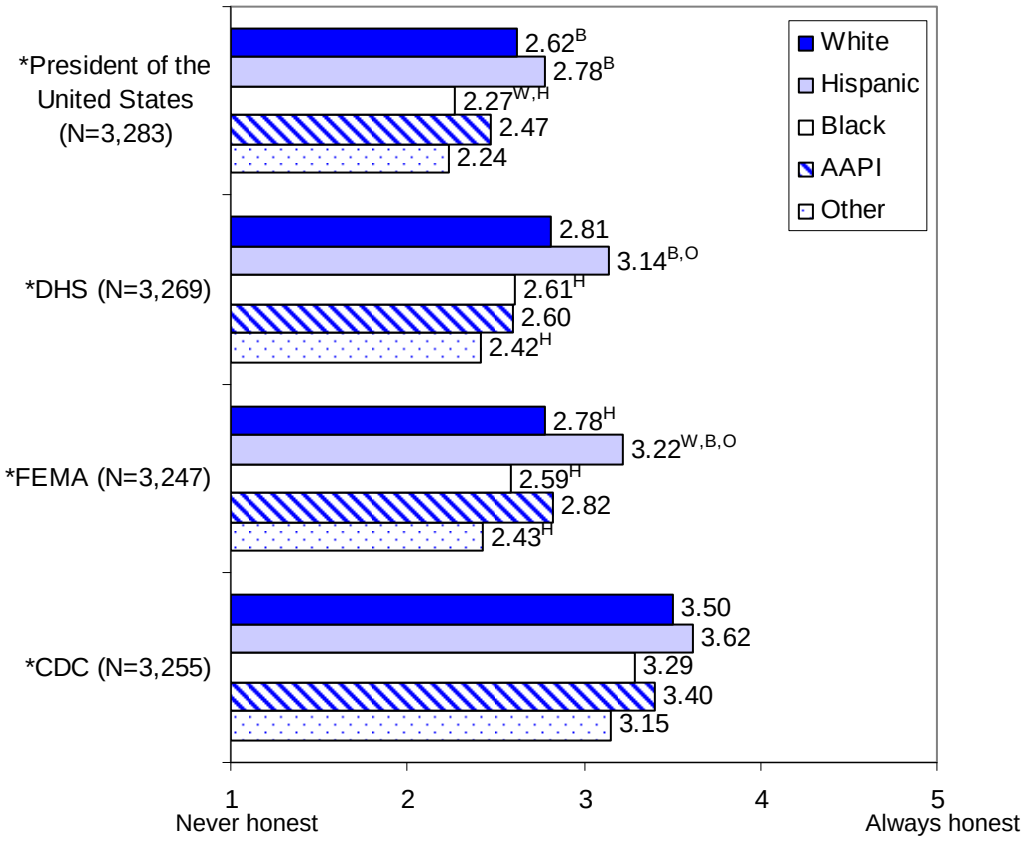

Figure 38. Perceived Honesty of Federal Government Officials/Agencies by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Actual N used for analyses varied, as indicated, due to missing responses. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) next to variable name denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and perceived honesty of index government official/agency (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic, B=Black, O=Other (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites). None of the pairwise comparisons with regards to "CDC" were statistically significant (p>.001).

Respondents were also asked about the extent to which they think local, state, and federal officials and agencies provide *complete* information to the public about terrorism. The results comparing high- and low-risk areas are shown in Figures 39 through 41. The results replicated the findings on perceived honesty of government officials and agencies where the local fire department, the state health department, and the CDC were rated the highest in their respective levels of government and, conversely, the mayor, the governor, and the President were rated the lowest. The differences between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant.

Q. When the following <u>local</u> government officials and agencies give information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the <u>information is complete</u>?

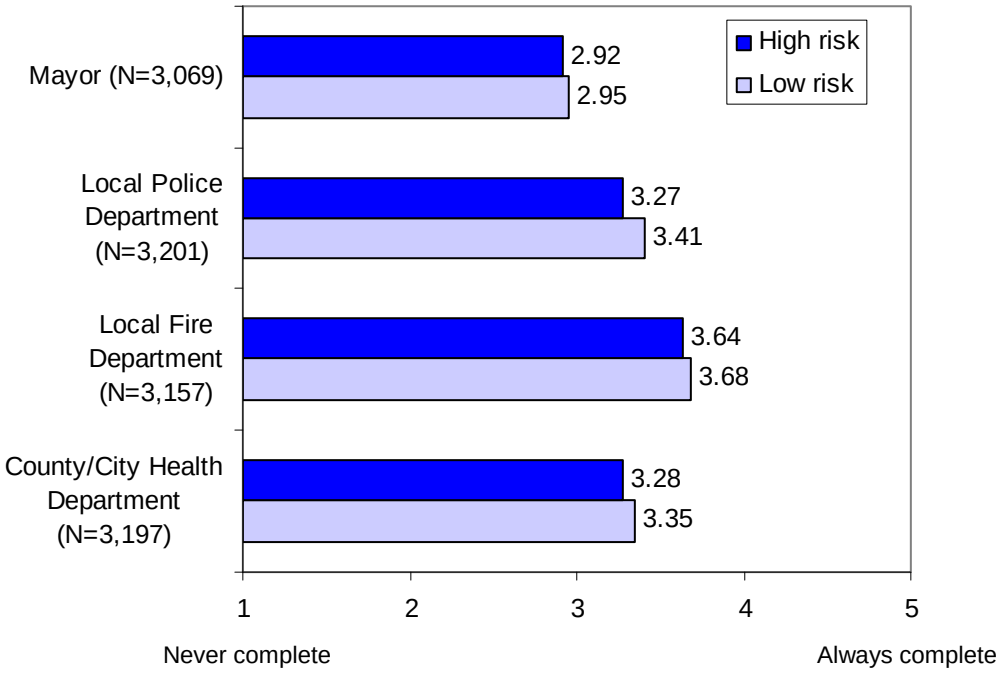

Figure 39. Perceived Completeness of Information Provided by Local Government Officials/Agencies by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Actual N used for analyses varied, as indicated, due to missing responses. Analyses were performed with weighted data. The differences in means between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant (p>.001).

Q. When the following <u>state</u> government officials and agencies give information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the <u>information is complete</u>?

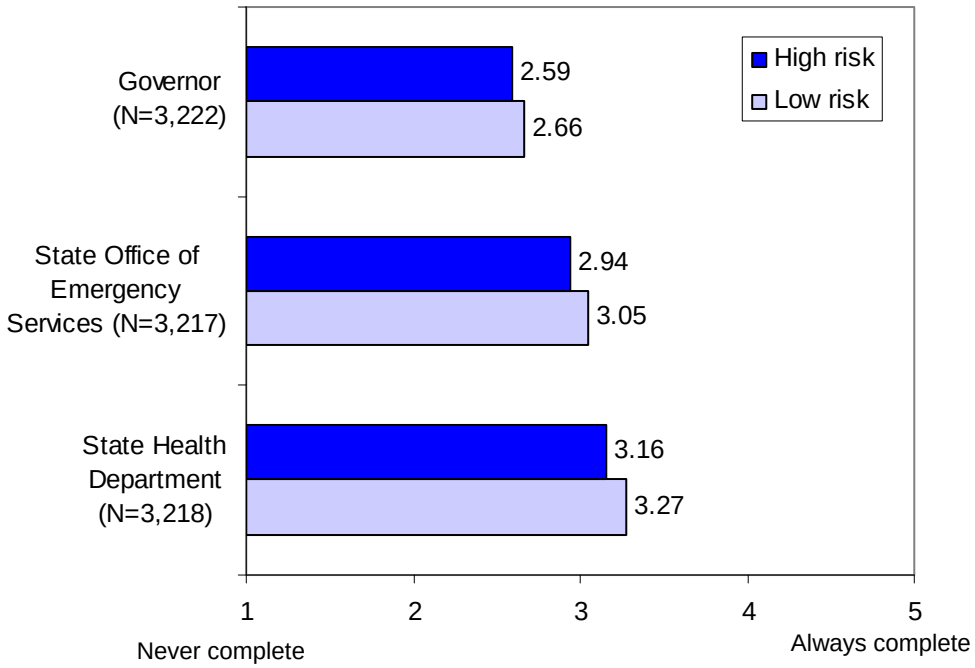

Figure 40. Perceived Completeness of Information Provided by State Government Officials/Agencies by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Actual N used for analyses varied, as indicated, due to missing responses. Analyses were performed with weighted data. The differences in means between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant (p>.001).

Q. When the following federal government officials and agencies give information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?

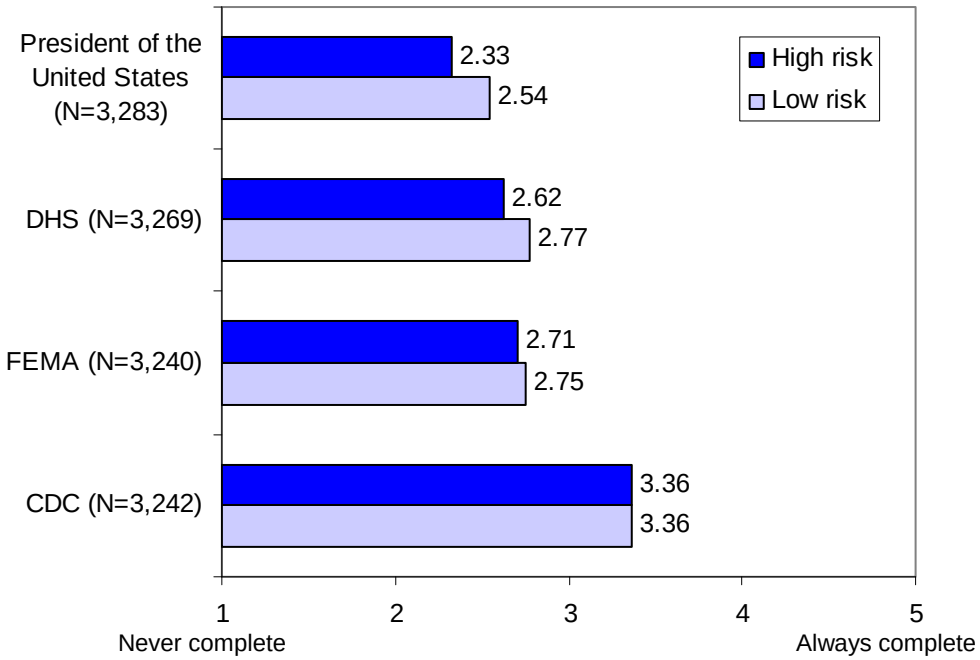

Figure 41. Perceived Completeness of Information Provided by Federal Government Officials/Agencies by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Actual N used for analyses varied, as indicated, due to missing responses. DHS=Department of Homeland Security; FEMA=Federal Emergency Management Agency; CDC=Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Analyses were performed with weighted data. The differences in means between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant ($p>.001$).

Figures 42 through 44 show results for the extent to which people think government officials and agencies provide complete information to the public about terrorism compared by racial/ethnic group. At the local government level, there were statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and perceptions of the police department and the health department providing complete information (Figure 42). Hispanic and White respondents rated these agencies higher than did Other respondents. Statistically significant pairwise differences are indicated in superscripts in the figures.

Q. When the following <u>local</u> government officials and agencies give information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the <u>information is complete</u>?

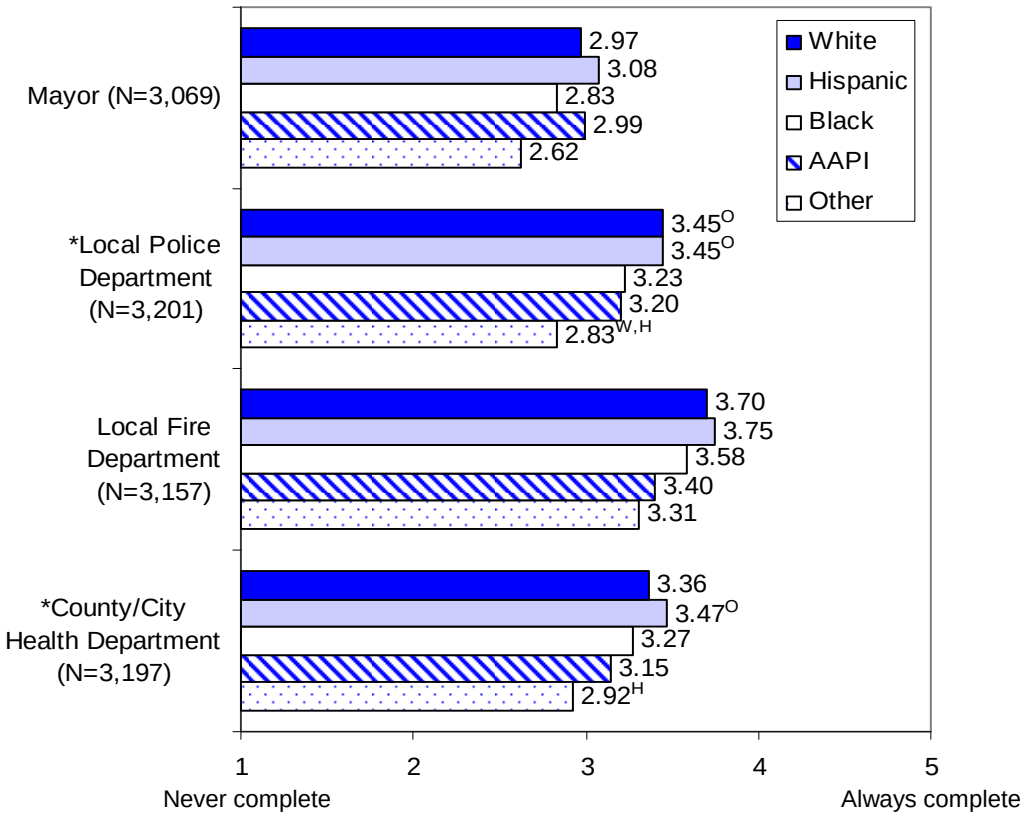

Figure 42. Perceived Completeness of Information Provided by Local Government Officials/Agencies by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Actual N used for analyses varied, as indicated, due to missing responses. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) next to variable name denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and perceived completeness of information provided by index government official/agency (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic, O=Other (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites).

With regard to state government, there were statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and perceptions that the office of emergency services and the health department provide complete information to the public about terrorism (Figure 43). Hispanic and White respondents rated these agencies higher than did the Black and/or Other respondents. Statistically significant pairwise differences are indicated in superscripts in the figures.

Q. When the following <u>state</u> government officials and agencies give information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the <u>information is complete</u>?

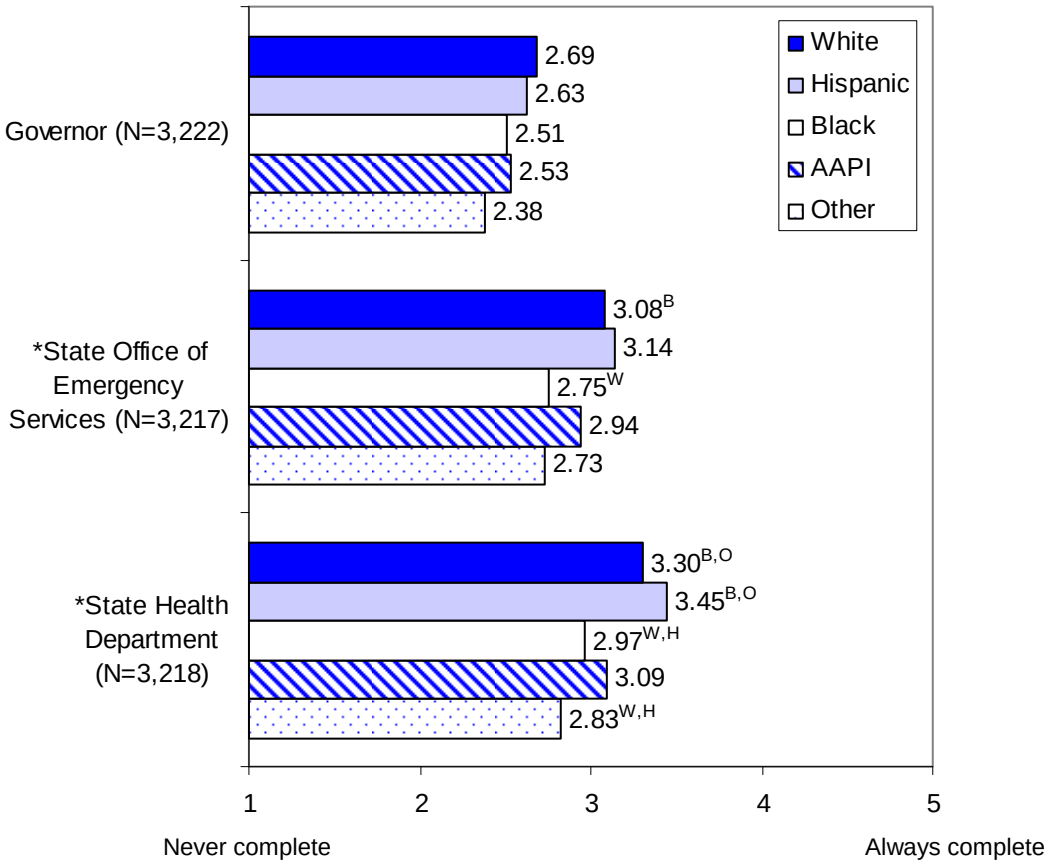

Figure 43. Perceived Completeness of Information Provided by State Government Officials/Agencies by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Actual N used for analyses varied, as indicated, due to missing responses. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) next to variable name denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and perceived completeness of information provided by index government official/agency (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic, B=Black, O=Other (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites).

At the federal government level, there were statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and perceptions that the President, DHS, and FEMA provide complete information to the public about terrorism (Figure 44). Hispanic respondents consistently rated these agencies higher than did the Black and Other respondents and, in the case of FEMA, they rated it higher than did the White respondents as well. Statistically significant pairwise differences are indicated in superscripts in the figures.

Q. When the following federal government officials and agencies give information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?

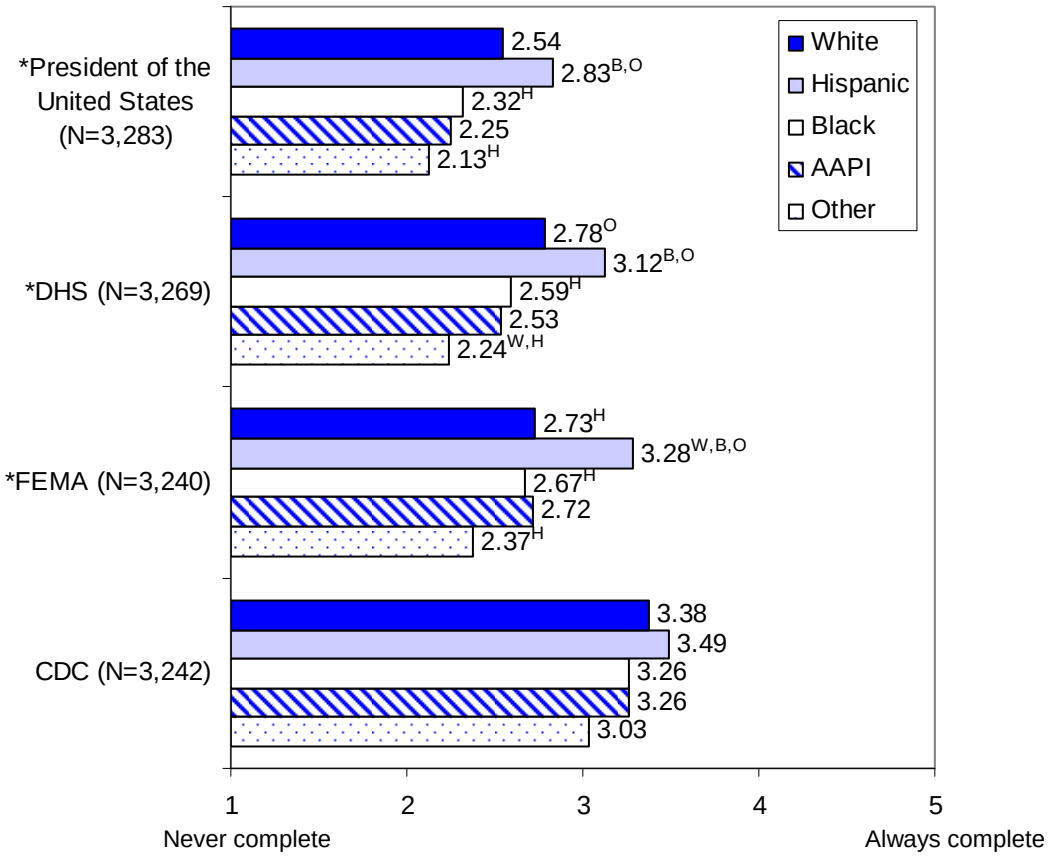

Figure 44. Perceived Completeness of Information Provided by Federal Government Officials/Agencies by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Actual N used for analyses varied, as indicated, due to missing responses. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) next to variable name denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and perceived completeness of information provided by index government official/agency (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic, B=Black, O=Other (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites).

13. How Do People Feel About The Government's Ability and Their Own Ability to Cope With Future Terrorist Events?

There has been growing interest in the idea of resilience, or the ability of communities to effectively cope with terrorism and other catastrophic events. This study asked people about their ability, and the local, state, and federal governments' ability, to protect them from, respond to, and recover from a terrorist attack.

Figure 45 shows, on average, respondents are not very confident about either their own ability or the ability of any level of government to effectively protect them from a future terrorist attack (less than 3.0 on a scale ranging from 1 = Not at all sure to 5 = Extremely sure). In relative terms, respondents indicated the greatest confidence in the federal government (2.42 in high-risk areas, 2.56 in low-risk areas) and the least confidence in their own ability (1.98 in high-risk areas, 2.09 in low-risk areas) to protect against a terrorist attack. There were no statistically significant differences between high- and low-risk areas.

Q. How sure are you that you or the local, state and federal governments could <u>effectively protect yourself/you</u> from a future terrorist attack?

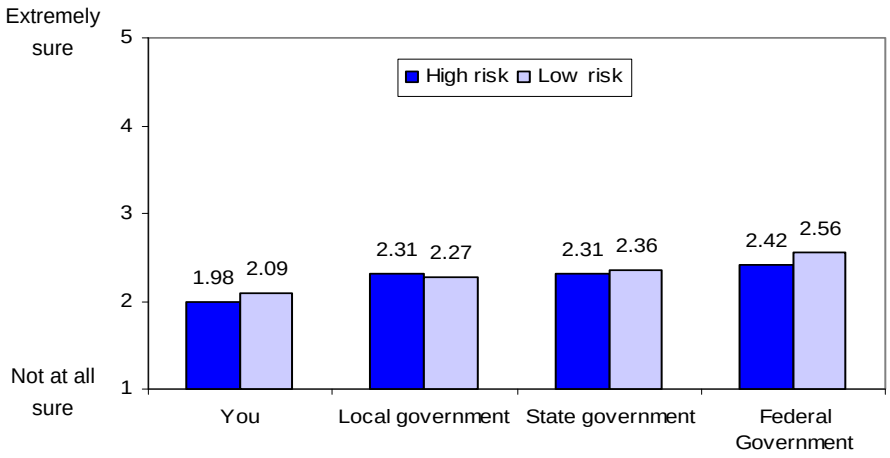

Figure 45. Perceived Ability to Protect by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. The differences in means between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant (p>.001).

Respondents tended to have more confidence in their own ability and the government's ability to *respond quickly* to a terrorist event (Figure 46) than in either their own or the government's ability to *protect* against a terrorist attack (Figure 45). There were no statistically significant differences between high- and low-risk areas.

Q. How sure are you that you or the local, state and federal governments could <u>respond quickly</u> to a terrorist attack?

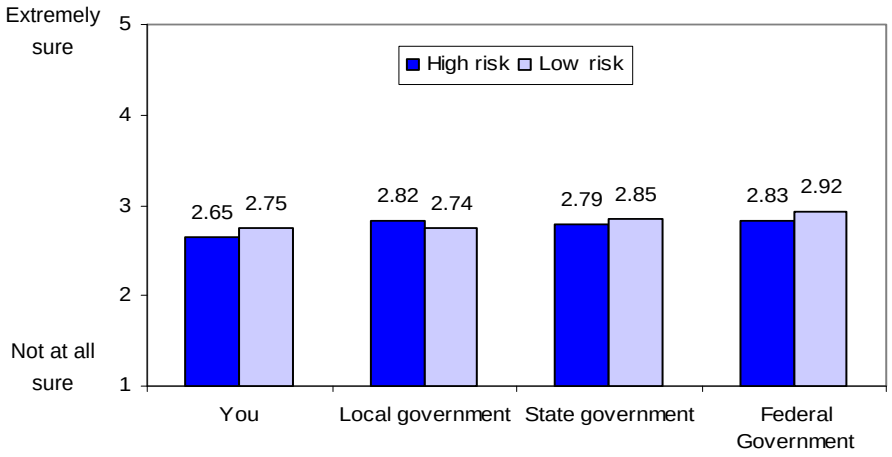

Figure 46. Perceived Ability to Respond by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. The differences in means between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant ($p>.001$).

Respondents tended to be more confident about their own ability and the government's ability to *recover* from a terrorist attack over the long term (Figure 47) than they were about either their own or the government's ability to *protect* against (Figure 45) or *respond quickly* to a terrorist event (Figure 46). On average, respondents reported the highest level of confidence in the federal government's ability to recover from a terrorist attack (3.32 in high-risk areas, 3.40 in low-risk areas) followed by the state government (3.16 in high-risk areas, 3.21 in low-risk areas), local government (3.08 in high-risk areas, 3.07 in low-risk areas), and the respondent him/herself (2.72 in high-risk areas, 2.82 in low-risk areas). There were no statistically significant differences between high- and low-risk areas.

Q. How sure are you that you or the local, state and federal governments could <u>recover effectively</u> from a terrorist attack over the long term?

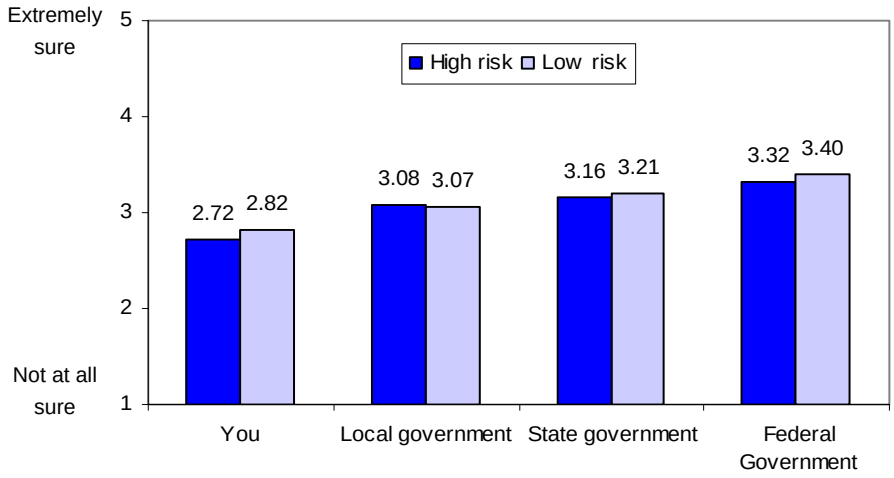

Figure 47. Perceived Ability to Recover by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. The differences in means between high- and low-risk areas were not statistically significant ($p>.001$).

Figures 48 through 50 show the results for perceived ability to protect, respond, and recover comparing the five racial/ethnic groups. There were statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and perceived ability of local, state, and federal governments to protect respondents from a future terrorist attack (Figure 48). On average, Hispanic respondents consistently reported the greatest confidence in the government's ability to protect them from a future terrorist attack compared with the other groups. Statistically significant pairwise differences are indicated by superscripts in the figure.

Q. How sure are you that you or the local, state and federal governments could <u>effectively protect yourself/you</u> from a future terrorist attack?

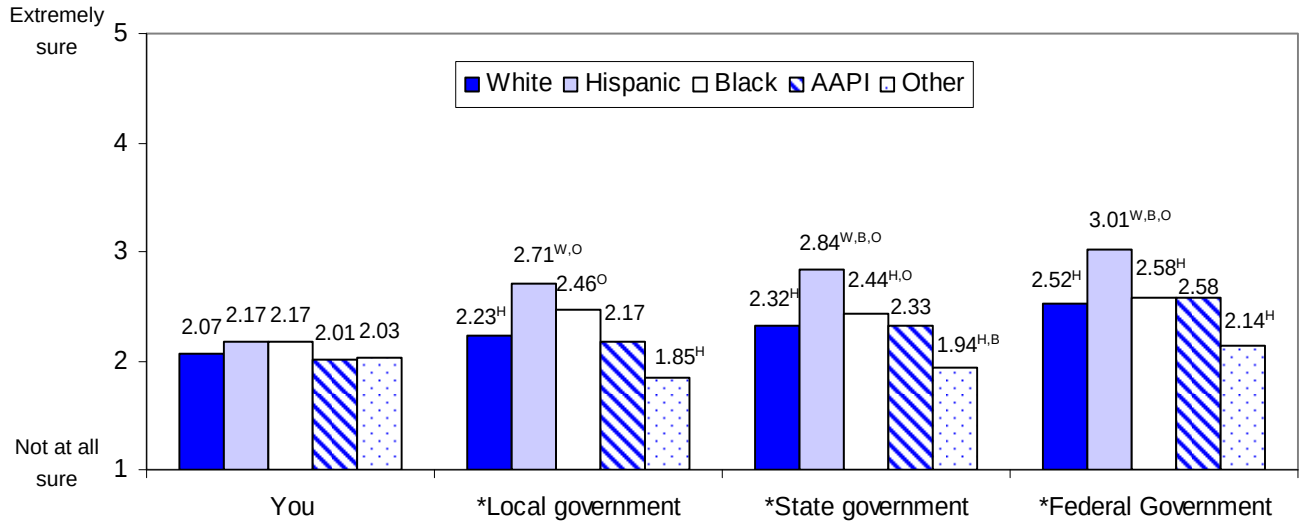

Figure 48. Perceived Ability to Protect by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and perceived ability of index government agency to protect respondent from a future terrorist attack (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic, B=Black, O=Other (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites).

Figure 49 shows statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and perceived ability of local, state, and federal government to respond quickly to a terrorist attack. Hispanic respondents indicated the greatest confidence in government's ability to respond quickly to terrorism compared with the other groups. Statistically significant pairwise differences are indicated by superscripts in the figure.

Q. How sure are you that you or the local, state and federal governments could <u>respond quickly</u> to a terrorist attack?

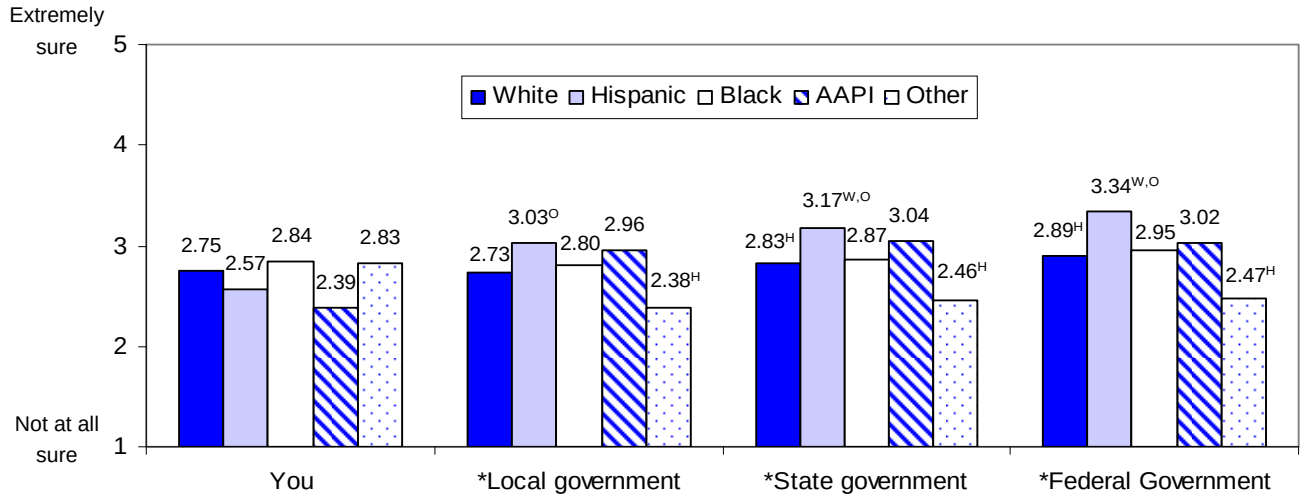

Figure 49. Perceived Ability to Respond by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and perceived ability of index government agency to respond quickly to a terrorist attack (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic, O=Other (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites).

Unlike the previous results on perceived ability to protect and respond, there were no statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and perceived ability of local, state, or federal government to recover from a terrorist attack over the long term (Figure 50). Instead, there was an association between race/ethnicity and the respondent's perception of their own ability to recover from a terrorist attack. On average, White respondents expressed more confidence (2.87 on a scale ranging from 1 = Not at all sure to 5 = Extremely sure) than the rest of the groups in their ability to recover. Hispanic respondents, on the other hand, reported the lowest confidence (2.41). The difference between these two groups was statistically significant as indicated by the superscripts in the figure.

Q. How sure are you that you or the local, state and federal governments could <u>recover effectively</u> from a terrorist attack over the long term?

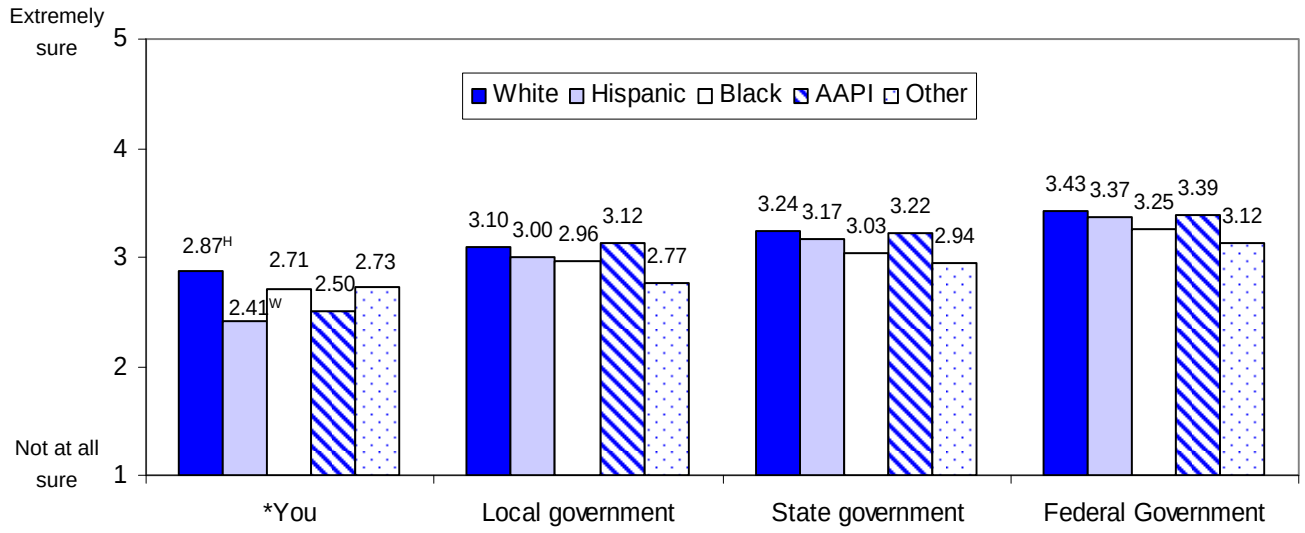

Figure 50. Perceived Ability to Recover by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and perceived ability of oneself to recover effectively from a terrorist attack over the long term (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites).

14. What Do People Think About The Possibility Of A Future Terrorist Attack?

Respondents were asked to consider different scenarios for a potential terrorism event: a terrorism event occurring somewhere in the nation (but not in their own community), a terrorism event occurring in their own community, and a terrorism event that directly affects their home or household.

When asked about the likelihood of these events occurring in the next six months, on average, respondents tended to think these events were unlikely to happen (less than 2.5 on a scale ranging from 1 = Not at all likely to 5 = Definitely will occur) (Figure 51). They also tended to think it was less likely a terrorism event would occur close to home. Respondents in high-risk areas were more likely than those in low-risk areas to think a terrorist event would occur in their community (1.91 vs 1.54) or that it would affect their home (1.72 vs 1.45) in the next six months. More specifically, when analyses were performed to compare NY, DC, LA and the rest of the country, there was a statistically significant association where respondents in NY, compared to those in the rest of the nation (not including DC and LA), were more likely to think a terrorism event would occur in their community (1.98 vs 1.54) or affect their home (1.83 vs 1.45) in the next six months (results not shown).

Q. How likely do you think it is that the following events will occur in the <u>next six months</u>?

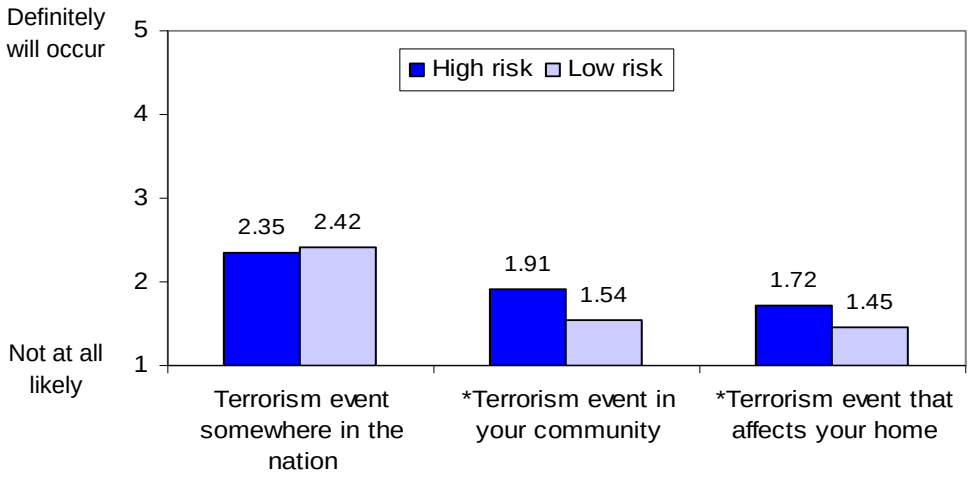

Figure 51. Perceived Risk (Next Six Months) by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Asterisk (*) denotes a statistically significant association between high/low risk and perceived risk of index event occurring in the next six months using one-way analysis of variance (p<.001).

When asked about the likelihood of these same events occurring in their lifetime, on average, respondents tended to think these events were more likely to happen in their lifetime than they are to happen in the next six months (compare Figure 52 to Figure 51). They still tended to think it was less likely a terrorism event would occur close to home. On average, respondents believed it is quite likely a terrorism event will occur somewhere in the nation in their lifetime (3.68 in high-risk areas, 3.77 in low-risk areas on a scale ranging from 1 = Not at all likely to 5 = Definitely will occur) while they believed it is unlikely a terrorism event will occur in their community or directly affect their home in their lifetime (less than 3.0). Respondents in high-risk areas were more likely than those in low-risk areas to think a terrorist event would occur in their community (2.97 vs 2.32) or affect their home (2.54 vs 2.11) in their lifetime. When respondents in NY, DC, LA and the rest of the nation were compared, there was a statistically significant association where those in DC (3.22) and NY (3.05) were more likely than those in the rest of the nation (not including LA; 2.32) to think a terrorism event would occur in their community in their lifetime (results not shown).

Q. How likely do you think it is that the following events will occur in <u>your lifetime</u>?

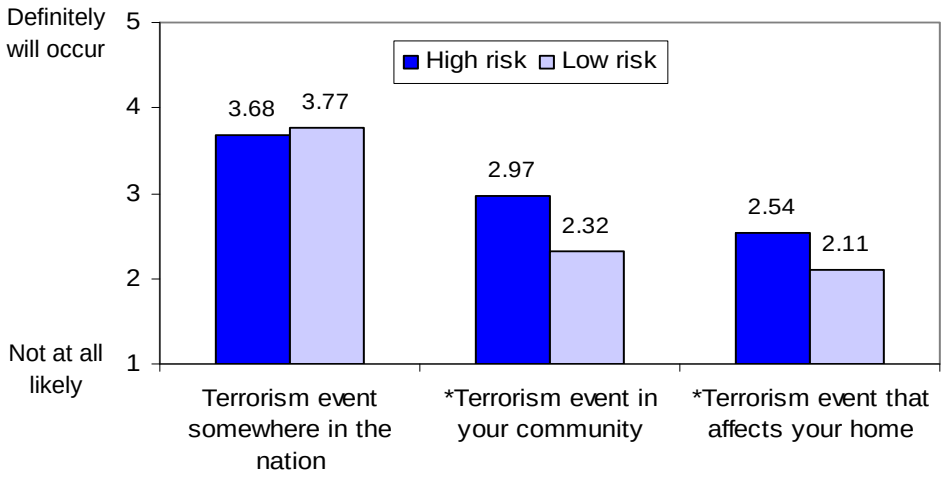

Figure 52. Perceived Risk (Lifetime) by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Asterisk (*) denotes a statistically significant association between high/low risk and perceived risk of index event occurring in one's lifetime using one-way analysis of variance (p<.001).

The respondents were also asked to consider the potential impact of these terrorism scenarios. On average, respondents consistently reported the potential impact of a terrorism event would be quite serious (greater than 4.0 on a scale ranging from 1 = Not at all serious to 5 = Extremely serious) regardless of where it happened (Figure 53). There were no statistically significant differences between high- and low-risk areas.

Q. If the following events were to occur, how serious do you think the impact would be?

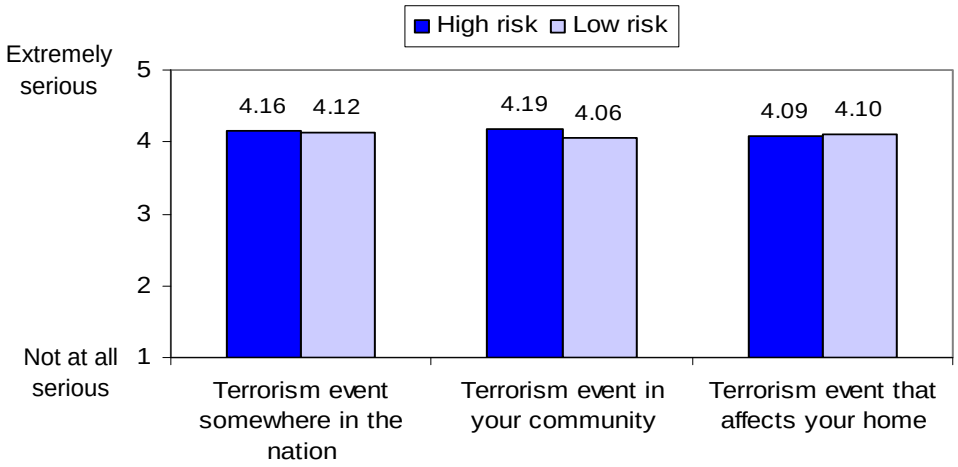

Figure 53. Perceived Impact by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. None of the differences in means between high/low risk were statistically significant ($p>.001$).

Figure 54 shows the results for perceived likelihood of terrorist events in the next six months comparing the five racial/ethnic groups. There were statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and both the perceived likelihood of a terrorism event in the respondent's community and the perceived likelihood of a terrorism event that affects their home. On average, Hispanic and Black respondents were more likely than other groups to report these events will occur, although all groups tended to believe these are unlikely events. Statistically significant pairwise differences are indicated by superscripts in the figure.

Q. How likely do you think it is that the following events will occur in the next six months?

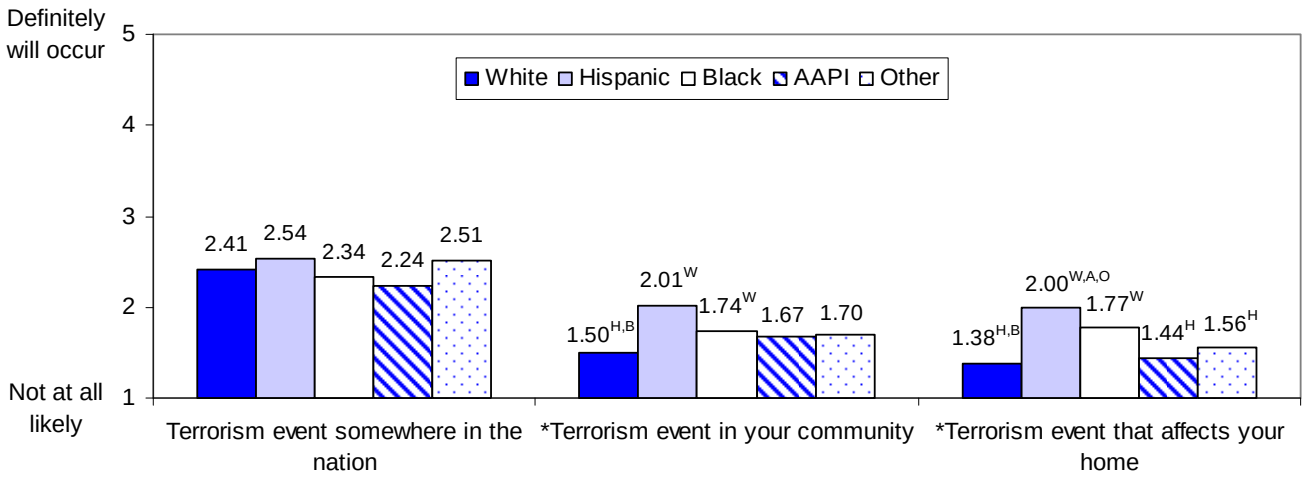

Figure 54. Perceived Risk (Next Six Months) by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and perceived risk of index event occurring in the next six months (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic, B=Black, A=AAPI, O=Other (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites).

Figure 55 shows statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and both the reported likelihood of a terrorism event occurring somewhere in the nation and the likelihood of a terrorism event affecting the respondent's home in their lifetime. White respondents, on average, were more certain a terrorism event will occur somewhere in the nation during their lifetime (3.86 on a scale ranging from 1 = Not at all likely to 5 = Definitely will occur) than were Black (3.34) or Hispanic (3.25) respondents. On average, Black (2.40) and Hispanic (2.38) respondents expressed the greatest likelihood that a terrorism event will affect their home in their lifetime followed by Other (2.29), AAPI (2.16), and White (2.09) respondents; however, none of the pairwise differences were statistically significant.

Q. How likely do you think it is that the following events will occur in <u>your lifetime</u>?

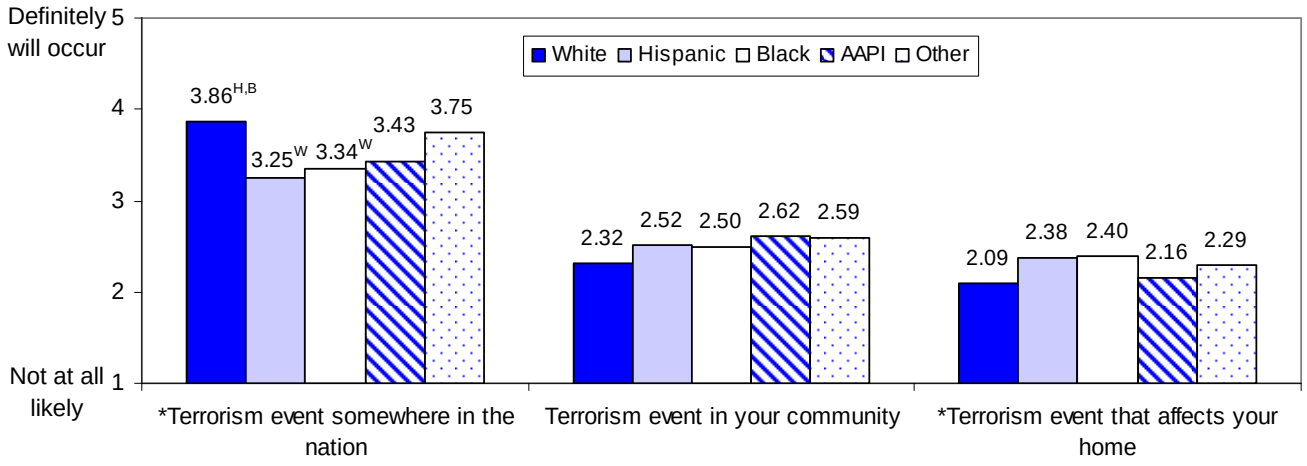

Figure 55. Perceived Risk (Lifetime) by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and perceived risk of index event occurring in one's lifetime (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic, B=Black (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites).

There was a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and the seriousness of impact expected from a terrorism event occurring somewhere in the nation (Figure 56). On average, Hispanic respondents (4.41) were more likely than White respondents (4.10) to expect the impact to be extremely serious. There were no other statistically significant associations between race/ethnicity and the expected impact of a terrorism event.

Q. If the following events were to occur, how serious do you think the impact would be?

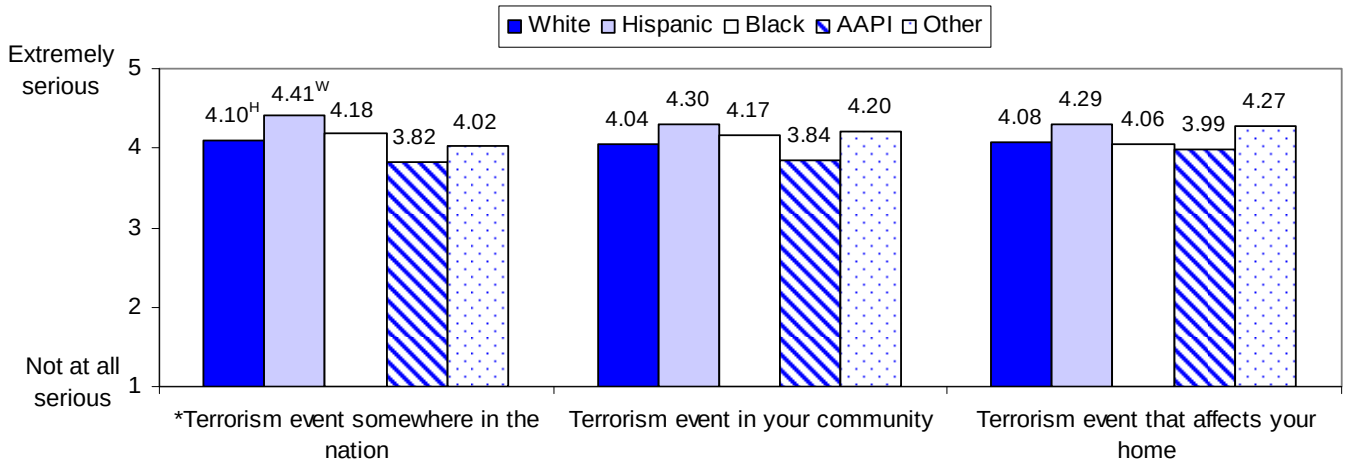

Figure 56. Perceived Impact by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Means were compared using the one-way analysis of variance test with Bonferroni's post-hoc pairwise comparisons. Asterisk (*) denotes a statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and perceived seriousness of impact of index event should it occur (p<.001). Superscripts indicate statistically significant pairwise differences (p<.001) with: W=White, H=Hispanic (e.g., a superscript W indicates a statistically significant difference compared with Whites).

15. How Many People Have Been Affected By Terrorism?

The interview asked respondents to think about and name all of the "community-wide disasters" that have ever affected them in the past. Several different events were mentioned by the respondents.

Figure 57 shows the percent of respondents in each of the four geographic areas, NY, DC, LA, and the rest of the continental U.S. that named one or more terrorism event that have affected them in the past. There was a statistically significant association between geographic area and the number of respondents who mentioned being affected by terrorism where NY had the highest percentage of respondents who named a terrorism event that had affected them (61.5%) followed by DC (48.0%), LA (24.3%) and the rest of the nation (22.2%).

Q. What community-wide disasters have affected you in the past?

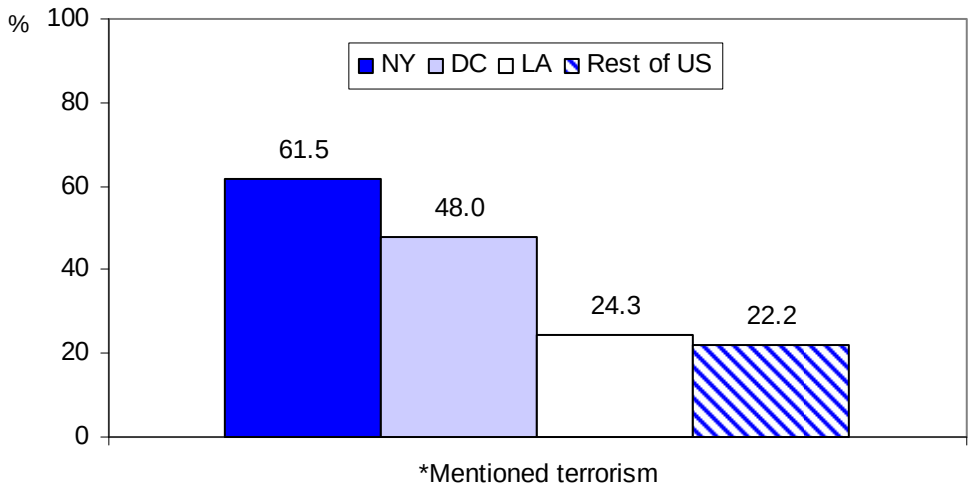

Figure 57. Respondents Who Mentioned Being Affected by Terrorism in the Past by Geographic Area

NOTE: Los Angeles (LA), N=99; New York (NY), N=91; Washington, D.C. (DC), N=45; Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Asterisk (*) indicates statistically significant association between the geographic areas and reporting being affected by terrorism in the past using Pearson's chi-square analysis ($p<.001$). Pairwise comparisons were not performed.

Figure 58 shows the percent of respondents who mentioned being affected by terrorism comparing high- and low-risk areas. There was a statistically significant association where the high-risk areas had a significantly higher percentage of respondents who named a terrorism event (43.5%) compared to the low-risk areas (22.2%).

Q. What community-wide disasters have affected you in the past?

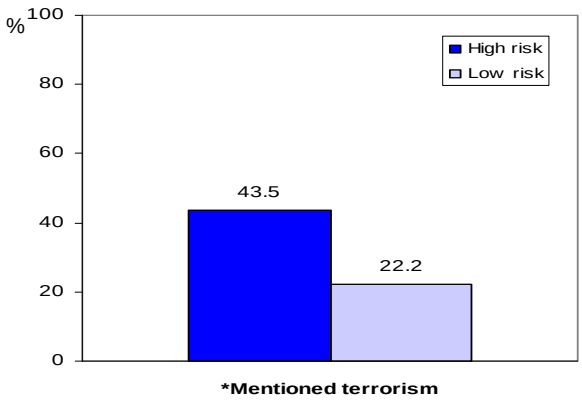

Figure 58. Respondents Who Mentioned Being Affected by Terrorism in the Past by High/Low Risk

NOTE: High-risk area: New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, N=235. Low-risk area: Rest of the continental U.S., N=3,065. Analyses were performed with weighted data. Asterisk (*) indicates statistically significant association between high/low risk and reporting being affected by terrorism in the past using Pearson's chi-square analysis ($p<.001$).

Figure 59 shows the percent of respondents who mentioned being affected by a terrorism event by racial/ethnic group. There was no statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and reporting being affected by terrorism in the past.

Q. What community-wide disasters have affected you in the past?

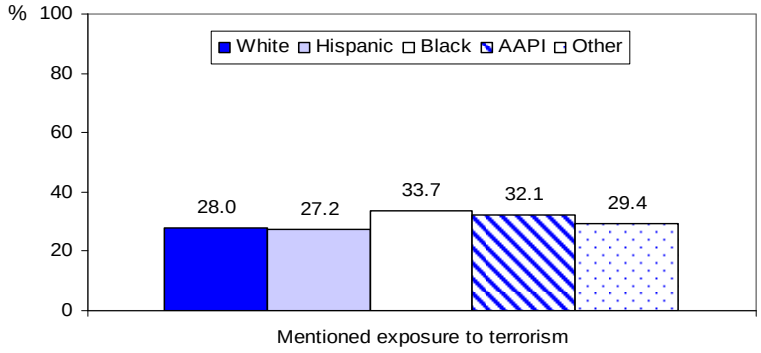

Figure 59. Respondents Who Mentioned Being Affected by Terrorism in the Past by Racial/Ethnic Group

NOTE: White, N=2,595. Hispanic, N=232. Black, N=302. AAPI=Asian American/Pacific Islander, N=58. Other=Other race/ethnicity, Don't knows, Refusals, N=113. Analyses were performed with weighted data. There was no statistically significant association between race/ethnicity and reporting being affected by terrorism in the past using Pearson's chi-square analysis ($p>.001$).

In total, 1,047 terrorism events were named by the 947 (28.7% of total sample) respondents who said they have been affected by one or more terrorism event in the past. Figure 60 shows that the overwhelming majority (87%) of the events mentioned were the World Trade Center attack of September 11, 2001, followed by the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing (4%), the 1993 World Trade Center bombing (2%), the 2001 anthrax attacks (1%), and other events (6%). Other events included those that have occurred overseas, such as the bombings in London in 2005 and the train bombings in Madrid, Spain, in 2004.

Q. What specific terrorism events were named (N=1,047 events) by those who reported being affected by terrorism in the past (N=947 respondents)?

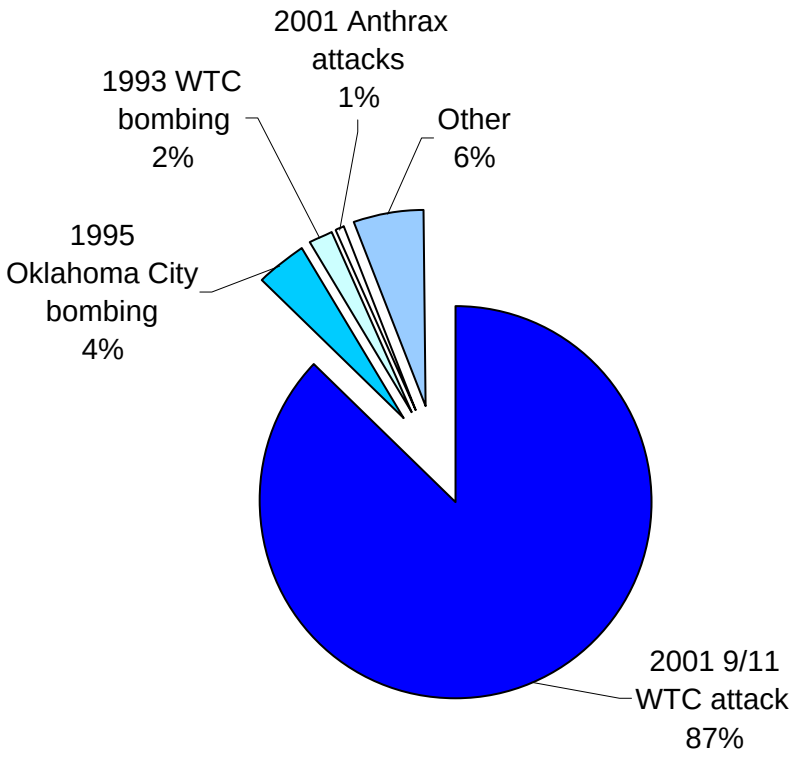

Figure 60. Specific Events Named (N=1,047 Events) by Respondents Who Mentioned Being Affected by Terrorism in the Past (N=947 Respondents)

NOTE: Percents are based on total number of events named, N=1,047. WTC=World Trade Center. "Other" includes both domestic and international events.

CONCLUSIONS

- **How Prepared is the Nation?**
  - Since September 11th, 2001, many people have taken actions that make them better prepared for a future act of terrorism. These actions have been taken specifically because of terrorism as well as for other reasons including natural disasters. The majority of the American public has become more vigilant and aware of what is going on around them and have learned more about terrorism. At least a third of the population has duplicated important documents, such as passports and medical prescriptions, developed emergency plans, and stockpiled emergency supplies. About one fifth of the population has invested in things to enhance their safety. In addition, about 10-20% of the population has taken actions that may help reduce or mitigate their risk of being affected by terrorism, such as avoiding travel to certain cities, reducing travel by airplane, and changing mail handling procedures.
  - Looking at the things people have done only to protect themselves from terrorism and not for any other reason, most people have done very little beyond being more vigilant and learning more about terrorism. While the nation has paid a lot of attention to terrorism and homeland security, most people have not invested in preparedness, mitigation or risk-reduction activities with only terrorism in mind. Just half of the people who said they avoided things or changed routines did so only because of the terrorism threat; the other half did so for other reasons or a combination of reasons. Terrorism may not be a compelling enough single cause for people to take action because terrorism is viewed as a high-consequence but low-probability event by most people. Alternatively, terrorism preparedness may be an add-on to preparedness and mitigation activities for other types of events, such as natural disasters, or it may trigger preparedness activities for a broader range of events.
- **What about Other Factors Relevant to Terrorism Preparedness?**
  - Although the majority of people have looked for information about terrorism, most people still do not know much about terrorism or other related topics including what the government has done to prepare for terrorism, what people can do to protect themselves in various types of terrorist attacks, and what people can do now to reduce damage from a possible terrorist attack.
  - On average, people have less trust that local, state, and federal government leaders and emergency management officials provide complete and honest information to the public about terrorism compared to the trust they have in health departments and local fire departments.
  - People are not very confident that they, themselves, can protect against or respond quickly to terrorism.
  - It is incorrect to assume that those living in high-risk areas are more knowledgeable about or better prepared for terrorism than are those living in low-risk areas. People living in areas at high risk for terrorism are not much different from those living in areas at low risk for terrorism in terms of the information they have heard, what they know about terrorism, what they have observed around them, what they have done in

response to terrorism, or what they think about the government. Those living in high-risk areas differ only in being more likely to say they have been affected by terrorism in the past and thinking a terrorist attack is likely to affect their home in the future.

- In general, people of different racial/ethnic backgrounds do not differ in terms of what they have done in response to terrorism or what they have observed around them. There are some differences in the extent to which people understand or discuss information about terrorism; their intentions to take further action to prepare for terrorism; their self-reported knowledge about topics related to terrorism; their perceptions of the government; and their self-perceived ability to recover from a terrorist attack. For example, compared to people of White, Black, AAPI, or Other race/ethnicity, Hispanics are the least likely to understand information about terrorism or discuss it with other people. Hispanic and Black individuals have stronger intentions than other groups to do something more in the next six months to prepare for a future terrorist attack. Compared with other groups, Hispanics have the greatest confidence in government agencies' ability to protect against and respond to terrorist attacks but have the least confidence in their own ability to recover from terrorism events.

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APPENDIX: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

NSDEP, Version: 08/29/07 Final English CSRS #91609

INTERVIEWER: _____ DATE: _____ RESPONDENT ID: _____

National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness

INTERVIEW START TIME: _____ : _____ ***AM / PM***
(START CAPTURE TIME 1)

INTRO

Hello, I'm … calling from the University of California. We are interviewing people nationwide to find out what they think should be done to prepare for emergencies and disasters in their community. This information may help us improve responses to emergencies like Hurricane Katrina and other disasters. As a thank you, participants will receive a $20 gift certificate. I need to ask just a few questions to see if you are eligible to participate.

S1A. Have I reached you at your home phone?

YES..... SKIP TO **S1D** 1
NO..... ASK **S1B** 2

S1B. Is this a residence?

YES..... ASK **S1E** 1
NO..... TERMINATE, DIAL AGAIN 2

S1D. For this survey, I have to speak with someone who lives there who is 18 years old or older. Are you 18 or over?

YES.....SKIP TO **S1F**..... 1
NO.....ASK **S1E**..... 2
NO ONE IN HH IS 18 OR OLDER, TERMINATE.....3

S1E. May I speak to an adult 18 years or older who lives there?

IF ADULT RESIDENT AVAILABLE,
GO BACK TO **INTRO** 1

IF NO ADULT RESIDENT AVAILABLE,
ARRANGE FOR AN APPROPRIATE CALLBACK TIME.....2

NO ONE IN HH IS 18 OR OLDER,TERMINATE. 3

S1F. This interview is completely confidential and your name will not be connected to the findings in any way. If you or someone else in your household completes the interview, we will send that person a $20 gift certificate as a thank you. Depending on your answers the interview will take approximately 40 minutes.

If you need more information about the survey, you can call 866-508-9788.
IF THEY WANT TO CALL FOR INFO, INTERVIEWER THEN SHOULD DIRECT TO TONYA.

I would like to begin the interview, is that ok?

Yes - 1
No - ARRANGE FOR AN APPROPRIATE CALLBACK TIME [**SUSPEND**] .. 2

S2. How many people are there in your household who are 18 years or older?

_____

IF S2=1 GO TO Q1 OTHERWISE CONTINUE

S2F. I would like to speak to the adult in your household, 18 or older, who has had the most recent birthday?

IF THIS IS THE CURRENT PERSON YOU ARE SPEAKING TO, GO TO Q1 OTHERWISE GO TO S3

S3. Thank you for helping me with this information. May I please speak with him/her?

ASK TO SPEAK WITH THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WITH THE LAST BIRTHDAY.

IF RESPONDENT IS AVAILABLE AND A DIFFERENT INDIVIDUAL FROM THE PERSON SCREENED, READ… IF NOT AVAILABLE, SCHEDULE A CALL BACK. [SUSPEND]

Hello, I'm … calling from the University of California. We are interviewing people nationwide to find out what they think should be done to prepare for emergencies and disasters in their community. This information may help us improve responses to emergencies like Hurricane Katrina and other disasters. As a thank you, you will receive a $20 gift certificate.

This interview is completely confidential and your name will not be connected to the findings in any way. Depending on your answers the interview will take approximately 40 minutes.

If you need more information about the survey, you can call 866-508-9788. **IF THEY WANT TO CALL FOR INFO, INTERVIEWER THEN SHOULD DIRECT TO TONYA.**

I would like to begin the interview, is that ok?

Yes - 1
No - ARRANGE FOR AN APPROPRIATE CALLBACK TIME [**SUSPEND**] 2

INTERVIEW START TIME: _____ : _____ AM / PM
(START CAPTURE TIME 2)

1. **[DEFINITIONS, I.D]** Since September 11th, 2001 people have talked a lot about terrorism. How would you describe terrorism?
[PROBE IF NOT ADDRESSED IN INITIAL RESPONSE].

2. **[EXPERIENCE, I.B]** Community-wide disasters happen, and these happen for a variety of reasons, such as acts of nature, terrorism, industrial accidents, and other causes. As you think about your lifetime, what community-wide disasters have affected you? IF AFFECTED BY NO DISASTERS, WRITE "NONE" IN COLUMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE: What else? ENTER IN COLUMN 2. WHEN LIST IN LEFT COLUMN IS COMPLETE, START WITH FIRST ITEM IN THE LEFT COLUMN, READING ACROSS GRID.

2A. About <...>, what year did that happen? **8888=DK 9999=RF**

2B. Were you living in that community or somewhere else when <...> happened? **8=DK 9=RF**

2C. How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY. **8=DK 9=RF**

2D. On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means no effect and 5 means a lot of effect, how much did this event affect you?
8=DK 9=RF

READ GOING ACROSS

DISASTER (ENTER)	2A. YEAR (ENTER)	2B. THAT COMMUNITY (1)	2B. SOMEWHERE ELSE (2)	2C. FINANCES YES (1)	2C. FINANCES NO (2)	2C. FINANCES DK (8)	2C. FINANCES RF (9)	2C. PROPERTY YES (1)	2C. PROPERTY NO (2)	2C. PROPERTY DK (8)	2C. PROPERTY RF (9)	2C. PEACE OF MIND YES (1)	2C. PEACE OF MIND NO (2)	2C. PEACE OF MIND DK (8)	2C. PEACE OF MIND RF (9)	2C. TRUST IN GOVT. YES (1)	2C. TRUST IN GOVT. NO (2)	2C. TRUST IN GOVT. DK (8)	2C. TRUST IN GOVT. RF (9)	2C. HEALTH YES (1)	2C. HEALTH NO (2)	2C. HEALTH DK (8)	2C. HEALTH RF (9)	2D. NO EFFECT ... A LOT OF EFFECT
1.		1	2	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1....2....3... 4...5
2.		1	2	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1....2....3... 4...5
3.		1	2	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1....2....3... 4...5
4.		1	2	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1....2....3... 4...5
5.		1	2	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1....2....3... 4...5
6.		1	2	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1....2....3... 4...5
7.		1	2	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1....2....3... 4...5
8.		1	2	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1....2....3... 4...5
9.		1	2	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1....2....3... 4...5

3. **[CUES, I.E.1, I.E.2; PERCEIVED EFFECTIVNESS, IV.B.1]** Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?

3A. Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has <...>? READ FIRST ITEM IN THE LEFT COLUMN; ENTER RESPONSE IN COLUMN A.

3B. How effective do you think <...> is for people dealing with terrorism? Would you say 1, not at all effective, 5, extremely effective, or you may use any number in between? REPEAT FOR NEXT ROW.

8=DK 9=RF (READ GOING ACROSS)	3A. KNOW ANYONE?		3B. HOW EFFECTIVE? (CIRCLE)				
	Y	N	1	2	3	4	5
1. Developed/Developing emergency plans (evacuation, meeting places)?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
2. Stockpiled/Stockpiling supplies (food, water, antibiotics, etc.)?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
3. Purchased/Purchasing things to make them safer (gas masks, duct tape, things to make their house safer, etc.)?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
4. Learned/Learning where to get more information about terrorism?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
5. Duplicated/Duplicating important documents (birth certificate, medication prescriptions, and passports)?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
6. Reduced/Reducing airplane travel?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
7. Reduced/Reducing travel by train?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
8. Reduced/Reducing use of public transportation?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
9. Changed/Changing mail handling procedures?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
10. Become/Becoming more vigilant or aware of what is going on around them?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
11. Avoided/Avoiding travel to certain cities?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
12. Avoided/Avoiding tall buildings?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
13. Avoided/Avoiding national landmarks?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
14. Done anything else to deal with terrorism? SPECIFY: _____	1	2	1	2	3	4	5

ASK Q3B_14 ONLY IF Q3A_14=YES

4. **[INFORMATION, I.G]** Please think about information that you have happened to get about preparing for terrorism or terrorist events since September 11, 2001. This does not include information that you actively went looking for. Have you heard information about protecting yourself from terrorism from:

	YES	NO	DK	RF
Friends or relatives?	1	2	8	9
Employers?	1	2	8	9
Scientists?	1	2	8	9
School officials?	1	2	8	9
TV anchors or reporters?	1	2	8	9
Radio hosts or reporters?	1	2	8	9
Entertainers?	1	2	8	9
The Department of Homeland Security?	1	2	8	9

What other sources?

SPECIFY 1:_____

SPECIFY 2:_____

SPECIFY 3:_____

SPECIFY 4:_____

SPECIFY 5:_____

SPECIFY 6:_____

(IF NO MENTIONS, SKIP TO Q4F, PAGE 9)

4A. How was the information communicated to you?

	YES	NO	DK	RF
Did you read it in the newspapers?	1	2	8	9
Did you read it in other print media?	1	2	8	9
Did you see it on the television?	1	2	8	9
Did you hear it on the radio?	1	2	8	9
Did you see it on the Internet?	1	2	8	9
Was it communicated to you in face-to-face discussions?	1	2	8	9
Was it communicated to you some other way?	1	2	8	9

SPECIFY: _____

(Q4 CONTINUED)

4B. Of the information you received, how much of it was from official sources, for example a government agency or the Red Cross? Would you say all of it, some of it, or none of it?

ALL OF IT	3	DK 8
SOME OF IT	2	RF 9
NONE OF IT	1	

4C. About how frequently have you heard information about preparing for terrorism since September 11, 2001? Would you say at least daily, at least once a week, at least once a month, at least once a year, or never?

AT LEAST DAILY..... 1
AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK... 2
AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH...3
AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR....4
NEVER.....5
DK..... 8
RF..... 9

4D. How consistent was the information you heard since September 11th, 2001 about preparing for terrorism? Would you say "1, not at all consistent," "5, completely consistent," or you may use any number in between?

1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4..... 5

NOT AT ALL CONSISTENT — COMPLETELY CONSISTENT

N/A..... 6
DK..... 8
RF..... 9

4E. How much of the information that you heard about protecting yourself from terrorism since September 11th, 2001, did you believe? Would you say "1, did not believe any of it," "5, believed all of it," or you may use any number in between?

1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 5

DID NOT BELIEVE ANY OF IT — BELIEVED ALL OF IT

N/A..... 6
DK..... 8
RF..... 9

(Q4 CONTINUED)

4F. **[INFORMATION: I.G, PREPAREDNESS: V.A.1, AVOIDANCE: V.A.8]** Still thinking about information you happened to get and not information you actively went looking for since September 11th, 2001, what kinds of information have you gotten? Have you gotten information about <...>? INSERT FROM LEFT COLUMN; RECORD IN COLUMN F. READ GRID ACROSS.

4G. Have you <...>? CIRCLE RESPONSE IN COLUMN G. (IF NO, SKIP TO NEXT ITEM.)

4H. Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? **CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY IN COLUMN H.**

	4F.		4G.		4H.		
8=DK 9=RF	GOTTEN INFOR-MATION?		HAVE YOU <...>?		REASONS FOR TAKING ACTION		
(READ GOING ACROSS)	Y	N	Y	N	TERRORISM	NATURAL DISASTERS	OTHER REASONS
1. Developing/Developed emergency plans (evacuation, meeting places)?	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
2. Stockpiling/Stockpiled supplies (food, water, antibiotics, etc.)?	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
3. Purchasing/Purchased things to make you safer (gas masks, duct tape, things to make your house safer, etc.)?	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
4. Where to learn/learned more about terrorism?	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Q4H_4 IS NEVER ASKED	IF Q4G_4=YES AUTOFILL Q4H_4 AS TERRORISM						
5. Duplicating/Duplicated important documents? (birth certificate, medication prescriptions, and passports)	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
6. Reducing/Reduced airplane travel?	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
7. Reducing/Reduced travel by train?	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
8. Reducing/Reduced use of public transportation?	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
9. Changing/Changed mail handling procedures?	1	2	1	2	1	1	1

	4F.		4G.		4H.		
8=DK 9=RF	GOTTEN INFOR-MATION?		HAVE YOU <...>?		REASONS FOR TAKING ACTION		
(READ GOING ACROSS)	Y	N	Y	N	TERRORISM	NATURAL DISASTERS	OTHER REASONS
10. Becoming/Become more vigilant or aware of what is going on around you?	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
11. Avoiding/Avoided travel to certain cities?	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
12. Avoiding/Avoided tall buildings?	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
13. Avoiding/Avoided national landmarks?	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
14. Any other ways of dealing with terrorism? SPECIFY: _____	1	2	1	2	1	1	1

ASK Q4G_14 AND Q4H_14 ONLY IF Q4F_14=YES

4I. **[ACTIONS, V.A.2]** There are many reasons why people do not do everything possible to prepare for terrorism. What are the reasons you haven't done more to prepare for terrorism? PROBE.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Q4 CONTINUED)

4J. **[PREPAREDNESS INTENTION, V.B.4]** How likely is it that in the next 6 months you will do something more to prepare for a future terrorist act? Would you say it is extremely unlikely, somewhat unlikely, somewhat likely, or extremely likely that you will do something more in the next 6 months?

EXTREMELY UNLIKELY.....1
SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY.....2
SOMEWHAT LIKELY.....3
EXTREMELY LIKELY.....4
DK..... 8
RF..... 9

4K. **[PREPAREDNESS INTENTION, V.B.4]** How likely is it that in the next 30 days you will do something more to prepare for a future terrorist act? Would you say it is extremely unlikely, somewhat unlikely, somewhat likely, or extremely likely that you will do something more in the next 30 days?

EXTREMELY UNLIKELY..... 1
SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY..... 2
SOMEWHAT LIKELY..... 3
EXTREMELY LIKELY..... 4
DK..... 8
RF..... 9

5. **[TRUST, I.I.1]** In the next questions I am going to ask you what you think about some different groups and individuals. Using a scale of 1 to 5, when the <...> (INSERT FROM LEFT COLUMN) gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?

5A. Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between? (RECORD IN COLUMN A.) 8=DK 9=RF

5B. In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the <...> (INSERT FROM LEFT COLUMN) is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (RECORD IN COLUMN B.) 8=DK 9=RF

(READ GOING ACROSS)	5A.	5B.
	COMPLETE INFORMATION	HONEST
PERSON OR GROUP	NEVER ALWAYS N/A	NEVER ALWAYS N/A
1. Governor [I.I.1.d]	1 . . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . 5 6	1 . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . . 5 6
2. State Office of Emergency Services [I.I.1.f]	1 . . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . 5 6	1 . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . . 5 6
3. State Health Department [I.I.1.b]	1 . . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . 5 6	1 . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . . 5 6
4. Mayor [I.I.1.e]	1 . . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . 5 6	1 . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . . 5 6
	IF Q5A IS N/A DO NOT ASK Q5B. AUTOFILL Q5B WITH 6 (N/A).	
5. Local Fire Department [I.I.1.g]	1 . . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . 5	1 . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . . 5
6. Local Police Department [I.I.1.h]	1 . . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . 5	1 . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . . 5
7. County/City Health Department [I.I.1.c?]	1 . . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . 5	1 . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . . 5
8. President of the United States [I.I.1.c]	1 . . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . 5	1 . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . . 5
9. Department of Homeland Security [I.I.1.a]	1 . . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . 5	1 . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . . 5
10. Centers for Disease Control, or CDC [I.I.1.i]	1 . . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . 5	1 . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . . 5
11. Federal Emergency Management Agency, or FEMA [I.I.1.j]	1 . . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . 5	1 . . 2 . . . 3 . . 4 . . . 5

6. **[KNOWLEDGE, II.A]** Next I am going to ask you some questions about how much you know about different types of terrorism, and what you can do to protect yourself and your family against these kinds of events. As I read each question, please tell me how much you know, using a scale of 1 to 5.

6A. How much do you know about <...>? INSERT FROM LEFT COLUMN. Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between? READ ITEMS IN FIRST COLUMN. RECORD ANSWERS IN COLUMN A. REPEAT ALTERNATIVES PERIODICALLY. (GRID CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE.) 8=DK 9=RF

(READ GOING ACROSS)	6A.
HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT...?	WOULD YOU SAY YOU KNOW: NOTHING? A LOT?
1. The different kinds of terrorist events that might occur in the United States? **[II.A.1]**	1 .. 2 ...3 .. 4 .. 5
2. What the government has done to prepare for terrorism? **[II.A.7]**	1 .. 2 ...3 .. 4 .. 5
3. What you can do to prepare for terrorist events? **[II.A.3]**	1 .. 2 ...3 .. 4 .. 5
4. Where to get information about preparing for terrorist events? **[II.A.2]**	1 .. 2 ...3 .. 4 .. 5
5. Where to get information when a warning is issued because of a terrorist event? **[II.A.2]**	1 .. 2 ...3 .. 4 .. 5
6. What the color codes mean in the Homeland Security Advisory System? **[II.A.5]**	1 .. 2 ...3 .. 4 .. 5
7. What the government recommends you do to protect yourself against terrorism or a terrorist attack? **[II.A.6]**	1 .. 2 ...3 .. 4 .. 5
8. What you can do now to reduce damage from a possible future terrorist event? **[II.A.4]**	1 .. 2 ...3 .. 4 .. 5
9. How to protect yourself in a terrorist attack that used a biological agent? **[II.A.3]**	1 .. 2 ...3 .. 4 .. 5
10. How to protect yourself in a terrorist attack that used a chemical agent? **[II.A.3]**	1 .. 2 ...3 .. 4 .. 5
11. How to protect yourself in a terrorist attack that used a radiological agent? **[II.A.4]**	1 .. 2 ...3 .. 4 .. 5
12. How to protect yourself in a terrorist attack that used an explosive agent? **[II.A.3]**	1 .. 2 ...3 .. 4 .. 5

7. **[PERCEIVED RISK, III.A]** I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.

7A. How likely is it that <...> will occur in the next six months? Would you say 1 not at all likely, 5 definitely will occur, or any number in between?
RECORD IN COLUMN A. 8=DK 9=RF

7B. How likely is it that this event will occur in your lifetime? Would you say 1 not at all likely, 5 definitely will occur, or any number in between? RECORD IN COLUMN B. 8=DK 9=RF

7C. If this event were to occur, how serious do you think the impacts would be? Would you say 1 not at all serious, 5 extremely serious, or you may use any number in between? RECORD IN COLUMN C. REPEAT WITH NEXT ROW. 8=DK 9=RF

(READ GOING ACROSS)	7A. NEXT 6 MONTHS?	7B. LIFETIME	7C. SERIOUS
EVENTS	NO DEFINITELY	NO DEFINITELY	NOT AT ALL EXTREMELY
1. A terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released somewhere in the nation?	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
2. A terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released in your community?	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
3. A terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released that affects your home?	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
4. A natural disaster like a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or wildfire somewhere in the nation?	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
5. A natural disaster like a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or wildfire in your community?	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
6. A natural disaster like a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or wildfire that affects your home?	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5

8. **[MILLING, IV.A]** Now I want to know if you have actively looked for information about preparing for a future terrorist act. After the initial response to September 11th, 2001 was over, how frequently did you try to get information about terrorism? **(READ LIST)**

At least daily..... 1
At least weekly..... 2
At least once a month...3
At least once a year....4
Never.....5
DK..... 8
RF..... 9

8A. Did you actually get any information?

YES 1
NO .....SKIP TO Q9..... 2
DK .....SKIP TO Q9.....8
RF .....SKIP TO Q9.....9

8B. Did you understand the information that you got?

YES 1
NO 2
DK 8
RF 9

8C. Did you think about the information that you got?

YES 1
NO 2
DK 8
RF 9

8D. Did you discuss the information that you got with other people?

YES 1
NO 2
DK 8
RF 9

9. **[PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS, IV.B]** For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack.

9A. How sure are you that <...> (INSERT FROM LEFT COLUMN) could effectively protect (yourself/you) from a future terrorist attack? Would you say "1, not at all sure," "5, extremely sure," or you may use any number in between? RECORD RESPONSE IN COLUMN A. READ GRID DOWN FOR QA, THEN QB, AND THEN QC. REPEAT RESPONSE OPTIONS PERIODICALLY.

9B. How sure are you that <...> could respond quickly to a terrorist attack? RECORD RESPONSE IN COLUMN B.

9C. How sure are you that <...> could recover effectively from a terrorist attack over the long-term? RECORD RESPONSE IN COLUMN C.

(READ GOING DOWN)

8=DK 9=RF	9A. PROTECTING? NOT AT ALL SURE ... EXTREMELY SURE N/A	9B. RESPONDING QUICKLY? NOT AT ALL SURE ... EXTREMELY SURE N/A	9C. RECOVERING LONG-TERM? NOT AT ALL SURE ... EXTREMELY SURE N/A
1. You	1 ..2 ..3 . 4 ... 5	1..2 ..3 .. 4 ... 5	1. 2...3 ..4 ...5
2. The local government	1 ..2 ..3 4 ... 5	1..2 ..3 .. 4 ... 5	1. 2...3 ..4 ...5
3. The state government	1 ..2 ..3 4 ... 5 6	1..2 ..3 .. 4 ... 5 6	1. 2...3 ..4 ...5 6
4. The federal government	1 ..2 ..3 4 ... 5	1..2 ..3 .. 4 ... 5	1. 2...3 ..4 ...5

Now, I have a few questions about your residence.

10. **[HOME OWNERSHIP, I.A.8]** Do you own your current residence or do you rent?

OWN..... 1
RENT..... 2
OTHER, SPECIFY: _____... 3
DK 8
RF 9

11. **[HOME OWNERSHIP, I.A.8]** Do you live in an apartment/duplex, home/single-family unit, condominium/townhouse, mobile home/trailer, or something else?

APARTMENT/DUPLEX..... 1
HOME/SINGLE-FAMILY UNIT..... 2
CONDOMINIUM/TOWNHOUSE..... 3
MOBILE HOME/TRAILER..... 4
SOMETHING ELSE..... 5
SPECIFY:_____
DK 8
RF 9

Now I would like to ask some background information about you. Remember, your answers are completely confidential. We use this information for descriptive purposes only.

12. **[PARTNER STATUS, I.A.7]** First, what is your current marital status? Are you: never married, married, living together as married, divorced, separated, or widowed?

NEVER MARRIED..... 1
MARRIED..... 2
LIVING TOGETHER AS MARRIED.. 3
DIVORCED..... 4
SEPARATED..... 5
WIDOWED..... 6
DK 8
RF 9

IF S2=1 GO TO Q13 OTHERWISE CONTINUE

12B. Of the (INSERT ANSWER FROM S2-1) adult 18 years of age or older living in your household what is their relationship to you?

~~00 INFORMANT~~
01 SPOUSE
02 CHILD
03 STEP-CHILD
04 CHILD-IN-LAW
05 PARENT
06 STEP-PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 SIBLING
09 STEP-SIBLING
11 HALF-SIBLING
12 GRAND PARENTS
13 GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW
14 GRANDCHILD
15 UNCLE/AUNT
16 UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW
17 NEPHEW/NIECE
18 NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW
19 COUSIN
20 FOSTER CHILD
21 OTHER RELATED
22 LIVE-IN ROMANTIC
90 OTHER NON-RELATED
88 DON'T KNOW
99 REFUSED

12B. ADULT ROSTER

Q12B
RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT
(ENTER)
01.
02.
03.
04.
05.
06.
07.
08.

13. How many children under 18 live with you in your household?

_____ 88=DK 99=RF
RECORD AS GIVEN

IF Q13=0 GO TO Q13B OTHERWISE CONTINUE

13A. Of the (INSERT ANSWER FROM 13B) children under 18 living in your household what is their relationship to you?

01 SPOUSE
02 CHILD
03 STEP-CHILD
04 CHILD-IN-LAW
05 PARENT
06 STEP-PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 SIBLING
09 STEP-SIBLING
11 HALF-SIBLING
12 GRAND PARENTS
13 GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW
14 GRANDCHILD
15 UNCLE/AUNT
16 UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW
17 NEPHEW/NIECE
18 NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW
19 COUSIN
20 FOSTER CHILD
21 OTHER RELATED
22 LIVE-IN ROMANTIC
90 OTHER NON-RELATED
88 DON'T KNOW
99 REFUSED

13A. CHILD ROSTER

Q13A RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT (ENTER)	
01.	10.
02.	12.
03.	12.
04.	13.
05.	14.
06.	15.
07.	
08.	
09.	

13B. What was your age on your last birthday?

_____ 88=DK 99=RF

13C. RECORD GENDER BY OBSERVATION.

1 MALE
2 FEMALE

14. [SES-EDUCATION, I.A.3.b] What is the highest grade in school you completed and received credit for? CIRCLE ONE

GRADE SCHOOL:	01	02	03	04	05	06
MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOL:	07	08	09	10	11	12
COLLEGE/OTHER POST HIGH SCHOOL SCHOOLING:	13	14	15	16		
POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL:	17	18	19	20		
NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL:	00		88=DK		99=RF	

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS TEACHER'S CREDENTIAL CODE AS 17.
IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MASTER DEGREE CODE AS 18.
IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS DOCTORATE (PH.D.), M.D., LAW DEGREE CODE AS 20.

15. [SES-EDUCATION, I.A.3.b] Have you had any trade, technical, or vocational training?

YES 1
NO 2
DK 8
RF 9

16. [SES-EDUCATION, I.A.3.b] What degrees or diplomas, if any, do you have? CODE HIGHEST DEGREE

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA/GED (OR EQUIVALENT)...	01
JUNIOR COLLEGE DEGREE (A.A.).....	02
BACHELORS DEGREE (B.A.,B.S.).....	03
MASTERS DEGREE (M.A., M.S.).....	04
DOCTORATE (PH.D.).....	05
PROFESSIONAL (M.D., J.D., ETC.).....	06
NONE.....	07
OTHER.....	08

SPECIFY:_____

DK 88
RF 99

17. [FOREIGN BORN-SELF, I.A.6] Where were you born? Were you born in the United States or somewhere else?

UNITED STATES..... 1
SOMEWHERE ELSE..... 2
SPECIFY:_____
DK 88
RF 99

18. **[ETHNICITY, I.A.4]** Which ONE of these racial/ethnic groups best describes you? Would you say: White; Hispanic or Latino; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; American Indian or Alaskan Native; or Other? **(ONE ANSWER ONLY) IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MULTIPLE PROBE: "Which one do you identify with the most?"**

WHITE 1
HISPANIC/LATINO 2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN 3
ASIAN 4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER.....5
AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE 6
OTHER (SPECIFY _____) 7
DON'T KNOW.....8
REFUSED..... 9

19. **[EMPLOYMENT, I.A.9]** What is your current employment status? Are you working full-time, working part-time, unemployed, retired, keeping house, a student, or something else?
(IF NEEDED, 35 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK IS FULL-TIME)

WORKING FULL-TIME 1
WORKING PART-TIME 2
UNEMPLOYED 3
RETIRED 4
KEEPING HOUSE 5
A STUDENT 6
SOMETHING ELSE 7
SPECIFY: _____
DK 88
RF 99

[IF NO CHILDERN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD LIVE IN HOUSEHOLD (Q13=0) AND ONLY 1 PERSON 18 YEARS OR OLDER IN HOUSEHOLD (S2=1), SKIP TO Q20A_ALT.]

20. **[SES-INCOME, I.A.3.a]** Just thinking of all the people in your household, how many people including yourself, received income from any source, such as wages or salary, social security, pensions, welfare, or alimony, in 2006?

88=DK 99=RF RECORD NUMBER OF PEOPLE:_____

20A. Still thinking of all the people in your household, was the total household income from all sources, under $50,000 or over $50,000 in 2006? Please include your income in the figure as well.

UNDER $50,000.....SKIP TO Q20B.....1
OVER $50,000.....SKIP TO Q20B.....2
DK..... SKIP TO Q21 8
REFUSED..... SKIP TO Q21 9

20A_ALT. Was your total income from all sources, under $50,000 or over $50,000 in 2006?

UNDER $50,000...ASK Q20B.....1
OVER $50,000....ASK Q20B.....2
DK..... SKIP TO Q21 8
REFUSED..... SKIP TO Q21 9

20B. As I read the following income categories, would you please tell me which one includes the total income of your household before taxes in 2006?

IF UNDER $50,000 IN Q20A, USE COLUMN I.
IF OVER $50,000 IN Q20A, USE COLUMN II.

I		II	
Less than $15,000	01	$50,000 to less than $75,000	05
$15,000 to less than $25,000	02	$75,000 to less than $100,000	06
$25,000 to less than $35,000	03	$100,000 to less than $150,000	07
$35,000 to less than $50,000	04	$150,000 or more	08

DON'T KNOW.....88
REFUSED.....99

21. **[SES-INCOME, I.A.3.a]** Including yourself, how many people age 18 or over were dependent on that total household income?

88=DK 99=RF RECORD #:_____

21A. **[SES-INCOME, I.A.3.a]** How many children under 18 were dependent on that total household income?

88=DK 99=RF RECORD #:_____

22. Finally, in telephoning you, we selected your number randomly. I would like to know if you have more than one land-line telephone number at this residence? Please include all the phone numbers in your household.

YES..... ASK **22A** 1
NO..... SKIP TO **22B** 2
DK..... SKIP TO **22B** 8
RF..... SKIP TO **22B** 9

22A. How many different land-line telephone numbers do you have at this residence? Please include all the phone numbers in your household.

88=DK 99=RF
RECORD # OF PHONE NUMBERS: ___

22B. Do you or any of the adults at this residence have a cell phone that is not exclusively for business use?

YES..... 1
NO..... 2
DK..... 8
RF..... 9

23. We have reached the end of the interview. Do you think there are important questions about emergency or disaster preparedness, or terrorist acts that we should have asked about, or topics we should have covered but didn't in this interview? What else should we have asked about?

_____

_____

_____

24. Thank you for your cooperation. We may want to do a follow-up interview with you at a later date. Would you be willing to be re-interviewed in about a year?

YES..... 1
NO..... 2
DK..... 8
RF..... 9

25. In order to mail your $20 gift certificate, I will need a full name and mailing address. Who should I send the certificate to, and what is the address?

TO CONTINUE TO CAPTURE ADDRESS..... 1
DOES NOT WANT GIFT CERTIFICATE..... 2 (SKIP TO **Q28**)

26. TYPE OUT FULL NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS INFORMATION:

FULL NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY, STATE: _____
ZIP: _____

27. Which one of the following 3 gift certificates would you like? **(READ LIST)**

Target..... 1 (SKIP TO **VERIFY**)
Walmart..... 2 (SKIP TO **VERIFY**)
Barnes & Noble..... 3 (SKIP TO **VERIFY**)
DON'T WANT GIFT CERTIFICATE..... 4 (ASK **Q28**)

28. To which one of the following 3 organizations do you wish us to send a $20 contribution? **(READ LIST)**

American Red Cross..... 1
American Heart Association..... 2
American Cancer Society..... 3
DON'T WANT $20 SENT TO ANY ORGANIZATION..... 4

VERIFY
I would also like to verify that your full name is _____
and that I reached you at _____.

END: Thank you very much for your cooperation. END INTERVIEW.

29. LANGUAGE:
ENGLISH..... 1
SPANISH..... 2

STOP TIME: _____ : _____ AM / PM