

ICPSR 34891

**National Survey of Disaster
Experiences and Preparedness
(NSDEP), 2007-2008**

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Codebook

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ICPSR PROCESSING NOTES FOR #34891

National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness (NSDEP), 2007-2008

1. Undocumented Variables:

- No information was provided for the variable **SAMP**, which is found in the data, but not in the Original P.I. Documentation.
- The variables **RECODES** and **NEWVARS** are found in the data, but not in the Original P.I. Documentation. These variables are also 100% missing. No information was provided.

2. Qualitative Data File:

- This collection contains string responses in two qualitative data files, which have been provided in the zip file pkg34891-0001.zip. These string responses are related to questions in the Original P.I. Documentation that do not appear in the data.

Variable	Corresponding Question
Q4I	Question 4I
Q23	Question 23
OTHQ3A14	Question 3A #14
OTHQ4_01	Question 4 #1
OTHQ4_02	Question 4 #2
OTHQ4_03	Question 4 #3
OTHQ4_04	Question 4 #4
OTHQ4_05	Question 4 #5
OTHQ4_06	Question 4 #6
OTHQ4A07	Question 4A #7
OTHQ4F14	Question 4F #14
OTHQ10	Question 10
OTHQ11	Question 11
OTHQ16	Question 16
OTHQ17	Question 17
OTHQ18	Question 18
OTHQ19	Question 19

- Some of the string responses in the zip file pkg34891-0001.pkg have been edited by ICPSR in order to protect respondent anonymity and prevent disclosure risk.

3. Designated Missing Discrepancies:

The Original P.I. Documentation states that values of "Not Applicable" should be distinguished as missing with the value of "6". However, in the data there are other values for "Not Applicable." ICPSR has designated all values of "Not Applicable" as missing. No additional information was provided.

4. **Additional Information:** For additional information on the National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness (NSDEP), 2007-2008, please see the [Earthquake Survey Data at UCLA](#) Web site.

Questionnaire Specifications

Documentation of the National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness (NSDEP)

October 21, 2008

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The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and
Responses to Terrorism (START)

Department of Homeland Security Center for Excellence
Based at the University of Maryland, College Park

The U.S. National Science Foundation

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



**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

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Questionnaire Specifications: Documentation of the National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness (NSDEP)

(<http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/issr/da/earthquake/erthqkstudies.index.htm>)

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Questionnaire Specifications

National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness (NSDEP)

National Consortium for the Study of
Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (NC START)
Working Group III: *Societal Responses to Terrorist Threats and Attacks*

The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (NC START) was funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to examine the causes, processes, and psycho-social effects of terrorism. The project website provides a description of the study (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism [NC START], 2006):

The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terror (START) is a U.S. Department of Homeland Security Center of Excellence, tasked by the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate with using 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.

To achieve this goal, START has assembled a team of more than 30 researchers from institutions across the United States and around the world to conduct cutting-edge research related to the terrorist threat. These researchers represent the full range of disciplines within the social and behavioral sciences, including sociology, criminology, political science, psychology, communication, geography, economics, and anthropology. Adding to this truly interdisciplinary endeavor are the efforts of experts in public policy, history, public health, foreign languages, and engineering working as part of the START research team.

Through individual research projects and in-depth collaborative efforts, this research team provides the homeland-security community as well as the public at large with insights about how and why terrorist groups form, about the decisions and behaviors of individual terrorists and terrorist groups, and about how societies

can best respond to and prepare for known and unknown terrorist threats.

START research activities are 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 NC START Working Group 3.

Project Overview

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 US context. As part of this effort, a national household telephone survey was conducted by the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) School of Public Health, under the direction of Linda B. Bourque, Ph.D.; associated fieldwork was conducted through the California Survey Research Services, Inc. (CSRS; <http://www.calsurvey.com/index.htm>). Households were sampled using list assisted random-digit dialing (RDD); a total of 3,300 individuals were interviewed over the course of 10 months (April 13, 2007 to February 13, 2008) in the language of their choice (English or Spanish). Data were collected using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) methods. Gift certificate incentives were provided to encourage participation.

Project Team

Dr. Bourque and Dennis Mileti, Ph.D. (Professor Emeritus, University of Colorado, Boulder) led the development of the questionnaire, Jay Sumner, Ph.D. (UCLA Survey Research Center [SRC]) supervised the sample, Eve Fielder, Dr.P.H. and Tonya Hays (both with the UCLA SRC) provided survey oversight, Michele Wood, Ph.D. (UCLA) provided project management, Meg Kano, Dr.P.H. helped develop the questionnaire and provided data analysis, and Ken Gross (CSRS) led the implementation of CATI activities at CSRS.

Personnel

Personnel for the National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness include:

Table 1. Project Personnel

Personnel	Role	Affiliation
Linda B. Bourque, Ph.D.	Principal Investigator	UCLA
Megumi Kano, Dr.P.H.	Researcher	UCLA
Michele M. Wood, Ph.D.	Project Manager	UCLA
Eve Fielder, Dr.P.H.	Survey Oversight	UCLA SRC
Tonya Hays	Survey Oversight	UCLA SRC
Jay Sumner, Ph.D.	Sampling Statistician	UCLA SRC
Dennis Mileti, Ph.D.	Senior Researcher	CU-Boulder
Linda Garcia	Data Collection Assistant Manager	CSRS
Ken Gross	CSRS President & Project Manager	CSRS
Larry Manayan	CATI Programming Manager	CSRS
Margarita Rodriguez	Vice President, Operations	CSRS
Julie Thara	Data Collection Manager	CSRS

Note. UCLA: University of California, Los Angeles; CU-Boulder: University of Colorado, Boulder; SRC: Survey Research Center; CSRS: California Survey Research Services, Inc; CATI: Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing.

Other Working Group 3 personnel included: 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).

Funding

The national survey of disaster experiences and preparedness had four sources of funding:

Table 2. Funding Sources

Grant/Contract No. (UCLA Account No.)	Title	Funding Mechanism
0000052171 (445940-LB-58671) 1/1/05 – 5/31/08 \$295,400 direct \$160,992 indirect	Behavioral and Social Aspects of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism	Dept. of Homeland Security to the University of Maryland to the University of Colorado, Boulder to UCLA
SES-0647736 (445940-LB-21110) 10/1/06 – 9/30/07 \$120,214 direct \$65,516 indirect	SGER: DHS and NSF Collaboration: Addendum to NC START Survey of Disaster Experience and Preparedness	Dept. of Homeland Security to the National Science Foundation to UCLA
1543106 (445940-LB-80262) 10/1/07 – 9/30/08 \$150,649 direct \$81,350 indirect	NSF Supplement to the Natural Hazards Research and Applications Center	Dept. of Homeland Security to the National Science Foundation to the University of Colorado, Boulder to UCLA
Z923001 (445940-LB-79148) 6/1/07 – 5/31/09 \$314,992 direct \$77,438 indirect	Behavioral and Social Aspects of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism	Dept. of Homeland Security to the University of Maryland to UCLA
Fund # TBA Carry forward from: 0000052171 (445940-LB-58671) 6/1/08 – 5/31/09 \$113,239 carry forward	Behavioral and Social Aspects of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism	Dept. of Homeland Security to the University of Maryland to the University of Colorado, Boulder to UCLA

Note. Principal Investigator: Linda B. Bourque, PhD, UCLA School of Public Health. UCLA: University of California, Los Angeles; SGER: Small Grants for Exploratory Research; DHS: Department of Homeland Security; NSF: National Science Foundation; NC START: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

Funding Approval Timeline

The UCLA survey team started to meet on June 1, 2005, when NC START funds were originally scheduled to arrive; however, initial funding was not transferred to UCLA until March 2006, and only the first \$86,000 of the Year One funding was transferred at that time. Thus, immediately upon receipt of the initial funds the research team was required to submit a no-cost extension, which was received in September of 2006. The remaining \$114,000 of Year 01 funding was withheld until Institutional Review board (IRB) approval was obtained, and arrived in February of 2007.

The study was originally funded to allow a sample size of 1,500. In March of 2006, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) agreed to provide additional funding to increase the sample size to 3,300 and to provide respondent participation incentives. Funding was provided through two award streams from: 1) NSF to UCLA (\$185,730), which arrived in November 2006, and 2) DHS to NSF to University of Colorado, Boulder to UCLA (\$226,249), which arrived in February 2007.

Work plans were originally submitted on July 19, 2005, and were later revised (June 10, 2006) to reflect the anticipated increase in the sample size and delays in receipt of funding. Once initial funding and necessary IRB approvals (from four institutions: UCLA, University of Maryland, University of Colorado, Boulder, and the U.S. Office of Naval Research) were received, a pretest was conducted, and the instrument was revised and resubmitted for IRB review and approval (again, at all four institutions). Data collection for the survey was delayed until March 2007, when sufficient funding and IRB approvals for the final survey protocol arrived.

Work on this project was scheduled to begin 1/1/05; however, Year 01 funds for the main award (#58671) were not available until February of 2006, and only a portion of Year 01 funds (\$86,500 of \$200,591) was made available at that time. An extension was requested for these funds through 1/31/07. The remaining portion of Year 01 funds plus a portion of Year 02 funds (\$173,676 in total) was made available 03/07/07. Extensions were obtained through 5/31/07 and 5/31/08. In June 2007 it was decided not to route these funds through the University of Colorado, but to send them directly to UCLA under a different fund number (Z923001, 6/1/07 – 5/31/09), but \$113,239 remained at the University of Colorado through 5/31/08 and were on carryover to 5/31/09.

Purpose

The survey was designed to study, explain, and predict: actual public preparedness, mitigation, and avoidance actions; intended actions; and relevant perceptions of major hazards, with an emphasis on the hazards created by terrorism.

Theoretical Framework and Survey Content

Content for the questionnaire was drawn from a compilation of pertinent disaster-related theoretical constructs. A list of constructs was developed based upon a review of the literature and input from Working Group 3. An updated bibliography was created to document and organize terrorism and disaster related survey instruments and pertinent literature reviewed in the development of the survey (Mileti et al., 2006, September). Input from Working Group 3 members was solicited by Dennis Mileti on numerous occasions;¹ colleagues were invited to provide constructs, as well as their operationalization, for possible inclusion in the questionnaire. All of the constructs were collected and organized in an internal “Construct List” document (Appendix A). Prior disaster research guided the organization and grouping of constructs.

The survey development team (i.e., Linda Bourque, Dennis Mileti, Michele Wood and Megumi Kano) created a draft questionnaire protocol for pretesting. To create the draft questionnaire, the entire list of constructs was reviewed, and a subset was selected for inclusion. The number of constructs originally identified vastly surpassed the number of topics that could realistically be adequately measured in the survey. Support in the literature and prior research findings guided decisions about those constructs that were deemed most likely to predict preparedness behavior, and were, therefore, included in the questionnaire. Ideally, all of the pertinent constructs measured by the survey would be included as they relate to terrorism and natural disasters separately; however, because of questionnaire administration time constraints, it was decided that only key constructs (i.e., experience, perceived risk, and action) would be included with regard to natural disasters in addition to terrorism.

For scaled responses, the team decided to use five-point, Likert-type scales throughout the questionnaire, except in the case of the behavioral intention items, which were measured on a 4-point scale because the “stage of change” algorithm requires a forced choice on intention. According to the “stage of change” model, knowledge of whether an individual has no intention to change, intention to change in the next 6 months, or intention to change in the next 30 days is necessary to distinguish between “precontemplation”, “contemplation”, and “preparation” stages (Prochaska, Redding, & Evers, 2002).

¹ Dr. Mileti solicited input from Group 3 members via e-mail messages dated: June 15, 2005; June 23, 2005; July 9, 2005; July 22, 2005; September 26, 2005; and October 14, 2005.

The constructs that were measured in the pretest for terrorism and natural hazards included:

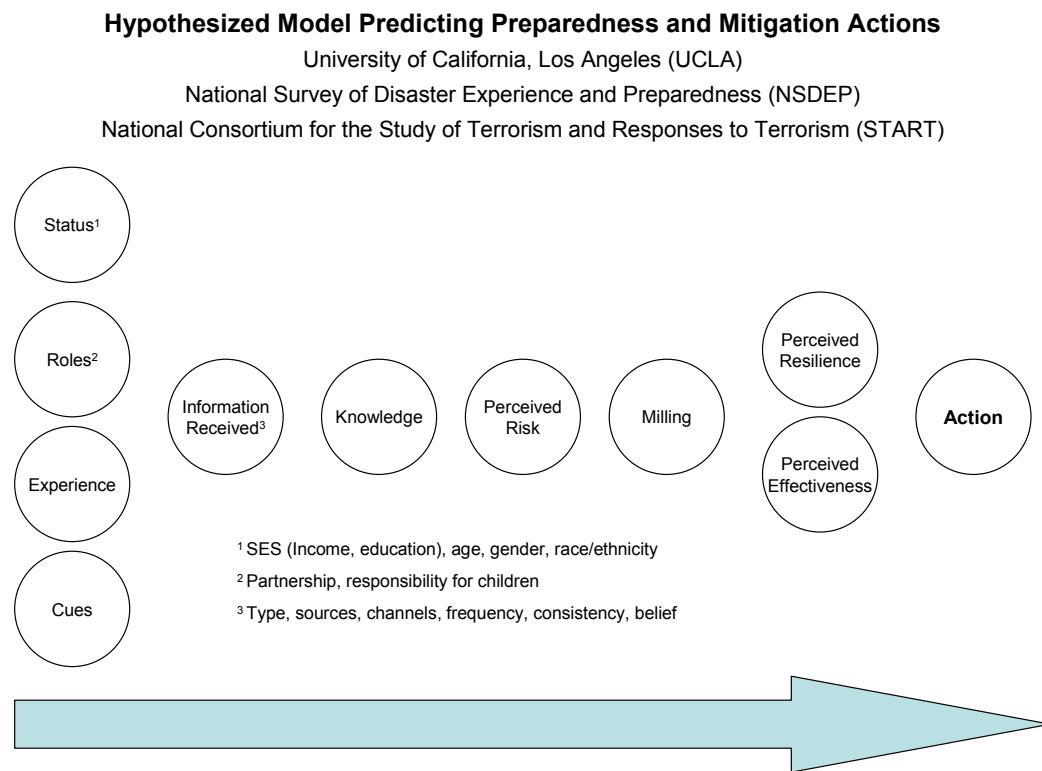
- Demographics
- Experience (all hazards)
- Definition of terrorism
- Cues
- Preparedness information received passively
- Trust in organizations
- Preparedness knowledge
- Perceived risk
- Milling and information activities
- Psychological vulnerability
- Perceived resilience/self-efficacy
- Perceived response effectiveness
- Action
- Intention

The pretest revealed that it would not be possible during the actual interview to measure all of the constructs included in the reduced pretest model due to of time constraints. Based on information gathered during the pretest, the theoretical model was again revised to reflect what were believed to be the most important constructs that would be possible to measure well during a time period of about 40 minutes.

Items included in the actual survey were based on the model presented in Figure 1. The following theoretical constructs were measured for terrorism. Of these, only experience, perceived risk, and action were measured for both terrorism and natural disasters.

- Demographics (status and roles)
- Experience (all hazards)
- Definition of terrorism
- Cues
- Preparedness information received (passively)
- Trust in organizations
- Preparedness knowledge
- Perceived risk
- Milling and information activities
- Perceived resilience/self-efficacy
- Perceived response effectiveness
- Action
- Intention

Figure 1. Conceptual model used in the development of the final survey.



Hypotheses

The following hypotheses relate to the theoretical model developed for this study. These include assertive and descriptive hypotheses. Assertive hypotheses (1-5) are used to establish the expected distribution or variance on major independent and dependent variables. If a construct or variable does not have sufficient variance, it cannot be used in data analysis. Descriptive hypotheses (6-32) are used to describe associations between the predictor and dependent variables.

Assertive Hypotheses: Experience and Definition of Terrorism

Hypotheses 1-4 cover respondents' experience of different disasters and definition of terrorism. It was anticipated that terrorism would be the least commonly experienced disaster and that more individuals will have experienced a community-wide disaster vicariously than will have experienced such an event personally. It was further anticipated that definitions of terrorism would vary across the population. The questionnaire pretest indicated that what is done, the result, how it happens, who does it, and why it is done are salient factors.

1. Less than 5% of the US population will have experienced a terrorist event in their community.
2. More than 50% of respondents will have experienced one community-wide disaster in their lifetime.
3. More than 75% of respondents will have experienced at least one community-wide disaster vicariously through TV, etc. Most relevant will be: 9/11 and Hurricane Katrina.
4. Definitions of what constitutes terrorism will vary across the population. Dimensions of relevance include: what is done, the result, how it happens, who does it, and why.

Assertive Hypotheses: Dependent Variables

Hypothesis 5 covers assertive hypotheses concerning the dependent variable, preparedness action, which was measured in multiple ways. Respondents could logically engage in preparedness activities because of terrorism, natural disasters, because of other reasons, or any combination of the three. Both proactive and avoidance activities can be reported. Proactive actions refer to those activities in which people directly engage in order to be more prepared, such as making an evacuation plan. Avoidance actions are those activities in which people engage in order to avoid potentially risky situations, such as avoiding airplane travel. The four dependent variables in this study were:

- Proactive preparedness actions that the respondent has engaged in for the purpose of terrorism only and no other reasons;
- Avoidance behaviors that the respondent has engaged in for the purpose of terrorism only and no other reasons;
- Proactive preparedness actions engaged in for any reasons;
- Avoidance behaviors that the respondent engaged in for any reasons.

Eisenman and colleagues (Eisenman et al., 2006) analyzed Oct. 2002 - Feb. 2003 Los Angeles County Health Survey data and found that overall, 28.0% of respondents in the 2004 Los Angeles County Health Survey reported having emergency supplies and 17% had developed an emergency plan in the past year in response to the possibility of terrorism.

Shoaf and Peek-Asa (Shoaf & Peek-Asa, 2000) compared preparedness data collected in California between 1987 and 1999 and found that between 38% in 1987 and 54%, in 1999, had stored food for earthquakes or for earthquakes and other reasons.

- 5a. No more than 25% of US households have invested in proactive preparedness activities exclusively because of terrorism.
- 5b. No more than 25% of US households have invested in avoidance behaviors exclusively because of terrorism.
- 5c. At least 50% of US households have invested in one or more proactive preparedness activities for any reason (terrorism, natural disasters, other).
- 5d. At least 50% of US households have invested in one or more avoidance activities for any reason (terrorism, natural disasters, other).

Descriptive Hypotheses: Experience and Impacts of Disasters

Hypothesis 6 covers the relationship between recency of an event and the amount of impact that event had on the respondent. Hypothesis 7 covers whether the respondent experienced an event personally or vicariously and the type of impact the event had on the respondent.

6. Respondents will report that more recent events, whether experienced within the community or vicariously, will have affected more aspects of their lives (finance, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health) and will have had a greater effect.
7. Community specific events will affect finances, property, and health, while vicariously experienced event will affect peace of mind and trust in government.

Descriptive Hypotheses: Completeness and Honesty of Information Provided by Local, State, Federal Officials and Agencies (Social Distance)

Hypothesis 8 covers the relationship between perceived completeness and honesty of information about terrorism received and social distance, which in this case is indicated by level of government.

Hoffman and colleagues (Hoffman, McCabe, & Vernon, 1996, 1999) found that increasing social distance was associated with reduced willingness to sacrifice in order to help or harm others (i.e., other-regarding behavior). Research (Buchan, Johnson, & Croson, 2006) has found that in the U.S., social distance was negatively related to other-regarding behaviors such as reciprocity and sharing. In somewhat related research, Lasker (2004) found that people who have trust in official instructions and actions are more likely to cooperate with protective instructions in smallpox and dirty bomb situations.

- 8a. Perceived honesty of information sources is negatively associated with the social distance of the recipient from the source, where social distance is determined by whether agencies and officials are local, state or federal.
- 8b. Perceived completeness of information is negatively associated with the social distance of the recipient from the source, where social distance is determined by whether agencies and officials are local, state or federal.

Descriptive Hypotheses: Dependent Variables by Geographic Strata

Hypothesis 9 covers associations between geographic area (organized by level of visibility) and having engaged in different preparedness actions. Research by the Council for Excellence in Government (The Council for Excellence in Government, 2006) found that people living in areas that have experienced natural disasters were more likely to have engaged in preparedness actions.

- 9a. Investment in proactive preparedness activities exclusively because of terrorism is positively associated with level of visibility.
- 9b. Investment in avoidance activities exclusively because of terrorism is positively associated with level of visibility.
- 9c. Investment in proactive preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with level of visibility.
- 9d. Investment in avoidance activities for any reason is positively associated with level of visibility.

Descriptive Hypotheses: Predictors and Dependent Variables

Hypotheses 10-32 cover associations between predictors (i.e., those constructs that appear earlier in the causal model) and the four dependent variables.

Gender. Miletic and Darlington (1997) and Nguyen and colleagues (Nguyen, Shen, Ershoff, Afifi, & Bourque, 2006) found that gender was unrelated to taking preparedness actions. Eisenman and colleagues (Eisenman et al., 2006) analyzed Oct. 2002 - Feb. 2003 Los Angeles County Health Survey data and found that men were less likely to have emergency supplies and plans than women, but these gender differences disappeared in multivariate models that controlled for other variables such as race/ethnicity, age, and number of household dependents.

- 10a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is higher for women than for men.
- 10b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is higher for women than for men.
- 10c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is higher for women than for men.
- 10d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is higher for women than for men.

Roles of Responsibility. Research has found that people with children in the household are more likely to adopt household earthquake preparedness activities than those living without children (Edwards, 1993; Russell, Goltz, & Bourque, 1995; Turner, Nigg, & Heller-Paz, 1986). Russell, Goltz, and Bourque studied earthquake preparedness in California (Russell et al., 1995) and found that preparedness planning and hazard mitigation before the 1987 Whittier Narrows earthquake was associated with having more children at home. Eisenman et al. (2006) found that compared to people with no dependents in the household, people with household dependents less than 18 years of age in the household were more likely to report having emergency supplies (35% vs. 24%; $p<.001$) and having an emergency plan for terrorism (22% vs. 13%; $p<.001$).

- 11a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with the number of dependents living in the household.
- 11b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with the number of dependents living in the household.

- 11c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with the number of dependents living in the household.
- 11d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with the number of dependents living in the household.
- 12a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with being married or partnered.
- 12b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with being married or partnered.
- 12c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with being married or partnered.
- 12d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with being married or partnered.

Age. Mileti and Darlington (1997) and Nguyen and colleagues (Nguyen et al., 2006) found that age was unrelated to taking preparedness actions. Eisenman and colleagues (Eisenman et al., 2006) analyzed Oct. 2002 - Feb. 2003 Los Angeles County Health Survey data and found that people aged 18 to 29 years were less likely than people aged 30 years and older to report having emergency supplies (AOR: 0.7, 95% CI: 0.5–1.0) and an emergency plan (AOR: 0.4, 95% CI: 0.3– 0.7), specifically for terrorism, controlling for other factors such as gender, race/ethnicity, number of dependents living in the home, etc.

Others (Lindell & Perry, 2004) have argued that age *is* related to how people respond to risk related messages.

- 13a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with age.
- 13b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with age.
- 13c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with age.
- 13d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with age.

Race/Ethnicity. Research (Torabi & Seo, 2004) has found that African Americans were more likely than Whites to organize supplies as a consequence of the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks. Eisenman and colleagues (Eisenman et al., 2006) analyzed Oct. 2002 - Feb. 2003 Los Angeles County Health Survey data and found that Latinos (37%) and African Americans (31%) were more likely to report having purchased or maintained emergency supplies than whites (21%) and Asians/Pacific Islanders (19%) ($p<0.001$). They also found that more African Americans (28%) reported having established an emergency plan than Latinos (16%), whites (14%), Asian/Pacific Islanders (17%), and other racial/ethnic groups (13%) ($p<0.05$). The regression models predicting terrorism preparedness found that being African American (AOR: 1.8, 95% CI: 1.1–3.1) or Latino (AOR: 1.5, 95% CI: 1.0 –2.4) was associated with increased odds of having emergency supplies specifically for terrorism, and that being African American was associated with increased odds of having made an emergency plan (AOR: 2.6, 95% CI: 1.5– 4.6). Others (Lindell & Perry, 2004; Vaughan, 1995) also have asserted that race/ethnicity *is* related to how people respond to risk related messages.

Mileti and Darlington (1997) and Nguyen and colleagues (Nguyen et al., 2006) found that race/ethnicity was unrelated to taking preparedness actions. Other previous research (Faupel & Styles, 1993; Turner, Nigg, Paz, & Young, 1981) found that African Americans and Latinos were less likely to have households that were prepared for disaster. Russell, Goltz, and Bourque studied earthquake preparedness in California (Russell et al., 1995) and found few relationships between race/ethnicity and preparedness. They found that survival preparedness before the 1987 Whittier Narrows earthquake was associated with being of non-Asian race/ethnicity, and after the earthquake was associated with being of Asian or Latino race/ethnicity.

- 14a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is higher for African Americans and Latinos compared to whites and Asian Pacific Islanders.
- 14b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is higher for African Americans and Latinos compared to whites and Asian Pacific Islanders.
- 14c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is higher for African Americans and Latinos compared to whites and Asian Pacific Islanders.
- 14d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is higher for African Americans and Latinos compared to whites and Asian Pacific Islanders.

Socioeconomic Status (SES). Russell, Goltz, and Bourque studied earthquake preparedness in California (Russell et al., 1995) and found that survival preparedness, preparedness planning, and hazard mitigation before the 1987 Whittier Narrows earthquake was associated with having a higher income. Survival preparedness and preparedness planning also were associated with owning a home, and preparedness planning was associated with having a higher education. The researchers also found that survival preparedness and preparedness planning before the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake were associated with owning a home, preparedness planning before the earthquake was associated with being more educated, and that hazard mitigation before the quake was associated with having a higher income.

Eisenman and colleagues (Eisenman et al., 2006) analyzed Oct. 2002 - Feb. 2003 Los Angeles County Health Survey data and found that having some college or trade school education was associated with increased odds of having emergency supplies (AOR: 1.9, 95% CI: 1.3–2.9). From the warning literature, Liu and colleagues (Liu, Quenemoen, Noji, Sinks, & Mendlein, 1996) found that the less education a person had, the less likely he or she was to respond to a warning message.

- 15a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with SES.
- 15b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is negatively associated with SES.
- 15c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with SES.
- 15d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is negatively associated with SES.

Experience. Research (Siegel, Shoaf, Afifi, & Bourque, 2003) has shown that people who experience personal losses and psychological distress in a prior event are more likely to engage in preparedness activities in an attempt to minimize loss of resources in future events. Nguyen and colleagues (Nguyen et al., 2006) found that people who had been injured in an earthquake, either physically, emotionally, or financially, were more likely to take preparedness actions after the earthquake. Dooley and colleagues (Dooley, Catalano, Mishra, & Serxner, 1992) found that people who had experienced an earthquake were more likely to be concerned about seismic risk, and that those who were more concerned with seismic risk were more likely to prepare for an earthquake. Other research (Lindell & Perry, 2000; Russell et al., 1995) also has shown an association between earthquake experience and later preparedness action. Weinstein (1989) found that personal experience with natural hazards is

associated with natural hazards preparedness as well as compliance with evacuation warnings. Work by Mileti and others (Mileti & Darlington, 1997; Mileti & O'Brien, 1992) has shown only marginal or no associations between prior experience and earthquake preparedness.

Some research has found that previous disaster experience was associated with preparedness for hurricanes (Norris, Smith, & Kaniasty, 1999; Sattler, Kaiser, & Hittner, 2000). On the other hand, Rincon and colleagues (Rincon, Linares, & Greenberg, 2001) found that having experienced a major hurricane was not related to future hurricane preparedness behavior including possessing a generator at home, obtaining material to secure their home, having hurricane shutters, and willingness to evacuate their home given a hurricane advisory.

- 16a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with disaster experience.
- 16b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with disaster experience.
- 16c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with disaster experience.
- 16d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with disaster experience.

Research shows that the intensity of personal impact experienced in a prior disaster is the best predictor of preparation activities for future earthquakes (Heller, Alexander, Gatz, Knight, & Rose, 2005; Jackson, 1981).

The conservation of resources theory suggests that it is the loss of personal resources in a disaster that causes psychological distress, which in turn motivates people to take actions to minimize such losses in future events. Studies on hurricane preparedness (Sattler et al., 2000) and earthquake preparedness (Nguyen et al., 2006; Siegel et al., 2003) have found results consistent with this theory. Research also suggests that suffering personal loss is the key factor that reduces optimistic bias and promotes more realistic risk perceptions and protective action (Helweg-Larsen, 1999). In contrast, personal experiences in the absence of any significant damage or impact may actually increase optimistic bias and lead people to believe that no further protective action is necessary (Chapin, 2001; Weinstein, 1989). Thus, it is important to assess not only the frequency of events experienced in the past but also the kind of effects they had.

- 17a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with impact of natural disasters and terrorism.

- 17b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with impact of natural disasters and terrorism.
- 17c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with impact of natural disasters and terrorism.
- 17d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with impact of natural disasters and terrorism.

Cues. Mileti and colleagues (Mileti & Darlington, 1997; Mileti & Fitzpatrick, 1992; Mileti & O'Brien, 1991; Mileti & O'Brien, 1992) reported on the effect of exposure to social and environmental cues on action and found that response to warning messages was positively associated with the number of cues received. They concluded that people who receive social cues about a disaster are more likely to respond (Mileti & Fitzpatrick, 1992), and that the more environmental cues people receive, the more likely they are to respond (Mileti & O'Brien, 1991; Mileti & O'Brien, 1992), to a disaster warning message. Norris (1997) found that precautionary behavior within individuals tends to be consistent across different types of hazards.

- 18a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with the number of preparedness cues observed.
- 18b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with the number of preparedness cues observed.
- 18c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with the number of preparedness cues observed.
- 18d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with the number of preparedness cues observed.
- 19a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with the number of avoidance cues observed.
- 19b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with the number of avoidance cues observed.
- 19c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with the number of avoidance cues observed.
- 19d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with the number of avoidance cues observed.

Information Type. Mileti (1993) found that receipt of information about what to do to get ready for earthquakes was positively and significantly associated with preparedness and mitigation actions. Whitney and colleagues (Whitney, Lindell, & Nguyen, 2004) found that the adoption of seismic adjustments increase as a result of exposure to earthquake information pamphlets. Norris (1997) found that precautionary behavior within individuals tends to be consistent across different types of hazards.

Research shows that certain characteristics of risk communication, including information sources (e.g., official or non-official), number of communication channels, message frequency (i.e., information reinforcement), consistency of information, and personal belief in the information, are associated with further information-seeking and protective action (Mileti & Darlington, 1997; Mileti & Fitzpatrick, 1992; Mileti & O'Brien, 1992).

- 20a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with types of preparedness information passively received.
- 20b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with types of preparedness information passively received.
- 20c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with types of preparedness information passively received.
- 20d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with types of preparedness information passively received.
- 21a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with avoidance information passively received.
- 21b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with avoidance information passively received.
- 21c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with avoidance information passively received.
- 21d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with avoidance information passively received.

Sources and Channels. Miletí (1993) found that receipt of information about getting ready for earthquakes over varied communication sources and channels was positively and significantly associated with preparedness and mitigation actions. Norris (1997) found that precautionary behavior within individuals tends to be consistent across different types of hazards.

Research shows that certain characteristics of risk communication, including information sources (e.g., official or non-official), number of communication channels, message frequency (i.e., information reinforcement), consistency of information, and personal belief in the information, are associated with further information-seeking and protective action (Miletí & Darlington, 1997; Miletí & Fitzpatrick, 1992; Miletí & O'Brien, 1992).

- 22a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with number of sources and channels from which information has been received.
- 22b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with number of sources and channels from which information has been received.
- 22c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with number of sources and channels from which information has been received.
- 22d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with number of sources and channels from which information has been received.

Knowledge. Lasker (2004) found that people with less knowledge about disaster plans in their work environment were less likely to take recommended protective actions. Russell, Goltz, and Bourque studied earthquake preparedness in California (Russell et al., 1995) and found that earthquake preparedness actions before the 1987 Whittier Narrows earthquake were associated with having knowledge of and contact with earthquake recovery agencies.

- 23a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with knowledge about terrorism.
- 23b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with knowledge about terrorism.
- 23c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with knowledge about terrorism.

- 23d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with knowledge about terrorism.

Perceived Risk. Research has shown that perceived risk directly effects readiness actions (Cutter & Barnes, 1982; Drabek, 1969; Miletí, 1975; Quarantelli, 1980; Tierney, 1987). Eisenman and colleagues (Eisenman et al., 2006) analyzed Oct. 2002 - Feb. 2003 Los Angeles County Health Survey data and found that having a higher perceived likelihood of there being a future bioterrorist attack was associated with increased odds of having emergency supplies (AOR: 2.2, 95% CI: 1.6 –3.0).

In general, research shows that perceived risk positively correlates with earthquake preparedness (Farley, Barlow, Finkelstein, & Riley, 1993; Jackson, 1981; Miletí & O'Brien, 1992; Turner et al., 1986). In addition, research (Turner et al., 1986) has shown that general concern about earthquakes partially explains prediction response. From the warning literature, research has found that if an individual perceives an increased risk or loss, he or she is more likely to respond to a disaster warning message (Miletí & O'Brien, 1992), and that the higher an individual's level of perceived risk, the more likely the individual is to respond to a warning message (Miletí, Hutton, & Sorensen, 1981).

There have also been studies, however, that showed limited or no associations between risk perception (or level of concern about earthquakes) and earthquake preparedness (Miletí & Darlington, 1997; Russell et al., 1995). Whitney and others (Whitney et al., 2004) found that beliefs about the probability and potential severity of a future earthquake were not associated with the adoption of seismic hazard adjustments.

Slovic and colleagues (1987; Slovic, Fischhoff, & Lichtenstein, 1985) have noted the importance of "dread risk", or risk that is defined by perceived lack of control, dread, catastrophic potential, fatal consequences, and the inequitable distribution of risks and benefits. In a review paper, Slovic reported that the higher the "dread", the higher the perceived risk, the more people want to see risk reduced, and the more people want to see strict regulation to achieve the desired risk reduction.

- 24a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with perceived risk of terrorism.
- 24b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with perceived risk of terrorism.
- 24c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with perceived risk of terrorism.

- 24d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with perceived risk of terrorism.
- 25a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with perceived risk of natural disasters.
- 25b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with perceived risk of natural disasters.
- 25c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with perceived risk of natural disasters.
- 25d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with perceived risk of natural disasters.

Resilience. Resilience is a complex construct that was defined by START researchers early in the study to refer to a community's effective protection from, quick response to, and effective long-term recovery from a future terrorist attack. This operationalization echoes the definition of resilience provided by The Infrastructure Security Partnership (TISP) (The Infrastructure Security Partnership, 2006, June):

“...the capability to prevent or protect against significant multihazard threats and incidents, including terrorist attacks, and to expeditiously recover and reconstitute critical services with minimum damage to public safety and health, the economy, and national security.”

Objective measures of resilience are more commonly studied than subjective measures; however, the questionnaire measured respondents' subjective ratings of resilience.

One study (Laor et al., 2006) found that perceived personal resilience served as a protective factor against symptom development among Israeli boys and girls facing continuous terrorism.

- 26a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with perceived resilience of government to protect.
- 26b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with perceived resilience of government to protect.
- 26c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with perceived resilience of government to protect.

- 26d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with perceived resilience of government to protect.
- 27a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with perceived resilience of government to respond.
- 27b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with perceived resilience of government to protect and respond.
- 27c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with perceived resilience of government to respond.
- 27d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with perceived resilience of government to respond.
- 28a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with perceived resilience of government to recover.
- 28b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with perceived resilience of government to recover.
- 28c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with perceived resilience of government to recover.
- 28d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with perceived resilience of government to recover.

The individual level, one's own perceived resilience, can be thought of as self-efficacy to carry out a protective health action. Self-efficacy is an important construct in the Health Belief Model (Ajzen, 1991; Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980), and also in Social Cognitive Theory (Bandura, 1986, 2004). Bandura considers self-efficacy the most important behavior change prerequisite. The higher the level of self-efficacy, the more likely it is that a given health behavior will be adopted and the higher the individual's "stage of change" (Prochaska & DiClemente, 1984; Prochaska et al., 2002).

- 29a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is positively associated with respondent's own perceived resilience.
- 29b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is positively associated with respondent's own perceived resilience.
- 29c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is positively associated with respondent's own perceived resilience.

- 29d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is positively associated with respondent's own perceived resilience.

Perceived Effectiveness. Whitney and others (Whitney et al., 2004) found that perceived efficacy of preparedness activities was not associated with the adoption of seismic hazard adjustments. In contrast, Norris (1997) found that people are more likely to adopt preparedness measures that they perceived as useful, and that within individuals, precautionary behavior and attitudes tends to be consistent across different types of hazards.

- 30a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is directly associated with the perceived effectiveness of proactive preparedness activities.
- 30b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is directly associated with the perceived effectiveness of proactive preparedness activities.
- 30c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is directly associated with the perceived effectiveness of proactive preparedness activities.
- 30d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is directly associated with the perceived effectiveness of proactive preparedness activities.
- 31a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is directly associated with the perceived effectiveness of avoidance activities.
- 31b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is directly associated with the perceived effectiveness of avoidance activities.
- 31c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is directly associated with the perceived effectiveness of avoidance activities.
- 31d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is directly associated with the perceived effectiveness of avoidance activities.

Milling. There is strong evidence to suggest that, consistent with interactionist theory, people overcome initial ambiguity about risk by seeking more information and “milling” with others, which lead to new definitions of risks and actions to reduce risk (Ball-Rokeach, 1973; Mileti & Darlington, 1997; Mileti & O'Brien, 1992; Turner & Killian, 1957). Mileti (1993) found that searching for more information about getting ready for earthquakes was positively and

significantly associated with preparedness and mitigation actions. Research from the warning literature (Mileti & Darlington, 1997; Mileti, Darlington, Fitzpatrick, & O'Brien, 1993; Mileti & Fitzpatrick, 1992; Mileti & Fitzpatrick, 1993) has found that the more searching for information that a person does, the more likely he or she will be to respond to a warning message. Norris (1997) found that precautionary behavior within individuals tends to be consistent across different types of hazards.

- 32a. Engaging in proactive terrorism preparedness activities is directly associated with milling behavior.
- 32b. Engaging in terrorism avoidance behaviors is directly associated with milling.
- 32c. Engaging in preparedness activities for any reason is directly associated with milling behavior.
- 32d. Engaging in avoidance behaviors for any reason is not associated with milling behavior.

IRB Review

Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval was required from four separate institutions: UCLA, University of Maryland (UM), University of Colorado at Boulder (CU-Boulder), and the U.S. Office of Naval Research (ONR). Both the initial version of the questionnaire and the revised version based on the pretest required approval. Information about IRB submissions, IRB tracking numbers, and approval dates is included in Table 3.

Table 3. IRB Submissions

Submission Description	Submission Date	Protocol Number	Approval Date
Initial administrative review (<i>UCLA</i>)	3/2/05	G05-03-019-01	3/9/05
Pretest questionnaire and screener (<i>UCLA</i>)	11/15/05	G05-03-019-02	4/5/06
Pretest questionnaire and screener (<i>CU-Boulder</i>)	4/05	--NA--	7/10/06
Pretest questionnaire and screener (<i>UM/ONR</i>)	4/05	06-0366	8/9/06
Addendum to: (1) increase sample size (from 1,500 to 3,300) and (2) provide \$10 incentives (<i>UCLA</i>)	8/28/06	G05-03-019-02A	10/19/06
Continuation with changes: (1) final questionnaire, (2) increase incentive value (from \$10 to \$20), and (3) change survey fieldwork site (from SRC to CSRS) (<i>UCLA</i>)	2/9/07	G05-03-019-03	3/13/07
Continuation with changes: (1) increase sample size (from 1,500 to 3,300), (2) final questionnaire and screener, (3) provide incentives (\$20), (4) change survey fieldwork site (from SRC to CSRS) (<i>CU-Boulder</i>)	3/13/07	--NA--	3/13/07
Continuation with changes: (1) increase sample size (from 1,500 to 3,300), (2) final questionnaire and screener, (3) provide incentives (\$20), (4) change survey fieldwork site (from SRC to CSRS) (<i>UM/ONR</i>) ²	2/27/07	06-0366	3/14/07
Continuation without changes (<i>UM/ONR</i>)	6/4/07	06-0366	7/11/07
Continuation without changes (<i>UCLA</i>)	1/11/08	G05-03-019-04	3/5/08

Note. Principal Investigator: Linda B. Bourque, PhD, UCLA School of Public Health. UCLA: University of California, Los Angeles; CU-Boulder: University of Colorado, Boulder; UM: University of Maryland; ONR: U.S. Office of Naval Research; SRC: Survey Research Center at UCLA; CSRS: California Survey Research Services, Inc.

² This submission included multiple prior submissions to UCLA.

Sample

The START survey employed a multi-frame national telephone sample stratified according to two levels of “visibility.” High visibility areas were conceptualized as high-profile areas with highly visible targets, and thus can be considered at high risk for terrorism. The high-visibility stratum ($n=1,000$) included the District of Columbia (DC, Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, Loudoun, Montgomery, and Prince George’s counties; $n=200$), Los Angeles County ($n=441$), and New York City (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island; $n=359$). The low-visibility stratum included the rest of the continental United States ($n=2,300$). Sampling within strata was proportional to size with the exception of the District of Columbia, which was over-sampled to protect against under-representation to achieve a sufficient number of complete interviews for analysis. No specific geographic quotas were established for the low-visibility stratum, and interviews were completed in rough proportion to the population percentages for regions, states, and counties.

The sample allocation provided at minimum sample sizes for separate analyses in each stratum, yet the weighting required for pooling strata for nationwide analyses would not be so diverse as to severely weaken confidence intervals and hypothesis testing. Power to compare subpopulation means equals 0.99 for each of the two strata, about 0.8 for Los Angeles and New York City, and about 0.5 for District of Columbia (where effect-size = 0.1 and alpha = 0.5). Based on Census data,³ expected sample sizes by ethnic group were as presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Allocation by Ethnic Groups within High- and Low-Visibility Strata

Stratum	Asian American/ Pacific Islander		African American		Hispanic		Other		Total
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	
Low-Visibility	3	79	12	270	12	285	72	1,666	2,300
High-Visibility	13	126	17	174	35	347	35	354	1,000
Total	4	205	12	444	14	631	69	2,020	3,300

³ Sample calculations were completed by Jay Sumner (UCLA Survey Research Center). The ethnic proportions for each stratum are weighted averages of proportions for the component cities/counties, as found by the 2004 Census Bureau American Community Survey, and reported in www.factfinder.census.gov.

Sampling proceeded using random-digit-dialing (RDD). CSRS purchased RDD Random Methodology A sample files⁴ from Survey Sampling International (SSI)⁵, with purging of Yellow-Page listed business numbers and pre-screened disconnected numbers. Cell phones were not sampled.

Telephone numbers were released to field teams in 17 successive 'replicates' during the period April-December, 2007. Each replicate was itself a stratified RDD sample allocated in rough proportion to completion goals.

Because response rates differed from stratum to stratum, completion results were analyzed after each replicate, and for subsequent replicates small changes were made to stratum allocations in order to keep cumulative progress in line with completion goals.

Mid-way through the survey, response rates were running lower for Hispanic and Asian/Pacific populations in all strata. For this reason, RDD sampling was supplemented with relatively small random samples from Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Surname Lists for the Los Angeles, NYC, and the low-visibility stratum. Overall, List sampling was sparingly employed (only 273 completions) in order to avoid undue distortion of analysis weights.

The Surname Lists were supplied by SSI. The Hispanic List included telephones listed under identified Hispanic and Filipino (Hispanic) surnames. The Asian/Pacific List included telephones listed under identified Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Japanese, Filipino (not Hispanic), and Park/Lee surnames. In creating these lists, SSI was instructed to err on the side of inclusion rather than exclusion; as a result, 26% of the List completions were neither Hispanic nor Asian/Pacific. Table 5 shows the actual numbers of respondents interviewed by race/ethnicity and stratum.

Table 5. Completed Interviews by Ethnicity and Stratum

Stratum	Asian American/ Pacific Islander % n	African American % n	Hispanic % n	Other % n	Total n
Low-Visibility	1 47	5 183	5 160	58 1,908	2,298
High-Visibility	2 62	5 161	8 256	16 523	1,002
Total	3 109	10 344	13 416	74 2,431	3,300

⁴ In Random Methodology A, each exchange has an equal probability of selection. Under the alternative, Random Methodology B, any exchange has a probability of selection proportional to its assigned telephone numbers.

⁵ Survey Sampling International, One Post Road, Fairfield, CT 06824 USA,
www.surveysampling.com.

The CSRS Computers for Marketing Corporation (CFMC) Survent CATI system stored the call disposition for up to 20 call attempts, which is greater than the expected maximum of 11 call attempts per number because CSRS, in some cases, exceeded the 11 call attempt commitment. The disposition codes are listed below with "Resolved Codes" listed first, followed by "Unresolved Codes." The categories are compatible with the American Association for Public Opinion Research Final Disposition categories (The American Association for Public Opinion Research, 2004). Parenthetical sources cited alongside some outcomes below are references to the study screening instrument.

Resolved Codes:

- 001 – Complete
- 004 –^{2nd} Terminate
- 021 – Business/government and business answering machine
- 022 – Callback date after data collection cutoff date
- 024 – Cell phone
- 025 – Disconnected, non-working number, call cannot be completed as dialed
- 026 – Fax/data line model (high pitched sound)
- 027 – Group quarters (military barracks, work camps, nursing home, etc.)
- 028 – Institution (prison, sanitariums, etc.)
- 029 – Language spoken other than English or Spanish
- 030 – Not usual place of residence of any person (home held for occasional use)
- 031 – Not available during hours of calling at any time in future
- 032 – Other non-interview (explain in detail in notes)
- 033 – Phone number changed
- 034 – Pager (beep beep beep)
- 035 – Respondent is physically or mentally unable to do interview
- 036 – Vacant housing unit
- 037 – Selected respondent deceased (only if respondent selected on previous call)
- 038 – No one in household is 18 or older (from S1D)
- 039 – No one in household is 18 or older (from S1E)
- 044 –^{2nd} Refusal – Refused before knowing if household or business
- 045 –^{2nd} Refusal – Refused prior to receiving answer to S1E (or Yes to S1D)
- 046 –^{2nd} Refusal – Refused after receiving answer to S1E (or Yes to S1D)
- 051 – Over quota – Ethnic quota completed (not anticipated to be used)
- 081 – 11 Calls did not result in a completed interview

Unresolved Codes:

- 101 – No answer
- 102 – Busy tone
- 103 –^{2nd} Busy tone in a row
- 104 – Call back English – Time specified

- 105 – Call back English – Time not specified
- 107 – Answering machine
- 108 – Technical phone problems (circuit overload or busy/ring once, then dead)
- 162 – 1st Terminate in English
- 163 – Suspended interview in English
- 164 – 1st Terminate in Spanish
- 165 – Suspended interview in Spanish
- 166 – Call back Spanish – Time specified
- 191 – Call back Spanish – Time not specified
- 171 – Refused English – Before knowing if household or business
- 172 – Refused English – Prior to receiving answer to S1E (or Yes to S1D)
- 173 – Refused English – After receiving answer to S1E (or Yes to S1D)
- 174 – Refused Spanish – Before knowing if household or business
- 175 – Refused Spanish – Prior to receiving answer to S1E (or Yes to S1D)
- 176 – Refused Spanish – After receiving answer to S1E (or Yes to S1D)

Telephone numbers selected in the RDD and List samples totaled 85,153. An analysis of the disposition of these selections indicated that about 9,430 represented households that were eligible for the survey; that is, phones for households with one or more adults over 17 years. Interviews were completed for 3,300. Overall response rate was .35, calculated as the ratio of unweighted completes to estimated eligible selections in accordance with AAPOR guidelines.

Weighting and Consequent Design Effects

The raw weight for each completion was calculated as the inverse of its respective selection probability. The selection probability was calculated as the sum of probabilities of selection via RDD and via List, less the joint probability of selection in both. This is dual-frame weighting, and has the effect of integrating the 273 List completions into the larger RDD sample.

The analysis weight for each completion was calculated as the raw weight divided by the number of landline telephone numbers serving the respective household. As a final step, weights were scaled so that they sum to the overall sample size, 3,300.

Table 6 shows projected telephone households in 2007, estimated selections of eligible households, unweighted completions, response rate, weighted completions, design effect, and effective sample size.

Table 6. Effective Sample Sizes for Model-free Estimates

Sample	LA	NY	DC	Low-risk	Total
Telephone Households ⁶	1,527 (3.0%)	3,140 (2.7%)	2,867 (1.5%)	97,727 (92.8%)	105,261
Selected Eligibles	1,318 (14.0%)	1,327 (14.1%)	574 (6.1%)	6,180 (65.5%)	9,433
Completes	412 (12.5%)	390 (11.8%)	200 (6.1%)	2,298 (69.6%)	3,300
Response Rate	.31	.29	.35	.37	.35
Weighted Completes	99 (3.0%)	90 (2.7%)	46 (1.4%)	3,065 (92.9%)	3,300
Design Effect	1.23	1.21	1.08	1.06	1.34
Effective Sample	334	323	186	2,163	2,470

Estimates of telephone households are based on Bureau of Census figures (Table S2502) for 2006 (United States Census Bureau, 2006), projected to 2007 using SSI data. ‘Design effects’ are those attributable to weighting, and calculated as $1+CV^2$, where CV is the coefficient of variation for the weights. ‘Effective sample size’ is the ratio of completions to design effect, and indicates the size required for a simple random sample to achieve precision equivalent to the weighted sample.

The design effects and consequent effective sample sizes that are reported here are for model free estimates such as simple means and totals. For model-based estimates such as regression coefficients, design effects are generally lower. This is reflected in the table, where it can be seen that within-stratum effective sample sizes sum to a larger number than the effective sample size for the sample as a whole.

The analysis weights incorporate no adjustment for nonresponse since, as can be seen in the table, response rate is relatively uniform across the four strata. Response rates cannot be computed for particular demographic groups because of the problem of estimating the number of sampled eligibles for those groups. However, it is clear that some groups are under-represented in the sample, notably Hispanics and Asian/Pacific Islanders. 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 Asian/Pacific Islanders, we improved the situation somewhat by adding 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

⁶ Telephone households in thousands.

RDD had to be downweighted to offset its higher selection probability.

Participation Incentives

CSRS offered a \$20 Target, WalMart, or Barnes & Noble gift card or a \$20 donation in the respondent's name to one of three charities (American Red Cross, American Heart Association, or American Cancer Society) to those who agree and complete the 40-minute interview. CSRS was responsible for the purchase and mailing of gift cards and for preparing checks and mailing charity donations.

Interviewer Training

CSRS conducted project-specific training for CSRS interviewers assigned to this study.⁷ Personnel from UCLA School of Public Health and Survey Research Center participated in the training of interviewers for this study. The training described the objectives of the project, reviewed probing techniques, took interviewers question-by-question through the questionnaire, and involved each interviewer in several "mock" interviews.

Random silent monitoring of interviews by CSRS supervisory staff during the period of interviewing was conducted to help ensure proper interviewing techniques. No less than 7% of interviews were monitored. Following monitoring, CSRS supervisory staff reviewed results with the interviewer and discussed needed corrections. CSRS utilized a monitoring system that allowed for supervisory review of the interviewer screens as well as interviewer/respondent conversation when monitoring was done on site. CSRS also arranged off-site monitoring by UCLA to aid in the evaluation of CSRS procedures for data collection and to gain insights into respondent reaction to the survey. UCLA researchers were provided with substantial opportunity to monitor interviews remotely or on site at CSRS, on average 3 times weekly by UCLA data collection supervisory staff for the first 2 months of data collection, and at least once weekly on average for the duration of the survey.

⁷ Multiple interviewer trainings were conducted at CSRS: April 12, 2007, April 17, 2007, April 18, 2007, April 25, 2007, May 7, 2007, August 13, 2007, August 20, 2007, August 27, 2007, September 10, 2007 and December 17, 2007, from 3 p.m. – 9 p.m.

Pretesting

Following IRB approval, UCLA Survey Research Center conducted initial English pretests ($n=7$), including some outside of the state of California. These pretests were conducted with UCLA employees and their acquaintances who had volunteered to assist with survey development. Subsequently, CSRS conducted a total of 20 paper and pencil English pretests in three iterations to finalize the questionnaire. Incentives (\$20) were provided. Pretest subjects were drawn from the high visibility stratum (Los Angeles, New York, and Washington D.C.). The questionnaire was finalized following the CSRS pretest, and was translated into Spanish by CSRS.

Data Collection

Data were collected consistent with telephone survey procedures outlined by Bourque and Fielder (Bourque & Fielder, 2003) and colleagues (Bourque, Shoaf, & Nguyen, 1997). CSRS used Computers for Marketing Corporation (CFMC) Survent CATI software to conduct the survey at the CSRS office on 15350 Sherman Way, Suite 480, Van Nuys, CA 91406, Phone: (818) 780-2777, Fax: (818) 780-0329. A total of 20-25 CATI-interview stations were dedicated to the study during the survey period. Ken Gross, CSRS President, provided oversight for data collection activities, including training and monitoring of interviewers and quality assurance, with additional oversight from Tonya Hays and Michele Wood, from UCLA.

CSRS made up to 11 call attempts on different days at different times to determine the status of a given phone number. When a household was identified at a sampled telephone number and an eligible respondent was selected and successfully recruited, and interview was conducted. This total of up to 11 call attempts is the combined total for both determining the status of a phone number and completing an interview with a designated respondent. Some numbers required more than the full 11 attempts to determine the status of the phone number. Other numbers had their status determined on the first attempt but required up to 10 additional attempts to complete an interview with the designated respondent. Call attempts were distributed across dates and times based on the following schedule:

Mon-Fri 9am-5pm/3 attempts
Mon-Fri 5pm-9pm/5 attempts
Sat-Sun 10am-5pm/3 attempts

Interview Protocol

General Guidelines	Interview instructions are printed in all caps; this indicates text that should not be read aloud. Interviewers are to read everything that is not in all caps. To ensure consistency of data collection conditions and meaning of data, it is important for interviewers to pay careful attention to distinguish between categories that are read aloud, and those that are not. The all-cap convention will help make this distinction more easily.
Study Objectives	The survey was designed to study, explain, and predict: actual public preparedness, mitigation, and avoidance actions; intended actions; and relevant perceptions of major hazards, with an emphasis on the hazards created by terrorism.
Questionnaire	The questionnaire includes the following main sections: screener, terrorism and natural disaster items, demographics, and wrap-up items.
Respondent Questions Purpose	If the respondent questions the purpose of the study, explain that the interview asks about knowledge about terrorism and other disasters, and that the findings will be used to help improve efforts to prepare for and respond to such events.
Why This Respondent	If you are asked why you are interviewing this particular individual, explain that the household telephone number was selected at random, and that it is important that we obtain information from people like the respondent to get a complete picture of the community.
Respondent Questions Time Required for Interview	If the respondent asks how much time will be required for the interview, state that the usual length is about 40 minutes (depending on their answers). Do <u>not</u> say that the interview will take only a few minutes.

Refusals	<p>Our experience has been that few respondents actually refuse to cooperate. However, if you have difficulty obtaining an interview, explain the purpose and importance of the study, <u>stressing the confidential treatment accorded to all information furnished by the respondent</u>. This should be done also at any point during the interview if the respondent should hesitate to answer certain questions. If the respondent doubts that he/she has anything to contribute, reiterate that it is important for us to talk to many different people in order to get a complete picture of the community.</p>
	<p>Refusal Avoidance scripts are included in Appendix B.</p>
Your Manner	<p>Your greatest asset in conducting an interview efficiently is to combine a friendly attitude with a businesslike manner. If an informant's conversation wanders away from the interview, try to cut it off tactfully—preferably by asking the next question on the questionnaire. Over-friendliness and concern on your part about the respondent's personal troubles or experiences may lead to your obtaining less information. It is especially important in this interview that you maintain an objective manner.</p>
Other Languages	<p>Interviews will be conducted in English and Spanish, based on the respondent's preference.</p>
Policy for "Don't Knows"	<p>"Don't know" responses very rarely provide useful information, and in many cases can be avoided. Be aware that many, if not most, people are uncomfortable with silence, and may say something like, "I don't know" to avoid prolonged silence while they are thinking. Do not accept a "don't know" response without allowing the respondent adequate time to formulate a response. This may require waiting for several seconds. You may prompt the respondent by asking if he or she would like you to repeat the question. The "don't know" code should be reserved for those limited situations when the respondent, given both sufficient time to think as well as encouraging prompts, is unable to provide a response.</p>

Scales	Scale cards are not used in this interview because it will be conducted over the telephone. Therefore, alternatives must be read to informants <u>carefully</u> . If the informant uses a half-number, ask him or her to choose the best whole number to represent his or her answer.
Probing	<p>We have adopted standards on probing to assist interviewers. This will result in a much better interview.</p> <p>Unless specified, all open-ended questions require probes to get complete, clear information. Please use the following standards:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The probe, “anything else” should <u>never</u> be used. It is too easy for the informant just to say “No” in response to this probe. Instead, use, “what else?”2. Never leave an open-ended question without an ending probe (e.g., What else?) that yields a final response (e.g., “That’s all.”).3. You may probe by repeating keywords (e.g., “Other relevant information?”), repeating the question, asking for an example (“Give me an example”) or asking for explanation (“Please explain”).4. Common probes for this interview include: “What else?” “Where else?” “Who else?” “How else?”
Final Probes	Unless specified, all open-ended questions must have a final probe. This is your way of ensuring that the informant has no further information on a subject.

Missing Codes	Missing Values for numeric fields will be distinguished by: 1) Not Applicable, 2) Don't Know, and 3) Refused. The entire field width will be coded with 6s, 8s, and 9s, respectively. Thus, appropriate missing values for the 5-point scale items will be 6, 8, and 9. Remember to assign missing value codes for the entire width of the field to ensure that a missing value code is not mistaken for real data. Missing data for text fields shall be left blank. Skipped items will be entered as "system missing."
Screener	The screener: confirms that a residential number has been reached, identifies an adult initial respondent, identifies a potential final respondent using the "last birthday" method, obtains verbal consent for participation, and allows the respondent to select the English or Spanish language for completing the interview.
INTERVIEW IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION	The CATI program records the telephone number dialed, date, and screener start time, and assigns a respondent ID#. Record the interviewer name.
Intro Script	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	<i>Have I reached you at your home phone?</i>
	This item confirms the telephone number is attached to the speaker's residential address. If "yes", skip to S1D; if "no", ask S1B.

S1B

Is this a residence?

This item determines if the telephone number is associated with a residential address, and is asked when the respondent does not live at the address associated with the number dialed. If “yes” (it is a residential telephone line), ask S1E. If “no”, terminate the call, and dial again.

S1C

This item was deleted; there is no item S1C.

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?

This item confirms that the respondent is at least 18 years of age. If “yes”, skip to S1F. If “no”, proceed to S1E. If no one in household is 18 years of age or older, terminate.

S1E

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

This item is asked when the respondent is a minor and requests to speak to someone who is 18 years of age or older. If an adult resident is available, reintroduce yourself, state your purpose, and begin the screener again (repeat S1). If no adult resident is available, arrange for an appropriate callback time. Record the date, time and up to two alternative phone numbers in the space provided. If no one in household is 18 years of age or older, terminate. If “yes”, proceed with interview. If “no”, arrange for a callback.

S1F

I'd like to begin the interview now, is that okay?

Read the introduction at the top of the page, and ask S1F. This question simply documents that the respondent is ready to begin the interview.

S2

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

Record response.

If S2=1, then skip to Q1, otherwise, continue.

The number of adults in the household can be calculated from this question.

S2A-E

These items were deleted.

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 <...>? (ASK TO SPEAK WITH THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WITH THE LAST BIRTHDAY NOTED ON ADULT ROSTER ABOVE. RECORD RESPONSE.)

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

READ SCRIPT.

I'd like to begin the interview now, is that okay?

In this item, the interviewer requests to speak to the adult household member with the most recent birthday. The last birthday method for identifying the respondent was chosen instead of the Kish table method because of time constraints. This method has been shown to produce results that are comparable to the Kish approach (Aday & Cornelius, 2006; Gaziano, 2005). If the respondent is not available, arrange a time to call back.

MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE The main questionnaire is represented in questions 1-9.

INTERVIEW START TIME The CATI system records the start time.

Q1 *Since September 11th, 2001 people have talked a lot about terrorism. How would you describe terrorism? [PROBE IF NOT ADDRESSED IN INITIAL RESPONSE].*

Construct: Terrorism Definition (I.D)

This open-ended item is intended to help elucidate how individuals define terrorism. Ask the question as stated, and record the response; probe as needed.

Q2 *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?*

Construct: Experience (I.B.1.a)

This item collects information about the respondent's experience of terrorism and natural disasters. Read the question and record each disaster or emergency experienced in the left hand column, starting at the top. Probe using: "What else?" until no more disasters are elicited. If the respondent does not report experience in any disasters or emergencies, skip to Q3.

q2_1
q2_2
q2_3
q2_4
q2_5
q2_6
q2_7
q2_8
q2_9

xfinances, xproperty
xpeaceofmind, xtrustgov
xhealth, xfinancepercent
xpropertypercent
xpreaceofmindpercent
xhealthpercent
disastereffect
disastermed, disasters

Previous disaster experience has been associated with preparedness for hurricanes (Norris et al., 1999; Sattler et al., 2000) and earthquakes (Dooley et al., 1992; Lindell & Perry, 2000; Nguyen et al., 2006; Russell et al., 1995). Some studies have only shown marginal or no associations between prior experience and earthquake preparedness (Mileti & Darlington, 1997; Mileti & O'Brien, 1992).

Q2A***About <...>, what year did that happen? (I.B.1.b)***

q2a_1, q2a_2
q2a_3, q2a_4
q2a_5, q2a_6
q2a_7, q2a_8
q2a_9

This item records the year(s) in which the respondent experienced a community-wide disaster. Several studies have shown that past experience has a diminishing effect on preparedness behavior over time (Norris et al., 1999; Sattler et al., 2000; Siegel et al., 2003). Thus, it is important to note when these experiences occurred.

Q2B***Were you living in that community or somewhere else when <...> happened?***

q2b_1, q2b_2
q2b_3, q2b_4
q2b_5, q2b_6
q2b_7, q2b_8
q2b_9

This item assesses whether the event was experienced directly or indirectly/vicariously. This item will allow a comparison of the effects of direct and indirect experience on preparedness behavior and other outcomes.

Q2C***How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? (I.B.1.d)***

q2c1_1, q2c1_2
q2c1_3, q2c1_4
q2c1_5, q2c1_6
q2c1_7, q2c1_8
q2c1_9, q2c2_1, q2c2_2
q2c2_3, q2c2_4
q2c2_5, q2c2_6
q2c2_7, q2c2_8
q2c2_9, q2c3_1, q2c3_2
q2c3_3, q2c3_4
q2c3_5, q2c3_6
q2c3_7, q2c3_8
q2c3_9, q2c4_1, q2c4_2
q2c4_3, q2c4_4
q2c4_5, q2c4_6
q2c4_7, q2c4_8
q2c4_9, q2c5_1, q2c5_2
q2c5_3, q2c5_4
q2c5_5, q2c5_6
q2c5_7, q2c5_8
q2c5_9

This item asks about the ways in which the past experience affected the respondent. Record all types of impact that are mentioned.

The conservation of resources theory suggests that it is the loss of personal resources in a disaster that causes psychological distress, which in turn motivates people to take actions to minimize such losses in future events. Studies on hurricane preparedness (Sattler et al., 2000) and earthquake preparedness (Nguyen et al., 2006; Siegel et al., 2003) have found results consistent with this theory. Research also suggests that suffering personal loss is the key factor that reduces optimistic bias and promotes more realistic risk perceptions and protective action (Helweg-Larsen, 1999). In contrast, personal experiences in the absence of any significant damage or impact may actually increase optimistic bias and lead people to believe that no further protective action is necessary (Chapin, 2001; Weinstein, 1989). Thus, it is important to assess not only the frequency of events experienced in the past but also the kind of effects they had.

Q2D

q2d_1, q2d_2, q2d_3
q2d_4, q2d_5, q2d_6
q2d_7, q2d_8, q2d_9

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? (I.B.1.c)

This item quantifies the magnitude of the event's effect, as perceived by the respondent, on a 5-point Likert-type scale. See specifications for Q2C for reasons why it is important to understand the personal impact of past events. Moreover, research shows that the intensity of personal impact experienced in a prior disaster is the best predictor of preparation activities for future earthquakes (Heller et al., 2005; Jackson, 1981).

Q3A

q3a_1, q3a_2, q3a_3
q3a_4, q3a_5, q3a_6
q3a_7, q3a_8, q3a_9
q3a_10, q3a_11
q3a_12, q3a_13
q3a_14

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?

Construct: Cues (I.E.1, I.E.2)

3A. Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has <...>?

This item asks whether the respondent has received behavioral cues by seeing others around them taking protective action. Studies have shown that seeing others take protective action both confirms risk information and prompts further information-seeking, thus, increasing the likelihood that the observer her/himself will take protective action (Farley et al., 1993; Mileti & Darlington, 1997; Mileti & O'Brien, 1992).

This list of 13 protective actions includes 6 proactive actions (1-5, 10) and 7 avoidance actions (6-9, 11-13), as well as a “specify other” field. Proactive actions included: developing emergency plans, stockpiling supplies, purchasing safety items, learning where to get additional information, duplicating important documents, and becoming more vigilant.

Developing emergency plans was included because it is considered an important preparedness action by the U.S. federal government (Ready.Gov, n.d.-b; U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2006), is among the most common actions actually taken (Norris, 1997), and has been found to

vary based on subpopulation factors such as race/ethnicity (Eisenman et al., 2006) and having minor dependents in the house (Barata et al., 2007; Eisenman et al., 2006).

Purchasing and stockpiling supplies were included for the same reasons (Eisenman et al., 2006; Norris, 1997; Ready.Gov, n.d.-b).

Learning where to get additional information was included because the U.S. federal government considers getting more information a critical component of preparing for emergencies (Ready.Gov, n.d.-a) and because research (Mileti, 1993) has shown that searching for additional information has the strongest effect on readiness, and the receipt of specific information about what to do to get ready is the most important information in predicting action. In addition, access to (Andrulis, Siddiqui, & Gantner, 2007), processing of (Shoaf, Bourque, & Smith, 1988, September), and sources for (Perry & Nelson, 1991; Shoaf et al., 1988, September) information has been found to vary by racial/ethnic identification.

Duplicating important documents was included because the U.S. federal government recommends including copies of important family documents in emergency supply kits (Ready.Gov, n.d.-b).

Becoming more vigilant was included because U.S. President George W. Bush has emphasized "being vigilant" as an important terrorism prevention strategy in his radio address to the public (Bush, 2003) and through the Department of Homeland Security (Ridge, 2001, September 3).

The 7 avoidance behaviors were: reducing airplane travel, reducing travel by train, reducing use of public transportation, changing mail handling, avoiding travel to certain cities, avoiding tall buildings, and avoiding national landmarks.

Reducing airplane, train travel, and use of public transportation were included because of initial shifts from mass transit to private automobile travel (Gigerenzer, 2004; Sivak & Flannagan, 2004) following the terrorist events of September 11, 2001.

Changing mail handling was included because of the recommended mail handling procedures (Capitol Police and U.S. Congressional Accountability Office of Compliance, 2003, July) that followed the U.S. anthrax mail attacks of 2001 (CBS News, Sept. 23, 2006).

Avoiding travel to certain cities, avoiding tall buildings, and avoiding national landmarks were included because of concern about renters' reluctance to occupy tall buildings and "trophy" property, which has been confirmed for a set of buildings in New York and Chicago (Miller, Markosyan, Florance, Stevenson, & Veld, 2003). Although actual market impact of tall and trophy building rental has been minimal, concern existed following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and may have fueled individual fears about risks associated with travel to cities, tall buildings, and national landmarks that may be potential targets for terrorism.

Q3B	<i>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?</i>
q3b_1, q3b_2, q3b_3 q3b_4, q3b_5, q3b_6 q3b_7, q3b_8, q3b_9 q3b_10, q3b_11, q3b_12 q3b_13, q3b_14	Construct: Perceived Effectiveness (IV.B.1, IV.B.2)
effect1, effect2, effect3 effect4, effect5, effect6 effect7, effect8, effect9 effect10, effect11 effect12, effect13 effect14	This item measures the perceived effectiveness of each protective action using a 5-point Likert-type scale, regardless of whether the respondent knows of anyone who has done it. There is limited evidence in the earthquake preparedness literature that perceived effectiveness of earthquake mitigation/adjustment measures is associated with the likelihood of adopting that measure (Lindell & Perry, 2000).
effectindex1, effectindex2 effectindex3, cues cuespro, cuesavoid cuesboth, cuestypepro cuesstypea, cuesatypea cuesatypep, cuesainfo cuespinfo	According to the Health Belief model (Janz & Becker, 1984), the “perceived benefits” of a specified action influence outcome expectations, which in turn, influence self-efficacy. The Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991; Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980) asserts that an individual’s attitude towards a behavior influences his or her intention to perform the behavior, which then influences his or her likelihood of performing the behavior. Attitude (Montaño & Kasprzyk, 2002) is comprised of “behavioral beliefs” concerning the likelihood that performance of the behavior will result in particular outcomes, and also the individual’s evaluation, or the value he or she attaches to the particular outcome. The Social Cognitive framework (Baranowski, Perry, & Parcel, 2002) hypothesizes that “outcome expectations”, or anticipatory outcomes of a given behavior, influence the likelihood that a given behavior will be performed. These expectations are learned based on previous experience, observing others in similar situations, hearing about these situations from others, and from emotional/physical responses to behaviors.

Q4

rq4_1, rq4_2, rq4_3
rq4_4, rq4_5, rq4_6
rq4_7, rq4_8, q4other

q4o_1, q4o_2, q4o_3
q4o_4, q4o_5, q4o_6

rq4a_1, rq4a_2, rq4a_3
rq4a_4, rq4a_5, rq4a_6
q4a_7

q4ao_1, q4ao_2, q4ao_3
q4ao_4

rrq4a_1, rrq4a_2,
rrq4a_3 rrq4a_4,
rrq4a_5, rrq4a_6

infosources,
infochannel1
infochannel2,
infocombo2
infocombined, noinfo
tvinfo, radioinfo

cuestypepro, cuesptypeea
cuesatypea, cuesatypep
cuesainfo, cuespinfo

q4b, q4c, q4d, q4e
rq4b, rq4c, rq4d, rq4e

q4f_1, q4f_2, q4f_3
q4f_4, q4f_5, q4f_6
q4f_7, q4f_8, q4f_9
q4f_10, q4f_11, q4f_12
q4f_13, q4f_14

rq4f_1, rq4f_2, rq4f_3
rq4f_4, rq4f_5, rq4f_6
rq4f_7, rq4f_8, rq4f_9
rq4f_10, rq4f_11, rq4f_12

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 <...>? (I.G.6, I.G.7)

4A. How was the information communicated to you? (I.G.8)

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? (I.G.6, I.G.7)

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? (I.G.3)

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? (I.G.4)

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? (I.G.10)

Construct: Information (I.G)

For Q4, circle “YES” (1) or “NO” (2). Q4 allows for up to 6 “other specify” fields for information sources not asked about specifically.

The specific sources asked about in Q4 (friends or relatives, employers, scientists, school officials, TV anchors or reporters, radio hosts or reporters, entertainers, and the Department of Homeland Security) were included because we wanted to “cast a wide net” and include family, friends, employers, as well as those individuals people might hear

rq4f_13, rq4f_14	and recognize on radio and television.
q4g_1, q4g_2, q4g_3 q4g_4, q4g_5, q4g_6 q4g_7, q4g_8, q4g_9 q4g_10, q4g_11, q4g_12 q4g_13, q4g_14	For Q4A, circle “YES” (1) or “NO” (2). Q4A allows for 1 “other specify” channel.
rq4g_1, rq4g_2, rq4g_3 rq4g_4, rq4g_5, rq4g_6 rq4g_7, rq4g_8, rq4g_9 rq4g_10, rq4g_11 rq4g_12, rq4g_13 rq4g_14	Q4B is captured as “NONE OF IT” (1), “SOME OF IT” (2), OR “ALL OF IT” (3). Circle the code for the response given.
q4h1_1, q4h1_2, q4h1_3 q4h1_4, q4h1_5, q4h1_6 q4h1_7, q4h1_8, q4h1_9 q4h1_10, q4h1_11 q4h1_12, q4h1_13 q4h1_14	Q4C is captured as “AT LEAST DAILY” (1), “AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK” (2), “AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH” (3), “AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR” (4), or “NEVER” (5). Circle the code for the response given.
q4h2_1, q4h2_2, q4h2_3 q4h2_4, q4h2_5, q4h2_6 q4h2_7, q4h2_8, q4h2_9 q4h2_10, q4h2_11 q4h2_12, q4h2_13 q4h2_14	Q4D uses a 5-point Likert-type response scale, ranging from “NOT AT ALL CONSISTENT” (1) TO “COMPLETELY CONSISTENT” (5); only the anchors are labeled.
q4h3_1, q4h3_2, q4h3_3 q4h3_4, q4h3_5, q4h3_6 q4h3_7, q4h3_8, q4h3_9 q4h3_10, q4h3_11 q4h3_12, q4h3_13 q4h3_14	Q4E uses a 5-point Likert-type response scale, ranging from “DID NOT BELIEVE ANY OF IT” (1) TO “BELIEVED ALL OF IT” (5); only the anchors are labeled.
reason1x, reason2x reason3x, reason4x reason5x, reason6x reason7x, reason8x reason9x, reason10x reason11x, reason12x reason13x, reason14x	This series of questions identifies the sources (Q4, Q4B), channels (Q4A), frequency (Q4C), consistency (Q4D), and believability (Q4E) of information about how to protect oneself from terrorism that was <u>passively</u> received by the respondent since September 11 th , 2001. The point of reference was chosen based on the event's salience. If no information was heard from any source (response is “no” for all items in Q4 list), then skip to Q4F.
typepassiveinfo1	Research shows that certain characteristics of risk communication, including information sources (e.g., official or non-official), number of communication channels, message frequency (i.e., information reinforcement), consistency of information, and personal belief in the information, are associated with further information-seeking and protective action (Mileti & Darlington, 1997; Mileti & Fitzpatrick, 1992; Mileti & O'Brien, 1992).
	4F. 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 <...>?

	Construct: Information (I.G1, I.G.2)
typepassiveinfo2 typepassiveinfo3, typepa typeinfo, typeainfo didterroronly didterrorplus, didnatpro didnaturalonly didnaturalplus didnatavoid didanyreason didotheronly didotherplus didcomboonly didterror410 didterrorelse	For Q4F, circle “YES” (1) or “NO” (2); one “other specify” is allowed.
	This question asks about the specific kinds of information about terrorism and dealing with terrorism that was <u>passively</u> received by the respondent since September 11 th , 2001.
didnat1, didnat2, didnat3 didnat4, didnat5, didnat6 didnat7, didnat8, didnat9 didnat10, didnat11 didnat12, didnat13	This list of 13 protective actions is identical to that for Q3A (see description, above).
didany1, didany2 didany3, didany4 didany5, didany6 didany7, didany8 didany9, didany10 didany11, didany12 didany13	4G. Have you <...>? Construct: Preparedness Actions Taken (V.A.1.a), Avoidance Actions Taken (V.A.1.b) Circle “YES” (1) or “NO” (2). Q4F allows for 1 “other specify.”
didanypro, didanyavoid terroronlypro terroronlyavoid, didternat	This question asks if the respondent has actually taken action. If the respondent has not taken a specific action, skip Q4H (reason for taking action) for that particular action.
terror1, terror2, terror3 terror4, terror5, terror6 terror7, terror8, terror9 terror10, terror11 terror12, terror13	4H. Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (V.A.3) Circle each of the three response options that apply.
terrorplus1, terrorplus2 terrorplus3, terrorplus4 terrorplus5, terrorplus6 terrorplus7, terrorplus8 terrorplus9, terrorplus10 terrorplus11, terrorplus12 terrorplus13	This question addresses the reason(s) the respondent took a specific action. We were interested in whether the action was taken specifically because of terrorism, natural disasters, for other reasons, or any combination of reasons.
	4I. 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?
	Construct: Reasons for Not Taking Action (V.A.2)
	This is an open-ended question that probes into the reasons why the respondent has not done more to prepare for terrorism.

ternat1, ternat2, ternat3 ternat4, ternat5, ternat6 ternat7, ternat8, ternat9 ternat10, ternat11 ternat12, ternat13	4J. 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? (V.B.1.a)
terrorpluspro terrorplusavoid, ternatpro ternatavoid	4K. 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? (V.B.1.b)
didnatplus1, didnatplus2 didnatplus3, didnatplus4 didnatplus5, didnatplus6 didnatplus7, didnatplus8 didnatplus9, didnatplus10 didnatplus11 didnatplus12 didnatplus13	Construct: Intention (V.B) For Q4J-K, response options are “EXTREMELY UNLIKELY” (1), “SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY” (2), “SOMEWHAT LIKELY” (3), and “EXTREMELY LIKELY” (4). Circle the response given.
natpluspro, natplusavoid	Q4J and Q4K measure the respondent’s intention to do something more to prepare for a future terrorist act in reference to two time frames (next 30 days, next 6 months) using a 4-point Likert scale. The intention items are measured on a 4-point scale because the “stage of change” algorithm requires a forced choice on intention. According to the “stage of change” model, knowledge of whether an individual has no intention to change, intention to change in the next 6 months, or intention to change in the next 30 days is necessary to distinguish between “precontemplation”, “contemplation”, and “preparation” stages (Prochaska et al., 2002). Intention is measured in two time frames to distinguish proximal and distal intention. According to the Theory of Planned Behavior, intention to perform a behavior is directly related to the likelihood of the actual performance of the behavior (Ajzen, 1991; Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980).
q4j, q4k	
intend6m, intend30d	

Q5

q5a_1, q5a_2, q5a_3
q5a_4, q5a_5, q5a_6
q5a_7, q5a_8, q5a_9
q5a_10, q5a_11

rq5a_1, rq5a_2, rq5a_3
rq5a_4, rq5a_5, rq5a_6
rq5a_7, rq5a_8, rq5a_9
rq5a_10, rq5a_11

q5b_1, q5b_2, q5b_3
q5b_4, q5b_5, q5b_6
q5b_7, q5b_8, q5b_9
q5b_10, q5b_11

rq5b_1, rq5b_2, rq5b_3
rq5b_4, rq5b_5, rq5b_6
rq5b_7, rq5b_8, rq5b_9
rq5b_10, rq5b_11

honestall, honeststate
honestlocal
honestnational
completetestatex
completelocalx
completefederalx
honeststatetx
honestlocalx
honestfederalx

Q5A. *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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete? Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between? (I.I.2.b)*

Q5B. *In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the <...> is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (I.I.2.a)*

Construct: Trust (I.I.1)

This item collects information about the respondent's level of trust for different groups and individuals, in terms of the perceived level of completeness of the information they provide (Q5A) and their honesty (Q5B). Read the question, inserting the first element of the left column. Record the correct code in column A. Ask Q5B, and record the correct code in column B. Advance to the next row in the table and ask Q5 again in reference to the next individual, agency or group. Continue moving across the table, and then down.

Q6

q6a_1, q6a_2, q6a_3
q6a_4, q6a_5, q6a_6
q6a_7, q6a_8, q6a_9
q6a_10, q6a_11 q6a_12

rq6a_1, rq6a_2, rq6a_3
rq6a_4, rq6a_5, rq6a_6
rq6a_7, rq6a_8, rq6a_9
rq6a_10, rq6a_11
rq6a_12

knowledge

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. How much do you know about <...>? Would you say you know “1, nothing,” “5, a lot”, or you may use any number in between?

Construct: Knowledge (II.A)

This item collects information about the respondent's knowledge (II.A) about terrorism and natural disasters using 5-point Likert-type scales. Read the introduction and question, following the stem with the each element of the left column, starting with the first. Be sure to read the explanation carefully. Record the appropriate response code in column A. Advance down the table.

Q7

q7a_1, q7a_2, q7a_3
q7a_4, q7a_5, q7a_6

rq7a_1, rq7a_2, rq7a_3
rq7a_4, rq7a_5, rq7a_6

riskall, riskimpact
riskterrorism, risknatural
riskmissing, factor2
factor3, factor4, factor5

q7b_1, q7b_2, q7b_3
q7b_4, q7b_5, q7b_6

rq7b_1, rq7b_2, rq7b_3
rq7b_4, rq7b_5, rq7b_6

q7c_1, q7c_2, q7c_3
q7c_4, q7c_5, q7c_6

rq7c_1, rq7c_2, rq7c_3
rq7c_4, rq7c_5, rq7c_6

I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.

Construct: Perceived Risk (III.A)

These items measure perceived risk of terrorism and natural disasters using 5-point Likert-type scales. Questions are asked in reference to both terrorism and natural disasters, respectively, and at three different levels of geographic coverage (own home, own community and somewhere in the nation). In general, research shows that perceived risk positively correlates with earthquake preparedness (Farley et al., 1993; Jackson, 1981; Mileti & O'Brien, 1992; Turner et al., 1986). There have also been studies that showed limited or no associations between risk perception (or level of concern about earthquakes) and earthquake preparedness (Mileti & Darlington, 1997; Russell et al., 1995).

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? (III.A.3.a)

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? (III.A.3.b)

Q7A and Q7B measure the perceived likelihood of event occurrence in reference to two different time frames (next 6 months and lifetime). This allows a comparison of the effects of short-term and long-term risk perception on preparedness and other outcomes.

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? (III.A.4.a)

Q7C measures perceived risk of terrorism in terms of the expected severity of impact of a future event. Studies have shown that risk perception can be high in terms of perceived likelihood of event occurrence, but low in terms of the expected loss/impact from a future event (Mileti & Darlington, 1997; Mileti & Fitzpatrick, 1992). According to the Health Belief Model perceived severity, or the seriousness of a given problem, influences self-efficacy. Perceived severity, combined with perceived susceptibility to the problem, has been labeled “perceived threat” (Janz & Becker, 1984), which in turn, influences the likelihood of behavioral performance.

Q8	<i>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? (IV.A.1.a)</i>
q8	
q8a, q8b, q8c, q8d	
rq8	8A. Did you actually <u>get</u> any information? (IV.A.1.b)
rq8a, rq8b, rq8c, rq8d	8B. Did you <u>understand</u> the information that you got? (IV.A.1.c)
rrq8	8C. Did you <u>think about</u> the information that you got? (IV.A.1.d)
rrq8a, rrq8b, rrq8c, rrq8d	8D. Did you <u>discuss</u> the information that you got with other people? (IV.A.1.e)
millinginfo, rrrq8	

Construct: Milling (IV.A)

This set of questions examines information-seeking and “milling” behavior with regard to information about terrorism. Q8 asks how frequently the respondent actively sought out information about terrorism since the initial response to September 11th, 2001 was over, using a 5-point scale. The time frame was chosen based on the salience of the September 11th event. Q8A through Q8C asks about the result of information seeking. Q8D asks about milling behavior.

There is strong evidence to suggest that, consistent with interactionist theory, people overcome initial ambiguity about risk by seeking more information and “milling” with others, which lead to new definitions of risks and actions to reduce risk (Ball-Rokeach, 1973; Mileti & Darlington, 1997; Mileti & O'Brien, 1992; Turner & Killian, 1957).

Q9	<i>For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack.</i>
q9a_1, q9a_2, q9a_3 q9a_4	9A. How sure are you that <you/the local government/the state government/the federal government> could effectively protect <you/yourself> from a future terrorist attack? Would you say "1, not at all sure," "5, extremely sure," or you may use any number in between? (IV.B, IV.C.1.a, IV.C.2.a, IV.C.3.a, IV.C.4.a)
rq9a_1, rq9a_2, rq9a_3 rq9a_4	9B. How sure are you that <you/the local government/the state government/the federal government> could respond quickly to a terrorist attack? (IV.C.1.b, IV.C.2.b, IV.C.3.b, IV.C.4.b)
q9b_1, q9b_2, q9b_3 q9b_4	
rq9b_1, rq9b_2, rq9b_3 rq9b_4	
q9c_1, q9c_2, q9c_3 q9c_4	
rq9c_1, rq9c_2, rq9c_3 rq9c_4	
resilience12 resilientgov3 resilientgov6 resilientyou3	9C. How sure are you that <you/the local government/the state government/the federal government> could recover effectively from a terrorist attack over the long-term? (IV.C.1.c, IV.C.2.c, IV.C.3.c, IV.C.4.c)

Construct: Perceived Efficacy/Resilience (IV.B, IV.C)

This set of questions is intended to measure perceived resilience at the individual, and at the local, state, and federal government levels using 5-point Likert-type scales. Resilience is operationalized as effective protection from, quick response to, and long-term recovery from a future terrorist attack based on early discussions of researchers representing the three START working groups. This operationalization echoes the definition of resilience provided by The Infrastructure Security Partnership (TISP):

“...the capability to prevent or protect against significant multihazard threats and incidents, including terrorist attacks, and to expeditiously recover and reconstitute critical services with minimum damage to public safety and health, the economy, and national security.”

It also corresponds to the Multidisciplinary Center for Earthquake Engineering Research (MCEER) definition of resilience as the: “reduced probability of system failure,

reduced consequences due to failure, and reduced time to system restoration" (MCEER, n.d.).

The individual level corresponds to self-efficacy, or one's perceived ability to carry out a protective health action. Self-efficacy is an important construct in the Health Belief Model (Ajzen, 1991; Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980), and also in Social Cognitive Theory (Bandura, 1986, 2004). Bandura considers self-efficacy the most important behavior change prerequisite. The higher the level of self-efficacy, the more likely it is that a given health behavior will be adopted and the higher the individual's "stage of change" (Prochaska & DiClemente, 1984; Prochaska et al., 2002).

The grid is read down for column A, then column B, then column C. Scale scores are recorded for each cell in the grid.

Not applicable (6) is allowed for "the state government level" because individuals drawn from the District of Columbia do not have a "state government."

DEMOGRAPHICS

Items 10-21 capture respondent demographics.

Q10

Do you own your current residence or do you rent?

q10

ownrent

This item asks whether the residence is owned or rented (Construct I.A.8, Appendix A). The same question was asked in the Northridge (variable name: v449), Loma Prieta (variable name: v449) and Whittier Narrows (variable name: v530) earthquake surveys. Home ownership has been associated with earthquake preparedness (Russell et al., 1995). It is also associated with the ability to apply for certain types of disaster assistance.

Q11
q11
Do you live in an apartment/duplex, home/single-family unit, condominium/townhouse, mobile home/trailer, or something else?

housetype This item asks about the type of building the respondent lives in (**I.A.8**). If the respondent says “something else”, specify the type of building in the space provided. The same question was asked in the Northridge (variable name: v450), Loma Prieta (variable name: v450) and Whittier Narrows (variable name: v531) earthquake surveys.

Q12
q12
What is your current marital status? Are you: never married, married, living together as married, divorced, separated, or widowed?

married This item asks about the respondent’s current marital/partnership status (**I.A.7**). Marital status has been associated with earthquake preparedness (Dooley et al., 1992; Nguyen et al., 2006; Russell et al., 1995). The same question was asked in the Northridge (variable name: v455), Loma Prieta (variable name: v455) and Whittier Narrows (variable name: v536) earthquake surveys, with the exception that “Living together as married” was not included as a response option in the Loma Prieta survey.

Q12B

adultlist

Of the (INSERT ANSWER FROM S2-1) adult 18 years of age or older living in your household, what is their relationship to you? (I.A.5) Fill in the table using the codes below:

q12b_1, q12b_2, q12b_3	01 SPOUSE
q12b_4, q12b_5, q12b_6	02 CHILD
q12b_7, q12b_8	03 STEP-CHILD
relad_1, relad_2, relad_3	04 CHILD-IN-LAW
relad_4, relad_5, relad_6	05 PARENT
relad_7, relad_8	06 STEP-PARENT
s2e_1, s2e_2, s2e_3	07 PARENT-IN-LAW
s2e_4, s2e_5, s2e_6	08 SIBLING
s2e_7, s2e_8, s2e_9	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

Q13

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

q13

kids

kidshouse

This item asks how many children less than 18 years of age live in the household (I.A.5.a). Record the number given in the space provided. The number of children in a household has been associated with earthquake preparedness (Dooley et al., 1992; Edwards, 1993; Russell et al., 1995).

Q13A

q13a_1, q13a_2, q13a_3
q13a_4, q13a_5, q13a_6
q13a_7, q13a_8, q13a_9
q13a_10, q13a_11
q13a_12, q13a_13
q13a_14, q13a_15

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

Fill in the table using the codes below:

- 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**

Q13B

q13b, rage, comb_age

What was your age on your last birthday? (I.A.1)

Write the respondent's birthday in the space provided. Use 88=DK, 99=RF.

Q13C

q13c, rsex, combgen
ragemed, rage2
agedisasters, rage5
sexage, sexdisasters

RECORD GENDER BY OBSERVATION. (I.A.2)

Use this item to record the gender of the respondent, by observation. Code 1=MALE and 2=FEMALE.

Q14	<i>What is the highest grade in school you completed and received credit for? (I.A.3.b)</i>
q14	
yearsschool	This item asks about the highest grade in school completed (I.A.3.b). Circle the appropriate grade number. If respondent mentions teacher's credential, code as 17; master degree, code as 18; doctorate, M.D., law degree, code as 20. Level of education has been associated with earthquake preparedness (Edwards, 1993; Farley et al., 1993; Russell et al., 1995). The same question was asked in the Northridge (variable name: v461), Loma Prieta (variable name: v461) and Whittier Narrows (variable name: v543) earthquake surveys.
schoolmedian	
educ	
Q15	<i>Have you had any trade, technical, or vocational training? (I.A.3.b)</i>
q15	
trade	This item asks if the respondent has had <u>any</u> trade, technical, or vocational training (I.A.3.b). The same question was asked in the Northridge (variable name: v462), Loma Prieta (variable name: v462) and Whittier Narrows (variable name: v544) earthquake surveys.
Q16	<i>What degrees or diplomas, if any, do you have? (I.A.3.b)</i>
q16	
degree	This item asks about the highest degree the respondent has earned (I.A.6). If multiple degrees have been earned, record the highest degree. If the degree reported by the respondent is not listed, record the code for "other" and record the degree earned in the space provided. The same question was asked in the Northridge (variable name: v463), Loma Prieta (variable name: v463) and Whittier Narrows (variable name: v545) earthquake surveys.

Q17

Where were you born? Were you born in the United States or somewhere else? (I.A.6)

q17

rbirth

This item asks about the respondent's place of birth [I.A.6]. If the respondent was born somewhere other than the United States, record the name of the country in the space provided. Immigrant status has been associated with earthquake preparedness (Nguyen et al., 2006). This question was asked in the Northridge earthquake survey (variable names: w453, A453) but not in the Loma Prieta or Whittier Narrows earthquake surveys.

Q18	<i>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? (I.A.4)</i>
q18	
ethnic	
sexwhite	This item asks about the respondent's racial/ethnic identity [I.A.4]. Race has been associated with earthquake preparedness (Mileti & Darlington, 1997).
white	
Hispanic	If the respondent mentions some "other" race/ethnicity, record the response in the space provided. If the respondent mentions multiple, probe "Which one do you identify with the most?" and record the response.
black	
aapi	
other	This question has been changed from previous UCLA earthquake surveys to be more consistent with current standards. Respondents are forced to indicate <u>one</u> of six racial/ethnic groups with which they most identify, and questions about Chicano/Mexican or Spanish descent, which were asked in the previous surveys, have been excluded. The six racial/ethnic groups (not including "Other") are consistent with those outlined in current federal guidelines for collecting data on race and ethnicity. ⁸ The guidelines further state that respondents must be offered the option to select one or more racial designations and that separate questions should be used wherever feasible for reporting race (White, Black/African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native) and ethnicity (i.e., Hispanic/Latino). The question in this survey, however, does not offer the option of multiple race designations and uses a one-question format because it is less confusing, ⁹ and also implies equality of all racial/ethnic groups (whereas the two-question format, which separates Hispanics from other groups, may imply the groups are not treated equally).

⁸ U.S. Office of Management and Budget. *Revisions to the standards for the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1997.

⁹ Tienda, M and Mitchell, F (Eds.) *Hispanics and the future of America*. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press, c2006.

Q19

q19

remploy

What is your current employment status? Are you working full-time, working part-time, unemployed, retired, keeping house, a student, or something else? (I.A.9)

This item asks about the respondent's current employment status. The same question was asked in the Northridge (variable name: v456), Loma Prieta (variable name: v456) and Whittier Narrows (variable name: v537) earthquake surveys. For the purposes of this survey, thirty-five hours or more per week is considered full time employment.

Q20
q20
q20a, q20a_alt, q20b
rq20a, rq20a_alt, rq20b

This set of questions asks about family income (**I.A.3.a**). Income has been associated with earthquake preparedness (Edwards, 1993; Russell et al., 1995). This replicates the income questions asked in the Northridge (variable names: v469-v477), Loma Prieta (variable names: v469-v477) and Whittier Narrows (variable names: v551-v553) earthquake surveys with some modifications.

20. Just thinking of your family now, those people in your household who are related to you, or who you consider related to you, how many people in your family, including yourself, received income from any source, such as wages or salary, social security, pensions, welfare, or alimony, in 2006?

sexincome, income
income1, incomemedian
income2
incomedisasters, rrq20a

Q20 determines the number of people who received income from any source in the prior year. If there is only one adult (S2=1) and no children in the household (Q13=0), skip Q20 and Q20A and go to Q20A_ALT.

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

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

Q20A/20A_ALT is a screener question that determines whether total family income was under or over \$50,000. Q20A_ALT is asked instead of Q20 and Q20A only if the respondent is the only adult in the household with no children (S2=1 and Q13=0).

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?

Q20B determines the specific income category of the respondent. The eight income categories were created based on the distribution of family income in the past 12 months as reported in the 2005 American Community Survey (median family income: \$55,832).

Q21	21. Including yourself, how many people age 18 or over were dependent on that total household income?
q21, adultshouse	21A. How many children under 18 were dependent on that total household income?
q21a, kidsdepend	These items relate to household income (I.A.3.a), and specifically ask how many adults (18 years of age or older) and children (under 18) were dependent on the reported family income. Record the numbers reported in the space provided. The same questions were asked in the Northridge (variable names: v478, v479), Loma Prieta (variable names: v478, v479) and Whittier Narrows (variable names: v554, v555) earthquake surveys.
WRAP UP	Wrap-up items include Q22-26.
Q22	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.
q22	
q22a	
q22b	22A. How many different land-line telephone numbers do you have at this residence? Please include all the phone numbers in your household.
	22B. Do you or any of the <u>adults</u> at this residence have a cell phone that is not exclusively for business use?
	This set of questions asks whether there is more than one phone number for the residence. This information is important for sampling purposes. Q22A records the number of telephone land lines that are associated with the residence. Q22B asks about the use of cell phones for non-business purposes by adults in the household. The same set of questions (except for Q22B which was added in this survey due to the recent surge in personal cell phone use) was asked in the Northridge (variable names: v482, v483), Loma Prieta (variable names: v482, v483) and Whittier Narrows (variable names: v560, v561) earthquake surveys.

- Q23** *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?*
- This item allows the respondent to "ventilate."
- Q24** *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?*
- This information is collected in the event that funds are provided to collect follow-up data.
- Q25** *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?*
- This item allows the interviewer to record whether or not the respondent accepts the gift certificate. If the respondent accepts the gift certificate, then his or her full name and mailing address are collected in Q26. If the respondent declines the certificate, the interview skips to Q28 to determine whether or not the respondent would instead like to donate the incentive to one of three charities.
- Q26** This item allows the interviewer to record the respondent's full name and mailing address for the purposes of mailing the gift certificate participation incentive. The item is skipped for those individuals who decline the gift certificate.

Q27	<i>Which one of the following 3 gift certificates would you like? Target, Walmart, Barnes and Noble?</i>	
q27	<p>This item allows the respondent to choose which of three \$20 gift certificates he or she would like to receive. The three companies (Target, Walmart, and Barnes & Noble) were chosen based on the breadth of their product range and their degree of accessibility throughout the U.S.</p>	
Q28	<i>To which of the following 3 organizations do you wish us to send a \$20 contribution? American Red Cross, American Heart Association, American Cancer Society?</i>	
q28	<p>This item is asked of respondents who decline the gift certificate and records to which of three organizations the respondent would like to donate the \$20 incentive. The organizations (American Red Cross, American Heart Association, and the American Cancer Society) were chosen by CSRS based on prior experience and also because they are well-known health organizations.</p> <p>The item also records if the respondent declines to make a contribution to any of the charities listed.</p>	
VERIFY	<p>This item allows the interviewer to verify the respondent's name and telephone phone number should CSRS wish to re-contact the individual to clarify a response at a later time. The CATI program provides the respondent name from Q26 and the telephone number that was automatically dialed.</p>	
END OF INTERVIEW	<p><i>Thank you very much for your cooperation.</i></p>	
Q29	<p>This item allows the interviewer to record the language in which the interview was conducted, English or Spanish.</p>	
q29, language		
INTERVIEW TIME	STOP	After the interview is terminated, the CATI program records the stop time.

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Appendix A:

Construct List, Version 16

Note: Those constructs that were originally included, but were later deleted due to space and time constraints, are marked in strikeout text.

NATIONAL SURVEY CONSTRUCTS
REVISION 16

Purpose: This survey is designed to study, explain, and predict: actual public preparedness, mitigation, and avoidance actions; intended actions; and relevant perceptions for all major hazards with an emphasis on the hazards of terrorism.

Meta-theoretical Approach. Constructs from a variety of different disciplines and theories will be measured in the survey. In addition to practical applications, one theoretical purpose is to use the collected data to create a meta-theory.

Organization of Constructs: This list of constructs has been divided into 5 levels (Levels 1-5). The placement of constructs into levels is based on our initial causal logic. This logic is that constructs will predict other constructs in higher numbered levels but not constructs in the same or lower numbered levels. For example, constructs in Level 1 will be used to predict constructs in Levels 2-5; constructs in Level 2 will be used to predict constructs in Levels 3-5; etc.

What will be Measured in the Survey: Only constructs in this list will be measured in the survey. It is possible that this list of constructs will be further reduced once work on the questionnaire to be used in the telephone interviews begins. In other words, constructs may be deleted from this list in the future; no constructs will be added to the list.

I. LEVEL ONE CONSTRUCTS

I.A. DEMOGRAPHICS

I.A.1 -Age

I.A.2 -Gender

I.A.3 -Socio-economic Status

I.A.3.a-Income

I.A.3.b-Education

I.A.4 -Ethnicity

I.A.5 -Household Roster

I.A.5.a-In Role of Responsibility for Others in Household

I.A.6 -Foreign Born Status

I.A.7 -Partner Status

I.A.8 -Home Ownership

I.A.9 -Employment Status

Survey Construct List: Revision 16

I.B. EXPERIENCE

I.B.1. -Prior Community Wide Disaster Events with/without Warning and
with/without Impacts

I.B.1.a-Type

- I.B.1.a.1 -Natural
- I.B.1.a.2 -Technological
- I.B.1.a.3 -Terrorist

I.B.1.b-Recency

- I.B.1.c -Level of Impact
- I.B.1.d -Domain of Impact

I.C. PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITY

I.C.1 Psychological Distress (Question Battery from K6/Kessler et al.
2002, 2003)

- I.C.1.a Depression
- I.C.1.b Anxiety

I.C.2 Social Emotional Family Functioning (Question 1 Only)

I.C.3 Social Network/Support (Siegel's Suggestions)

I.C.3.a Contacts (from Teresa Seeman Questions)

I.C.3.b Emotional (from Multicenter Aids Cohort Study)

I.C.3.c Instrumental (single question analogous to emotional from
Judith Siegel)

I.D. DEFINITION OF TERRORISM/TERRORIST ACTS

Survey Construct List: Revision 16

I.E. CUES (Seeing/hearing etc. others doing)

| I.E.1. -Preparedness Actions of Others

I.E.1.a -Type
I.E.1.b -Number (Postcoded)
I.E.1.c Whom

I.E.1.c.1 Individual
I.E.1.c.2 Household
I.E.1.c.3 Community
I.E.1.c.4 State
I.E.1.c.5 Federal

| I.E.2. -Mitigation/Avoidance Actions of Others

I.E.2.a -Type
I.E.2.b -Number (Postcoded)
I.E.2.c Whom

I.E.2.c.1 Individuals
I.E.2.c.2 Household
I.E.2.c.3 Community
I.E.2.c.4 State
I.E.2.c.5 Federal

| **I.F. RULES OF REASONING**

I.F.1 Extent to which rely on Opinions of Others
I.F.2 Extent to which Trust Official Statements
I.F.3 Analytical Use of Evidence

Survey Construct List: Revision 16

I.G. PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION RECEIVED PASSIVELY

- I.G.1 Have you ever heard anything about preparing for terrorism?
- I.G.2 Content: What did you hear?
- I.G.3 Frequency: How many times did you hear it?
- I.G.4 Consistency: Did you hear the same thing each time? Or was it different?
- I.G.5 ~~Location: Did you think they were talking to you? Relevant to you?~~
- I.G.6 Source: Who did you hear it from?
- I.G.7 Source: How many different places/people did you hear it from?
- I.G.8 Channel: How was it communicated to you?
- I.G.9 ~~Guidance: Did they tell you to do something? What?~~
- I.G.10 Believability: Did you believe it?
- I.G.11 ~~Timing: Did they recommend by when you should do it?~~
- I.G.12 Content: Did they tell you where to get more information/learn more?
- I.G.13 ~~Hazard/Risk: Did they tell you why (the risk) you should do it?~~
- I.G.14 ~~Clarity: Did you understand it? Was it clear?~~
- I.G.15 Perceived Effectiveness:
 - I.G.15.1 Did you think it was worth doing?
 - I.G.15.2 Did you think it would protect you?
 - I.G.15.3 Did you think it make a difference?

I.H. NORMATIVE INFORMATION NETWORK

- I.H.1 Source and Frequency in Last week (& level of trust in each)

I.H.1.a Print Media

- I.H.1.a.1 National or Major Regional Paper
- I.H.1.a.2 Local Paper
- I.H.1.a.3 News Magazines
- I.H.1.a.4 Other Magazines
- I.H.1.a.5 Newsletters

Survey Construct List: Revision 16

I.H.1. continued

I.H.1.b Television and Film

- I.H.1.b.1 Cable News Network
- I.H.1.b.2 Major Network News
- I.H.1.b.3 Local News
- I.H.1.b.4 Alternative News Programming, e.g., Daily Show
- I.H.1.b.5 Entertainment TV, e.g., 24
- I.H.1.b.6 Movies (films not on TV), e.g., DVD, VHS, Cinema

I.H.1.c Radio

- I.H.1.c.1 National
- I.H.1.c.2 Local Talk

I.H.1.d Electronic Media

- I.H.1.d.1 Internet Based, e.g., newspapers, blogs, chat rooms
- I.H.1.d.2 Chat rooms or Bulletin Boards
- I.H.1.d.3 Blogs (weblogs)
- I.H.1.d.4 Bulletins, e.g., emailed Homeland Security News
- I.H.1.d.5 Email, e.g., friend or family

I.H.1.e Interpersonal

I.H.1.e.1 Face to face

- I.H.1.e.1.a Family
- I.H.1.e.1.b Friends
- I.H.1.e.1.c Co-workers

I.H.1.e.2 Telephone and Cell Phone

- I.H.1.e.2.a Family
- I.H.1.e.2.b Friends
- I.H.1.e.2.c Co-worker

Survey Construct List: Revision 16

I.I. TRUST IN ORGANIZATIONS

I.I.1 -Units

- I.I.1.a -Governor
- I.I.1.b -State Office of Emergency Services (OES)
- I.I.1.c -State Health Department
- I.I.1.d -Mayor
- I.I.1.e -Local Fire Department
- I.I.1.f -Local Police Department
- I.I.1.g -County/City Health Department
- I.I.1.h -President of the United States
- I.I.1.i -Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- I.I.1.j -Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
- I.I.1.k -Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

I.I.2 -Perceived Event Response (Vaughan)

- I.I.2.a -Being Honest
- I.I.2.b -Completeness of Information
- I.I.2.b -~~Acknowledging limits of understanding~~
- I.I.2.c -Being Forthcoming
- I.I.2.d -Appropriateness of organizational response

I.I.3 - Perceived Interventions (Vaughan)

- I.I.3.a - Public Health Recommendations
- I.I.3.a.1 - Effectiveness

II. LEVEL TWO CONSTRUCTS

II.A. PREPAREDNESS KNOWLEDGE

- II.A.1 -Types of Hazards
- II.A.2 -Sources of Preparedness Information
- II.A.3 -Preparedness Actions
- II.A.4 -Mitigation Actions
- II.A.5 -Terror Advisory System, i.e., the color codes
- II.A.6 -Government Preparedness Recommendations
- II.A.7 -Government Preparedness Actions

Survey Construct List: Revision 16

III. LEVEL THREE CONSTRUCTS

III.A. PERCEIVED RISK

III.A.1 -Hazard Types

- III.A.1.a -Terrorism
- III.A.1.b -Natural Disaster

III.A.2 -Geographical Proximity

- III.A.2.a -Nation
- III.A.2.b -Own Community
- III.A.2.c -Own Home

III.A.3 -Time Frame

- III.A.3.a -Proximal (Next 6 months)
- III.A.3.b -Distal (Lifetime)

III.A.4 -Seriousness of Impact

- III.A.4.a -Fear/Dread
- III.A.4.b Length of Impact

IV. LEVEL FOUR CONSTRUCTS

IV.A. MILLING (INFORMATION ACTIVITIES)

IV.A.1 -For Risk, Preparedness, Mitigation/Avoidance

- IV.A.1.a -Frequency of Information-Seeking
- IV.A.1.b -Obtained Information
- IV.A.1.c -Understood Information
- IV.A.1.d -Thought about Information
- IV.A.1.e -Discussed Information with Others

IV.A.1.e.1 Self started

IV.A.1.e.2 Other started

IV.A.2 Disseminated Information to Others

Survey Construct List: Revision 16

IV.B. PERCEIVED RESPONSE EFFECTIVENESS

IV.B.1 -Preparedness Actions

IV.B.2 -Mitigation/Avoidance Actions

| IV.B.1.a — Revised version of Norris Inventory of Precautionary Behaviors

IV.C PERCEIVED EFFICACY/RESILIENCE

IV.C.1 -Self

IV.C.1.a — Protection
IV.C.1.b — Response
IV.C.1.c — Recovery

IV.C.2 -Local Government

IV.C.2.a — Protection
IV.C.2.b — Response
IV.C.2.c — Recovery

IV.C.3 -State Government

IV.C.3.a — Protection
IV.C.3.b — Response
IV.C.3.c — Recovery

IV.C.4 -Federal Government

IV.C.4.a — Protection
IV.C.4.b — Response
IV.C.4.c — Recovery

V. LEVEL FIVE CONSTRUCTS: ACTIONS

V.A. ACTIONS TAKEN TO DATE

V.A.1 - Actions Taken/Not Taken

V.A.1.a -Preparedness Actions

- V.A.1.a.1 -Gas masks
- V.A.1.a.2 -Stored 72 hours of Water
- V.A.1.a.3 -Stored 72 hours of Food
- V.A.1.a.4 -Working Battery Radio
- V.A.1.a.5 -First Aid Kit
- V.A.1.a.6 -Working Flashlight
- V.A.1.a.7 -Extra Batteries
- V.A.1.a.8 -Insurance?
- V.A.1.a.9 -Instructed Family Members what to do in a Disaster
- V.A.1.a.10 -Reunification Plan
- V.A.1.a.11 -know how/where to get more information
- V.A.1.a.12 -Neighborhood Emergency Plan
- V.A.1.a.13 -Participated in Preparedness Activities at Work
- V.A.1.a.14 -First Aid Training in Last 3 Years
- V.A.1.a.15 -Learn CPR
- V.A.1.a.16 -CERT training
- V.A.1.a.17 -Learnt how to Turn off Gas, Electricity, & Water
- V.A.1.a.18 -Keep Gas Tank Full
- V.A.1.a.19 -Keep Extra Cash
- V.A.1.a.20 -Duct Tape
- V.A.1.a.21 -Know How to Shelter in Place
- V.A.1.a.22 -Have Family Evacuation Plan in Place
- V.A.1.a.23 -Have Family Reunification Plan in Place
- V.A.1.a.24 -Stockpile Extra Health Aids, e.g., glasses and hearing aids
- V.A.1.a.25 -Extra Supplies of Medications
- V.A.1.a.26 -stockpile antibiotics
- V.A.1.a.27 -potassium iodide
- V.A.1.a.28 -water filter pump
- V.A.1.a.29 -12 drops of bleach
- V.A.1.a.30 -during the event do you know where the official site of warnings will be
- V.A.1.a.31 -Know where to go
- V.A.1.a.32 -components of Emergency supply kit
- V.A.1.a.33 -Generators

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V.A.1.a, continued

- V.A.1.a.34 -sleeping bags
- V.A.1.a.35 -Pet supplies
- V.A.1.a.36 -Plan for pets
- V.A.1.a.37 -Out of town contact person
- V.A.1.a.38 -Whistle
- V.A.1.a.39 -Dust mask
- V.A.1.a.40 -Plastic sheeting
- V.A.1.a.41 -Scissors
- V.A.1.a.42 -Garbage bags and ties
- V.A.1.a.43 -Change of clothing
- V.A.1.a.44 -Portable air filter
- V.A.1.a.45 -Copies of important papers
- V.A.1.a.46 -Aware of child's school emergency plan
- V.A.1.a.47 -Aware of work's emergency plan
- V.A.1.a.48 -Map of area
- V.A.1.a.49 -Fire extinguisher

V.A.1.b -Mitigation/Avoidance Actions

- V.A.1.b.1 -Reduced Airplane Travel
- V.A.1.b.2 -Reduced Travel by Train
- V.A.1.b.3 -Reduced use of Public Transportation
- V.A.1.b.4 -Avoided Travel to Certain Cities
- V.A.1.b.5 -Avoided Tall Buildings
- V.A.1.b.6 -Avoided National Landmarks
- V.A.1.b.7 -Changed Mail Handling

V.A.2 - Reasons For Not Taking (Further) Action

- V.A.2.a -cost
- V.A.2.b -don't own home
- V.A.2.c -too much trouble
- V.A.2.d -relatives/friends
- V.A.2.e -doesn't apply to me
- V.A.2.f -not high in my priority list
- V.A.2.g -other more important problems
- V.A.2.h -don't know how
- V.A.2.i -didn't understand
- V.A.2.j -didn't know where to get help
- V.A.2.k -in the process of doing it
- V.A.2.l -thinking about it—

Survey Construct List: Revision 16

V.A.3 -Reasons for Taking Action

- V.A.3.a -Terrorism
- V.A.3.b -Natural Disasters
- V.A.3.c -Other Reason

V.A.3 -Perceived Effectiveness

Note: for each category of actions, also ask

V.A.4 -What would it take for you to do something more about it?

- V.A.4.a How would it be delivered?
- V.A.4.b What would they have to say?
- V.A.4.c How frequently would you have to hear it? What ways?
- V.A.4.d Are these items in a kit or not?

V.A.6 Perceived Level of Preparedness

- V.A.6.a terrorist event
- V.A.6.b natural disaster
- V.A.6.c household emergency
- V.A.6.d other (record response)

V.B. INTENTIONS TO TAKE ACTION

V.B.1 -Intended/Not Intended

- V.B.1.a -Distal (Next 6 months)
- V.B.1.b -Proximal (Next 30 days)

V.B.2 -Why?/Why Not

- V.B.2.a cost
- V.B.2.b don't own home
- V.B.2.c too much trouble
- V.B.2.d relatives/friends
- V.B.2.e doesn't apply to me
- V.B.2.f not high in my priority list
- V.B.2.g other more important problems
- V.B.2.h don't know how
- V.B.2.i didn't understand
- V.B.2.j didn't know where to get help
- V.B.2.k in the process of doing it
- V.B.2.l thinking about it

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- | V.B.3 Perceived Effectiveness
| V.B.4 Preparedness Intentions (Intended and Perceived Effectiveness)
|
| V.B.4.a gas masks
| V.B.4.b Stored 72 hours of Water
| V.B.4.c Stored 72 hours of Food
| V.B.4.d Working Battery Radio
| V.B.4.e First Aid Kit
| V.B.4.f Working Flashlight
| V.B.4.g Extra Batteries
| V.B.4.h Insurance?
| V.B.4.i Instructed Family Members what to do in a Disaster
| V.B.4.j Reunification Plan
| V.B.4.k know how/where to get more information
| V.B.4.l Neighborhood Emergency Plan
| V.B.4.m Participated in Preparedness Activities at Work
| V.B.4.n First Aid Training in Last 3 Years
| V.B.4.o Learn CPR
| V.B.4.p CERT training
| V.B.4.q Learnt how to Turn off Gas, Electricity, & Water
| V.B.4.r Keep Gas Tank Full
| V.B.4.s Keep Extra Cash
| V.B.4.t Duct Tape
| V.B.4.u Know How to Shelter in Place
| V.B.4.v Have Family Evacuation Plan in Place
| V.B.4.w Have Family Reunification Plan in Place
V.B.4, continued
| V.B.4.x Stockpile Extra Health Aids, e.g., glasses and hearing aids
| V.B.4.y Extra Supplies of Medications
| V.B.4.z stockpile antibiotics
| V.B.4.aa potassium iodide
| V.B.4.bb water filter pump
| V.B.4.cc 12 drops of bleach
| V.B.4.dd during the event do you know where the official site or warnings will be
| V.B.4.ee Know where to go
| V.B.4.ff components of Emergency supply kit
| V.B.4.gg Generators
| V.B.4.hh sleeping bags
| V.B.4.ii Pet supplies
| V.B.4.jj Plan for pets
| V.B.4.kk Out of town contact person
| V.B.4.ll Whistle
| V.B.4.mm Dust mask

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V.B.4.nn Plastic sheeting
V.B.4.oo Scissors
V.B.4.pp Garbage bags and ties
V.B.4.qq Change of clothing
V.B.4.rr Portable air filter
V.B.4.ss Copies of important papers
V.B.4.tt Aware of child's school emergency plan
V.B.4.uu Aware of work's emergency plan
V.B.4.vv Map of area
V.B.4.ww Fire extinguisher

V.B.5 Mitigation Intentions (Intended and Perceived Effectiveness)

V.B.5.a Type
V.B.5.b Number
V.B.5.c Unit

V.B.5.c.1 Self
V.B.5.c.2 Household
V.B.5.c.3 Work
V.B.5.c.4 Community
V.B.5.c.5 State
V.B.5.c.6 Nation

V.B.6 Avoidance Behaviors (Intended and Perceived Effectiveness)

V.B.6.a Reduced Airplane Travel
V.B.6.b Reduced Travel by Train
V.B.6.c Reduced use of Public Transportation
V.B.6.d Avoided Travel to Certain Cities
V.B.6.e Avoided Tall Buildings
V.B.6.f Avoided National Landmarks
V.B.6.g Changed Mail Handling
V.B.6.h Other, specify:

V.C. PERCEPTIONS

-Knowledge (by topic)
—Self
—Household
—Community
—State
—Nation
—Equity
-Preparedness
—Self
—Household

Survey Construct List: Revision 16

- _____ Community
- _____ State
- _____ Nation
- _____ Equity
- Response
 - _____ Self
 - _____ Household
 - _____ Community
 - _____ State
 - _____ Nation
 - _____ Equity
- Recovery Ability
 - _____ Speed
 - _____ Self
 - _____ Household
 - _____ Community
 - _____ State
 - _____ Nation
 - _____ Equity
 - _____ Cooperation
 - _____ Self
 - _____ Household
 - _____ Community
 - _____ State
 - _____ Nation
 - _____ Equity
- _____ Need for Outside Assistance
 - _____ Self
 - _____ Household
 - _____ Community
 - _____ State
 - _____ Nation
 - _____ Equity
- Responsibility
 - _____ Self
 - _____ Household
 - _____ Community
 - _____ State
 - _____ Nation
 - _____ Equity
- _____ Community
- _____ State
- _____ Nation

Appendix B:
Refusal Avoidance Scripts

Refusal Avoidance
START Household Survey
Meeting: 5/24/07

I. Calling at a “Bad” Time

(Getting off the phone when the respondent is in a chaotic situation so that you can call back and avoid the refusal)

When you call at a “bad” time because there is chaos in the immediate environment or the informant is immediately concerned with other more serious matters, try to get off the phone before the informant refuses. You also can earn some good will by recognizing the situation and appearing to be considerate of his/her immediate needs.

It is important to avoid:

- 1) Ignoring the informant's immediate needs by continuing to push through the interview without acknowledging the situation;
- 2) Hanging up and allowing the call to become a refusal without trying to avoid the refusal first.

If you sense that it may be a bad time for an interview because you hear a child crying, for example, or some other major distraction, use the following language:

“It sounds like there is a lot going on around you. I'll call back later.”

Then hang up quickly so they don't tell you not to bother calling back, leaving you stuck with a refusal.

If the informant refuses to participate because it is a bad time, use the following language:

“Thank you for telling me that. I'll call back at another time.”

II. "I was affected by 9/11; leave me alone"
(Convincing the participant that his/her experience is uniquely relevant)

It is important to remain neutral. Do NOT say things like:

"That must have been terrible."
"I'm sorry."
"I understand how you feel."

Instead, acknowledge what was said using the following language:

"Thank you for telling me that. For each household we contact, we randomly choose one adult member to participate in the interview, and that may or may not be you. Your unique experience is one of the things we are trying to learn more about, and our hope is that by talking to people with those kinds of experiences, we can better understand and manage emergency situations. If you are willing, I would like to continue so we can determine the adult in your household who will be selected. Please remember you have the right to stop at any time, and you may not be the person selected at random from your household to participate in the interview."

III. Won't You Reconsider?
(Refusal callback conversion)

Begin by reviewing the notes about the original refusal. If you are concerned about calling back to attempt to convert the refusal, please speak with your supervisor for guidance, and a decision about how to proceed will be made.

Redial and proceed in the standard manner. If a different person answers the phone or if you cannot tell whether or not it is the same person, proceed in the standard manner. If the individual informs you that he/she already refused, attempt to convert the refusal:

"We hope you've reconsidered because we would like to be able to include people with your unique experience. It's important that people with those kinds of experiences are represented in the study so we can have a complete and accurate picture. We hope to gain a better understanding by including people with experiences like yours..."

[Depending on how far the previous call got, use a) or b)]

- a) *"So, I need to ask a few questions to see if you or someone else in your household is eligible to participate (begin asking the next screener questions without pausing)."*
- b) *"So, I'd like to continue the interview with the next question (begin asking the next interview questions without pausing)."*

Appendix C:
Raking: An Alternative Approach to Sample Weighting

Refinements to Initial Sample Design

The original weighting, described in the main text of this document, was subsequently revised (June, 2009) by the project sampling statistician, Jay Sumner, PhD, to help mitigate possible biases associated with undercoverage of populations that rely on cell telephones rather than landlines.

The original weighting was designed to account for the differential selection probabilities associated with the sample design. This objective was met by using dual frame methods to calculate sampling weights that are inversely proportional to selection probabilities, and scaled to sum to the sample size, 3,300.

The revised weighting was intended to bring the distributions of key demographic characteristics into conformance with national population totals. This was accomplished using WesVar software (from Westat, in Rockville, Maryland) to 'rake' the original sampling weights so that the weighted demographics match population control values.

Tables 7 demonstrates the effects of the original and revised weights.

Table 7. Comparison of the unweighted, original weighted, and revised weighted samples to U.S. Census projections for 2007--START NSDEP, 2007

	Unweighted sample (%)	Original Weighted sample ^a (%)	Revised Weighted sample ^b (%)	U.S. Census projections for 2007 (%)
Geographic area				
Washington, D.C.	6.1	1.4	1.1	1.4
New York	11.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Los Angeles	12.5	3.0	3.0	2.9
Rest of the U.S.	69.6	92.9	93.1	93.0
Race/Ethnicity				
AAPI	3.3	1.8	4.1	3.8
Black/AA	10.4	9.2	11.8	11.1
Hispanic	12.6	7.0	10.9	10.8
White/Other	73.7	82.0	73.2	73.7
Age of respondent				
Under 35	19.2	17.9	20.8	21.0
35-44	19.0	18.5	20.6	20.7
45-54	22.3	22.5	21.5	21.6
55-64	19.8	20.1	17.1	16.4
65 and older	19.6	21.0	20.0	20.4
Education level of respondent				
Less than high school	10.0	9.0	10.5	14.2
High school graduate	25.6	28.3	31.4	28.2
Some college education	24.1	24.6	22.1	28.8
College graduate	40.4	38.1	36.0	28.8
Nationality of respondent:				
U.S.	85.5	90.8	88.0	84.6
Household income (\$)				
<15k	11.8	12.4	13.8	14.8
15k - <25k	10.5	10.3	10.2	11.4
25k - <35k	9.4	10.4	8.8	11.2
35k - <50k	14.0	15.2	18.1	14.8
50k - <75k	18.6	18.8	18.3	19.0
75k - <100k	14.5	14.1	13.8	11.8
100k - <150k	11.7	11.0	10.4	10.9
=>150k	9.6	7.9	6.7	7.0
Households w/ children (<18)				
	36.9	36.4	36.7	34.6
One-person households				
	23.7	24.5	35.1	27.3
Single-family unit housing				
	65.2	71.4	61.6	68.8
Owner-occupied residence				
	66.8	72.1	66.9	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.

^a The raw weight for each completion was calculated as the inverse of its respective selection probability. The selection probability was calculated as the sum of probabilities of selection via RDD and via List, less the joint probability of selection in both. The analysis weight for each completion was calculated as the raw weight divided by the number of landline telephone numbers serving the respective household. As a final step, weights were scaled so that they sum to the overall sample size, 3,300.

^b The revised weighting was: (1) designed to account for the differential selection probabilities associated with the sample design (by calculating sampling weights that are inversely proportional to selection probabilities, and scaled to sum to the sample size, 3,300), and (2) intended to bring the distributions of key demographic characteristics into conformance with national population totals (using WesVar software from Westat, in Rockville, Maryland, to 'rake' the sampling weights so that the weighted demographics matched population control values. Both individual weights and household weights, with and without raking, were calculated.

Raking involved creating two additional variables: 'rakedhhwt' and 'riskstrat'.

'Rakedhhwt' is the raking weight; it sums to the sample size, and can be used in place of the original sampling weight, 'samphhw'. 'Riskstrat' is a 2-level stratification based on risk level (1=hi-risk, 2=lo-risk); thus, LA, NYC, and DC are combined in a single stratum.

The first step was to extract Census distributions of several key demographic characteristics via the 2007 American Community Survey 1-year estimates. For each of the two risk-level strata, values were extracted for the following:

1. household income at 3 levels (up to \$35K, \$35K to \$75K, over \$75K),
2. householder race/ethnicity at 4 levels (non-hispanic white and 'other', hispanic, afamerican, asian/pacific),
3. householder age by tenure at 10 levels (separately for owners and renters: up to 35, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, over 64),
4. householder education by tenure at 4 levels (separately for owners and renters: up through high school, beyond high school),
5. single-adult household at 2 levels (yes, no), and
6. detached housing at 2 levels (yes, no).

A reading of relevant literature suggested that these six variables in combination would help mitigate the problem of sampling bias caused by cell phone only households. (Blumberg & Luke, nd; Blumberg, Luke, & Cynamon, 2006; Blumberg et al., March 11, 2009 2009; Cervantes, Brick, Alvarez-Rojas, & Jones, 2007; Keeter & Kennedy, 2006; Lee & Grant, 2008; Tucker, Brick, & Meekins, 2007).

In the second step, six corresponding variables, or “source variables”, were pulled from the sample data. Missing values were imputed for these data to create six “raking variables.”

The Census distributions and the raking variables were entered into the Westat 'WesVar' software. The software created a set of raking weights such that, when applied to the sample, weighted distributions of the raking variables match the Census distributions. These raking weights are included in a new version of the dataset.¹

Although there's an exact match between Census and raked raking variables, the match to the raked source variables is not exact because of missing values. Therefore, as a measure of how the raking performed, the percent deviation of sample proportions from respective Census values was averaged across all levels of the six source variables:

- For the unweighted sample, sample distribution values vary from Census values by 180%, on average;
- After applying the ordinary sampling weight (samphhwt), sample values varied from Census values by 18%, on average;
- After applying the raking weights (rakedhhwt), sample values varied from Census values by 2.5%, on average.

This result is overly dramatic as many of the distribution categories are relatively rare, and in these rare categories, small numeric deviations result in high percentage deviation. To reduce some of the 'noise', the two risk-level strata were combined, and recalculated, with the following results:

- For the unweighted sample, sample distribution values vary from Census values by 11.3%, on average;
- After applying the ordinary sampling weight (samphhwt), sample values varied from Census values by 16%, on average;
- After applying the raking weights (rakedhhwt), sample values varied from Census values by 1.4%, on average.

Consequently, the ordinary sampling weight looks worse than no weight; however, looking more closely at the data, samphhwt seems to distort sampling distributions for race/ethnicity, renters' education, young renters, and housing type (detached/attached). This is believed to be an effect of nonresponse. Applying samphhwt makes the sample unbiased, but only with respect to the responding population.

Table 8 shows the bases for the raking weights.

¹ A new SPSS dataset was generated, "FINAL NSDEP file and weights_rk.sav", which is equivalent to "FINAL NSDEP file and weights.sav" with 'rakedhhwt' and 'riskstrat' added.

Table 8. Basis for raking weights

Census Source	Cell#	A			B			C			D			E			F			d			e			f		
		Census	Sample not wtd	raked	Sample	not wtd	Regwt	raked	Sample	not wtd	Regwt	raked	not wtd	%	regwt	%	raked	%	Percent deviation from Census values	not wtd	regwt	raked	not wtd	%	%	%		
HH income																												
DP-3	11	2.2	8.7	2.2					9.2	2.1	2.3									3.17	0.05	0.04						
DP-3	12	2.1	8.2	2.1					8.5	2.1	2.1									3.10	0.01	0.01						
DP-3	13	2.6	13.5	2.6					12.5	3.0	2.3									3.74	0.14	0.13						
DP-3	21	32.4	24.0	32.2					23.0	31.8	30.9									0.29	0.02	0.05						
DP-3	22	31.4	21.4	31.4					22.6	30.3	32.8									0.28	0.03	0.05						
DP-3	23	29.3	24.2	29.5					24.2	30.9	29.5									0.17	0.05	0.01						
HHr race																												
B25006	11	3.0	15.6	3.0					15.5	4.0	3.0									4.10	0.32	0.01						
B25006	12	1.8	8.0	1.8					7.9	1.3	1.7									3.45	0.27	0.04						
B25006	13	1.3	4.9	1.3					4.9	1.3	1.3									2.68	0.02	0.02						
B25003I	14	0.8	1.8	0.8					1.8	0.4	0.8									1.35	0.48	0.04						
B25006	21	70.4	58.0	70.3					58.1	78.1	70.2									0.17	0.11	0.00						
B25006	22	9.2	4.8	9.2					4.9	5.8	9.3									0.47	0.37	0.01						
B25006	23	10.5	5.5	10.5					5.6	7.9	10.6									0.46	0.24	0.01						
B25003I	24	3.1	1.2	3.1					1.2	1.2	3.1									0.61	0.61	0.01						
HHr age by tenure																												
B25007	111	0.3	1.6	0.3					1.6	0.4	0.3									4.08	0.27	0.05						
B25007	112	0.7	2.9	0.7					2.9	0.6	0.7									3.23	0.13	0.02						
B25007	113	0.8	3.7	0.8					3.6	0.9	0.8									3.40	0.10	0.02						
B25007	114	0.7	3.5	0.7					3.5	0.9	0.7									4.27	0.36	0.05						
B25007	115	0.7	3.2	0.7					3.2	0.8	0.7									3.37	0.09	0.04						
B25007	101	1.1	5.5	1.1					5.4	1.1	1.1									4.11	0.04	0.04						
B25007	102	0.9	3.3	0.9					3.3	0.8	1.0									2.56	0.14	0.08						
B25007	103	0.7	2.5	0.7					2.5	0.6	0.7									2.46	0.17	0.03						
B25007	104	0.5	2.2	0.5					2.2	0.5	0.5									3.71	0.07	0.07						
B25007	105	0.5	2.1	0.5					2.0	0.5	0.5									2.79	0.05	0.05						
B25007	211	7.9	6.0	7.9					6.1	7.9	8.0									0.23	0.01	0.01						
B25007	212	12.6	9.2	12.6					9.4	12.3	12.8									0.26	0.03	0.01						
B25007	213	15.3	13.0	15.2					12.8	16.4	15.0									0.16	0.07	0.02						

NSDEP: Appendix C, November 16, 2009

Census Source	Cell#	A	B	C	D	E	F	d	e	f
		Census	Sample			Sample		Percent deviation from Census values		
		%	not wtd	raked	%	Regwt	raked	not wtd	regwt	raked
B25007	214	12.7	11.6	12.7	11.8	15.6	12.9	0.07	0.23	0.01
B25007	215	15.4	12.2	15.4	12.0	16.3	15.0	0.22	0.06	0.03
B25007	201	11.4	6.3	11.5	6.2	8.5	11.4	0.46	0.25	0.00
B25007	202	6.0	3.4	6.1	3.4	4.7	6.2	0.44	0.22	0.03
B25007	203	4.9	3.3	4.9	3.4	4.6	5.0	0.30	0.05	0.03
B25007	204	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.3	3.1	3.1	0.23	0.04	0.04
B25007	205	3.8	2.4	3.8	2.4	3.5	3.9	0.37	0.08	0.02
HHr educ by tenure										
B25013	110	1.0	2.7	1.0	2.7	0.6	1.0	1.78	0.38	0.03
B25013	111	2.2	12.2	2.2	12.2	2.9	2.2	4.44	0.29	0.02
B25013	100	1.7	6.9	1.7	6.9	1.5	1.7	3.05	0.12	0.00
B25013	101	2.0	8.6	2.0	8.5	2.1	2.0	3.25	0.05	0.00
B25013	210	24.8	16.6	24.7	16.6	22.4	24.6	0.33	0.10	0.01
B25013	211	39.2	35.3	39.0	35.4	46.2	39.1	0.10	0.18	0.00
B25013	200	14.5	9.4	14.6	9.3	12.8	14.5	0.36	0.11	0.00
B25013	201	14.6	8.3	14.8	8.3	11.5	14.8	0.43	0.21	0.01
#Adults in HH										
B11001	11	3.6	9.6	3.6	9.6	2.5	3.5	1.70	0.30	0.02
B11001	10	3.4	20.8	3.4	20.8	4.6	3.4	5.19	0.37	0.01
B11001	21	40.8	19.4	41.0	19.4	27.3	41.0	0.53	0.33	0.00
B11001	20	52.2	50.2	52.1	50.2	65.6	52.1	0.04	0.26	0.00
HU structure										
B25024	11	2.3	13.5	2.3	13.5	3.2	2.3	4.97	0.42	0.02
B25024	10	4.7	16.8	4.6	16.8	4.0	4.6	2.61	0.14	0.01
B25024	21	59.4	51.7	59.4	51.7	68.2	59.4	0.13	0.15	0.00
B25024	20	33.7	17.9	33.7	17.9	24.7	33.7	0.47	0.27	0.00
								90.13	8.85	1.25
								average %deviation:	180.3%	17.7%
										2.5%

PERFORMANCE OF PERSON RAKING:

All data from 2007 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, extracted from US Census website; "Source" variables are from the dataset "FINAL NSDEP file and weights.sav"; "Raking" variables equal the "source" variables with missing values imputed; for person-variables such as age and education, census data are for householders.

Census Source	Cell#	A	B	C	D	E	F	d	e	f
		Census	Sample not wtd	Sample raked	not wtd	Sample Regwt	raked	not wtd	regwt	raked
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

DISTRIBUTIONS FOR RAKING VARIABLES:

Column A shows distribution for 2007 Census; column B is unweighted sample distribution; column C is sample distribution after raking.

DISTRIBUTIONS FOR SOURCE VARIABLES (non-missing data):

Column D is unweighted sample distribution; column E is sample distribution with ordinary sampling weight; column F is sample distributions after raking; Columns d, e, and f show %deviation from Census for D, E, and F, respectively.

KEY TO CELL #'S:

1st digit of cell# refers to stratum; Remaining digits as follows:

HH income	HHr race	HHr age by tenure	HHr educ by tenure	#Adults in HH	HU structure					
- 35K	nhw,oth er hisp afamer asian	1 2 3 4	<35 35-44 45-54 55-64 >64	own 11 12 13 14 15 rent 01 02 03 04 05	thru HS > HS	own 10 11 rent 00 01	1 adult >1 adult	1 0	detached attached	1 0
35-75K										
75K -										

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Public Response to Terrorism

**Findings from
The National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness**

November 12, 2008

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Public Response to Terrorism

Findings from The National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness

(<http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/issr/da/earthquake/erthqkstudies.index.htm>)

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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

- 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 Miletic, 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. Miletic 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 Sample¹

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 Analysis²

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.

² For a more complete description of the sampling procedure refer to: Wood, Kano, Milet & 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)?

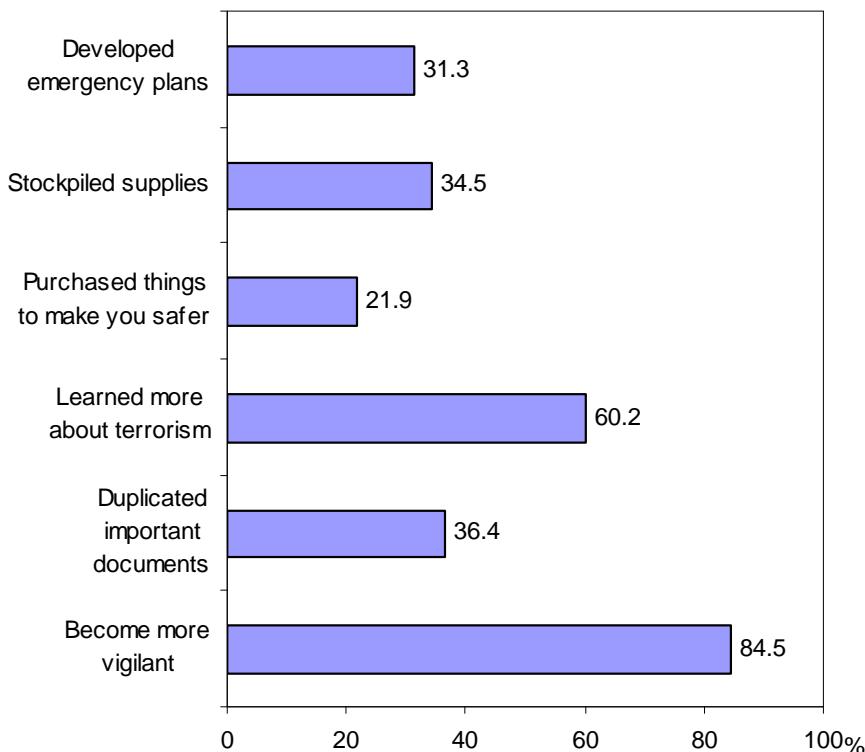


Figure 1. Preparedness Actions Done for Any Reason

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)?

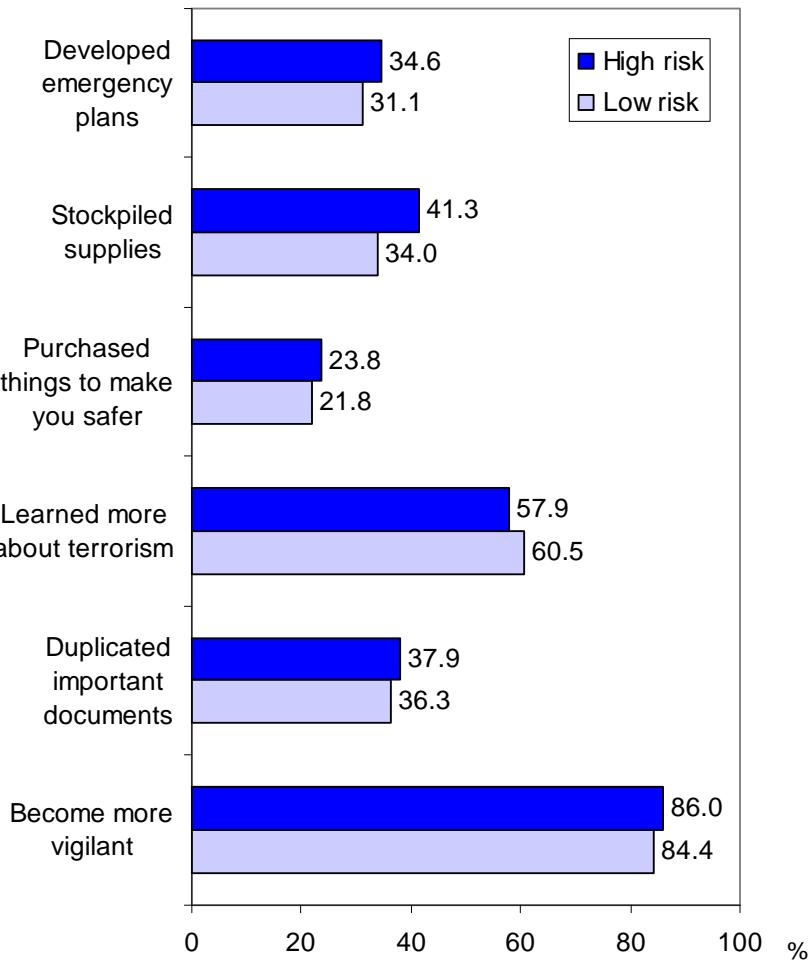


Figure 2. Preparedness Actions Done for Any Reason by High/Low Risk

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)?

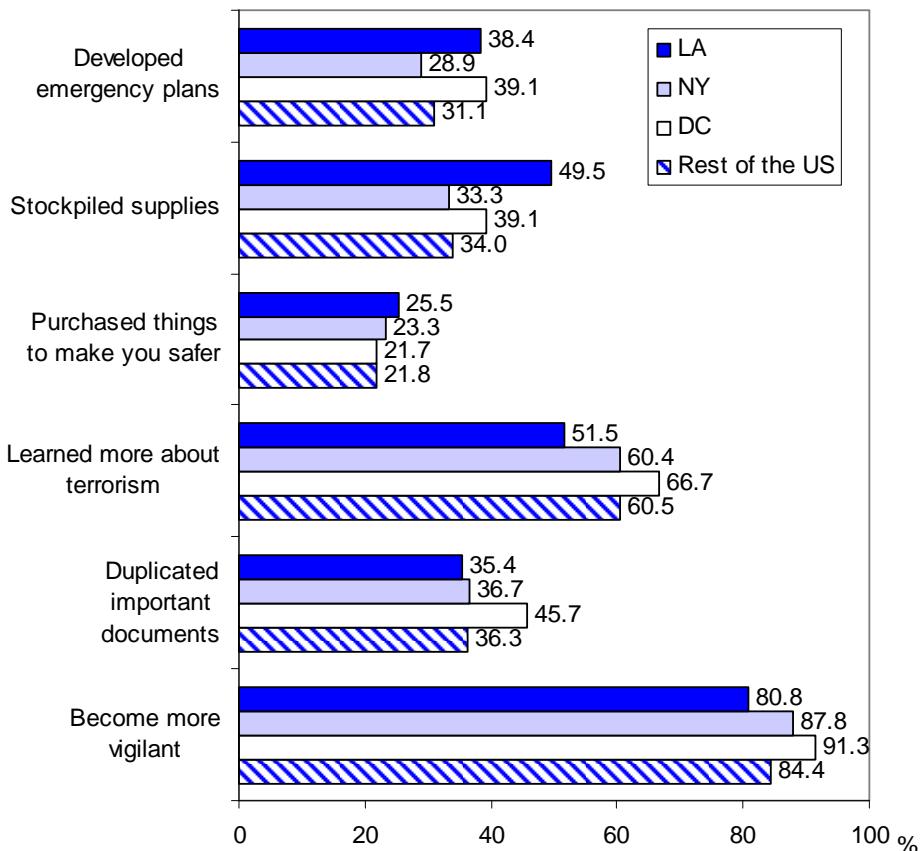


Figure 3. Preparedness Actions Done for Any Reason by Geographic Area

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.

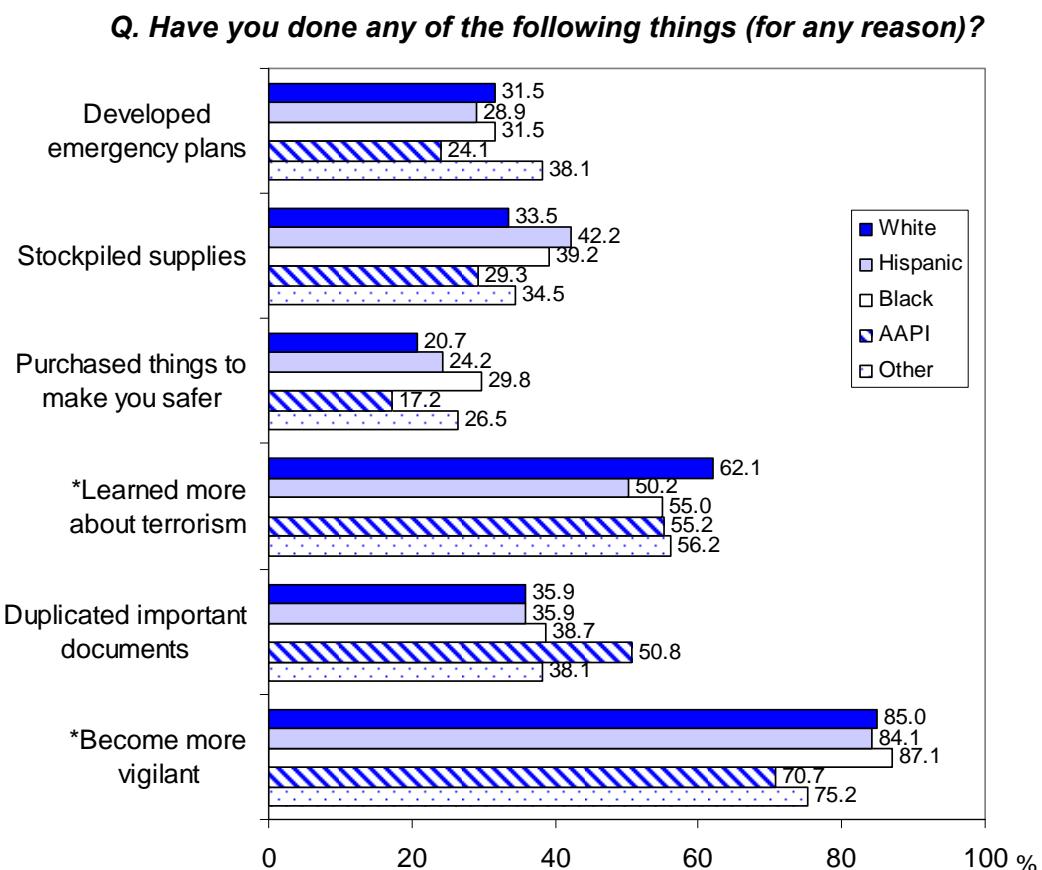


Figure 4. Preparedness Actions Done for Any Reason by Racial/Ethnic Group

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?

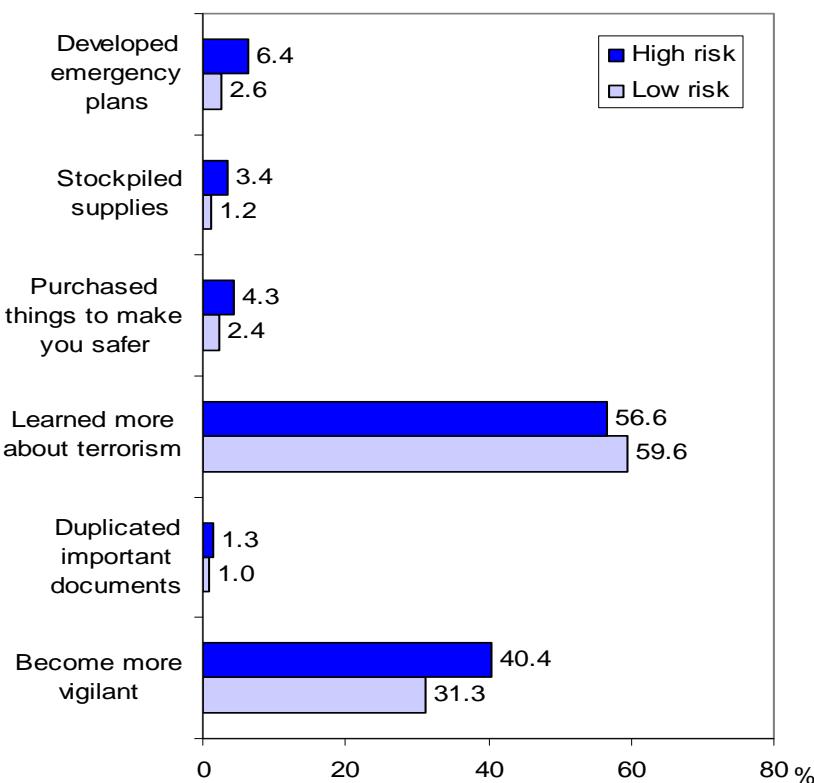


Figure 5. Preparedness Actions Done for Terrorism Only by High/Low Risk

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?

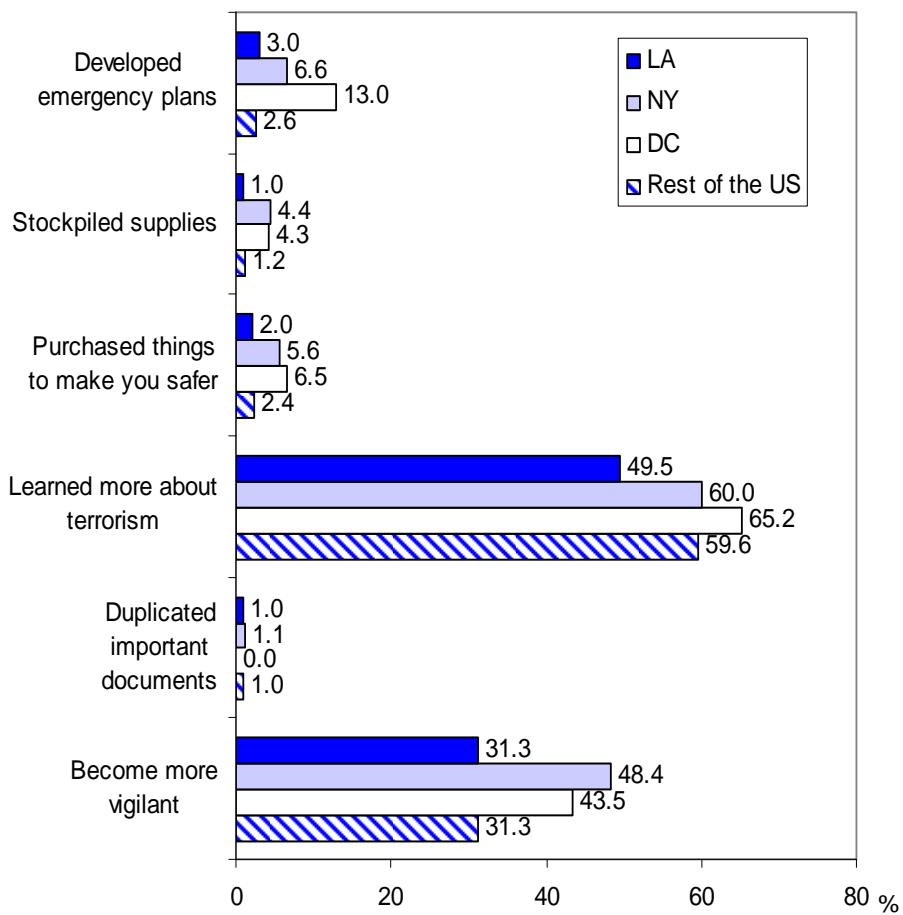


Figure 6. Preparedness Actions Done for Terrorism Only by Geographic Area

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?

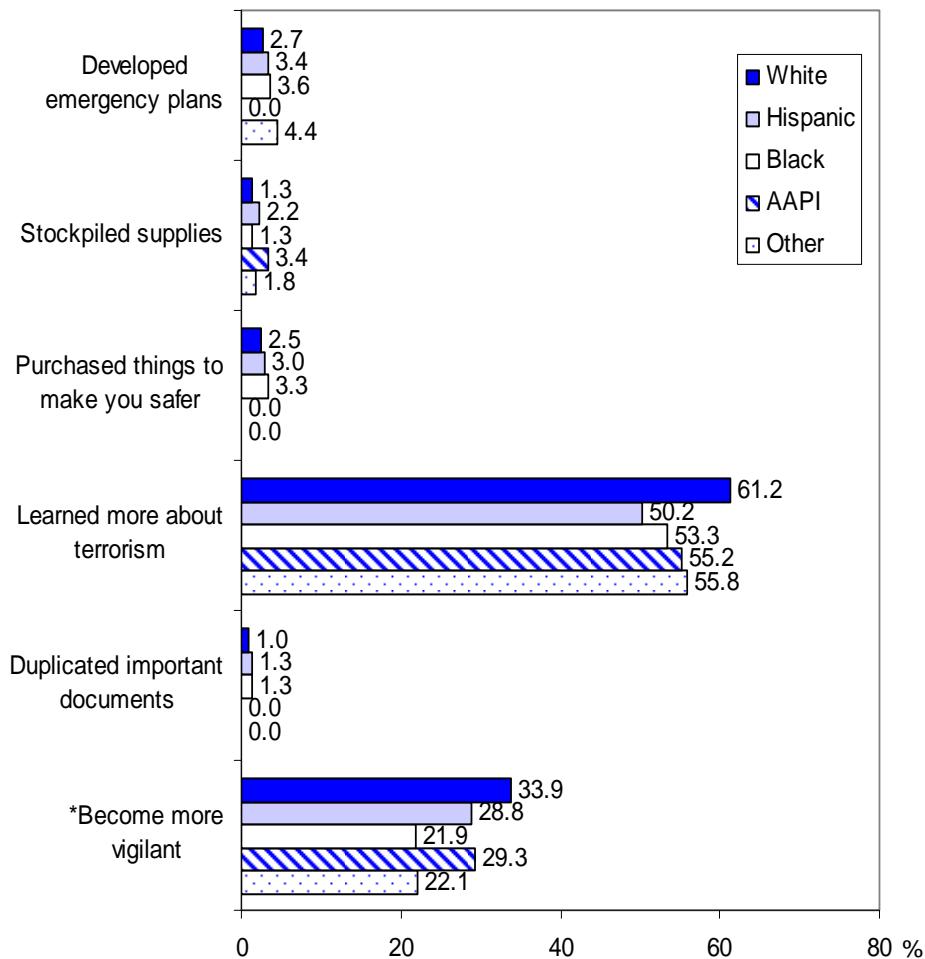


Figure 7. Preparedness Actions Done for Terrorism Only by Racial/Ethnic Group

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)?

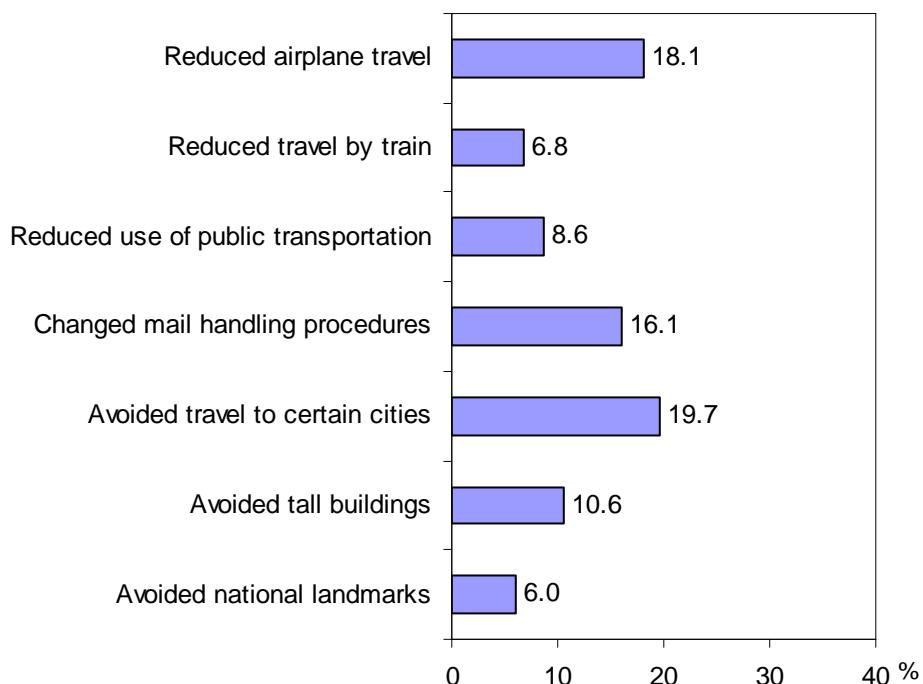


Figure 8. Avoidance Actions Done for Any Reason

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)?

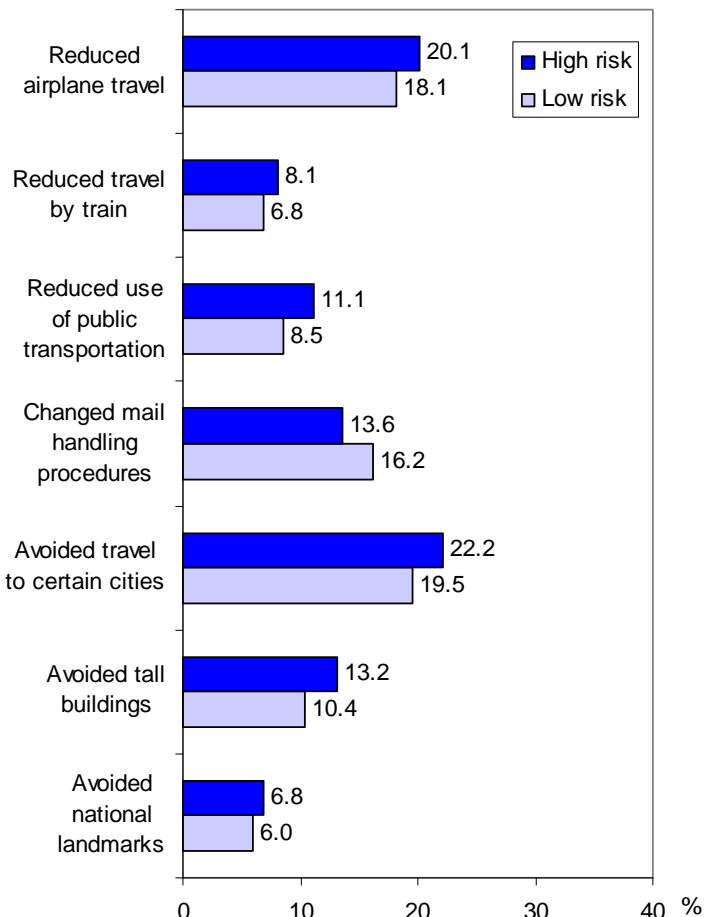


Figure 9. Avoidance Actions Done for Any Reason by High/Low Risk

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)?

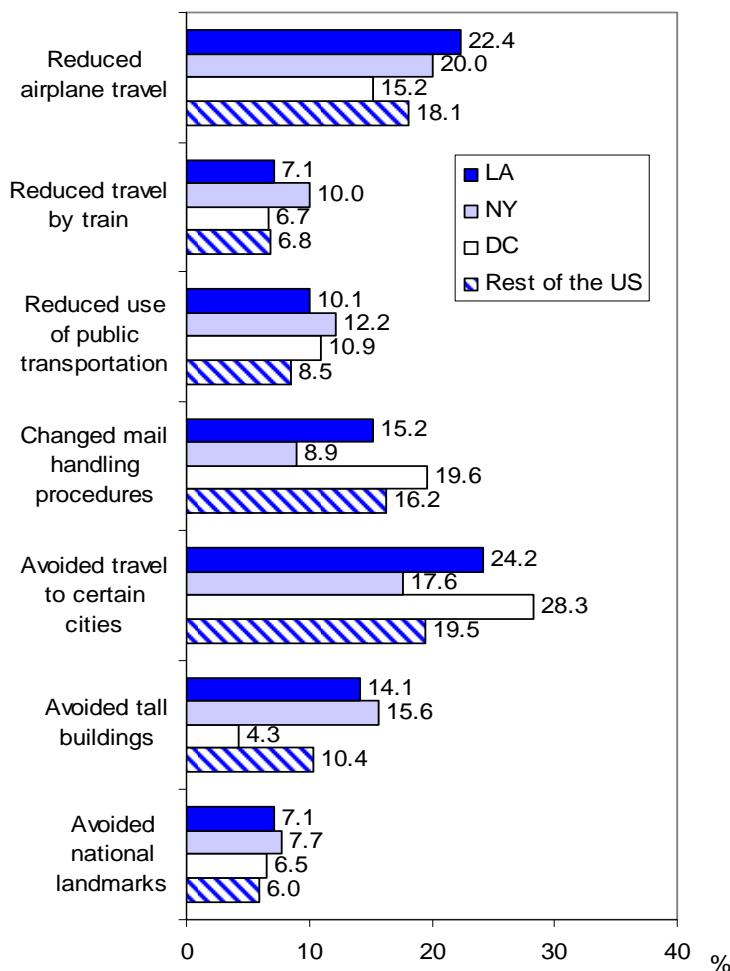


Figure 10. Avoidance Actions Done for Any Reason by Geographic Area

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)?

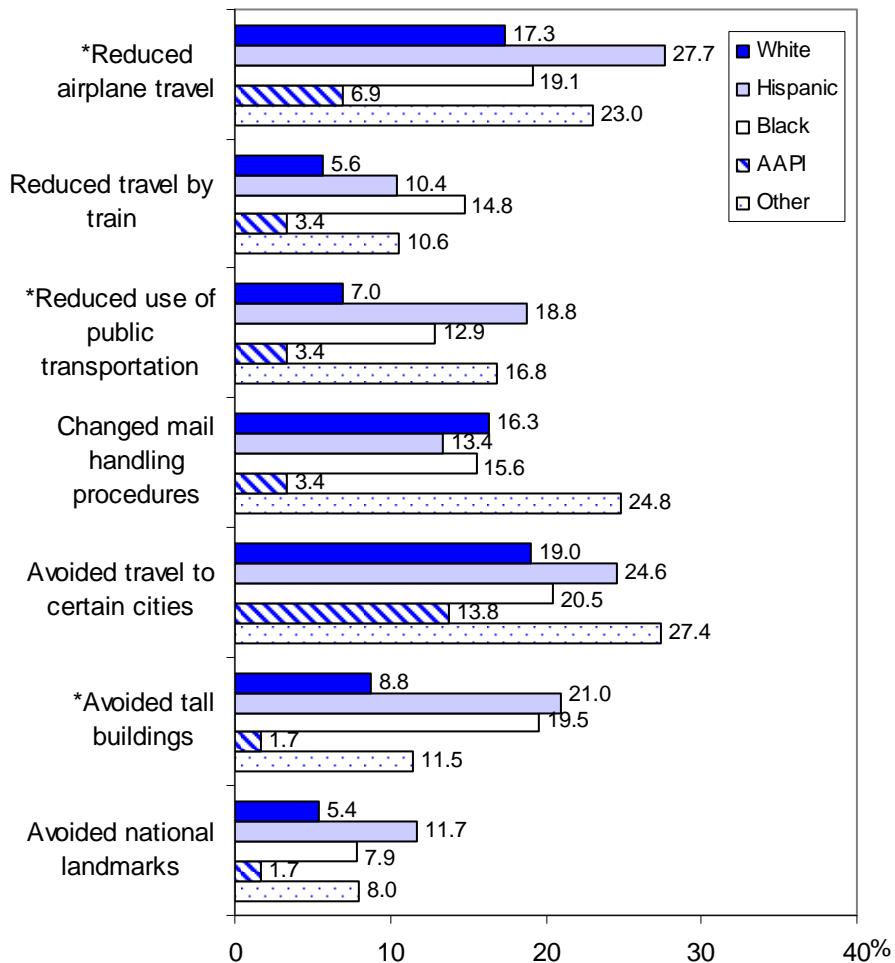


Figure 11. Avoidance Actions Done for Any Reason by Racial/Ethnic Group

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?

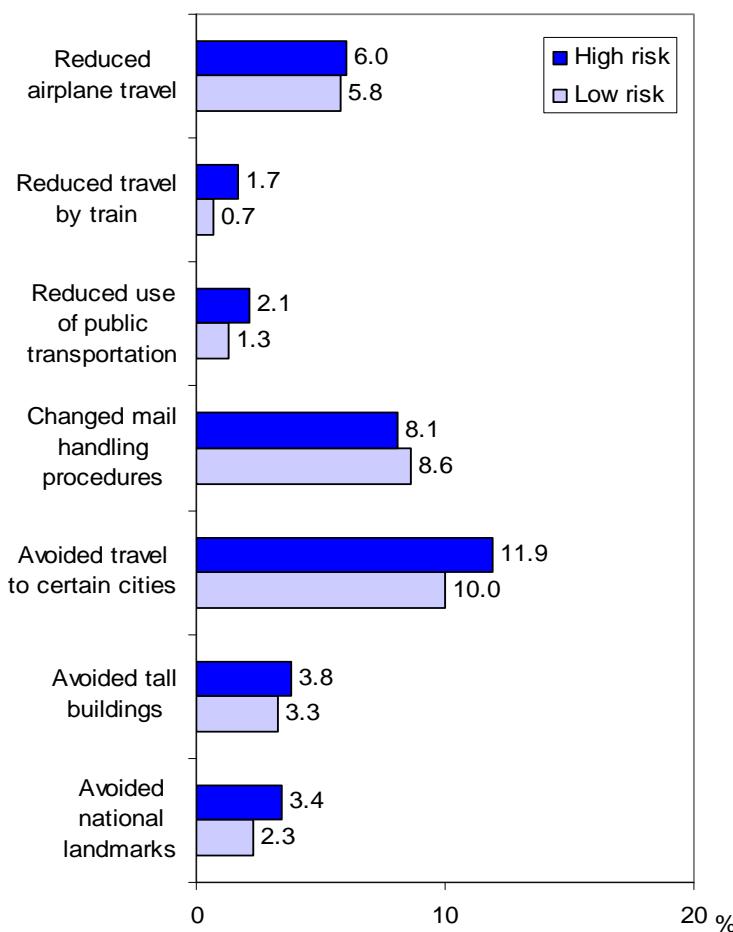


Figure 12. Avoidance Actions Done for Terrorism Only by High/Low Risk

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?

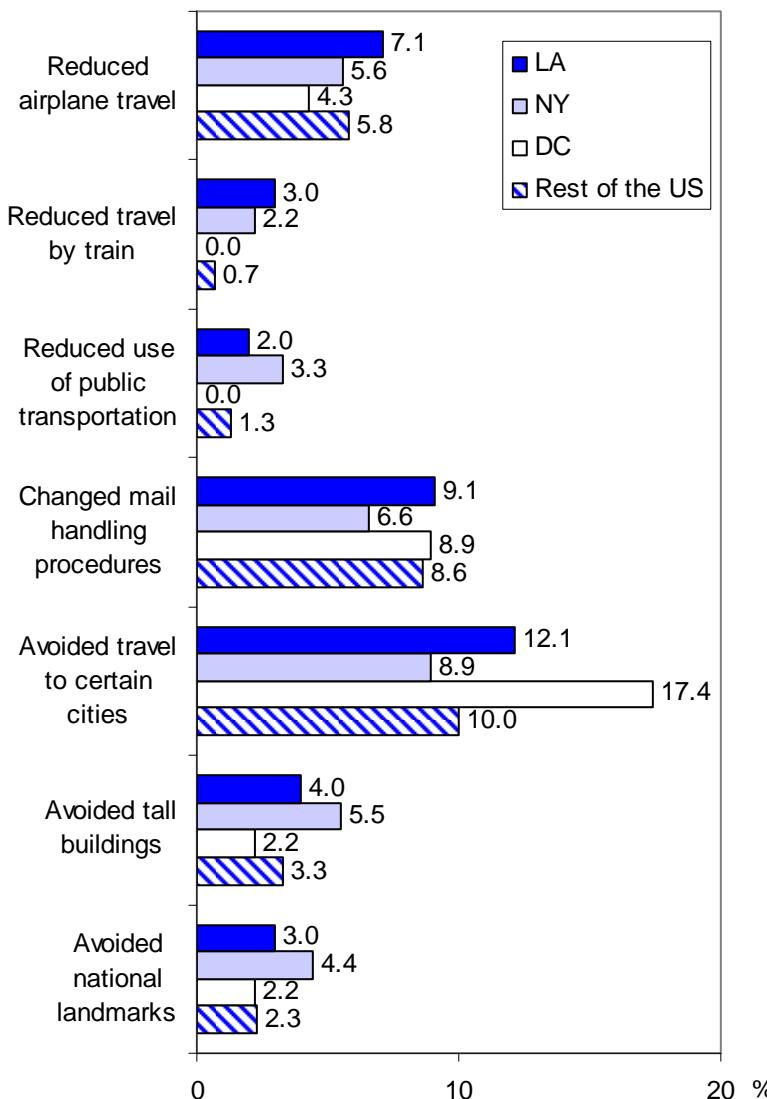


Figure 13. Avoidance Actions Done for Terrorism Only by Geographic Area

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?

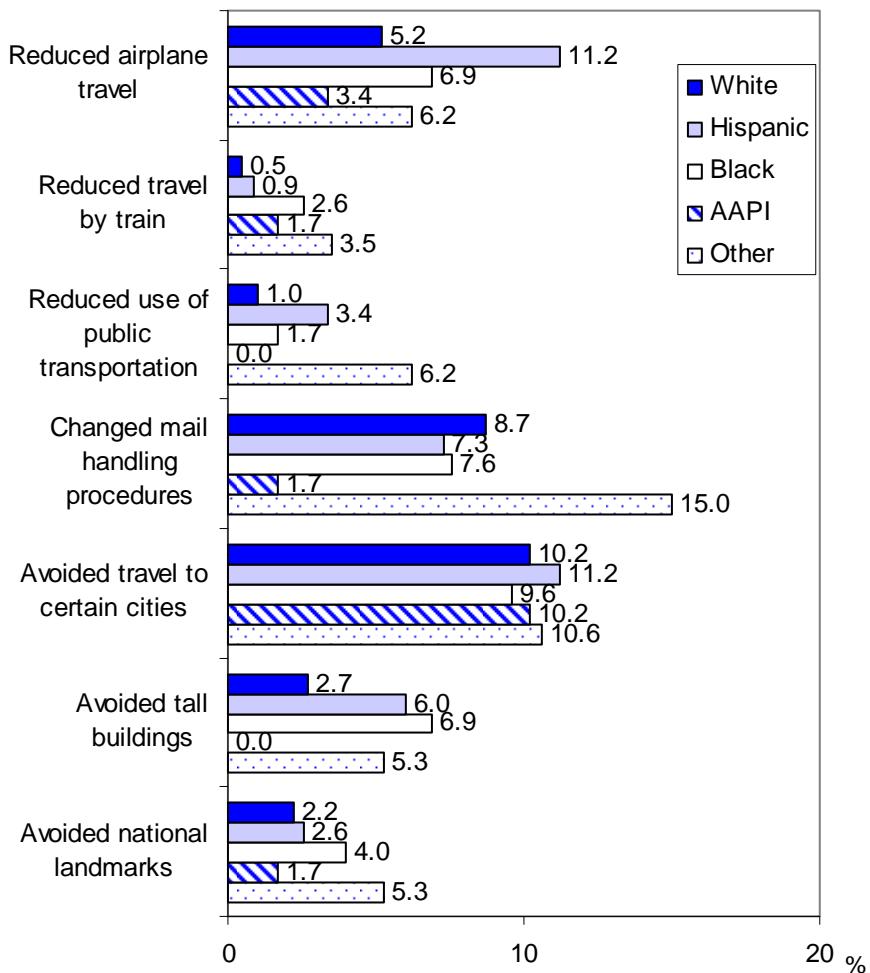


Figure 14. Avoidance Actions Done for Terrorism Only by Racial/Ethnic Group

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?

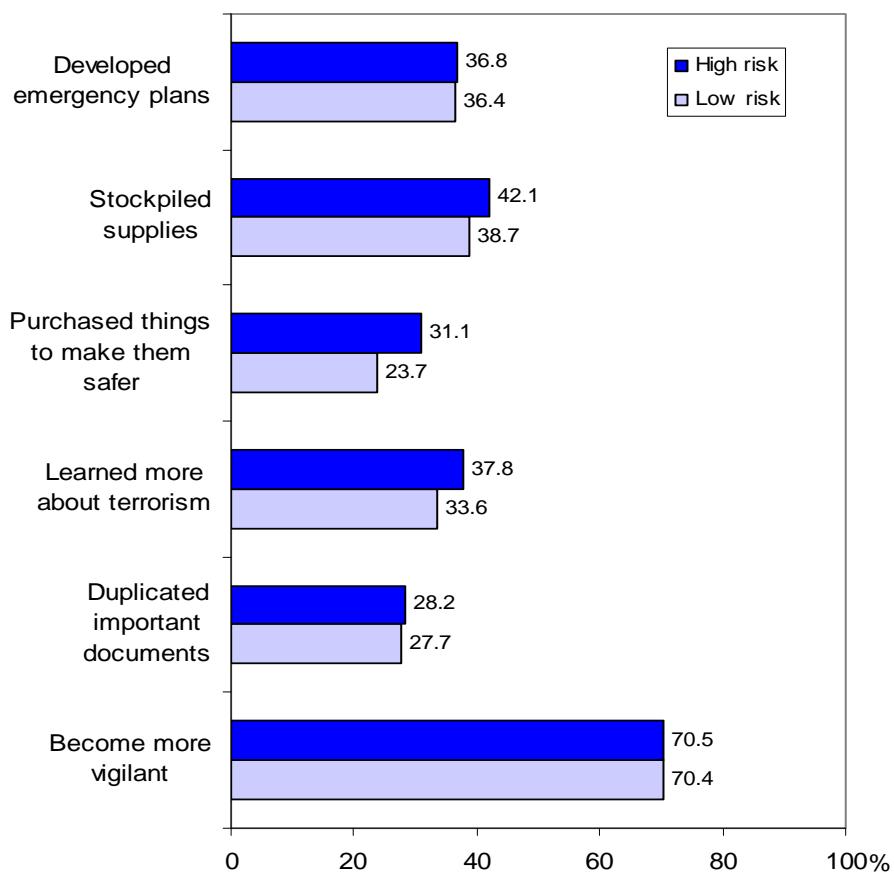


Figure 15. Observation of Preparedness Cues by High/Low Risk

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?

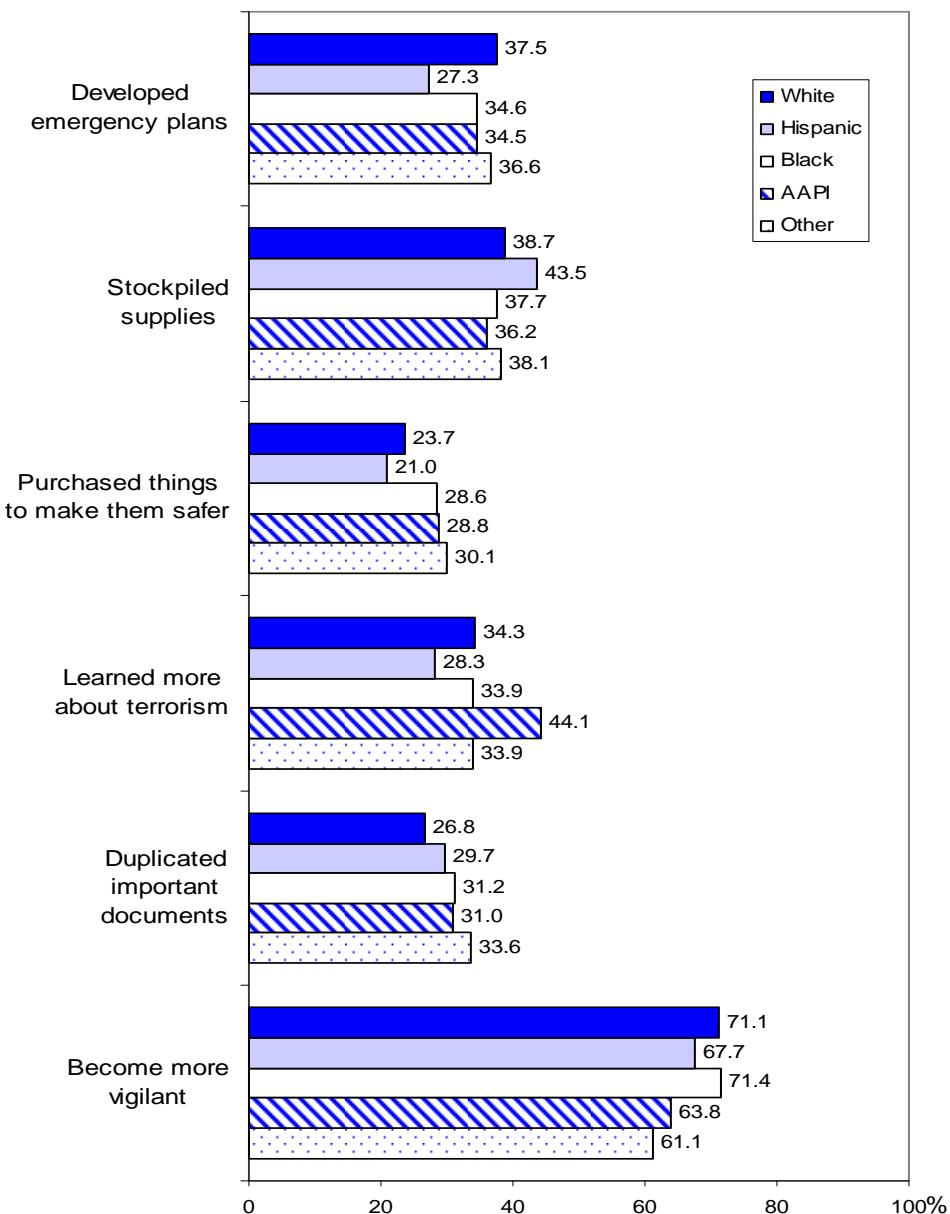


Figure 16. Observation of Preparedness Cues by Racial/Ethnic Group

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?

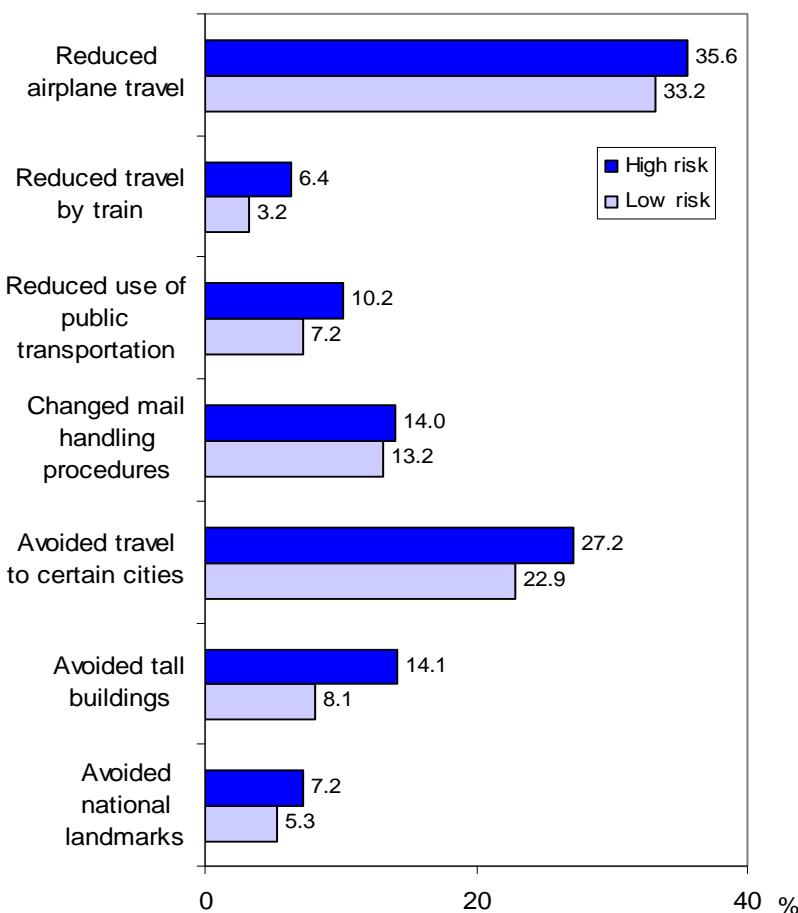


Figure 17. Observation of Avoidance Cues by High/Low Risk

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?

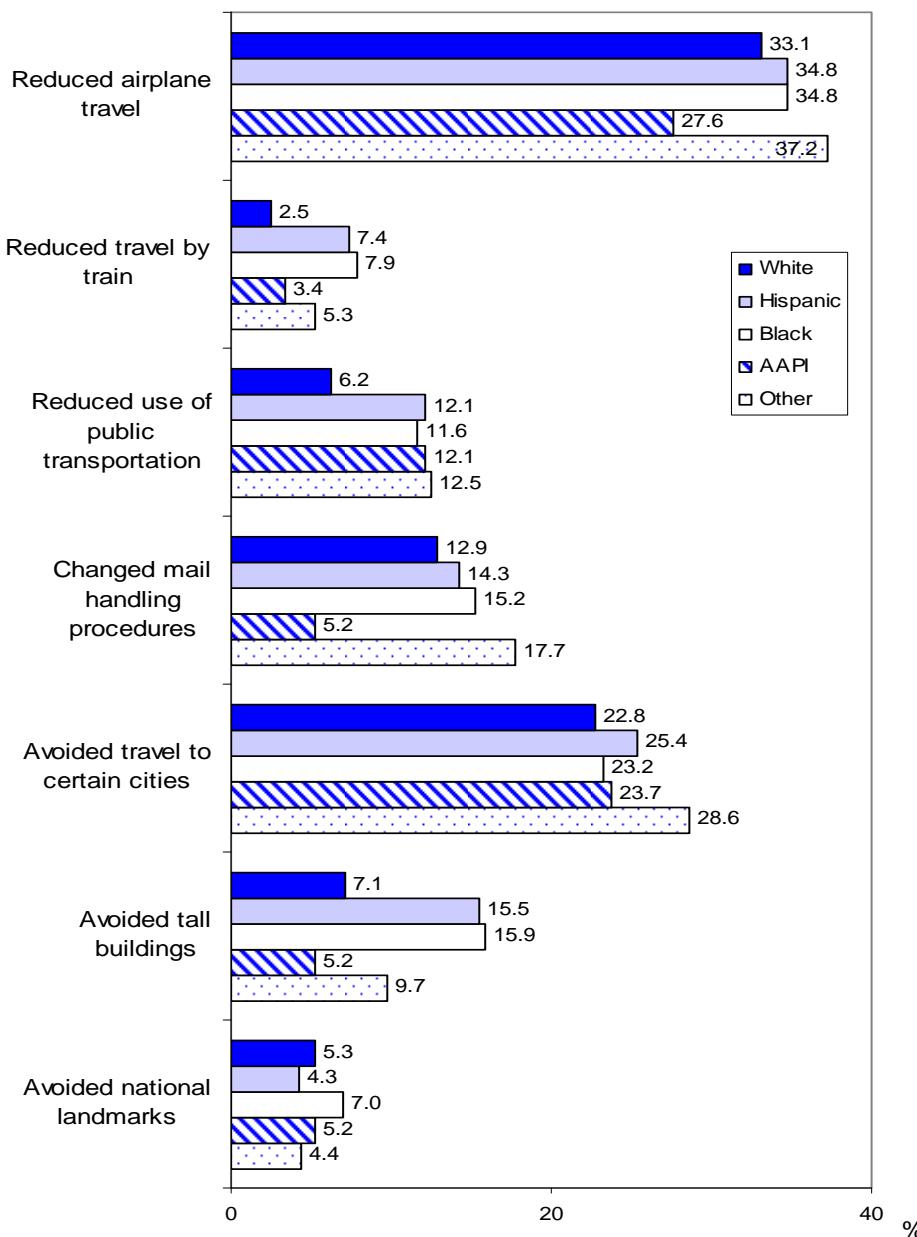


Figure 18. Observation of Avoidance Cues by Racial/Ethnic Group

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?

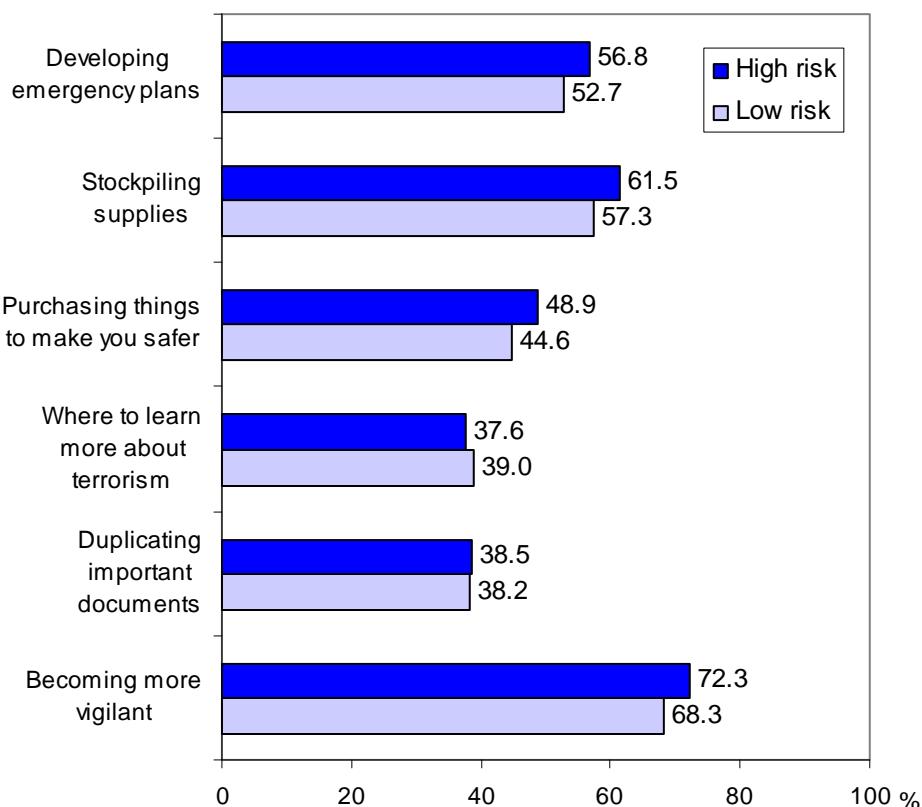


Figure 19. Type of Preparedness Information Received by High/Low Risk

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?

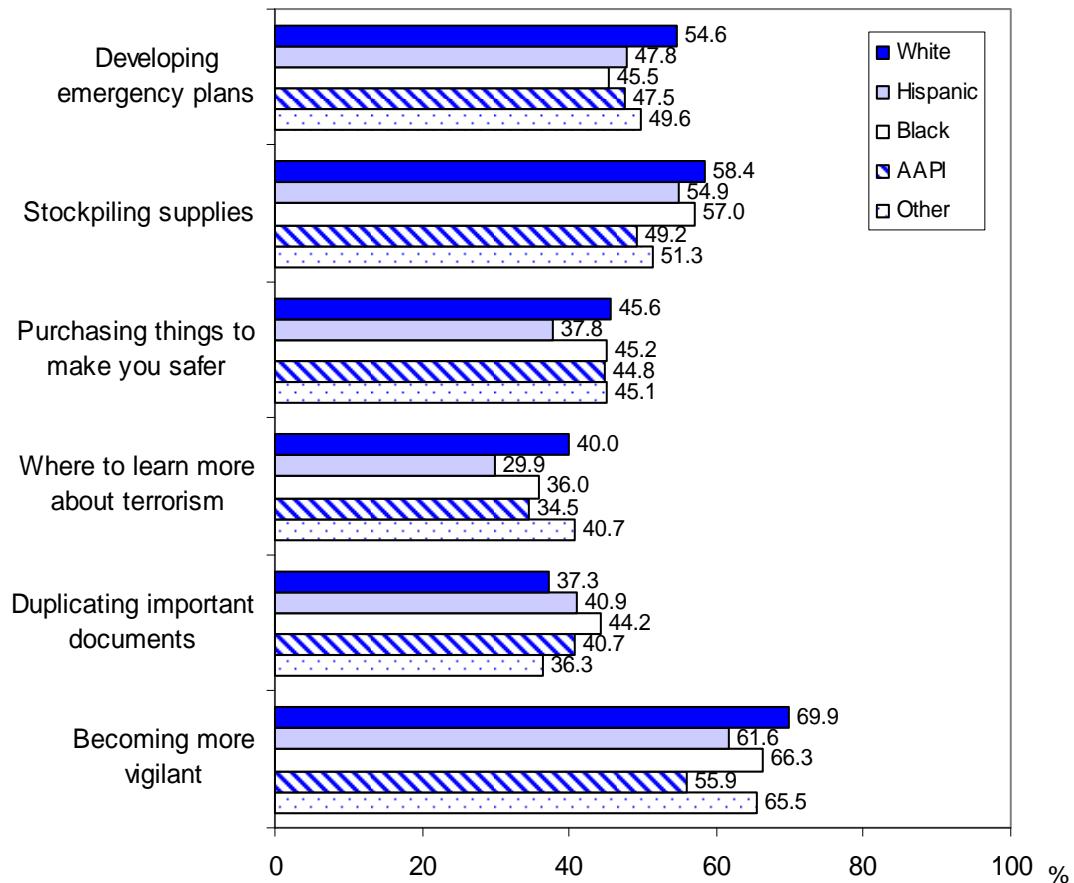


Figure 20. Type of Preparedness Information Received by Racial/Ethnic Group

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?

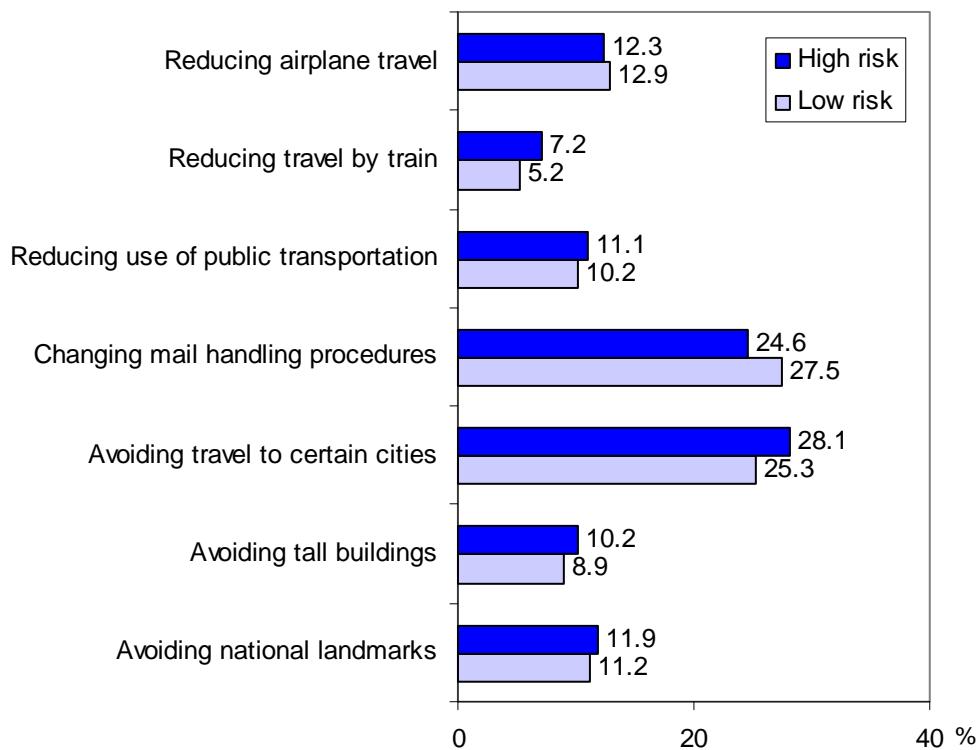


Figure 21. Type of Avoidance Information Received by High/Low Risk

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?

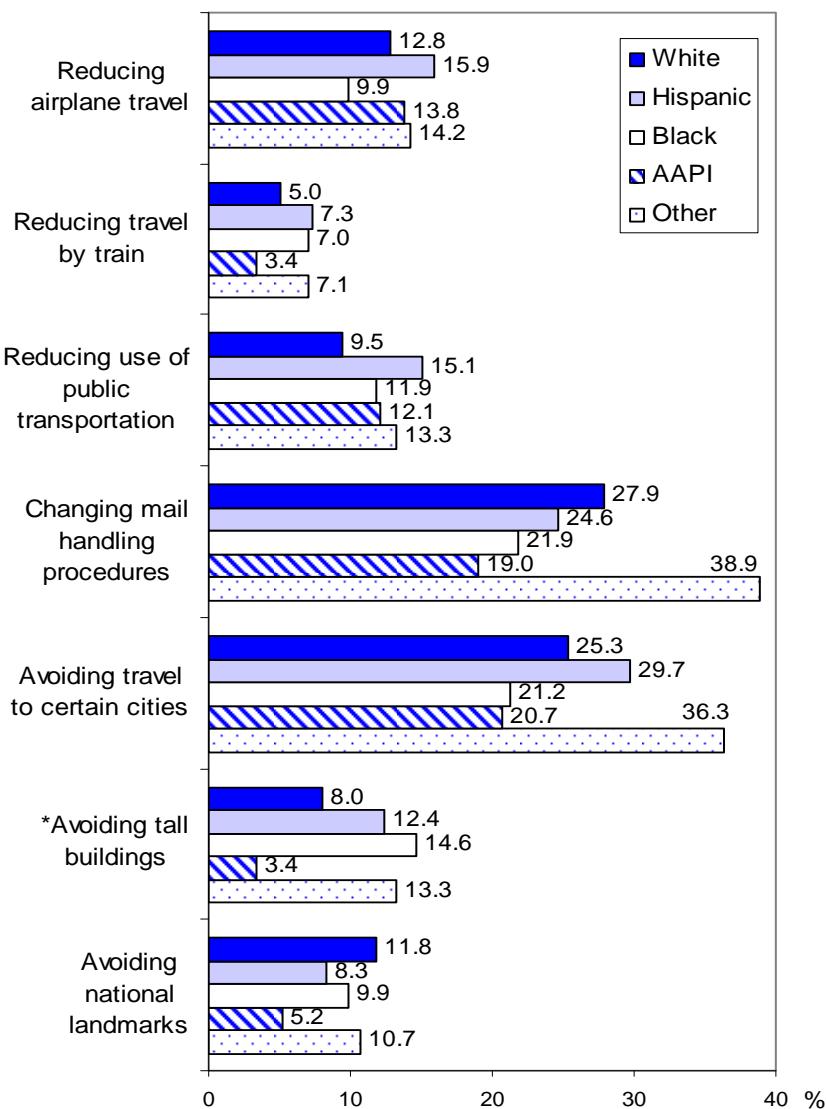


Figure 22. Type of Avoidance Information Received by Racial/Ethnic Group

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?

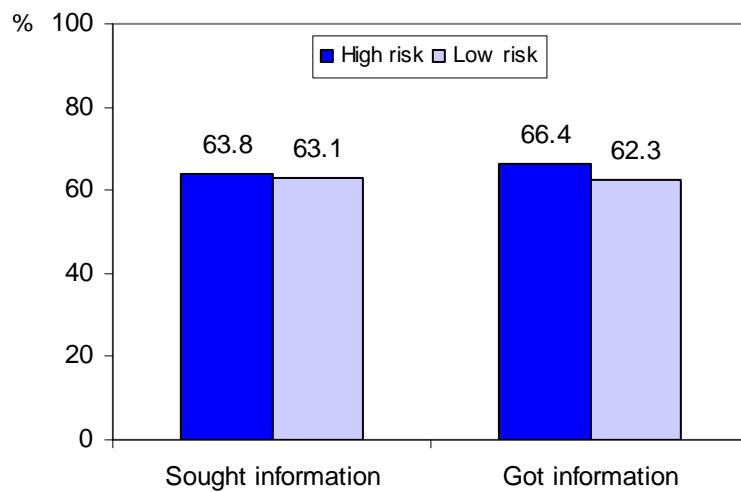


Figure 23. Information Sought and Acquired by High/Low Risk

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?

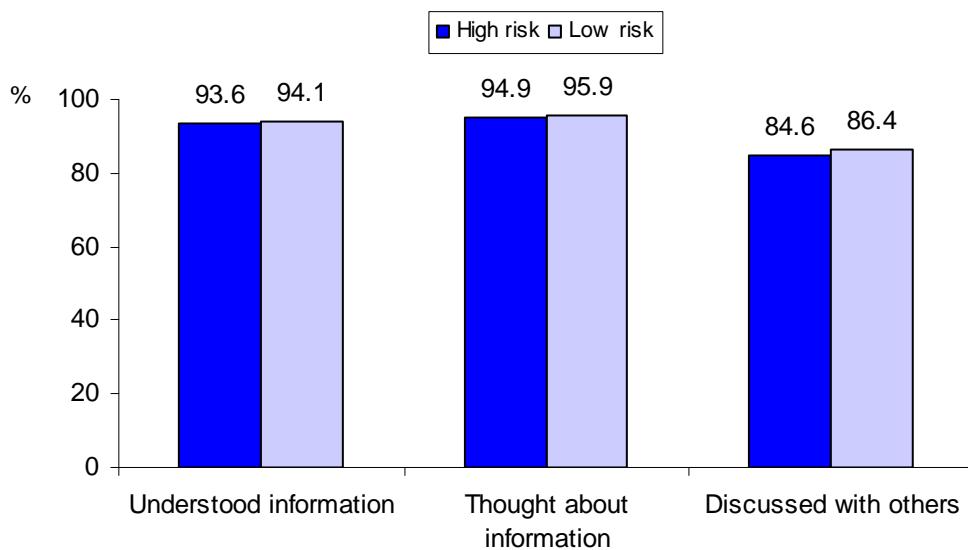


Figure 24. Information Milling by High/Low Risk

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 actively looked for information about terrorism since September 11th, 2001?

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

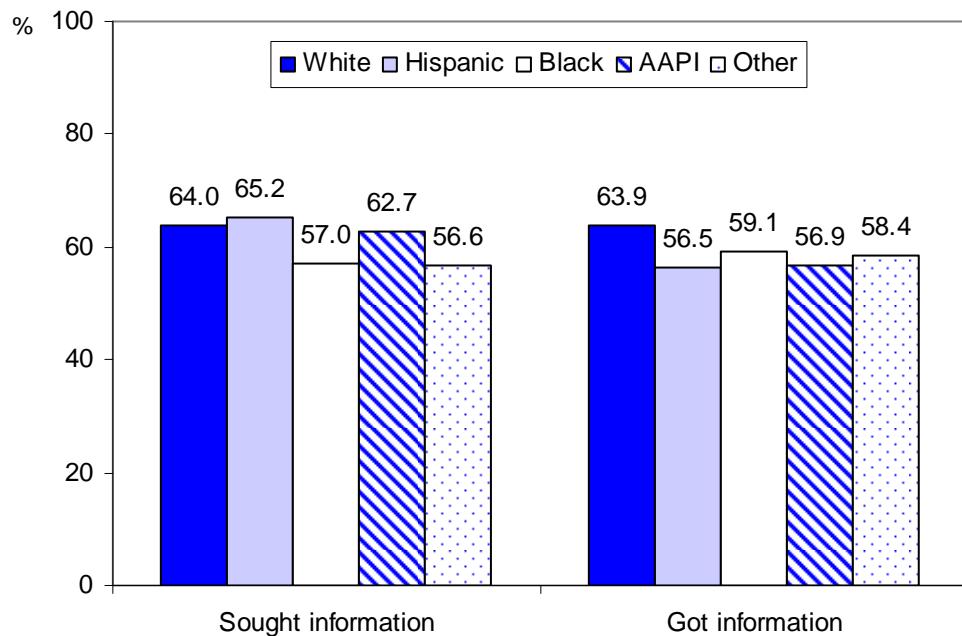


Figure 25. Information Sought and Acquired by Racial/Ethnic Group

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 (86.8%), 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?

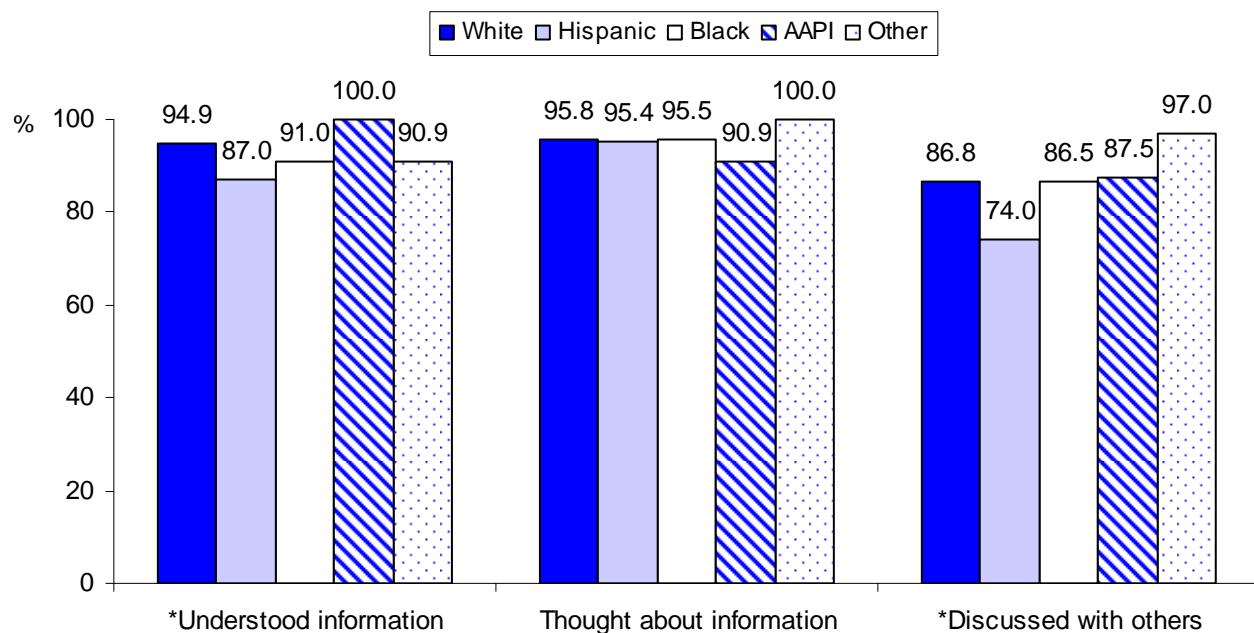


Figure 26. Information Milling by Racial/Ethnic Group

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?

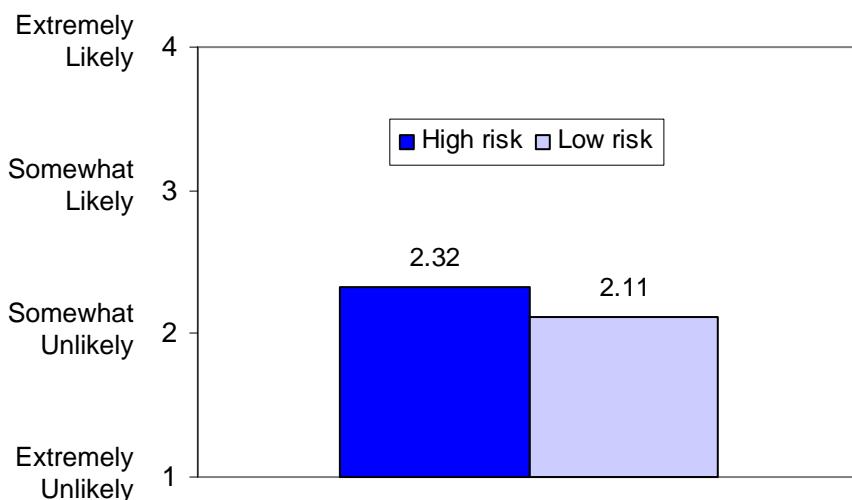


Figure 27. Intention to Take Further Actions by High/Low Risk

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?

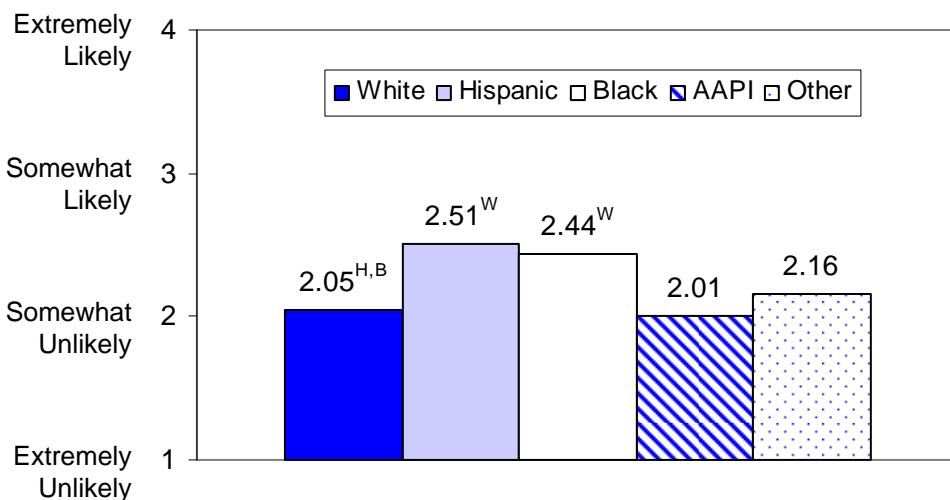


Figure 28. Intention to Take Further Actions by Racial/Ethnic Group

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?

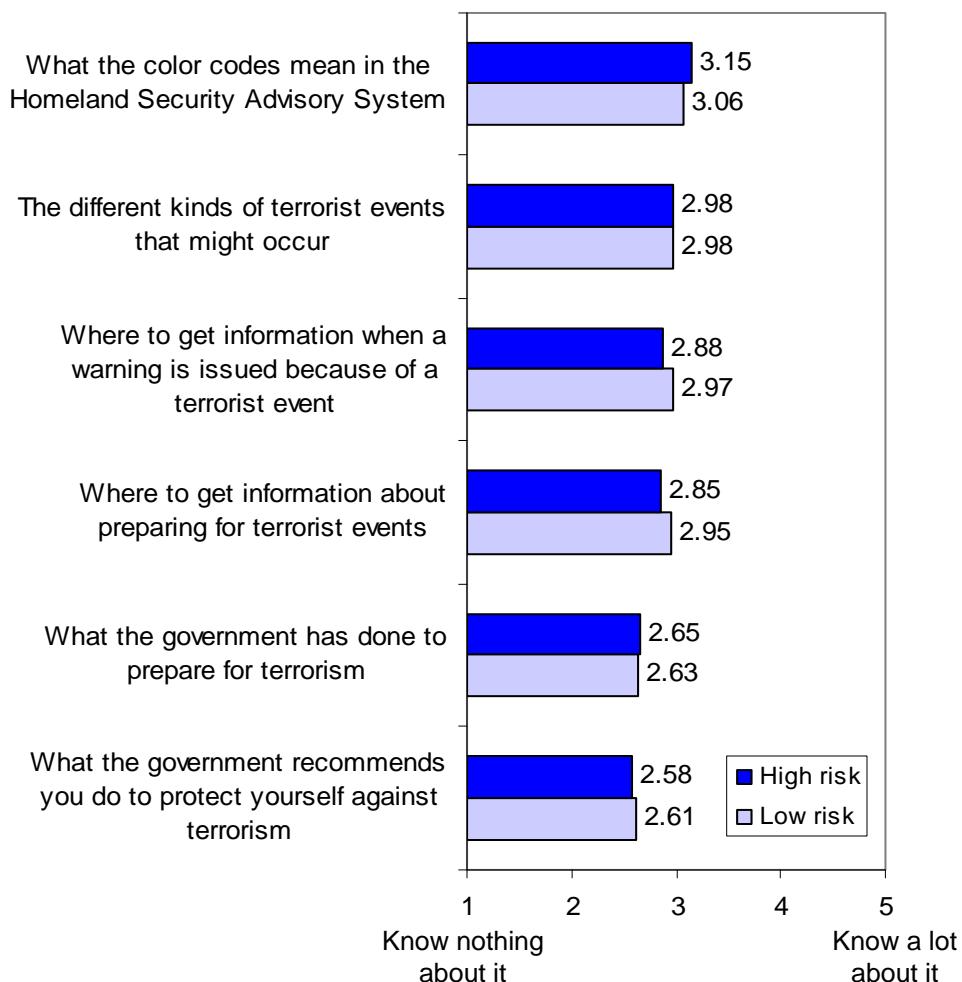


Figure 29. Terrorism-Related Knowledge by High/Low Risk (A)

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?

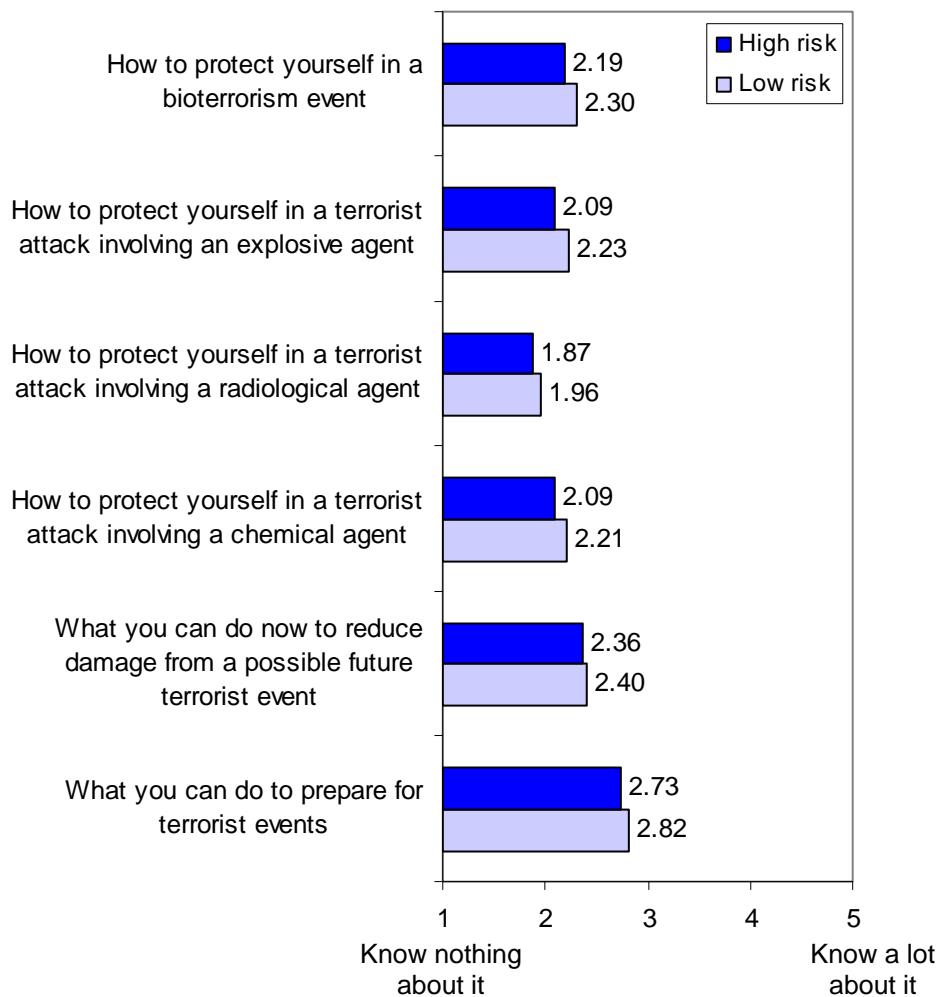


Figure 30. Terrorism-Related Knowledge by High/Low Risk (B)

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?

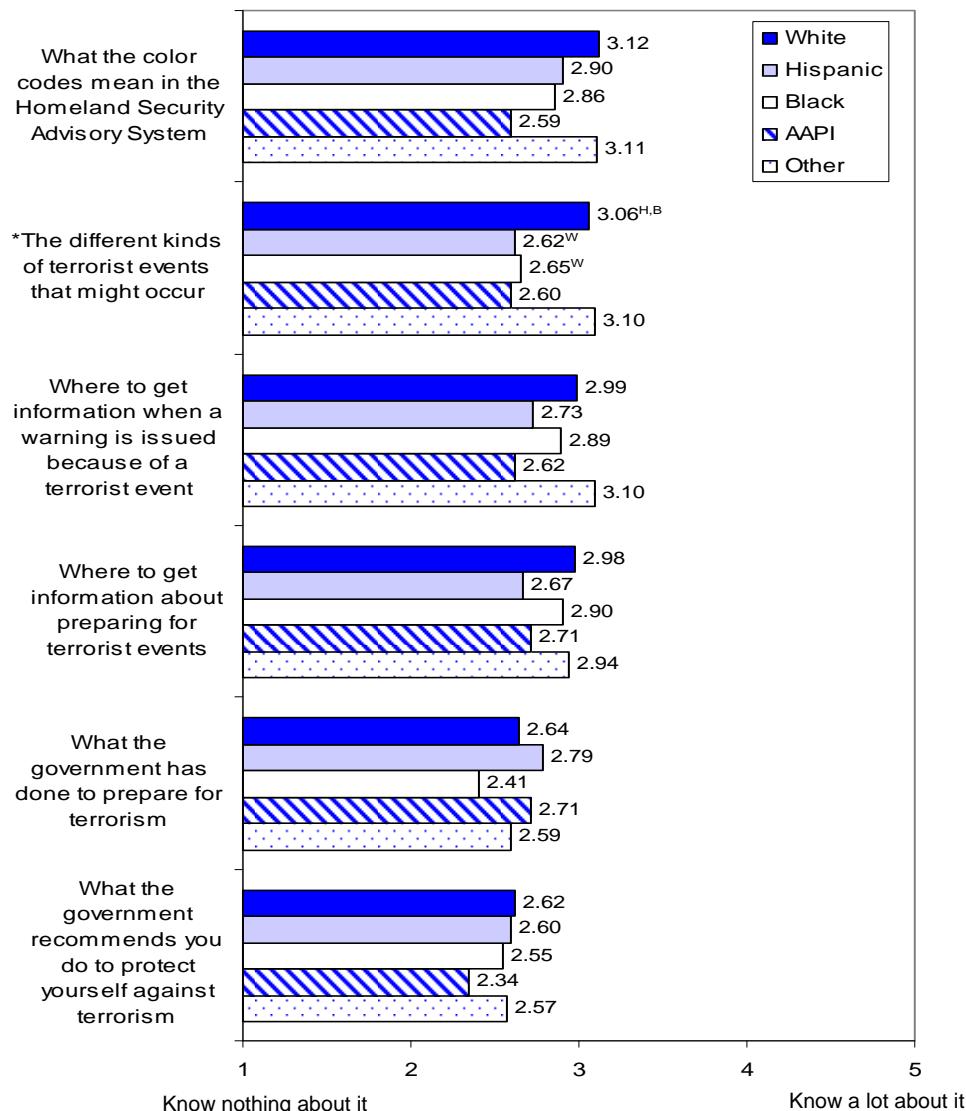


Figure 31. Terrorism-Related Knowledge by Racial/Ethnic Group (A)

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?

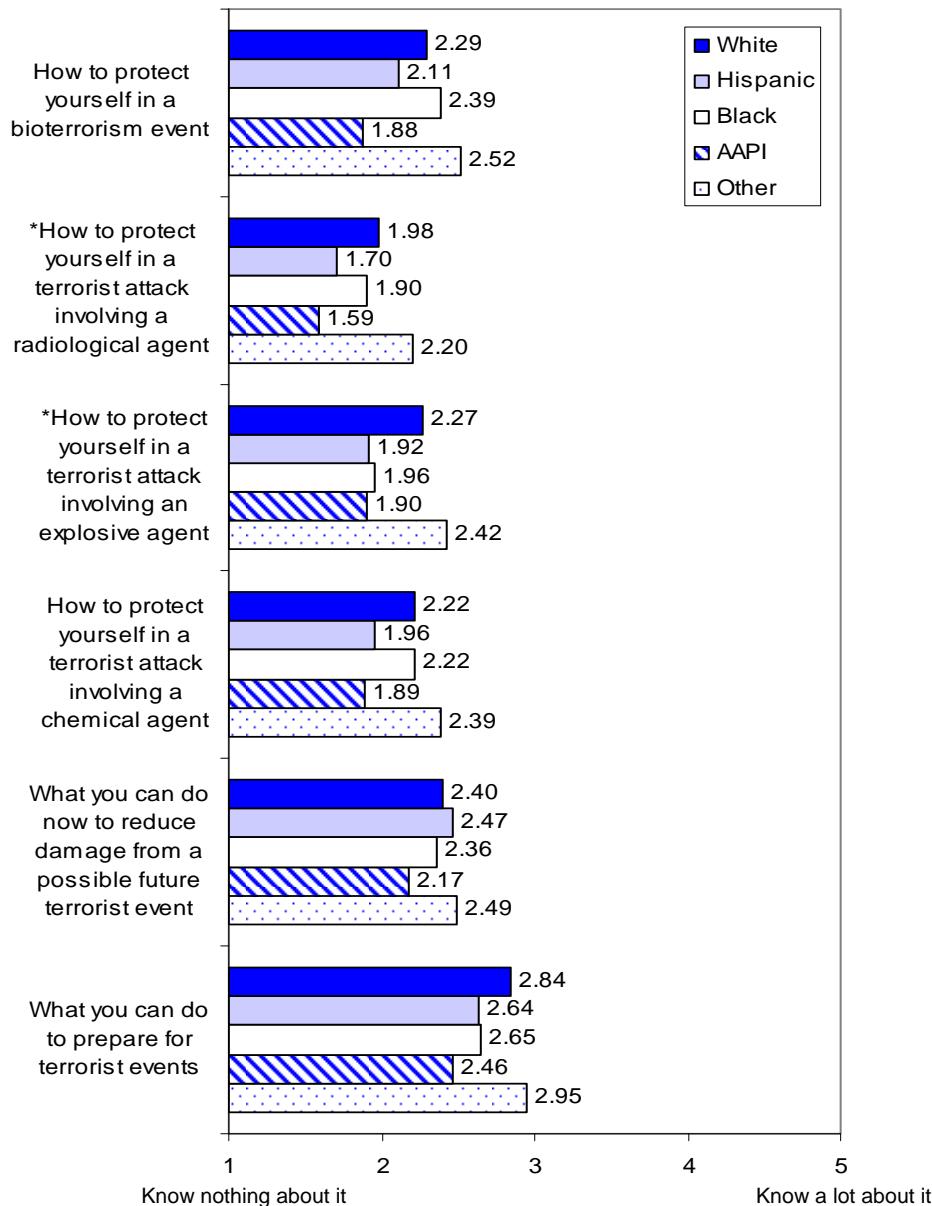


Figure 32. Terrorism-Related Knowledge by Racial/Ethnic Group (B)

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?

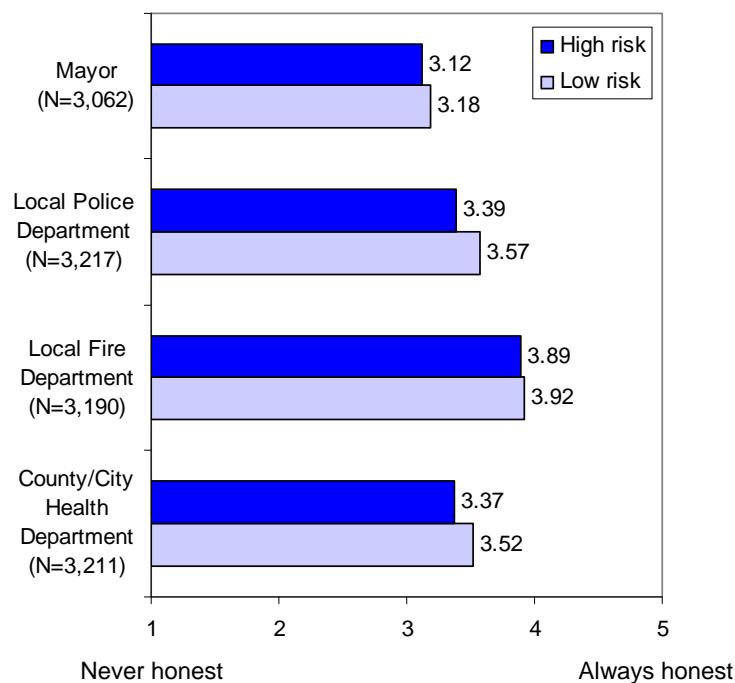


Figure 33. Perceived Honesty of Local Government Officials/Agencies by High/Low Risk

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 honest with the public would you say the following state government officials and agencies are about terrorism?

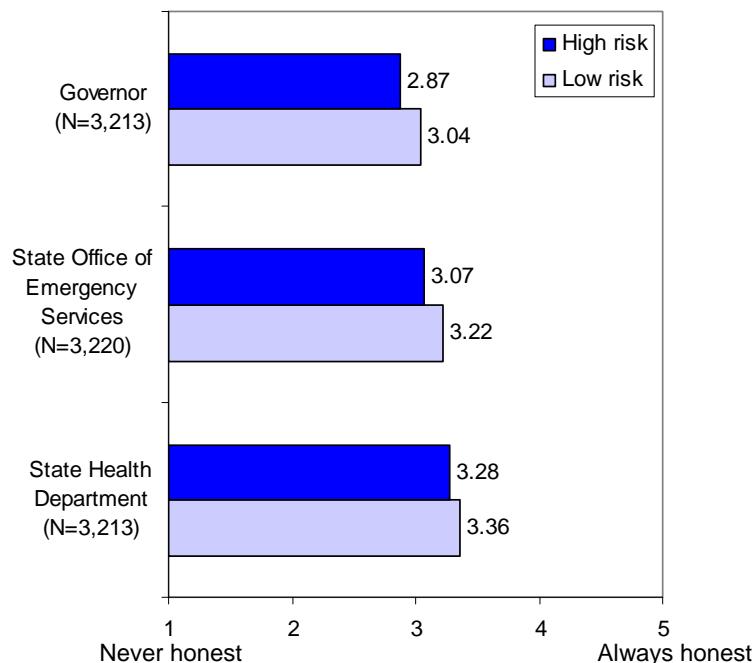


Figure 34. Perceived Honesty of State Government Officials/Agencies by High/Low Risk

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 honest with the public would you say the following federal government officials and agencies are about terrorism?

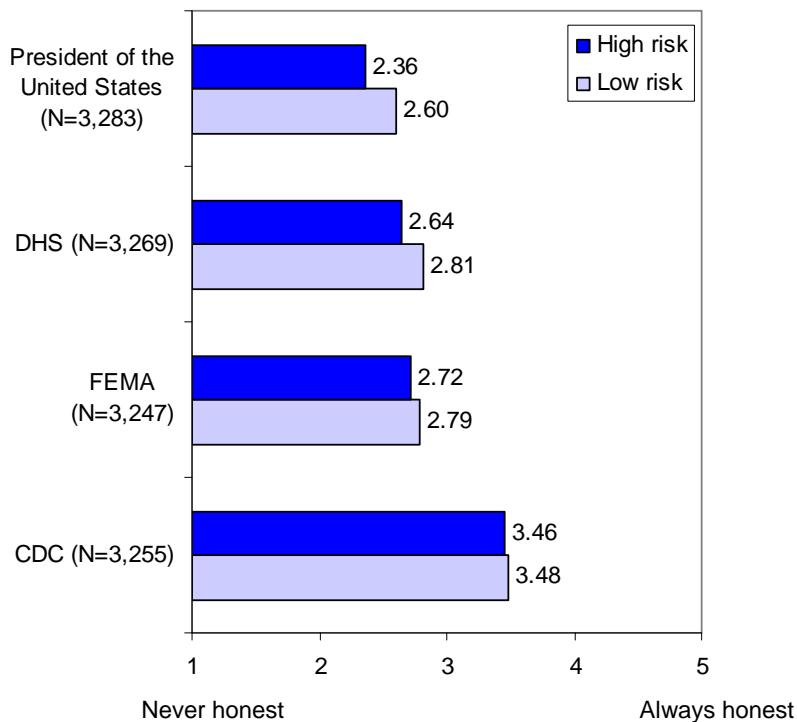


Figure 35. Perceived Honesty of Federal Government Officials/Agencies by High/Low Risk

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 honest with the public would you say the following local government officials and agencies are about terrorism?

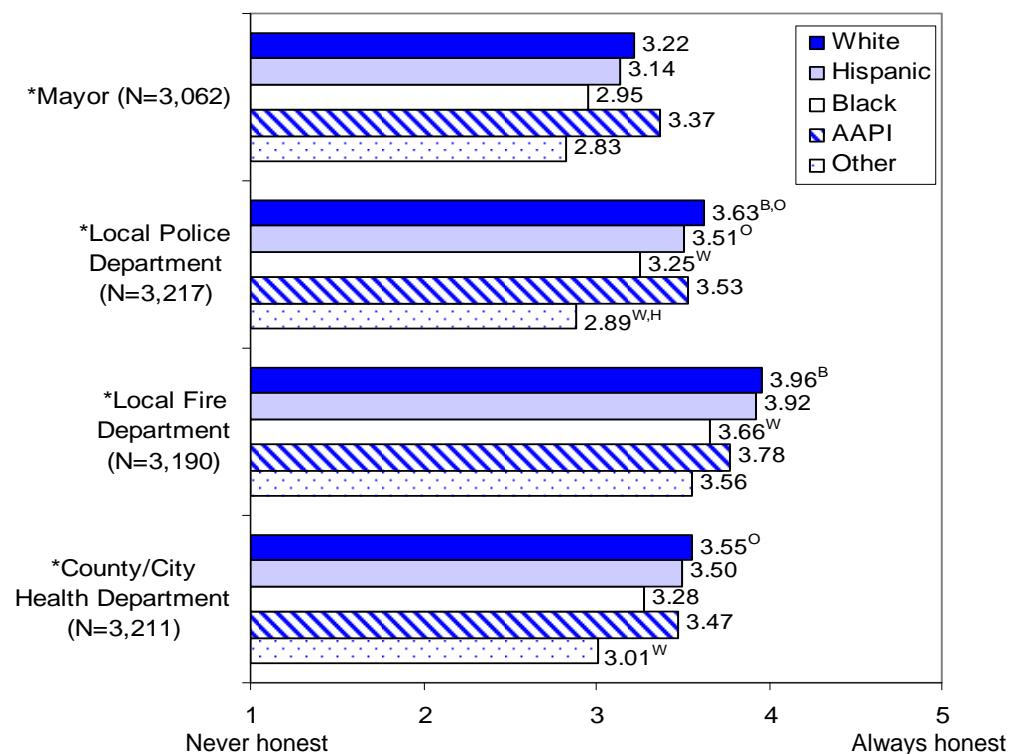


Figure 36. Perceived Honesty of Local Government Officials/Agencies by Racial/Ethnic Group

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 honest with the public would you say the following state government officials and agencies are about terrorism?

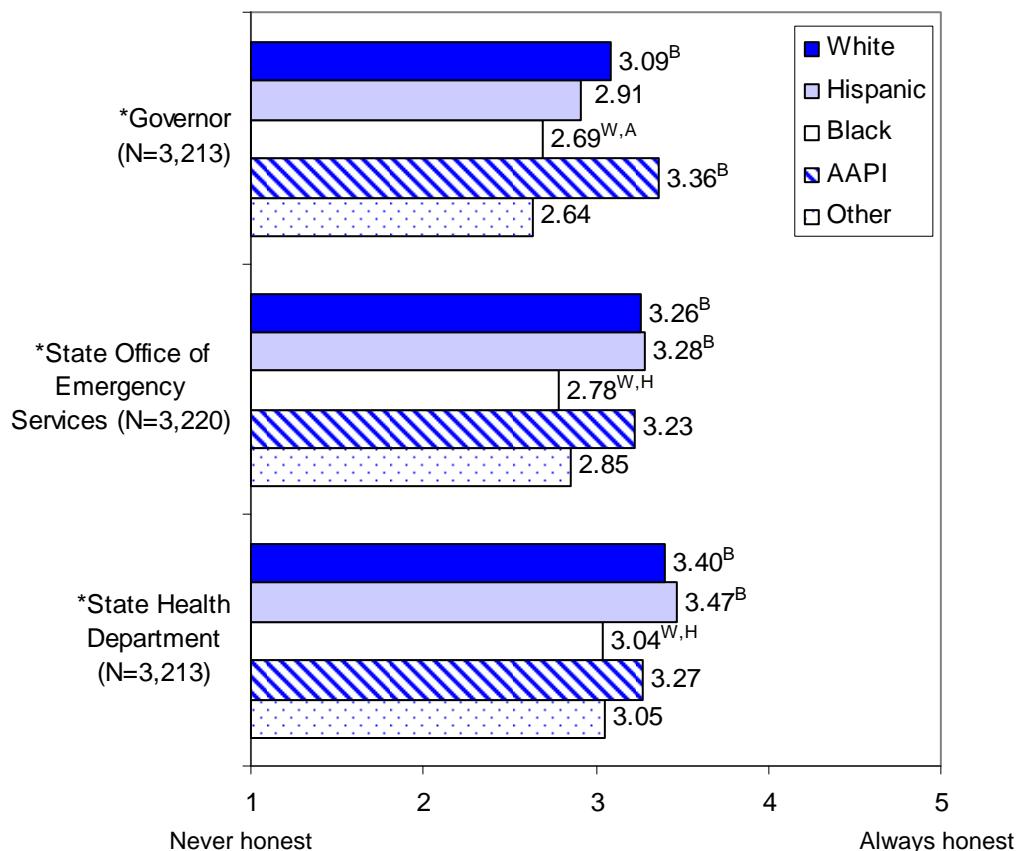


Figure 37. Perceived Honesty of State Government Officials/Agencies by Racial/Ethnic Group

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 honest with the public would you say the following federal government officials and agencies are about terrorism?

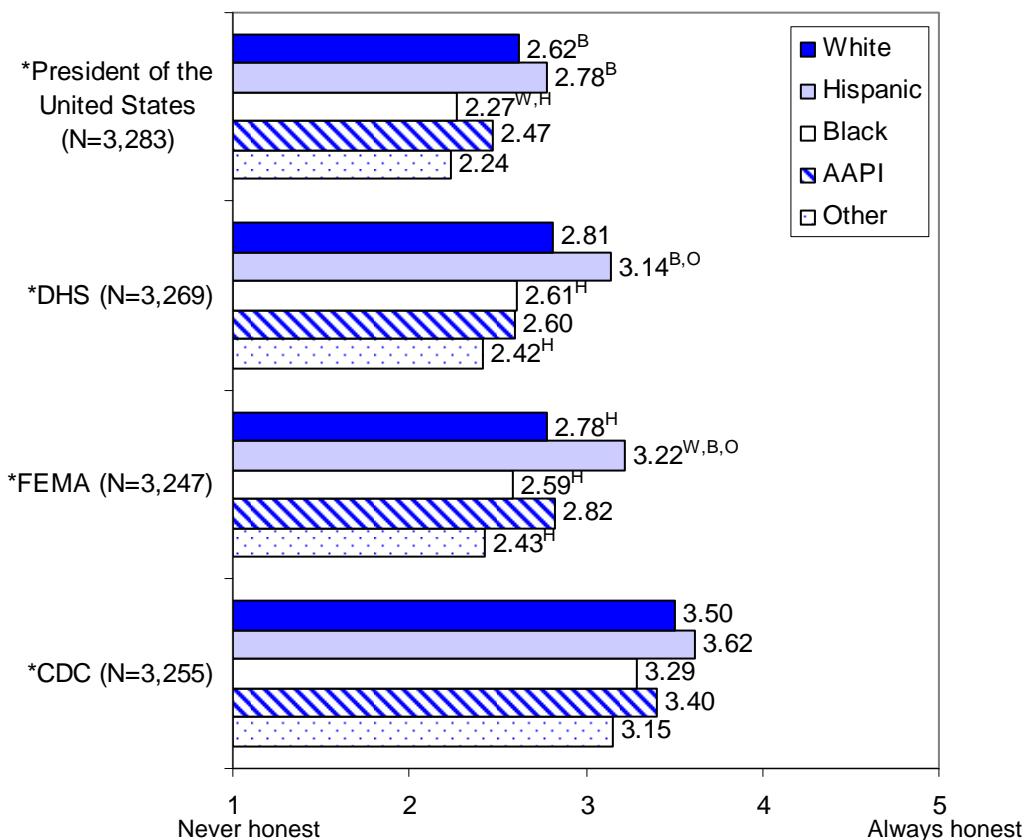


Figure 38. Perceived Honesty of Federal Government Officials/Agencies by Racial/Ethnic Group

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 local government officials and agencies give information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?

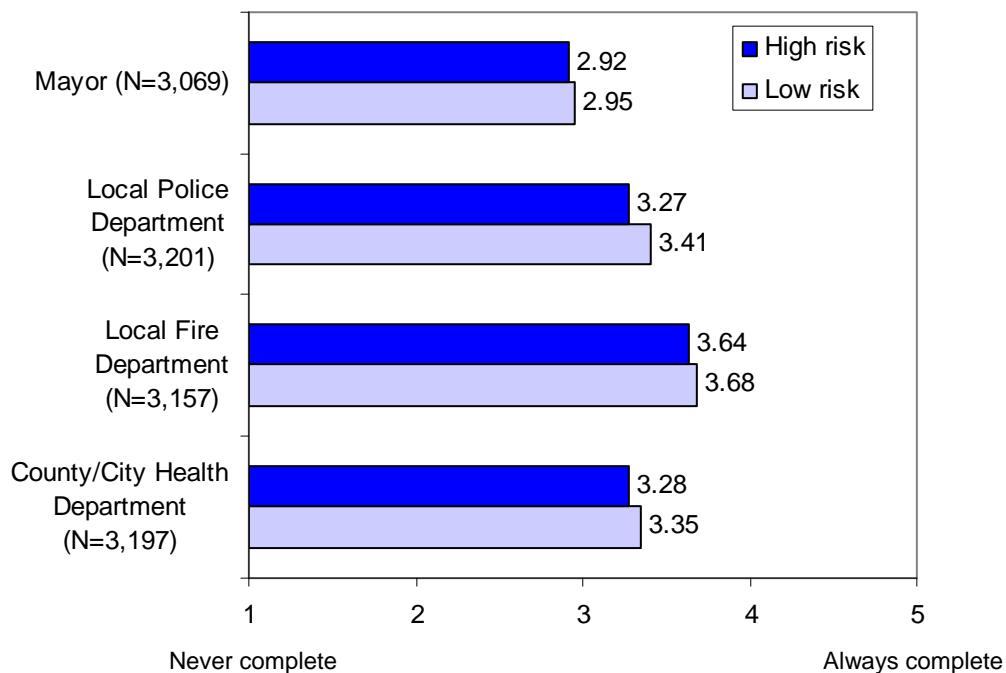


Figure 39. Perceived Completeness of Information Provided by Local Government Officials/Agencies by High/Low Risk

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 state government officials and agencies give information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?

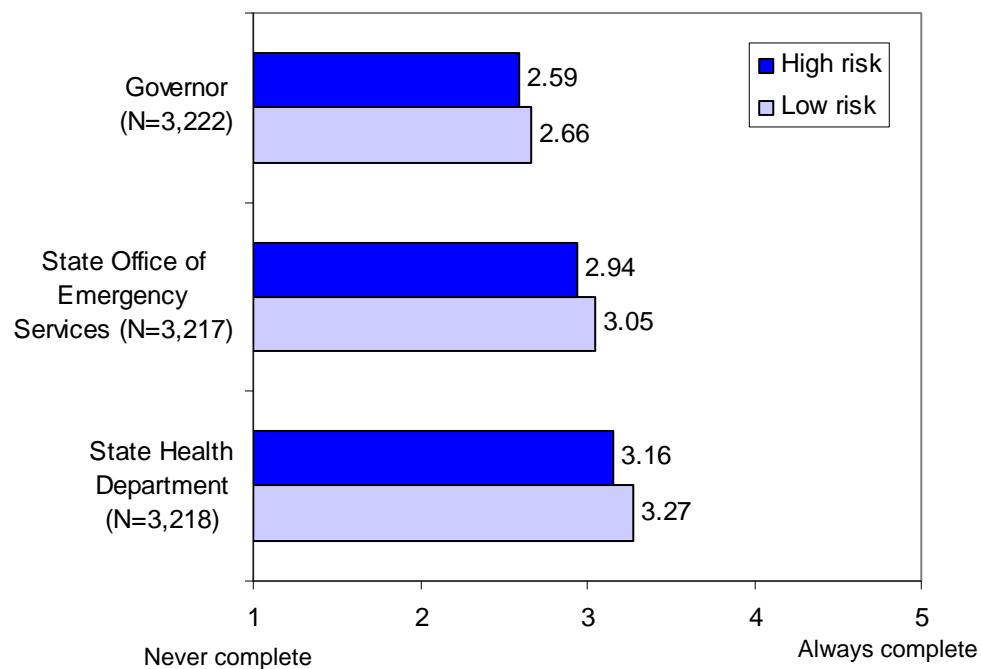


Figure 40. Perceived Completeness of Information Provided by State Government Officials/Agencies by High/Low Risk

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?

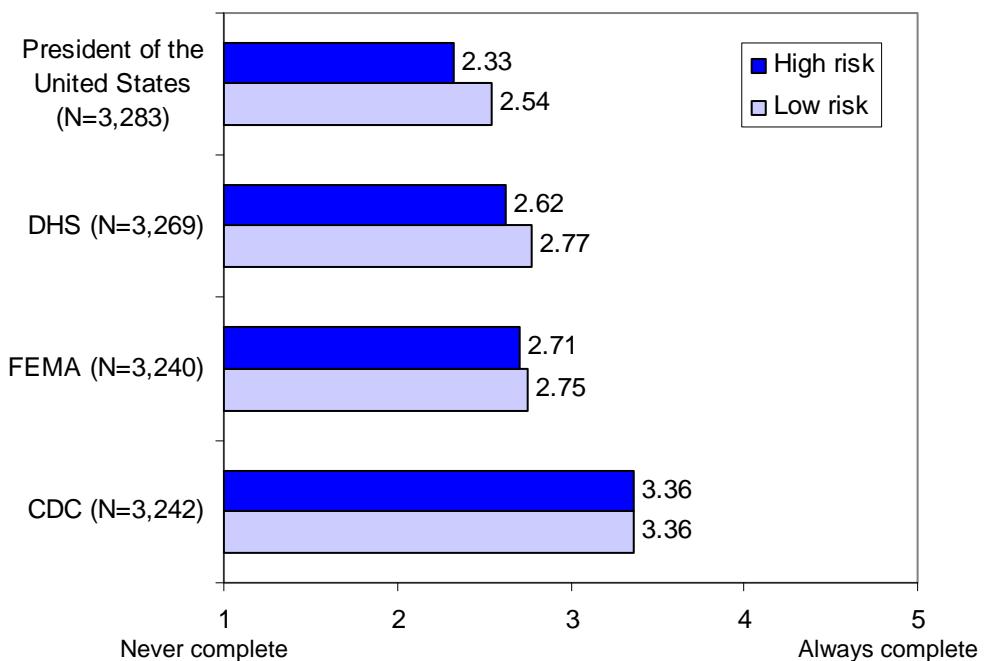


Figure 41. Perceived Completeness of Information Provided by Federal Government Officials/Agencies by High/Low Risk

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 local government officials and agencies give information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?

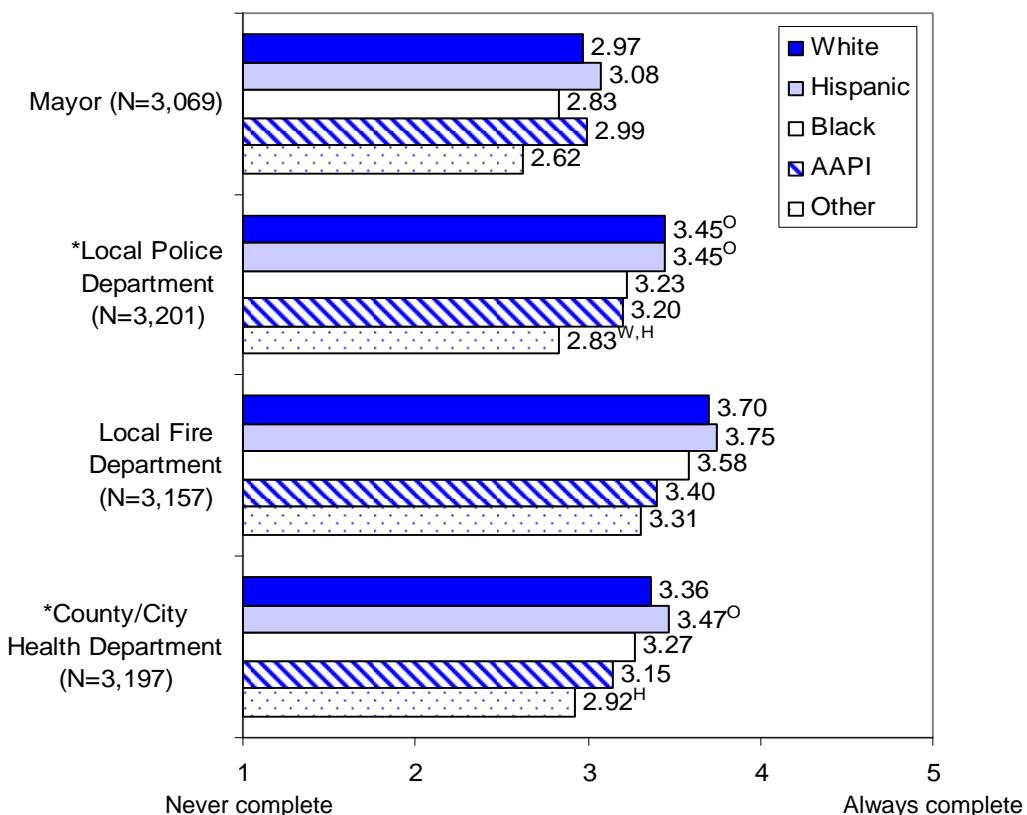


Figure 42. Perceived Completeness of Information Provided by Local Government Officials/Agencies by Racial/Ethnic Group

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 state government officials and agencies give information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?

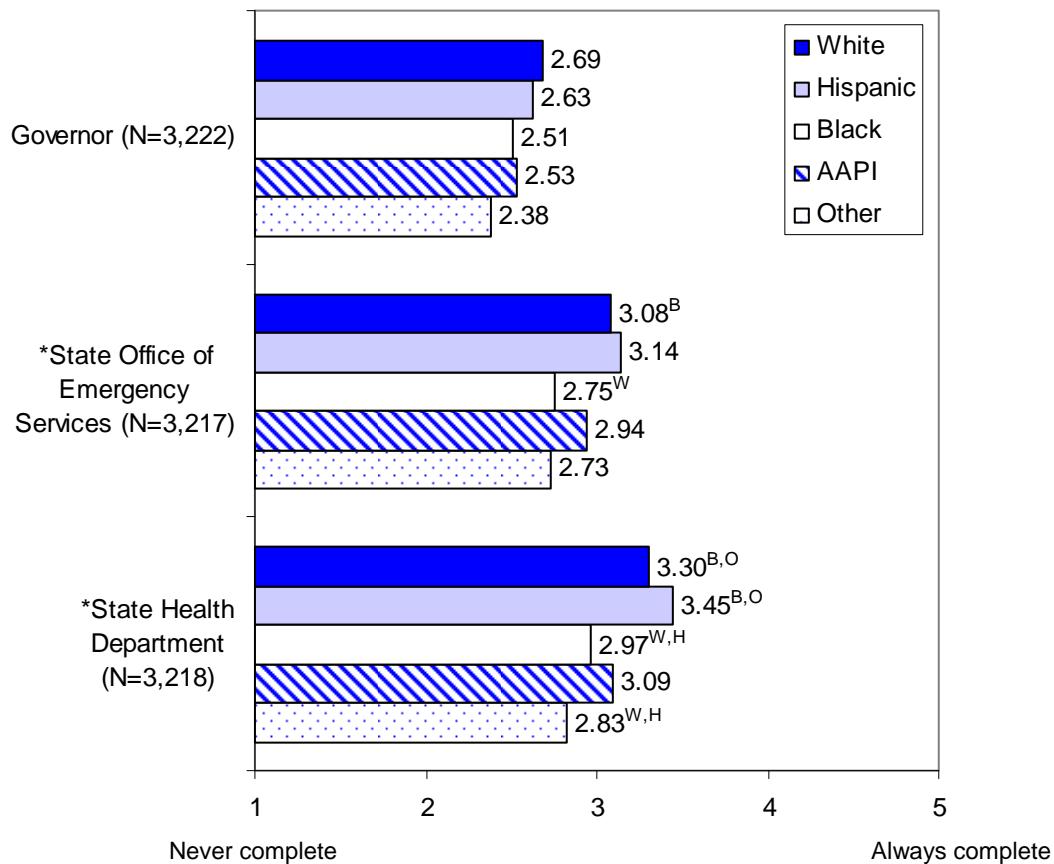


Figure 43. Perceived Completeness of Information Provided by State Government Officials/Agencies by Racial/Ethnic Group

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?

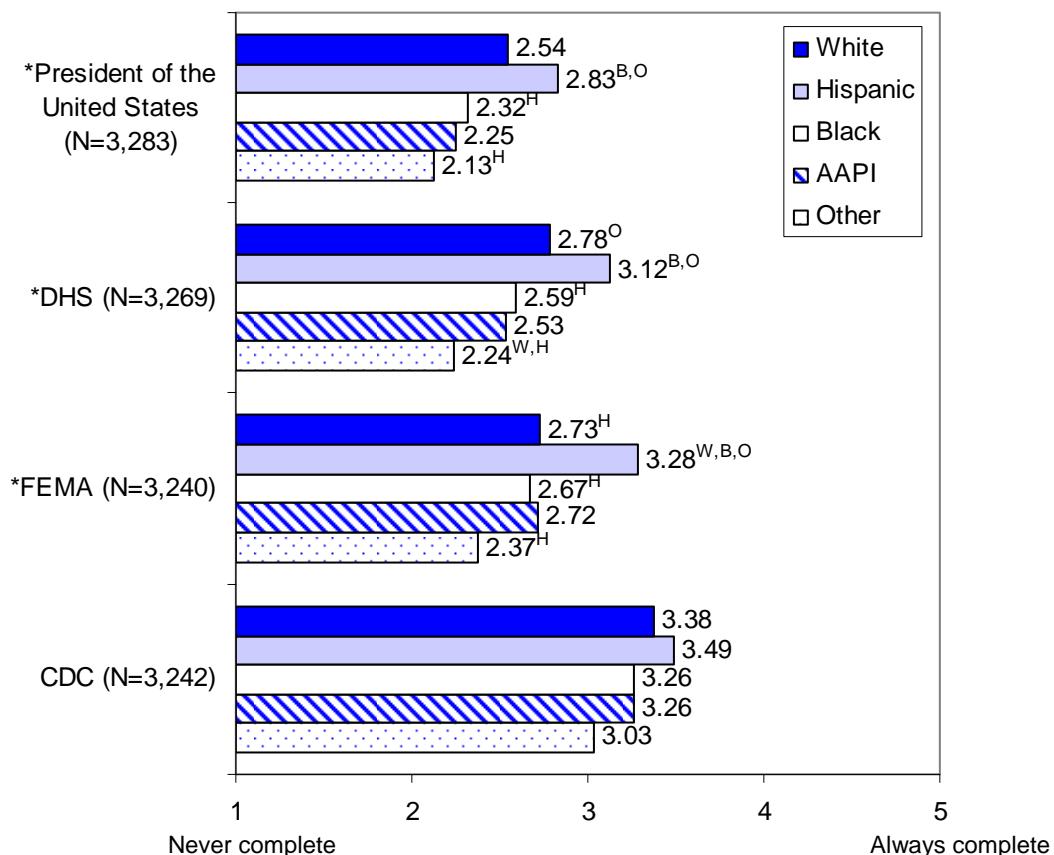


Figure 44. Perceived Completeness of Information Provided by Federal Government Officials/Agencies by Racial/Ethnic Group

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 effectively protect yourself/you from a future terrorist attack?

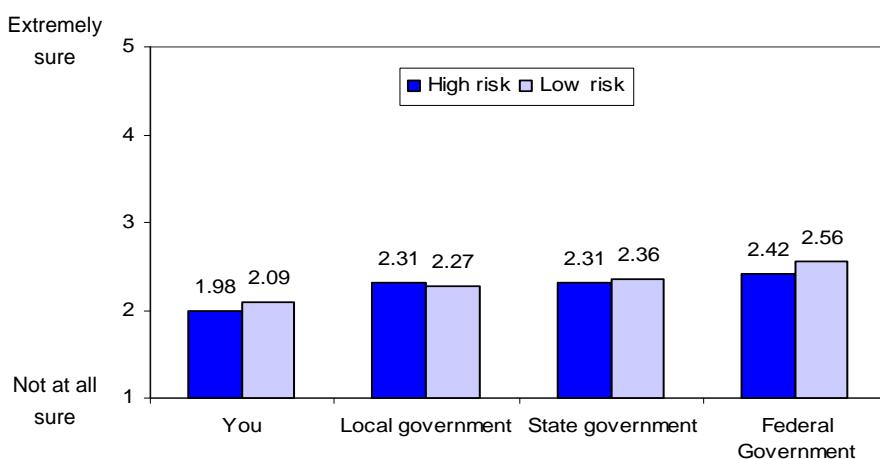


Figure 45. Perceived Ability to Protect by High/Low Risk

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 respond quickly to a terrorist attack?

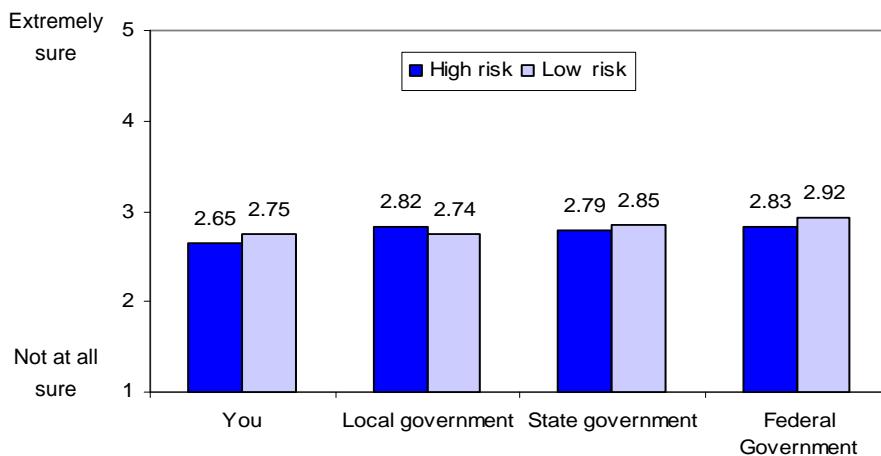


Figure 46. Perceived Ability to Respond by High/Low Risk

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 recover effectively from a terrorist attack over the long term?

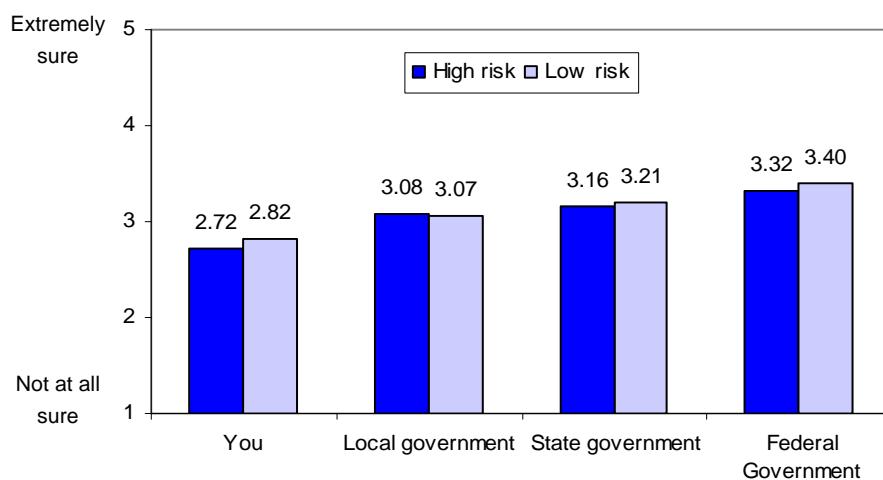


Figure 47. Perceived Ability to Recover by High/Low Risk

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 effectively protect yourself/you from a future terrorist attack?

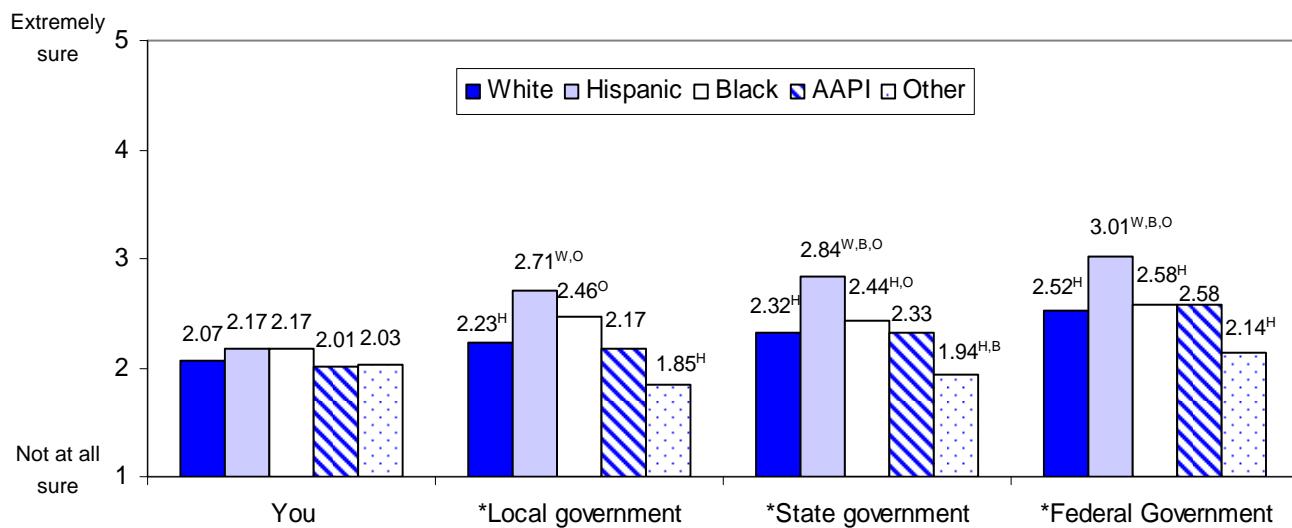


Figure 48. Perceived Ability to Protect by Racial/Ethnic Group

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 respond quickly to a terrorist attack?

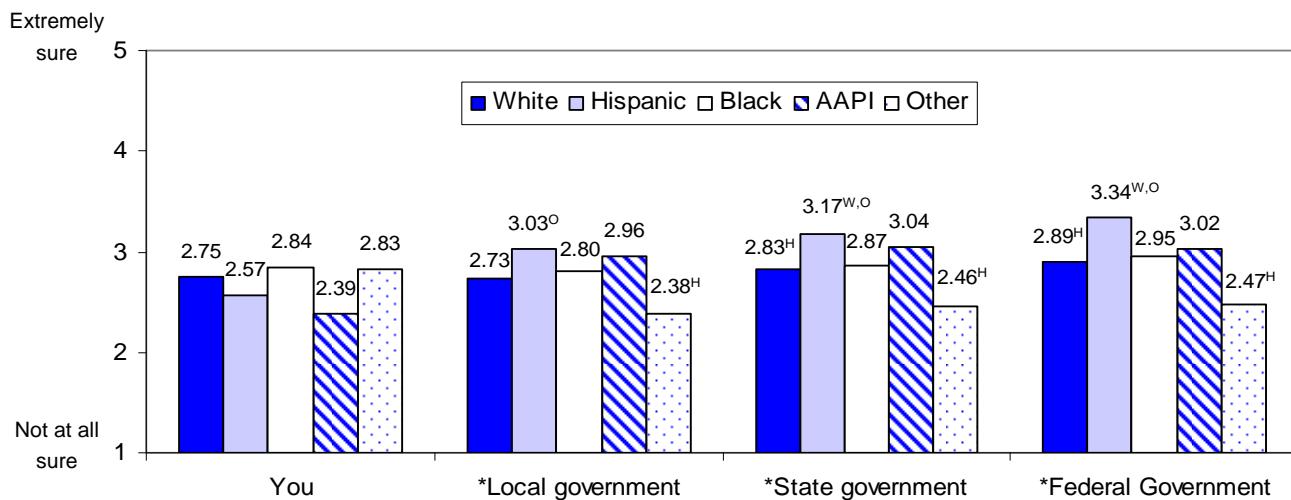


Figure 49. Perceived Ability to Respond by Racial/Ethnic Group

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 recover effectively from a terrorist attack over the long term?

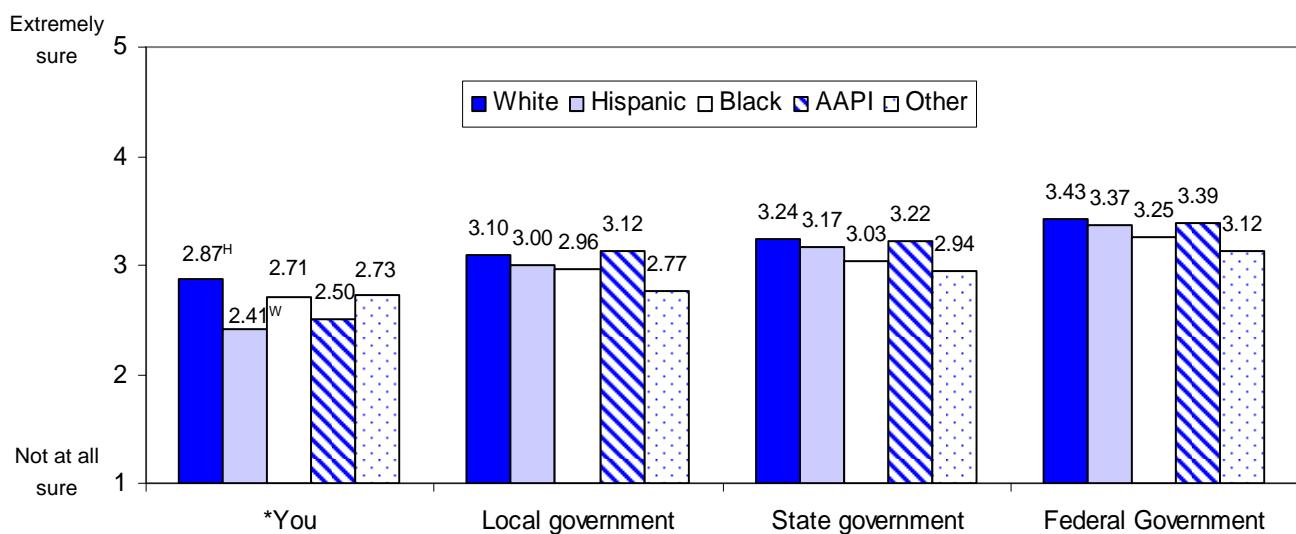


Figure 50. Perceived Ability to Recover by Racial/Ethnic Group

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 next six months?

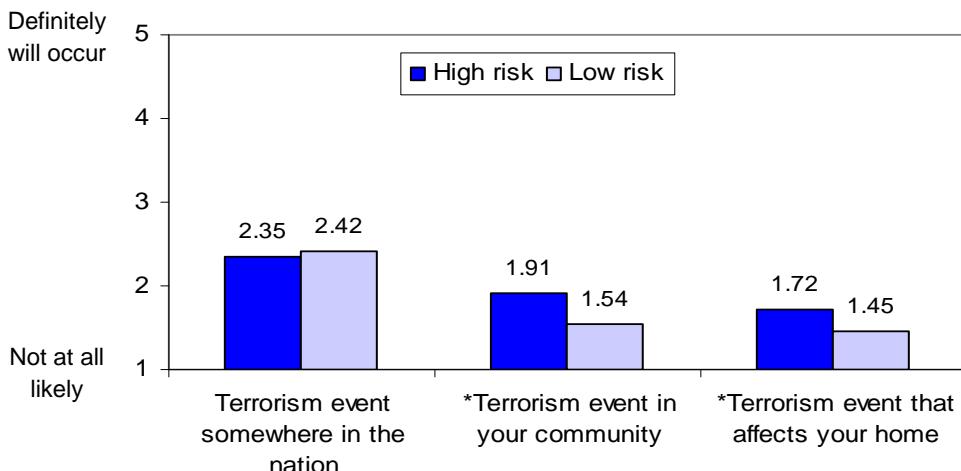


Figure 51. Perceived Risk (Next Six Months) by High/Low Risk

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 your lifetime?

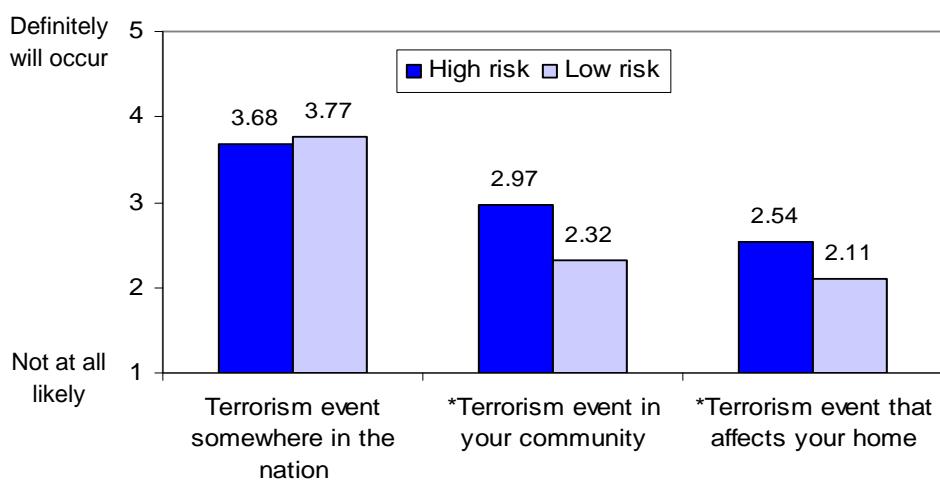


Figure 52. Perceived Risk (Lifetime) by High/Low Risk

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?

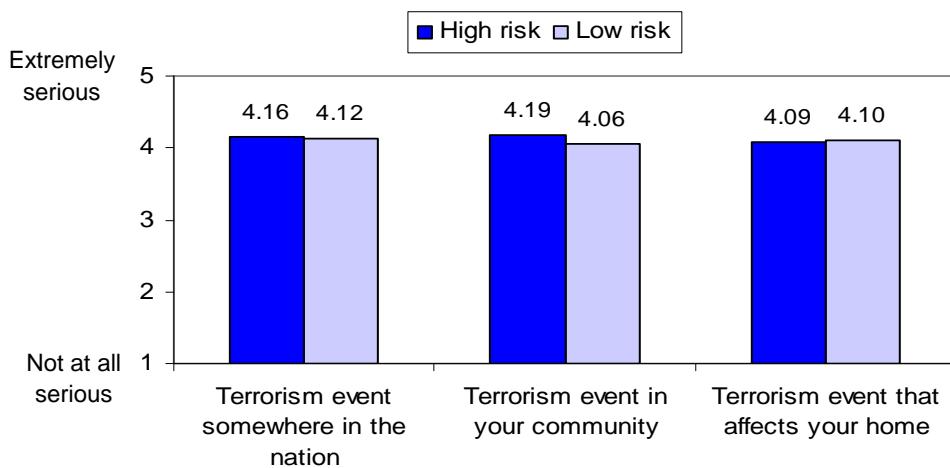


Figure 53. Perceived Impact by High/Low Risk

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?

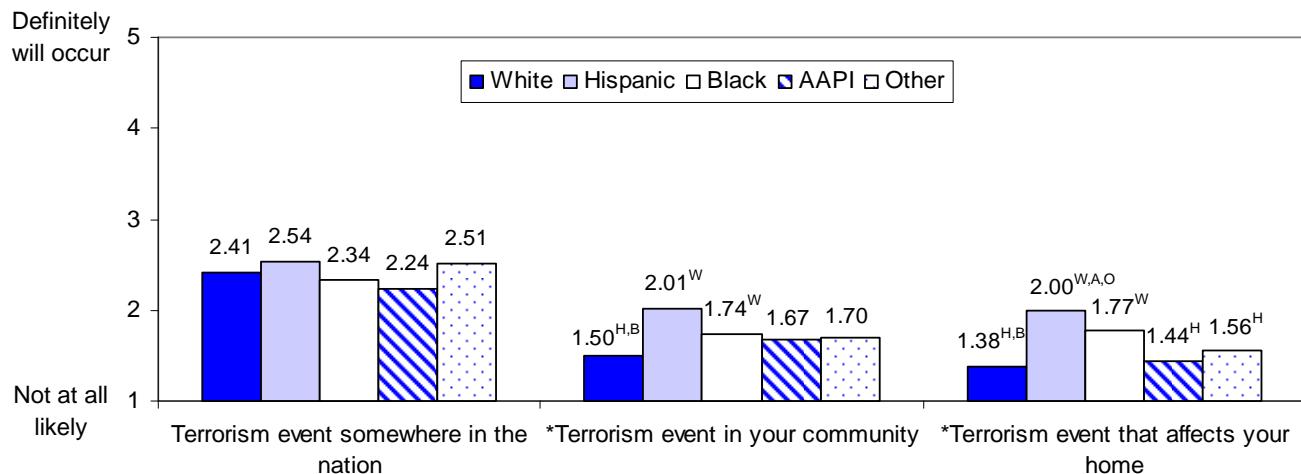


Figure 54. Perceived Risk (Next Six Months) by Racial/Ethnic Group

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 your lifetime?

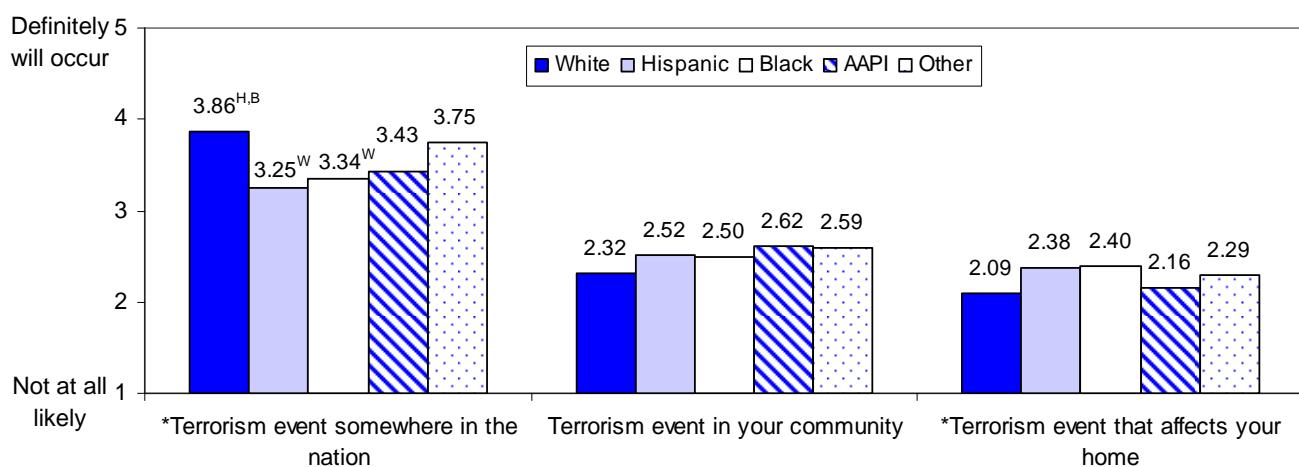


Figure 55. Perceived Risk (Lifetime) by Racial/Ethnic Group

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?

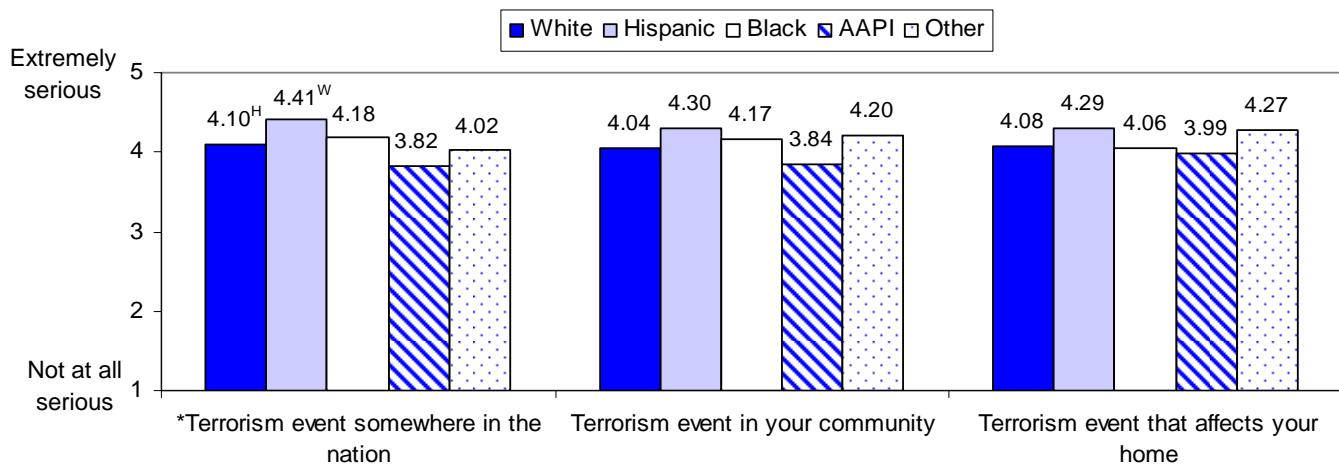


Figure 56. Perceived Impact by Racial/Ethnic Group

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?

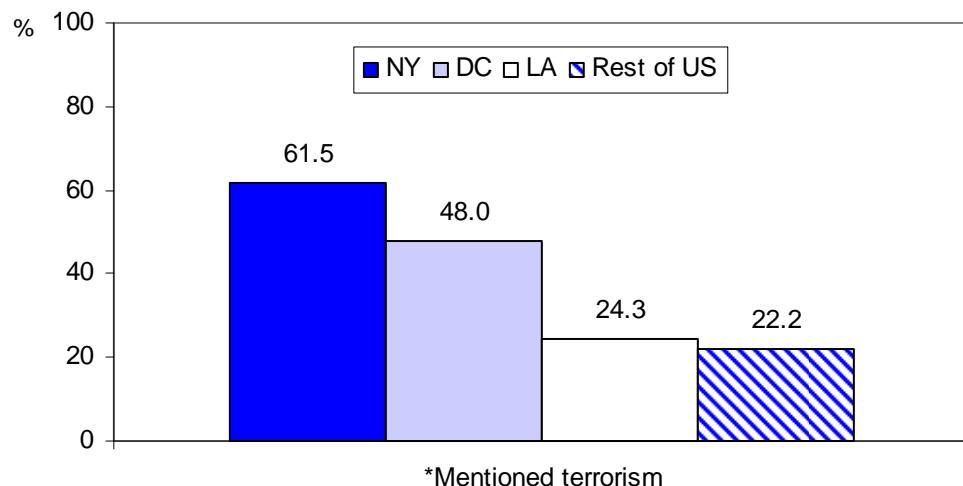


Figure 57. Respondents Who Mentioned Being Affected by Terrorism in the Past by Geographic Area

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?

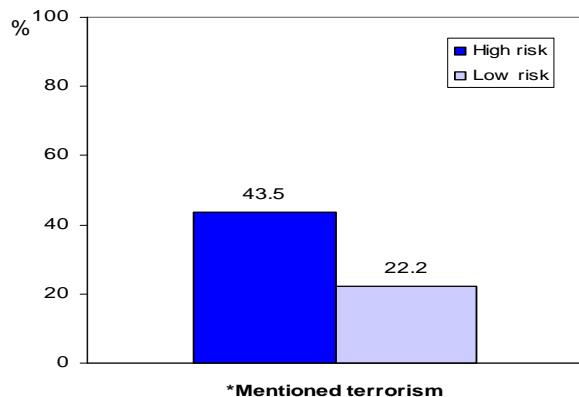


Figure 58. Respondents Who Mentioned Being Affected by Terrorism in the Past by High/Low Risk

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?

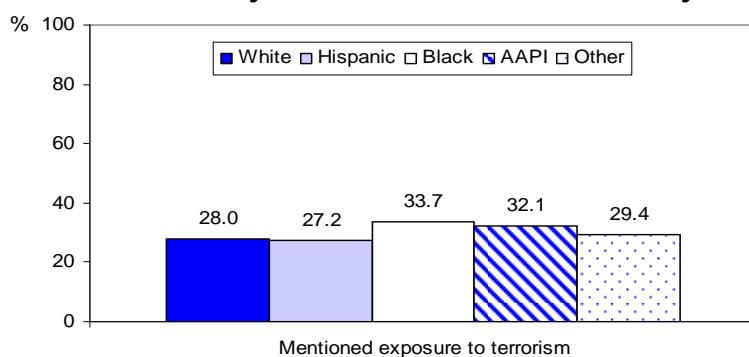


Figure 59. Respondents Who Mentioned Being Affected by Terrorism in the Past by Racial/Ethnic Group

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)?

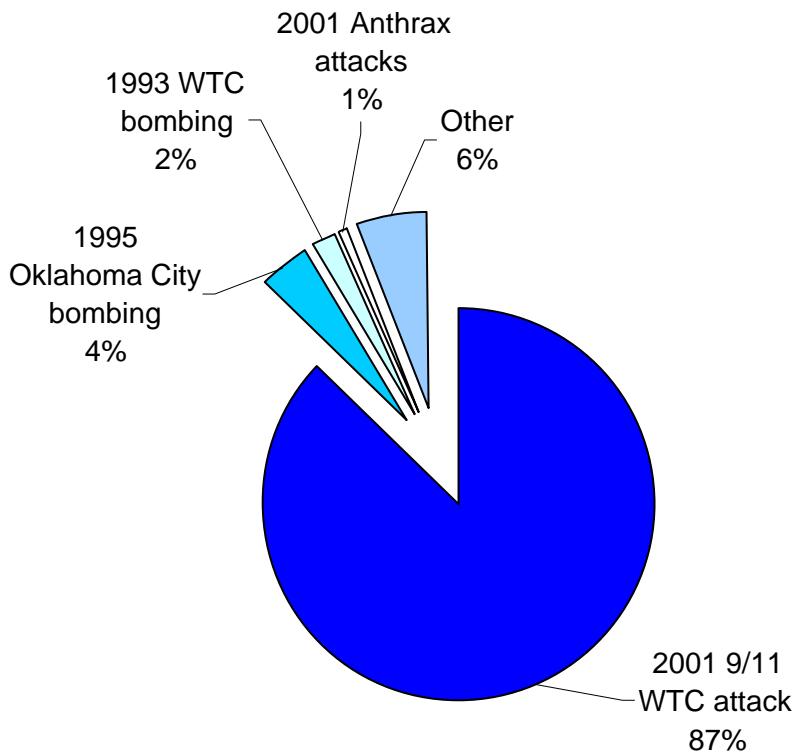


Figure 60. Specific Events Named (N=1,047 Events) by Respondents Who Mentioned Being Affected by Terrorism in the Past (N=947 Respondents)

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

NSDREP, 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 S1D1
NO..... ASK S1B2

S1B. Is this a residence?

YES..... ASK S1E1
NO..... TERMINATE, DIAL AGAIN2

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 INTRO1

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)	YEAR (ENTER)	2A. THAT COMMUNITY SOMEWHERE ELSE	2B.					2C.					2D. NO EFFECT	A LOT OF EFFECT
			YES NO DK RF	NO FINANCES NO PROPERTY	YES NO DK RF	YES NO PEACE OF MIND NO DK RF	YES NO TRUST IN GOVT. NO DK RF	YES NO HEALTH NO DK RF						
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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 EFFECTIVENESS, 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.		3B.				
			KNOW ANYONE?		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:

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>RF</u>
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?

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>RF</u>
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

8=DK 9=RF	GOTTEN INFOR- MATION?	4F.		4G.		4H.		
				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 QSA IS N/A DO NOT ASK QSB. AUTORILL QSB 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. WOULD YOU SAY YOU KNOW: NOTHING? A LOT?
HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT...?	
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.					7B.					7C.					
EVENTS	NEXT 6 MONTHS?					LIFETIME					SERIOUS					
	NO	DEFINITELY	NO	DEFINITELY	NOT AT ALL	EXTREMELY	NO	DEFINITELY	NO	DEFINITELY	NOT AT ALL	EXTREMELY	NO	DEFINITELY	NO	DEFINITELY
1. A terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released somewhere <u>in the nation</u> ?	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 <u>in your community</u> ?	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 <u>that affects your home</u> ?	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 <u>in the nation</u> ?	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 <u>in your community</u> ?	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 <u>that affects your home</u> ?	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
NOSKIP TO Q9.....	2
DKSKIP TO Q9.....	8
RFSKIP 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.			9B.			9C.		
	PROTECTING?			RESPONDING QUICKLY?			RECOVERING LONG-TERM?		
	NOT AT ALL SURE	EXTREMELY SURE	N/A	NOT AT ALL SURE	EXTREMELY SURE	N/A	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?

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

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

<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>
Less than \$15,000.....	01
\$15,000 to less than \$25,000.....	02
\$25,000 to less than \$35,000.....	03
\$35,000 to less than \$50,000.....	04
	\$50,000 to less than \$75,000 05
	\$75,000 to less than \$100,000 ... 06
	\$100,000 to less than \$150,000 .. 07
	\$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

ICPSR 34891

National Survey of Disaster Experiences and Preparedness (NSDEP), 2007-2008

Variable Description and Frequencies

Note: Frequencies displayed for the variables are not weighted. They are purely descriptive and may not be representative of the study population. Please review any sampling or weighting information available with the study.

Summary statistics (minimum, maximum, mean, median, and standard deviation) may not be available for every variable in the codebook. Conversely, a listing of frequencies in table format may not be present for every variable in the codebook either. However, all variables in the dataset are present and display sufficient information about each variable. These decisions are made intentionally and are at the discretion of the archive producing this codebook.

ICPSR has an FAQ on [copyright and survey instruments](#).

ID: Respondent ID

Respondent ID

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1653.55
- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3307
- Standard Deviation: 955.30

Location: 1-8 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

CSRSID: California Survey Research Identification number

California Survey Research Identification number

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1000001653.55
- Minimum: 1000000001
- Maximum: 1000003307
- Standard Deviation: 955.41

Location: 9-21 (width: 13; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

SAMPHHWT: SamplingWt for HHs (samphhwt)

SamplingWt for HHs (samphhwt)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.0220793140407	-	1	0.0 %
0.0304751697035	-	5	0.2 %
0.0364262746899	-	1	0.0 %
0.0367988567345	-	2	0.1 %
0.0368345837799	-	4	0.1 %
0.0413719185423	-	2	0.1 %
0.0509967845659	-	1	0.0 %
0.0563772775991	-	1	0.0 %
0.0637459807074	-	7	0.2 %
0.0676527331190	-	3	0.1 %
0.0782422293676	-	5	0.2 %
0.0845659163987	-	7	0.2 %
0.0849946409432	-	20	0.6 %
0.0914255091104	-	83	2.5 %
0.1043229724902	-	28	0.8 %
0.1103965702036	-	104	3.2 %
0.1105037513398	-	21	0.6 %
0.1127545551983	-	31	0.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.1241157556270	-	23	0.7 %
0.1615576991783	-	3	0.1 %
0.2460342979636	-	1	0.0 %
0.2505627009646	-	1	0.0 %
0.2549839228296	-	171	5.2 %
0.2952411575563	-	1	0.0 %
0.3129689174705	-	244	7.4 %
0.3340836012862	-	3	0.1 %
0.3382636655949	-	238	7.2 %
0.3690514469453	-	24	0.7 %
0.4846730975348	-	56	1.7 %
0.4920685959271	-	184	5.6 %
1.0022508038585	-	112	3.4 %
1.4762057877814	-	1913	58.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1.0000427000058
- Median: 1.4762057877814
- Mode: 1.4762057877814
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1
- Standard Deviation: 0.5796416024809

Location: 22-36 (width: 15; decimal: 13)

Variable Type: numeric

SAMP: Region/Ethnicity from sample

Region/Ethnicity from sample

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
11	LA RANDOM	310	9.4 %
12	LA HISPANIC	81	2.5 %
13	LA ASIAN	21	0.6 %
14	LA BLACK	0	0.0 %
15	LA OTHER	0	0.0 %
21	NY RANDOM	306	9.3 %
22	NY HISPANIC	66	2.0 %
23	NY ASIAN	18	0.5 %
24	NY BLACK	0	0.0 %
25	NY OTHER	0	0.0 %
31	WASH DC RANDOM	200	6.1 %
32	WASH DC HISPANIC	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
33	WASH DC ASIAN	0	0.0 %
34	WASH DC BLACK	0	0.0 %
35	WASH DC OTHER	0	0.0 %
41	REST (of U.S.) RANDOM	2211	67.0 %
42	REST (of U.S.) HISPANIC	44	1.3 %
43	REST (of U.S.) ASIAN	43	1.3 %
44	REST (of U.S.) BLACK	0	0.0 %
45	REST (of U.S.) OTHER	0	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 11
- Maximum: 43

Location: 37-38 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S2: Number of adults in household

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	958	29.0 %
2	-	1654	50.1 %
3	-	457	13.8 %
4	-	175	5.3 %
5	-	37	1.1 %
6	-	14	0.4 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	3	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 2.01
- Median: 2.00
- Mode: 2.00
- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 8
- Standard Deviation: 0.93

Location: 39-40 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S2B_1: Permanent Resident? Adult #1

Permanent Resident? Adult #1

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	289	8.8 %
2	No	4	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3007	91.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 41-41 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

S2B_2: Permanent Resident? Adult #2

Permanent Resident? Adult #2

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	183	5.5 %
2	No	6	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3111	94.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 189 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 42-42 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

S2B_3: Permanent Resident? Adult #3

Permanent Resident? Adult #3

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	40	1.2 %
2	No	1	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3259	98.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 41 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 2

Location: 43-43 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

S2B_4: Permanent Resident? Adult #4

Permanent Resident? Adult #4

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	14	0.4 %
2	No	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3286	99.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 14 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 1

Location: 44-44 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

S2B_5: Permanent Resident? Adult #5

Permanent Resident? Adult #5

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	4	0.1 %
2	No	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3296	99.9 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 4 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 1

Location: 45-45 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

S2B_6: Permanent Resident? Adult #6

Permanent Resident? Adult #6

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1	0.0 %
2	No	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3299	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 1

Location: 46-46 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

S2B_7: Permanent Resident? Adult #7

Permanent Resident? Adult #7

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
2	No	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 47-47 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

S2B_8: Permanent Resident? Adult #8

Permanent Resident? Adult #8

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
2	No	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 48-48 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

S2B_9: Permanent Resident? Adult #9

Permanent Resident? Adult #9

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
2	No	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 49-49 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8, 9, .

S2C_1: Gender Adult #1

Gender Adult #1

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	108	3.3 %
2	Female	185	5.6 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3007	91.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 50-50 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S2C_2: Gender Adult #2

Gender Adult #2

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	119	3.6 %
2	Female	70	2.1 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3111	94.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 189 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 2

Location: 51-51 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S2C_3: Gender Adult #3

Gender Adult #3

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	19	0.6 %
2	Female	22	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3259	98.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 41 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 2

Location: 52-52 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S2C_4: Gender Adult #4

Gender Adult #4

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	7	0.2 %
2	Female	7	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3286	99.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 14 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 2

Location: 53-53 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S2C_5: Gender Adult #5

Gender Adult #5

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	1	0.0 %
2	Female	3	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
.	-	3296	99.9 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 4 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 54-54 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S2C_6: Gender Adult #6

Gender Adult #6

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	1	0.0 %
2	Female	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3299	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 1

Location: 55-55 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S2C_7: Gender Adult #7

Gender Adult #7

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	0	0.0 %
2	Female	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 56-56 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S2C_8: Gender Adult #8

Gender Adult #8

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	0	0.0 %
2	Female	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 57-57 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S2C_9: Gender Adult #9

Gender Adult #9

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	0	0.0 %
2	Female	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 58-58 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S2D_1: Age of Adult #1

Age of Adult #1

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	-	8	0.2 %
19	-	1	0.0 %
20	-	4	0.1 %
21	-	2	0.1 %
22	-	2	0.1 %
24	-	3	0.1 %
25	-	3	0.1 %
26	-	4	0.1 %
27	-	6	0.2 %
28	-	1	0.0 %
29	-	6	0.2 %
30	-	5	0.2 %
31	-	7	0.2 %
32	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
33	-	6	0.2 %
34	-	6	0.2 %
35	-	2	0.1 %
36	-	4	0.1 %
38	-	2	0.1 %
39	-	3	0.1 %
40	-	5	0.2 %
41	-	7	0.2 %
42	-	4	0.1 %
43	-	9	0.3 %
44	-	4	0.1 %
45	-	5	0.2 %
46	-	13	0.4 %
47	-	7	0.2 %
48	-	8	0.2 %
49	-	6	0.2 %
50	-	5	0.2 %
51	-	12	0.4 %
52	-	5	0.2 %
53	-	4	0.1 %
54	-	4	0.1 %
55	-	10	0.3 %
56	-	6	0.2 %
57	-	9	0.3 %
58	-	4	0.1 %
59	-	5	0.2 %
60	-	8	0.2 %
61	-	4	0.1 %
62	-	4	0.1 %
63	-	9	0.3 %
64	-	6	0.2 %
65	-	3	0.1 %
66	-	3	0.1 %
67	-	5	0.2 %
68	-	5	0.2 %
69	-	3	0.1 %
Missing Data			
888	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
999	Refused	3	0.1 %
-	-	3007	91.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 289 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 49.20
- Median: 49.00
- Mode: 46.00
- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 84
- Standard Deviation: 16.18

Location: 59-61 (width: 3; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 888 , 999 , .

S2D_2: Age of Adult #2

Age of Adult #2

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	-	1	0.0 %
22	-	1	0.0 %
24	-	2	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.0 %
26	-	3	0.1 %
28	-	2	0.1 %
29	-	7	0.2 %
30	-	3	0.1 %
31	-	2	0.1 %
32	-	1	0.0 %
33	-	6	0.2 %
34	-	2	0.1 %
35	-	1	0.0 %
36	-	5	0.2 %
37	-	2	0.1 %
38	-	3	0.1 %
39	-	1	0.0 %
40	-	7	0.2 %
41	-	4	0.1 %
42	-	6	0.2 %
43	-	4	0.1 %
44	-	3	0.1 %
45	-	8	0.2 %
46	-	7	0.2 %
47	-	4	0.1 %
48	-	3	0.1 %
49	-	5	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
50	-	6	0.2 %
51	-	1	0.0 %
52	-	2	0.1 %
53	-	6	0.2 %
54	-	3	0.1 %
55	-	2	0.1 %
56	-	11	0.3 %
57	-	7	0.2 %
58	-	3	0.1 %
59	-	5	0.2 %
60	-	6	0.2 %
61	-	1	0.0 %
62	-	6	0.2 %
64	-	3	0.1 %
65	-	1	0.0 %
66	-	1	0.0 %
67	-	4	0.1 %
68	-	2	0.1 %
69	-	2	0.1 %
70	-	1	0.0 %
71	-	2	0.1 %
72	-	1	0.0 %
73	-	3	0.1 %
Missing Data			
888	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
999	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	3111	94.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 186 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 50.09
- Median: 49.00
- Mode: 56.00
- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 92
- Standard Deviation: 14.61

Location: 62-64 (*width:* 3; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 888 , 999 , .

S2D_3: Age of Adult #3

Age of Adult #3

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	-	3	0.1 %
19	-	1	0.0 %
20	-	5	0.2 %
21	-	4	0.1 %
22	-	2	0.1 %
23	-	3	0.1 %
24	-	2	0.1 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
26	-	1	0.0 %
28	-	1	0.0 %
37	-	1	0.0 %
41	-	1	0.0 %
44	-	2	0.1 %
45	-	2	0.1 %
46	-	1	0.0 %
48	-	1	0.0 %
49	-	2	0.1 %
51	-	1	0.0 %
52	-	1	0.0 %
54	-	1	0.0 %
55	-	1	0.0 %
59	-	1	0.0 %
64	-	1	0.0 %
68	-	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3259	98.8 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 41 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 33.49
- Median: 25.00
- Mode: 20.00
- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 68
- Standard Deviation: 15.15

Location: 65-67 (width: 3; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 888, 999, .

S2D_4: Age of Adult #4

Age of Adult #

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	-	4	0.1 %
19	-	3	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.0 %
21	-	2	0.1 %
24	-	1	0.0 %
25	-	1	0.0 %
26	-	1	0.0 %
35	-	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3286	99.6 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 14 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 21.50
- Median: 19.50
- Mode: 18.00
- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 35
- Standard Deviation: 4.74

Location: 68-70 (width: 3; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 888 , 999 , .

S2D_5: Age of Adult #5

Age of Adult #5

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	-	1	0.0 %
19	-	1	0.0 %
21	-	1	0.0 %
25	-	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3296	99.9 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 4 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 20.75
- Median: 20.00
- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 25
- Standard Deviation: 3.10

Location: 71-73 (width: 3; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 888 , 999 , .

S2D_6: Age of Adult #6

Age of Adult #6

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
19	-	1	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3299	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 19.00
- Median: 19.00
- Mode: 19.00
- Minimum: 19
- Maximum: 19
- Standard Deviation: 0.00

Location: 74-76 (width: 3; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 888 , 999 , .

S2D_7: Age of Adult #7

Age of Adult #7

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 77-79 (width: 3; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 888 , 999 , .

S2D_8: Age of Adult #8

Age of Adult #8

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 80-82 (width: 3; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: 888 , 999 , .

S2D_9: Age of Adult #9

Age of Adult #9

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 83-85 (width: 3; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 888 , 999 , .

S2E_1: Relationship of Adult #1 to Informant

Relationship of Adult #1 to Informant

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	293	8.9 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
.	-	3007	91.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 0

Location: 86-87 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

S2E_2: Relationship of Adult #2 to Informant

Relationship of Adult #2 to Informant

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	145	4.4 %
2	CHILD	8	0.2 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	17	0.5 %
6	STEP-PARENT	1	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	2	0.1 %
8	SIBLING	1	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	2	0.1 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	1	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	2	0.1 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	6	0.2 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	4	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3111	94.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 189 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 90

Location: 88-89 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88, 99, .

S2E_3: Relationship of Adult #3 to Informant

Relationship of Adult #3 to Informant

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	3	0.1 %
2	CHILD	20	0.6 %
3	STEP-CHILD	1	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
5	PARENT	11	0.3 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	1	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	1	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	3	0.1 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3259	98.8 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 41 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 90

Location: 90-91 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88, 99, .

S2E_4: Relationship of Adult #4 to Informant

Relationship of Adult # to Informant

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	1	0.0 %
2	CHILD	8	0.2 %
3	STEP-CHILD	1	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	3	0.1 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	1	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	.	3286	99.6 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 14 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 22

Location: 92-93 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

S2E_5: Relationship of Adult #5 to Informant

Relationship of Adult #5 to Informant

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	2	0.1 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	2	0.1 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3296	99.9 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 4 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 8

Location: 94-95 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

S2E_6: Relationship of Adult #6 to Informant

Relationship of Adult #6 to Informant

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	1	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3299	100.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 8
- Maximum: 8

Location: 96-97 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

S2E_7: Relationship of Adult #7 to Informant

Relationship of Adult #7 to Informant

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3300	100.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 98-99 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

S2E_8: Relationship of Adult #8 to Informant

Relationship of Adult #8 to Informant

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3300	100.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 100-101 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

S2E_9: Relationship of Adult #9 to Informant

Relationship of Adult #9 to Informant

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 102-103 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

S2F: Which adult has the most recent birthday?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Respondent 01	265	8.0 %
2	Respondent 02	26	0.8 %
3	Respondent 03	1	0.0 %
4	Respondent 04	1	0.0 %
5	Respondent 05	0	0.0 %
6	Respondent 06	0	0.0 %
7	Respondent 07	0	0.0 %
8	Respondent 08	0	0.0 %
9	Respondent 09	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3007	91.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 4

Location: 104-105 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q2_1: Name of Disaster #1

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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
03-04 flood	-	1	0.0 %
11 sept	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
12/14/06 Seattle Storm	-	1	0.0 %
1940 hurricane in Georgia	-	1	0.0 %
1967 Ohio/Michigan tornado	-	1	0.0 %
1971 Earthquake in Sylmar	-	1	0.0 %
1971 Sylmar Earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
1971 earthquake in LA	-	1	0.0 %
1971 sylmar earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
1971 sylmar earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
1975 tornado	-	1	0.0 %
1976 flood in southwest Virginia	-	1	0.0 %
1991 ICE STORM	-	1	0.0 %
1992 Riots in LA	-	1	0.0 %
1993 Flood in Des Moines, IA	-	1	0.0 %
1993 great flood	-	1	0.0 %
1993 world trade bombing	-	1	0.0 %
1994 Northridge Earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
1994 blizzard in NY	-	1	0.0 %
1997 Red River ND/MI flood	-	1	0.0 %
1st flood	-	1	0.0 %
2 airplanes colliding in midair in Brooklyn, NY	-	1	0.0 %
20/30 tornados in one day/gallatin, tn	-	1	0.0 %
2001 Terrorism Attack (NY, Washington, PA)	-	1	0.0 %
2003 boorman ohio flooding	-	1	0.0 %
2004 ohio flood in moundsville	-	1	0.0 %
28 STORM. THE SOUTHERNEAST & WEST OF FL (WEST PALM BEACH)	-	1	0.0 %
2nd Word Trade Center bombing (Twin Towers)	-	1	0.0 %
3 MILE ISLAND, NUCLEAR MELTDOWN	-	1	0.0 %
3 mile island	-	2	0.1 %
35 W Bridge collapse	-	1	0.0 %
35 W bridge collapse in Minneapolis	-	1	0.0 %
35W Bridge Collapse on Freeway - Minneapolis.	-	1	0.0 %
35w Bridge collapse in MN	-	1	0.0 %
500 year flood in Midwest	-	1	0.0 %
65 DROUGHT	-	1	0.0 %
7 World Trade attacked	-	1	0.0 %
70 Wildfires in Topanga Malibu/Chatsworth	-	1	0.0 %
79-80 California Earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
89 earthquake in san fransisco	-	1	0.0 %
89 earthquake of san francsico	-	1	0.0 %
9 -11	-	1	0.0 %
9 11	-	2	0.1 %
9-11	-	75	2.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9-11 Manhattan	-	1	0.0 %
9-11 New York	-	1	0.0 %
9-11 New York City	-	1	0.0 %
9-11 New york city	-	1	0.0 %
9-11 new york	-	1	0.0 %
9/11	-	275	8.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 106-165 (width: 60; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

Q2_2: Name of Disaster #2

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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	-	1794	54.4 %
100 Hour War El Salvador/Honduras (1969)	-	1	0.0 %
1965 Watts Riots	-	1	0.0 %
1965 Watts riot	-	1	0.0 %
1966 BLIZZARD	-	1	0.0 %
1966 blackout	-	1	0.0 %
1969 Train Derailment - Laurel, MS	-	1	0.0 %
1992 earthquake southern CA (Dk name of town)	-	1	0.0 %
1994 Earthquake in Santa Cruz	-	1	0.0 %
1994 Northridge Earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
1994 northridge earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
1997 MONSOON, ARIZONA	-	1	0.0 %
2 JETS COLLIDING	-	1	0.0 %
2 rookie policemen shot in Brooklyn	-	1	0.0 %
2003 blackout in wide area of US	-	1	0.0 %
2007 Minneapolis bridge collapse	-	1	0.0 %
2007Malibu fires	-	1	0.0 %
2nd flood	-	1	0.0 %
2nd hurricane on coast of NC	-	1	0.0 %
3 Tornados near Garden City, KS on same day	-	1	0.0 %
3 mile island	-	1	0.0 %
3 mile radiation -dk state or city	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
71 LANDSLIDES IN SAME AREAS	-	1	0.0 %
72 earthquake 54th 5th ave	-	1	0.0 %
9 - 11	-	2	0.1 %
9 -11 New York City	-	1	0.0 %
9 11	-	1	0.0 %
9 11 attacks	-	1	0.0 %
9-11	-	20	0.6 %
9-11 at pentagon	-	1	0.0 %
9/11	-	89	2.7 %
9/11 (pentagon)	-	1	0.0 %
9/11 - Washington DC	-	1	0.0 %
9/11 NY NY	-	1	0.0 %
9/11 Pentagon	-	1	0.0 %
9/11 attacks	-	1	0.0 %
9/11 bombings	-	1	0.0 %
9/11 in NY	-	1	0.0 %
9/11 in New York	-	1	0.0 %
9/11, NYC, NY	-	1	0.0 %
911	-	36	1.1 %
9\11	-	2	0.1 %
?Yucca Valley earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
A water main blew up on 42 st (NY city)	-	1	0.0 %
ASIAN TSUNAMI	-	1	0.0 %
Afghanistan Talibhan issue.	-	1	0.0 %
All power outage- gas food etc. Bellflower, CA	-	1	0.0 %
Angeles national Forest Fire	-	1	0.0 %
Asalto en Casa - El Salvador	-	1	0.0 %
Assasination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy	-	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 166-225 (width: 60; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

Q2_3: Name of Disaster #3

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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	-	2526	76.5 %
1936 Southwest sandstorm	-	1	0.0 %
1945 polio scare in detroit	-	1	0.0 %
1955 Jackson, Michigan tornado	-	1	0.0 %
1976 New York blackout	-	1	0.0 %
1977 blackout	-	1	0.0 %
1993 Earthquake in Cupertino	-	1	0.0 %
1998 LABOR DAY WINDSTORM	-	1	0.0 %
2001 terrorist attack	-	1	0.0 %
3 Mile Island	-	1	0.0 %
3 Mile Island nuclear accident	-	1	0.0 %
3 mile island	-	1	0.0 %
35w bridge collapse	-	1	0.0 %
35w bridge collapse in MN	-	1	0.0 %
3rd Hurricane in Vero Beach, FL	-	1	0.0 %
3rd hurricane on coast of NC	-	1	0.0 %
60 Tornadoes in one night in Springfield, MO area	-	1	0.0 %
69 EARTHQUAKE	-	1	0.0 %
9-11	-	8	0.2 %
9-11 at the Pentagon	-	1	0.0 %
9/11	-	38	1.2 %
9/11 attacks	-	1	0.0 %
9/11/New York	-	1	0.0 %
911	-	13	0.4 %
911 NEW YORK CITY	-	1	0.0 %
ASSASINATION OF JOHN F KENNEDY	-	1	0.0 %
Amish Murders - Nickle Mine	-	1	0.0 %
Assassination of Kennedy	-	1	0.0 %
Assassination of Martin Luther King	-	1	0.0 %
BLACK OUT 2005 ny ny^	-	1	0.0 %
BLACKOUT (NYC)	-	1	0.0 %
BLIZZARDS IN MINIAPPOLIS 1991	-	1	0.0 %
Battle Creek, MI tornado	-	1	0.0 %
Blackout in East Coast (NY, MA)	-	1	0.0 %
Blackout in England	-	1	0.0 %
Blackout in NY (brooklyn)	-	1	0.0 %
Blackouts - in NY city	-	1	0.0 %
Blackouts 2005	-	1	0.0 %
Blackouts in Brooklyn, NY	-	1	0.0 %
Blizzard	-	1	0.0 %
Blizzard in Denver (in surrounding areas)	-	1	0.0 %
Blizzard in Missoula, Montana	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Blizzard in Montana	-	1	0.0 %
Blizzards in general	-	1	0.0 %
Bomb Threats (Our local Schools) Marion County	-	1	0.0 %
Bomb explosion in Paris	-	1	0.0 %
Bomb threats and shootings outside of school in Pittsburgh	-	1	0.0 %
Bombing in Bagdad	-	1	0.0 %
Bombing of US Embassy in Saudi Arabia	-	1	0.0 %
Branch Dividian Fire, Waco, TX	-	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 226-285 (width: 60; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

Q2_4: Name of Disaster #4

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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	-	2949	89.4 %
11 de septiembre	-	1	0.0 %
1973 earthquake - Newhall, CA	-	1	0.0 %
2003 New york blackout	-	1	0.0 %
2005 Flood in Salem, OH	-	1	0.0 %
2nd Space Shuttle disaster (dk name)	-	1	0.0 %
3 Mile Island in PA	-	1	0.0 %
4th hurricane of NC coast	-	1	0.0 %
74 EATHQUAKE	-	1	0.0 %
78 LANDLSIDES IN MALIBU	-	1	0.0 %
9-11	-	4	0.1 %
9/11	-	14	0.4 %
9/11 (NYC)	-	1	0.0 %
9/11 attack	-	1	0.0 %
911	-	5	0.2 %
ASSASINATION OF ROBERT KENNEDY	-	1	0.0 %
Anthrax That was sent to Congress in DC Area	-	1	0.0 %
Apagones de luz en hungtington park LA	-	1	0.0 %
Assasination of JFK	-	1	0.0 %
Assassianation of Robert Kennedy	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Assassination of Martin Luther King.	-	1	0.0 %
BLACKOUT	-	1	0.0 %
BLIZZARD IN KANSAS - FLORENCE, KANSAS	-	1	0.0 %
BOMBING AT STERLING HALL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WI. IN MADISON	-	1	0.0 %
BOMBING IN OKLAHOMA CITY	-	1	0.0 %
Blackout - NY City	-	1	0.0 %
Blackout 2003 in East Coast	-	1	0.0 %
Blackout Summer of 2007	-	1	0.0 %
Bldg. collapse SW MO	-	1	0.0 %
Blizzard Denver, CO	-	1	0.0 %
Blizzard Long Island	-	1	0.0 %
Blizzards NY, NY	-	1	0.0 %
Bombing in Oklahoma	-	1	0.0 %
Bombing of USS Cole	-	1	0.0 %
Bombing of path train in New Jersey	-	1	0.0 %
Bridge Collapse in Minneapolis	-	1	0.0 %
Brooklyn Hurricane of August 2007	-	1	0.0 %
Business fire in Fayette, MO	-	1	0.0 %
CAR BOMBINGS SCARE IN WASHINGTON	-	1	0.0 %
COLUMBINE	-	1	0.0 %
Ca. Wild Fires	-	1	0.0 %
California Earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
California earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
California forest fires	-	1	0.0 %
Chenobie Nuclear Meltdown	-	1	0.0 %
Chesapeake Bay, VA bridge tunnel knocked out	-	1	0.0 %
Chrystal Lake, IL tornado	-	1	0.0 %
Coalscene Fire	-	1	0.0 %
Columbine shooting	-	1	0.0 %
Cop killing in community	-	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 286-345 (width: 60; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

Q2_5: Name of Disaster #5

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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	-	3137	95.1 %
1978 Blizzard, Salem OH	-	1	0.0 %
1983 any river flood	-	1	0.0 %
1st World Trade Center Bombing	-	1	0.0 %
3 Mile Island	-	1	0.0 %
5th hurricane of NC coast	-	1	0.0 %
60 car pile up	-	1	0.0 %
88 EARTHQUAKE	-	1	0.0 %
9/11	-	4	0.1 %
9/11/ny	-	1	0.0 %
91 WILDFIRES IN TOPANGA CANYON	-	1	0.0 %
911	-	2	0.1 %
ALASKAN EARTHQUAKE in ANCHORAGE	-	1	0.0 %
AND ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING	-	1	0.0 %
ANTHRAX SCARE IN WASHINGTON	-	1	0.0 %
ASSIASAINTION	-	1	0.0 %
Afghanistan War	-	1	0.0 %
Another flood in marysville CA	-	1	0.0 %
Assassination of President Kennedy	-	1	0.0 %
Assault on Washington DC police dept. headquarters	-	1	0.0 %
BLACKOUT NY	-	1	0.0 %
Blackout in New York City	-	1	0.0 %
Boulder falling on coach bus killing several, Colorado	-	1	0.0 %
Bridge collapse in MN	-	1	0.0 %
Brightwood, Oregon - Flood	-	1	0.0 %
Business fire in Fayette, MO	-	1	0.0 %
CHALLENGER SPACE SHUTTLE EXPLOSION	-	1	0.0 %
CIA shootings in 92	-	1	0.0 %
California Fires	-	1	0.0 %
Chicago Riots	-	1	0.0 %
Child abductions in Los Angeles	-	1	0.0 %
Connecticut blizzard (DK name)	-	1	0.0 %
Drought in Lincoln, Nebraska	-	1	0.0 %
EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY	-	1	0.0 %
Earthquake in Yellowstone Park	-	1	0.0 %
Easter Flood (Jackson, Mississippi)	-	1	0.0 %
Electrical storm in Worcester, MA (3)	-	1	0.0 %
Exxon Valdese oil spill	-	1	0.0 %
FLOOD IN JULIET,ILLINOIS	-	1	0.0 %
FLORIDA TORNADOS	-	1	0.0 %
Father was hurt in Vietnam	-	1	0.0 %
Fires in California, Malibu	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Flood in Corning, NY	-	1	0.0 %
Flood in Westheimer, Houston, TX	-	1	0.0 %
Flooding MA	-	1	0.0 %
Floods in Villahermosa	-	1	0.0 %
Forest Burning, U.S., Greece, Australia	-	1	0.0 %
Global Warning	-	1	0.0 %
HURRICANE KATRINA	-	1	0.0 %
Hurricane	-	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 346-405 (width: 60; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

Q2_6: Name of Disaster #6

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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	-	3219	97.5 %
1965 HURRICANE BETSY	-	1	0.0 %
1st bombing of Twin Towers	-	1	0.0 %
6th hurricane off NC coast	-	1	0.0 %
9/11	-	2	0.1 %
9/11 terrorist attack	-	1	0.0 %
911	-	1	0.0 %
ASIAN TSUNAMI	-	1	0.0 %
Aids deaths throughout world	-	1	0.0 %
Anthrax scare (mailed through post office)	-	1	0.0 %
Anthrax scare (sent to Congressman in DC)	-	1	0.0 %
Auto Accident killing 5 students (Bloomfield, NY)	-	1	0.0 %
Bombing of the USS Cole	-	1	0.0 %
California Earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
Columbine	-	1	0.0 %
Columbine Shooting	-	1	0.0 %
EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE	-	1	0.0 %
EarthQuake in Los Angeles	-	1	0.0 %
Earthquake in San Francisco	-	1	0.0 %
Electrical storm in Worcester, MA (4)	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Famine in United States	-	1	0.0 %
Fire - Verdugo Hills	-	1	0.0 %
Fire Laurel, MS	-	1	0.0 %
Fires in Corona, California	-	1	0.0 %
Flood Queens/rockaways	-	1	0.0 %
Flood in Augusta County, VA (1996)	-	1	0.0 %
Flooding of Sacramento & American Rivers	-	1	0.0 %
Greenview Kansas Tornado	-	1	0.0 %
HOLOCAUST	-	1	0.0 %
High school burned down in Fayette, MO	-	1	0.0 %
Hurricane Andrew	-	1	0.0 %
Hurricane Frances	-	1	0.0 %
Hurricane Hugo	-	1	0.0 %
Hurricane Katrina	-	1	0.0 %
Industrial Plant Explosion (Milwaukee, 2007)	-	1	0.0 %
Kennedy assassination	-	1	0.0 %
LA Fires	-	1	0.0 %
Major blizzard in NJ in Winter of 96/97	-	1	0.0 %
Malibu Fire	-	1	0.0 %
Mt St. Helens volcano eruption	-	1	0.0 %
Murder	-	1	0.0 %
NY Blackout	-	1	0.0 %
New York Hurricane, 1951, dk specific	-	1	0.0 %
Post 9/11 Anthrax scare	-	1	0.0 %
RIOTS IN DETROIT	-	1	0.0 %
Restaurant fire. SW MO	-	1	0.0 %
SCHOOL SHOOTING IN NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN	-	1	0.0 %
SNOWSTORM 89	-	1	0.0 %
Serien gas in tunnels, in Japan	-	1	0.0 %
TRADE CENTER BOMBING	-	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 406-465 (width: 60; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

Q2_7: Name of Disaster #7

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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-	-	3262	98.8 %
911	-	1	0.0 %
Baltimore (d/k which one) high School Teacher molest pupl	-	1	0.0 %
Blizzard of 2006 New York City	-	1	0.0 %
DC sniper	-	1	0.0 %
Earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
Electrical storm in Worcester, MA (5)	-	1	0.0 %
GULF WAR	-	1	0.0 %
Hurricane Charlie	-	1	0.0 %
Hurricane Katrina	-	1	0.0 %
Ice storm in Bath County, VA	-	1	0.0 %
Khobar Towers bombing, Africa	-	1	0.0 %
Northridge Earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
Northridge earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
Okalhoma City Bombing	-	1	0.0 %
Potential England Bombing (2006)	-	1	0.0 %
SHOOTING AT VA TECH	-	1	0.0 %
SYLMAR QUAKE	-	1	0.0 %
Shooting at West Indian Day parade, Brooklyn	-	1	0.0 %
Sniper attack in VA	-	1	0.0 %
Sniper shooting in DC area	-	1	0.0 %
Tornados in Kansas	-	1	0.0 %
VA Tech shooting	-	1	0.0 %
Vietnam War(Sygon Embassy)	-	1	0.0 %
Winter storm in St. Louis	-	1	0.0 %
blackout in new york city	-	1	0.0 %
car accidents	-	1	0.0 %
flooding in Chataignier, LA	-	1	0.0 %
floods-verdugo hills	-	1	0.0 %
greensboro apartment fire	-	1	0.0 %
la crave (scotland) airplane crash	-	1	0.0 %
loss of a job	-	1	0.0 %
miami flood	-	1	0.0 %
mudslides	-	1	0.0 %
northridge quake	-	1	0.0 %
on the attack of the uss cole	-	1	0.0 %
saveragey of El Kehda	-	1	0.0 %
shooting at Virgina Tech	-	1	0.0 %
sylmar earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 466-525 (width: 60; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

Q2_8: Name of Disaster #8

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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-		3284	99.5 %
Anthrax	-	1	0.0 %
Beruit Marine barracks bombing	-	1	0.0 %
DC SNIPER	-	1	0.0 %
Electrical storm in Worcester, MA (6)	-	1	0.0 %
Hurricane Agnes	-	1	0.0 %
Hurricane Wilma	-	1	0.0 %
NORTHRIDGE QUAKE	-	1	0.0 %
Oklahoma Bombing	-	1	0.0 %
Real bad hailstorm	-	1	0.0 %
Snow storm in Highland County, VA	-	1	0.0 %
Space shuttle explosion (Willis area TX)	-	1	0.0 %
Virginia Tech Shooting	-	1	0.0 %
acts of terrorism all over the world	-	1	0.0 %
apex north carolina chemical plant exploded	-	1	0.0 %
initiation of the Iraqi invasion & occupation of Iraq	-	1	0.0 %
northridge earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 526-585 (width: 60; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

Q2_9: Name of Disaster #9

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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-		3291	99.7 %
Columbine School Shooting, CO	-	1	0.0 %
Flooding	-	1	0.0 %
Hurricane Ivan	-	1	0.0 %
Tornado in La Plata, MD	-	1	0.0 %
Virginia Mall Shooting	-	1	0.0 %
north carolina hurricane floyd	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
takeover of American Embassy in Tehran	-	1	0.0 %
virginia tech shooting	-	1	0.0 %
whittier earthquake	-	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 586-645 (width: 60; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

Q2A_1: Year of Disaster #1

About <...>, what year did that happen? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1914	-	1	0.0 %
1920	-	1	0.0 %
1926	-	1	0.0 %
1927	-	1	0.0 %
1928	-	1	0.0 %
1929	-	1	0.0 %
1930	-	1	0.0 %
1931	-	1	0.0 %
1932	-	1	0.0 %
1934	-	2	0.1 %
1935	-	2	0.1 %
1936	-	2	0.1 %
1937	-	2	0.1 %
1938	-	8	0.2 %
1939	-	7	0.2 %
1940	-	2	0.1 %
1941	-	9	0.3 %
1942	-	3	0.1 %
1943	-	5	0.2 %
1944	-	8	0.2 %
1945	-	4	0.1 %
1946	-	4	0.1 %
1947	-	3	0.1 %
1948	-	2	0.1 %
1949	-	1	0.0 %
1950	-	4	0.1 %
1951	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1952	-	6	0.2 %
1953	-	4	0.1 %
1954	-	18	0.5 %
1955	-	11	0.3 %
1956	-	4	0.1 %
1957	-	11	0.3 %
1958	-	8	0.2 %
1959	-	5	0.2 %
1960	-	5	0.2 %
1961	-	4	0.1 %
1962	-	10	0.3 %
1963	-	11	0.3 %
1964	-	13	0.4 %
1965	-	22	0.7 %
1966	-	5	0.2 %
1967	-	18	0.5 %
1968	-	14	0.4 %
1969	-	13	0.4 %
1970	-	16	0.5 %
1971	-	23	0.7 %
1972	-	43	1.3 %
1973	-	8	0.2 %
1974	-	8	0.2 %
Missing Data			
8888	Don't Know	102	3.1 %
.	-	846	25.6 %
Total		3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 2,352 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1992.30
- Median: 2001.00
- Mode: 2001.00
- Minimum: 1914
- Maximum: 2008
- Standard Deviation: 16.35

Location: 646-649 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8888 , 9999 , .

Q2A_2: Year of Disaster #2

About <...>, what year did that happen? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1929	-	1	0.0 %
1930	-	1	0.0 %
1934	-	1	0.0 %
1935	-	1	0.0 %
1936	-	1	0.0 %
1937	-	1	0.0 %
1938	-	1	0.0 %
1939	-	1	0.0 %
1940	-	1	0.0 %
1941	-	4	0.1 %
1942	-	1	0.0 %
1944	-	3	0.1 %
1945	-	4	0.1 %
1946	-	3	0.1 %
1949	-	3	0.1 %
1950	-	6	0.2 %
1951	-	3	0.1 %
1952	-	4	0.1 %
1953	-	3	0.1 %
1954	-	6	0.2 %
1955	-	7	0.2 %
1956	-	1	0.0 %
1957	-	4	0.1 %
1958	-	2	0.1 %
1959	-	2	0.1 %
1960	-	3	0.1 %
1961	-	1	0.0 %
1962	-	6	0.2 %
1963	-	15	0.5 %
1964	-	4	0.1 %
1965	-	15	0.5 %
1966	-	5	0.2 %
1967	-	10	0.3 %
1968	-	18	0.5 %
1969	-	9	0.3 %
1970	-	9	0.3 %
1971	-	15	0.5 %
1972	-	11	0.3 %
1973	-	7	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1974	-	6	0.2 %
1975	-	11	0.3 %
1976	-	14	0.4 %
1977	-	10	0.3 %
1978	-	8	0.2 %
1979	-	9	0.3 %
1980	-	20	0.6 %
1981	-	9	0.3 %
1982	-	8	0.2 %
1983	-	11	0.3 %
1984	-	9	0.3 %
Missing Data			
8888	Don't Know	75	2.3 %
9999	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	1794	54.4 %
Total		3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,430 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1993.34
- Median: 2001.00
- Mode: 2001.00
- Minimum: 1929
- Maximum: 2008
- Standard Deviation: 15.40

Location: 650-653 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8888 , 9999 , .

Q2A_3: Year of Disaster #3

About <...>, what year did that happen? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1913	-	1	0.0 %
1917	-	1	0.0 %
1930	-	1	0.0 %
1936	-	1	0.0 %
1938	-	2	0.1 %
1941	-	1	0.0 %
1942	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1944	-	2	0.1 %
1945	-	1	0.0 %
1947	-	1	0.0 %
1948	-	1	0.0 %
1950	-	1	0.0 %
1952	-	3	0.1 %
1953	-	2	0.1 %
1954	-	2	0.1 %
1955	-	2	0.1 %
1956	-	4	0.1 %
1957	-	1	0.0 %
1958	-	2	0.1 %
1960	-	2	0.1 %
1961	-	1	0.0 %
1962	-	3	0.1 %
1963	-	6	0.2 %
1964	-	6	0.2 %
1965	-	5	0.2 %
1966	-	5	0.2 %
1967	-	7	0.2 %
1968	-	10	0.3 %
1969	-	3	0.1 %
1970	-	3	0.1 %
1971	-	6	0.2 %
1972	-	4	0.1 %
1973	-	3	0.1 %
1974	-	4	0.1 %
1975	-	3	0.1 %
1976	-	4	0.1 %
1977	-	9	0.3 %
1978	-	10	0.3 %
1979	-	7	0.2 %
1980	-	5	0.2 %
1981	-	4	0.1 %
1982	-	6	0.2 %
1983	-	2	0.1 %
1984	-	5	0.2 %
1985	-	7	0.2 %
1986	-	9	0.3 %
1987	-	10	0.3 %
1988	-	6	0.2 %
1989	-	9	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1990	-	4	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
8888	Don't Know	38	1.2 %
.	-	2526	76.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 736 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1993.99
- Median: 2001.00
- Mode: 2001.00
- Minimum: 1913
- Maximum: 2007
- Standard Deviation: 15.62

Location: 654-657 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8888 , 9999 , .

Q2A_4: Year of Disaster #4

About <...>, what year did that happen? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1936	-	1	0.0 %
1938	-	1	0.0 %
1944	-	2	0.1 %
1950	-	1	0.0 %
1951	-	1	0.0 %
1954	-	1	0.0 %
1956	-	1	0.0 %
1960	-	1	0.0 %
1962	-	1	0.0 %
1963	-	2	0.1 %
1965	-	3	0.1 %
1966	-	1	0.0 %
1967	-	2	0.1 %
1968	-	7	0.2 %
1970	-	4	0.1 %
1971	-	3	0.1 %
1972	-	4	0.1 %
1973	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1975	-	2	0.1 %
1976	-	4	0.1 %
1977	-	1	0.0 %
1978	-	5	0.2 %
1979	-	1	0.0 %
1980	-	2	0.1 %
1981	-	2	0.1 %
1983	-	5	0.2 %
1984	-	3	0.1 %
1985	-	5	0.2 %
1986	-	4	0.1 %
1987	-	3	0.1 %
1988	-	1	0.0 %
1989	-	7	0.2 %
1990	-	3	0.1 %
1991	-	9	0.3 %
1992	-	8	0.2 %
1993	-	6	0.2 %
1994	-	9	0.3 %
1995	-	6	0.2 %
1996	-	3	0.1 %
1997	-	4	0.1 %
1998	-	4	0.1 %
1999	-	1	0.0 %
2000	-	6	0.2 %
2001	-	35	1.1 %
2002	-	17	0.5 %
2003	-	18	0.5 %
2004	-	12	0.4 %
2005	-	39	1.2 %
2006	-	20	0.6 %
2007	-	45	1.4 %
Missing Data			
8888	Don't Know	22	0.7 %
9999	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	2949	89.4 %
Total		3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 328 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1994.87

- Median: 2001.00
- Mode: 2007.00
- Minimum: 1936
- Maximum: 2007
- Standard Deviation: 14.21

Location: 658-661 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8888 , 9999 , .

Q2A_5: Year of Disaster #5

About <...>, what year did that happen? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1935	-	1	0.0 %
1945	-	1	0.0 %
1952	-	1	0.0 %
1956	-	1	0.0 %
1958	-	1	0.0 %
1959	-	1	0.0 %
1962	-	2	0.1 %
1963	-	1	0.0 %
1964	-	3	0.1 %
1965	-	1	0.0 %
1966	-	1	0.0 %
1967	-	1	0.0 %
1968	-	4	0.1 %
1969	-	1	0.0 %
1978	-	5	0.2 %
1979	-	4	0.1 %
1982	-	1	0.0 %
1983	-	4	0.1 %
1985	-	5	0.2 %
1986	-	5	0.2 %
1987	-	1	0.0 %
1988	-	1	0.0 %
1989	-	1	0.0 %
1990	-	2	0.1 %
1991	-	4	0.1 %
1992	-	5	0.2 %
1993	-	4	0.1 %
1994	-	4	0.1 %
1995	-	3	0.1 %
1996	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1997	-	1	0.0 %
1998	-	2	0.1 %
1999	-	2	0.1 %
2000	-	4	0.1 %
2001	-	11	0.3 %
2002	-	5	0.2 %
2003	-	3	0.1 %
2004	-	5	0.2 %
2005	-	15	0.5 %
2006	-	10	0.3 %
2007	-	22	0.7 %
2008	-	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
8888	Don't Know	11	0.3 %
.	-	3137	95.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 152 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1992.95
- Median: 1999.50
- Mode: 2007.00
- Minimum: 1935
- Maximum: 2008
- Standard Deviation: 15.35

Location: 662-665 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8888 , 9999 , .

Q2A_6: Year of Disaster #6

About <...>, what year did that happen? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1944	-	1	0.0 %
1951	-	1	0.0 %
1957	-	1	0.0 %
1961	-	1	0.0 %
1963	-	1	0.0 %
1964	-	1	0.0 %
1965	-	1	0.0 %
1968	-	1	0.0 %
1969	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1978	-	1	0.0 %
1979	-	1	0.0 %
1980	-	1	0.0 %
1981	-	1	0.0 %
1987	-	1	0.0 %
1989	-	3	0.1 %
1990	-	3	0.1 %
1991	-	1	0.0 %
1992	-	3	0.1 %
1993	-	1	0.0 %
1995	-	3	0.1 %
1996	-	3	0.1 %
1997	-	2	0.1 %
1999	-	3	0.1 %
2000	-	1	0.0 %
2001	-	5	0.2 %
2004	-	8	0.2 %
2005	-	6	0.2 %
2006	-	7	0.2 %
2007	-	11	0.3 %
Missing Data			
8888	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
.	-	3219	97.5 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 75 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1994.17
- Median: 2000.00
- Mode: 2007.00
- Minimum: 1944
- Maximum: 2007
- Standard Deviation: 15.27

Location: 666-669 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8888 , 9999 , .

Q2A_7: Year of Disaster #7

About <...>, what year did that happen? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1962	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1966	-	1	0.0 %
1971	-	1	0.0 %
1972	-	2	0.1 %
1985	-	1	0.0 %
1988	-	1	0.0 %
1991	-	2	0.1 %
1994	-	1	0.0 %
1995	-	2	0.1 %
1997	-	2	0.1 %
1998	-	1	0.0 %
1999	-	1	0.0 %
2001	-	2	0.1 %
2002	-	3	0.1 %
2003	-	2	0.1 %
2004	-	3	0.1 %
2005	-	2	0.1 %
2006	-	5	0.2 %
2007	-	5	0.2 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3262	98.8 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 38 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1996.68
- Median: 2002.00
- Minimum: 1962
- Maximum: 2007
- Standard Deviation: 12.51

Location: 670-673 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8888 , 9999 , .

Q2A_8: Year of Disaster #8

About <...>, what year did that happen? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1972	-	1	0.0 %
1973	-	1	0.0 %
1982	-	1	0.0 %
1983	-	1	0.0 %
1990	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1994	-	1	0.0 %
1996	-	1	0.0 %
2001	-	2	0.1 %
2002	-	1	0.0 %
2003	-	2	0.1 %
2005	-	1	0.0 %
2006	-	1	0.0 %
2007	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3284	99.5 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 16 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1995.31
- Median: 2001.00
- Minimum: 1972
- Maximum: 2007
- Standard Deviation: 11.86

Location: 674-677 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8888 , 9999 , .

Q2A_9: Year of Disaster #9

About <...>, what year did that happen? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1979	-	1	0.0 %
1991	-	1	0.0 %
1998	-	2	0.1 %
1999	-	1	0.0 %
2002	-	1	0.0 %
2004	-	1	0.0 %
2007	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3291	99.7 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 9 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1998.33
- Median: 1999.00
- Minimum: 1979

- Maximum: 2007
- Standard Deviation: 8.83

Location: 678-681 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8888 , 9999 , .

Q2B_1: Where lived when Disaster #1 happened

Were you living in that community or somewhere else when <...> happened? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	That community	1572	47.6 %
2	Somewhere else	875	26.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
9	Refused	4	0.1 %
.	-	846	25.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,447 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 682-682 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2B_2: Where lived when Disaster #2 happened

Were you living in that community or somewhere else when <...> happened? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	That community	863	26.2 %
2	Somewhere else	638	19.3 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	4	0.1 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	1794	54.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1,501 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 2

Location: 683-683 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2B_3: Where lived when Disaster #3 happened

Were you living in that community or somewhere else when <...> happened? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	That community	407	12.3 %
2	Somewhere else	362	11.0 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
.	-	2526	76.5 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 769 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 2

Location: 684-684 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2B_4: Where lived when Disaster #4 happened

Were you living in that community or somewhere else when <...> happened? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	That community	168	5.1 %
2	Somewhere else	183	5.5 %
Missing Data			
.	-	2949	89.4 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 351 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 2

Location: 685-685 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2B_5: Where lived when Disaster #5 happened

Were you living in that community or somewhere else when <...> happened? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	That community	70	2.1 %
2	Somewhere else	93	2.8 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3137	95.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 163 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 686-686 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2B_6: Where lived when Disaster #6 happened

Were you living in that community or somewhere else when <...> happened? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	That community	48	1.5 %
2	Somewhere else	33	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3219	97.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 81 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 687-687 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2B_7: Where lived when Disaster #7 happened

Were you living in that community or somewhere else when <...> happened? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	That community	16	0.5 %
2	Somewhere else	22	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3262	98.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 38 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 688-688 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2B_8: Where lived when Disaster #8 happened

Were you living in that community or somewhere else when <...> happened? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	That community	9	0.3 %
2	Somewhere else	7	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3284	99.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 16 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 689-689 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2B_9: Where lived when Disaster #9 happened

Were you living in that community or somewhere else when <...> happened? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	That community	3	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	Somewhere else	6	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3291	99.7 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 9 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 690-690 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C1_1: Did Disaster #1 affect finances?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Finances

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	862	26.1 %
2	No	1580	47.9 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	11	0.3 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	846	25.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,442 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 691-691 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C1_2: Did Disaster #2 affect finances?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Finances

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	470	14.2 %
2	No	1030	31.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
.	-	1794	54.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1,500 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 692-692 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C1_3: Did Disaster #3 affect finances?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Finances

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	228	6.9 %
2	No	543	16.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
.	-	2526	76.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 771 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 693-693 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C1_4: Did Disaster #4 affect finances?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Finances

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	99	3.0 %
2	No	251	7.6 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
.	-	2949	89.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 350 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 694-694 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C1_5: Did Disaster #5 affect finances?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Finances

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	46	1.4 %
2	No	115	3.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
.	-	3137	95.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 161 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 695-695 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C1_6: Did Disaster #6 affect finances?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Finances

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	21	0.6 %
2	No	59	1.8 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
.	-	3219	97.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 80 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 696-696 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C1_7: Did Disaster #7 affect finances?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) Finances

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	11	0.3 %
2	No	27	0.8 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3262	98.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 38 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 697-697 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C1_8: Did Disaster #8 affect finances?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Finances

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	8	0.2 %
2	No	8	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3284	99.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 16 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 698-698 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C1_9: Did Disaster #9 affect finances?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Finances

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	3	0.1 %
2	No	6	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3291	99.7 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 9 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 699-699 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C2_1: Did Disaster #1 affect property?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Property

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	750	22.7 %
2	No	1699	51.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	4	0.1 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	846	25.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,449 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 700-700 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C2_2: Did Disaster #2 affect property?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Property

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	422	12.8 %
2	No	1081	32.8 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
.	-	1794	54.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1,503 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 701-701 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C2_3: Did Disaster #3 affect property?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Property

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	186	5.6 %
2	No	585	17.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
.	-	2526	76.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 771 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 702-702 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C2_4: Did Disaster #4 affect property?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Property

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	72	2.2 %
2	No	279	8.5 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	2949	89.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 351 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 703-703 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C2_5: Did Disaster #5 affect property?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Property

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	33	1.0 %
2	No	129	3.9 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
.	-	3137	95.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 162 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 704-704 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C2_6: Did Disaster #6 affect property?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Property

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	20	0.6 %
2	No	60	1.8 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
.	-	3219	97.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 80 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 705-705 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C2_7: Did Disaster #7 affect property?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Property

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	7	0.2 %
2	No	31	0.9 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3262	98.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 38 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 706-706 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C2_8: Did Disaster #8 affect property?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Property

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	7	0.2 %
2	No	9	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
.	-	3284	99.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 16 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 707-707 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C2_9: Did Disaster #9 affect property?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Property

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	2	0.1 %
2	No	7	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3291	99.7 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 9 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 708-708 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C3_1: Did Disaster #1 affect peace of mind?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Peace of mind

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	2046	62.0 %
2	No	406	12.3 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
.	-	846	25.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,452 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 709-709 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C3_2: Did Disaster #2 affect peace of mind?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Peace of mind

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1250	37.9 %
2	No	253	7.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
.	-	1794	54.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1,503 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 710-710 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C3_3: Did Disaster #3 affect peace of mind?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Peace of mind

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	630	19.1 %
2	No	143	4.3 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
.	-	2526	76.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 773 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 711-711 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C3_4: Did Disaster #4 affect peace of mind?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Peace of mind

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	295	8.9 %
2	No	56	1.7 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	2949	89.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 351 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 712-712 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C3_5: Did Disaster #5 affect peace of mind?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Peace of mind

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	135	4.1 %
2	No	28	0.8 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3137	95.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 163 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 713-713 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C3_6: Did Disaster #6 affect peace of mind?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Peace of mind

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	67	2.0 %
2	No	13	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
.	-	3219	97.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 80 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 714-714 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C3_7: Did Disaster #7 affect peace of mind?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Peace of mind

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	32	1.0 %
2	No	6	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3262	98.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 38 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 715-715 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C3_8: Did Disaster #8 affect peace of mind?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Peace of mind

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	15	0.5 %
2	No	1	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3284	99.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 16 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 716-716 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C3_9: Did Disaster #9 affect peace of mind?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Peace of mind

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	8	0.2 %
2	No	1	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3291	99.7 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 9 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 717-717 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C4_1: Did Disaster #1 affect trust in government?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Trust in government

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	887	26.9 %
2	No	1550	47.0 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	15	0.5 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
.	-	846	25.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,437 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 718-718 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C4_2: Did Disaster #2 affect trust in government?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Trust in government

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	522	15.8 %
2	No	972	29.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
.	-	1794	54.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1,494 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 719-719 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C4_3: Did Disaster #3 affect trust in government?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Trust in government

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	302	9.2 %
2	No	466	14.1 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	2526	76.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 768 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 720-720 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C4_4: Did Disaster #4 affect trust in government?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Trust in government

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	144	4.4 %
2	No	206	6.2 %
	Missing Data		
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	2949	89.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 350 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 721-721 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C4_5: Did Disaster #5 affect trust in government?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Trust in government

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	48	1.5 %
2	No	113	3.4 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	3137	95.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 161 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 722-722 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C4_6: Did Disaster #6 affect trust in government?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Trust in government

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	26	0.8 %
2	No	53	1.6 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	3219	97.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 79 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 723-723 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C4_7: Did Disaster #7 affect trust in government?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Trust in government

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	8	0.2 %
2	No	29	0.9 %
	Missing Data		
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	3262	98.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 37 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 724-724 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C4_8: Did Disaster #8 affect trust in government?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Trust in government

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	8	0.2 %
2	No	7	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	3284	99.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 15 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 725-725 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C4_9: Did Disaster #9 affect trust in government?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Trust in government

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	No	6	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	3291	99.7 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 8 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 726-726 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C5_1: Did Disaster #1 affect health?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Health

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	397	12.0 %
2	No	2050	62.1 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	7	0.2 %
.	-	846	25.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,447 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 727-727 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C5_2: Did Disaster #2 affect health?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Health

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	217	6.6 %
2	No	1288	39.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
.	-	1794	54.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1,505 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 728-728 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C5_3: Did Disaster #3 affect health?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Health

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	114	3.5 %
2	No	655	19.8 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
.	-	2526	76.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 769 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 729-729 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C5_4: Did Disaster #4 affect health?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Health

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	56	1.7 %
2	No	295	8.9 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
.	-	2949	89.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 351 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 730-730 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C5_5: Did Disaster #5 affect health?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Health

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	26	0.8 %
2	No	136	4.1 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
.	-	3137	95.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 162 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 731-731 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C5_6: Did Disaster #6 affect health?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Health

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	16	0.5 %
2	No	63	1.9 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
.	-	3219	97.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 79 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 732-732 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C5_7: Did Disaster #7 affect health?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Health

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	6	0.2 %
2	No	32	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3262	98.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 38 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 733-733 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C5_8: Did Disaster #8 affect health?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Health

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	7	0.2 %
2	No	9	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3284	99.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 16 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 734-734 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2C5_9: Did Disaster #9 affect health?

How did this event affect you? Did it affect your finances, property, peace of mind, trust in government, health? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY] (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?) - Health

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	3	0.1 %
2	No	6	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3291	99.7 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 9 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 735-735 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2D_1: How much did Disaster #1 effect you?

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? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	No effect	211	6.4 %
2	2	506	15.3 %
3	3	719	21.8 %
4	4	532	16.1 %
5	A lot of effect	485	14.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
.	-	846	25.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,453 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 5

Location: 736-736 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2D_2: How much did Disaster #2 effect you?

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? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	No effect	166	5.0 %
2	2	326	9.9 %
3	3	401	12.2 %
4	4	313	9.5 %
5	A lot of effect	300	9.1 %
Missing Data			
.	-	1794	54.4 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 1,506 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 737-737 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2D_3: How much did Disaster #3 effect you?

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? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	No effect	79	2.4 %
2	2	170	5.2 %
3	3	200	6.1 %
4	4	155	4.7 %
5	A lot of effect	169	5.1 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
.	-	2526	76.5 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 773 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 738-738 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2D_4: How much did Disaster #4 effect you?

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? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	No effect	30	0.9 %
2	2	89	2.7 %
3	3	94	2.8 %
4	4	73	2.2 %
5	A lot of effect	65	2.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	2949	89.4 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 351 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 739-739 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2D_5: How much did Disaster #5 effect you?

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? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	No effect	25	0.8 %
2	2	33	1.0 %
3	3	47	1.4 %
4	4	28	0.8 %
5	A lot of effect	30	0.9 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3137	95.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 163 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 740-740 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2D_6: How much did Disaster #6 effect you?

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? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	No effect	10	0.3 %
2	2	17	0.5 %
3	3	17	0.5 %
4	4	16	0.5 %
5	A lot of effect	20	0.6 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
.	-	3219	97.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 80 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 741-741 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2D_7: How much did Disaster #7 effect you?

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? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	No effect	3	0.1 %
2	2	9	0.3 %
3	3	16	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	4	3	0.1 %
5	A lot of effect	7	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3262	98.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 38 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 742-742 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2D_8: How much did Disaster #8 effect you?

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? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	No effect	1	0.0 %
2	2	3	0.1 %
3	3	1	0.0 %
4	4	4	0.1 %
5	A lot of effect	7	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3284	99.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 16 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 743-743 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q2D_9: How much did Disaster #9 effect you?

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? (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 COULMN 2 AND SKIP TO Q3. PROBE:] What else?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	No effect	2	0.1 %
2	2	3	0.1 %
3	3	1	0.0 %
4	4	0	0.0 %
5	A lot of effect	3	0.1 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3291	99.7 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 9 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 744-744 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q3A_1: Know anyone-Developed emergency plans?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has developed emergency plans (evacuation, meeting places)?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1197	36.3 %
2	No	2091	63.4 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	11	0.3 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,288 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 745-745 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_2: Know anyone-Stockpiled supplies?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has stockpiled supplies (food, water, antibiotics, etc.)?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1322	40.1 %
2	No	1968	59.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	9	0.3 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,290 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 746-746 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_3: Know anyone-Purchased things to make them safer?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has purchased things to make them safer (gas masks, duct tape, things to make their house safer, etc.)?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	857	26.0 %
2	No	2433	73.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,290 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 747-747 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_4: Know anyone-Learned where to get more information about terrorism?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has learned where to get more information about terrorism?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1152	34.9 %
2	No	2130	64.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	18	0.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,282 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 748-748 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_5: Know anyone-Duplicated important documents?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has duplicated important documents (birth certificates, medication prescriptions, and passports)?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	923	28.0 %
2	No	2367	71.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,290 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 749-749 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_6: Know anyone-Reduced airplane travel?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has reduced airplane travel?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1122	34.0 %
2	No	2170	65.8 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	8	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,292 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 750-750 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_7: Know anyone-Reduced travel by train?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has reduced travel by train?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	145	4.4 %
2	No	3145	95.3 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,290 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 751-751 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_8: Know anyone-Reduced use of public transportation?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has reduced use of public transportation?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	269	8.2 %
2	No	3025	91.7 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,294 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 752-752 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_9: Know anyone-Changed mail handling procedures?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has changed mail handling procedures?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	443	13.4 %
2	No	2852	86.4 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,295 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 753-753 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_10: Know anyone-Become more vigilant or aware of what is going on around them?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has become more vigilant or aware of what is going on around them?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	2314	70.1 %
2	No	974	29.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	12	0.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,288 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 754-754 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_11: Know anyone-Avoided travel to certain cities?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has avoided travel to certain cities?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	815	24.7 %
2	No	2481	75.2 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	4	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,296 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 755-755 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_12: Know anyone-Avoided tall buildings?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has avoided tall buildings?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	338	10.2 %
2	No	2957	89.6 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,295 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 756-756 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_13: Know anyone-Avoided national landmarks?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has avoided national landmarks?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	192	5.8 %
2	No	3103	94.0 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,295 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 757-757 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3A_14: Know anyone-Done anything else to deal with terrorism?

Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001? Do you know anyone, not including yourself, who has done anything else to deal with terrorism [SPECIFY]?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	191	5.8 %
2	No	3103	94.0 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,294 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 758-758 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_1: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Developing emergency plans

How effective do you think developing emergency plans (evacuation, meeting places) 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	282	8.5 %
2	2	412	12.5 %
3	3	938	28.4 %
4	4	587	17.8 %
5	Extremely effective	1065	32.3 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	14	0.4 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,284 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 759-759 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_2: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Stockpiling supplies

How effective do you think stockpiling supplies (food, water, antibiotics, etc.) 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	394	11.9 %
2	2	562	17.0 %
3	3	870	26.4 %
4	4	516	15.6 %
5	Extremely effective	947	28.7 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,289 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 760-760 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_3: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Purchasing things to make them safer

How effective do you think purchasing things to make them safer (gas masks, duct tape, things to make their house safer, etc.) 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	697	21.1 %
2	2	710	21.5 %
3	3	762	23.1 %
4	4	387	11.7 %
5	Extremely effective	724	21.9 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	18	0.5 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,280 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 761-761 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_4: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Learning where to get more information about terrorism

How effective do you think learning where to get more information about terrorism 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	358	10.8 %
2	2	387	11.7 %
3	3	673	20.4 %
4	4	645	19.5 %
5	Extremely effective	1214	36.8 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	21	0.6 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,277 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 762-762 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_5: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Duplicating important documents

How effective do you think duplicating important documents (birth certificates, medication prescriptions, and passports) 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	578	17.5 %
2	2	402	12.2 %
3	3	604	18.3 %
4	4	555	16.8 %
5	Extremely effective	1129	34.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	32	1.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,268 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 763-763 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_6: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Reducing airplane travel

How effective do you think reducing airplane travel 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	1686	51.1 %
2	2	548	16.6 %
3	3	524	15.9 %
4	4	222	6.7 %
5	Extremely effective	297	9.0 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	23	0.7 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,277 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 764-764 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_7: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Reducing travel by train

How effective do you think reducing travel by train 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	1930	58.5 %
2	2	552	16.7 %
3	3	430	13.0 %
4	4	173	5.2 %
5	Extremely effective	184	5.6 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	30	0.9 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,269 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 765-765 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_8: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Reducing use of public transportation

How effective do you think reducing use of public transportation 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	1970	59.7 %
2	2	513	15.5 %
3	3	401	12.2 %
4	4	173	5.2 %
5	Extremely effective	217	6.6 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	26	0.8 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,274 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 766-766 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_9: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Changing mail handling procedures

How effective do you think changing mail handling procedures 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	1360	41.2 %
2	2	561	17.0 %
3	3	610	18.5 %
4	4	320	9.7 %
5	Extremely effective	418	12.7 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	29	0.9 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,269 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 767-767 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_10: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Becoming more vigilant or aware of what is going on around them

How effective do you think becoming more vigilant or aware of what is going on around them 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	157	4.8 %
2	2	235	7.1 %
3	3	553	16.8 %
4	4	769	23.3 %
5	Extremely effective	1577	47.8 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	9	0.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,291 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 768-768 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_11: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Avoiding travel to certain cities

How effective do you think avoiding travel to certain cities 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	1288	39.0 %
2	2	477	14.5 %
3	3	647	19.6 %
4	4	414	12.5 %
5	Extremely effective	459	13.9 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	14	0.4 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,285 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 769-769 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_12: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Avoiding tall buildings

How effective do you think avoiding tall buildings 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	1902	57.6 %
2	2	529	16.0 %
3	3	404	12.2 %
4	4	180	5.5 %
5	Extremely effective	272	8.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	12	0.4 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,287 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 770-770 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_13: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Avoiding national landmarks

How effective do you think avoiding national landmarks 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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	1926	58.4 %
2	2	588	17.8 %
3	3	409	12.4 %
4	4	178	5.4 %
5	Extremely effective	175	5.3 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	24	0.7 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,276 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 771-771 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q3B_14: How effective is for dealing with terrorism-Done anything else to deal with terrorism

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? (Do you know anyone who has done any of the following things because of terrorism since September 11th, 2001?) - Done anything else to deal with terrorism [SPECIFY]

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all effective	20	0.6 %
2	2	23	0.7 %
3	3	33	1.0 %
4	4	37	1.1 %
5	Extremely effective	72	2.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	4	0.1 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
.	-	3109	94.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 185 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 772-772 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4_1: Heard information about terrorism from-Friends or relatives?

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 friends or relatives?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1061	32.2 %
2	No	2238	67.8 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,299 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 773-773 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4_2: Heard information about terrorism from-Employers?

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 employers?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	971	29.4 %
2	No	2327	70.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,298 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 774-774 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4_3: Heard information about terrorism from-Scientists?

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 scientists?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	791	24.0 %
2	No	2497	75.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	12	0.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,288 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 775-775 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4_4: Heard information about terrorism from-School officials?

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 school officials?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	993	30.1 %
2	No	2303	69.8 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,296 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 776-776 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4_5: Heard information about terrorism from-TV anchors or reporters?

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 TV anchors or reporters?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	2400	72.7 %
2	No	888	26.9 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	11	0.3 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,288 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 777-777 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4_6: Heard information about terrorism from-Radio hosts or reporters?

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 radio hosts or reporters?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1863	56.5 %
2	No	1435	43.5 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,298 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 778-778 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4_7: Heard information about terrorism from-Entertainers?

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 entertainers?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	715	21.7 %
2	No	2577	78.1 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	8	0.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,292 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 779-779 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4_8: Heard information about terrorism from-The Department of Homeland Security?

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 the Department of Homeland Security?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	2005	60.8 %
2	No	1266	38.4 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	29	0.9 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,271 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 2

Location: 780-780 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4A_1: How was information communicated-Newspapers?

How was the information communicated to you? Did you read it in the newspaper? (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1909	57.8 %
2	No	948	28.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
.	-	438	13.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,857 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 781-781 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4A_2: How was information communicated-Other Print Media?

How was the information communicated to you? Did you read it in other print media? (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1633	49.5 %
2	No	1218	36.9 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	438	13.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,851 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 782-782 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4A_3: How was information communicated-Television?

How was the information communicated to you? Did you see it on the television? (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	2538	76.9 %
2	No	319	9.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
.	-	438	13.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,857 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 783-783 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4A_4: How was information communicated-Radio?

How was the information communicated to you? Did you hear it on the radio? (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1855	56.2 %
2	No	997	30.2 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
.	-	438	13.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,852 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 784-784 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4A_5: How was information communicated-Internet?

How was the information communicated to you? Did you see it on the Internet? (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1397	42.3 %
2	No	1462	44.3 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	438	13.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,859 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 785-785 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4A_6: How was information communicated-Face-to-face discussions?

How was the information communicated to you? Was it communicated to you in face-to-face discussions? (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1253	38.0 %
2	No	1606	48.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
.	-	438	13.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,859 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 786-786 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4A_7: How was information communicated-Other way?

How was the information communicated to you? Was is communicated to you some other way? [SPECIFY] (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	56	1.7 %
2	No	2802	84.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	438	13.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,858 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 787-787 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4B: How much of information was from official sources?

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? (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	None of it	447	13.5 %
2	Some of it	1930	58.5 %
3	All of it	468	14.2 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	16	0.5 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	438	13.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,845 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 788-788 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4C: How frequently heard of information about preparing for terrorism?

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? (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	At least daily	168	5.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	At least once a week	503	15.2 %
3	At least once a month	1191	36.1 %
4	At least once a year	882	26.7 %
5	Never	104	3.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	11	0.3 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
.	-	438	13.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 2,848 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 789-789 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4D: How consistent was information about preparing for terrorism?

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? (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all consistent	331	10.0 %
2	2	488	14.8 %
3	3	1074	32.5 %
4	4	581	17.6 %
5	Completely consistent	368	11.2 %
6	N/A	6	0.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	13	0.4 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	438	13.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 2,848 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 6

Location: 790-790 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4E: How much of information about preparing for terrorism did you believe?

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? (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Did not believe any of it	157	4.8 %
2	2	488	14.8 %
3	3	1195	36.2 %
4	4	633	19.2 %
5	Believed all of it	378	11.5 %
6	N/A	6	0.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
.	-	438	13.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 2,857 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 6

Location: 791-791 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4F_1: Have you gotten information about-Developing emergency plans?

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 developing emergency plans (evacuation, meeting places)?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1787	54.2 %
2	No	1507	45.7 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,294 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 792-792 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_2: Have you gotten information about-Stockpiling supplies?

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 stockpiling supplies (food, water, antibiotics, etc.)?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1938	58.7 %
2	No	1357	41.1 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,295 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 793-793 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_3: Have you gotten information about-Purchasing things to make you safer?

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 purchasing things to make you safer (gas masks, duct tape, things to make your house safer, etc.)?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1500	45.5 %
2	No	1798	54.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,298 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 794-794 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_4: Have you gotten information about-Where to learn more about terrorism?

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 where to learn more about terrorism?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1259	38.2 %
2	No	2034	61.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	7	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 795-795 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_5: Have you gotten information about-Duplicating important documents?

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 duplicating important documents (birth certificate, medication prescriptions, and passports)?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1275	38.6 %
2	No	2020	61.2 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,295 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 796-796 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_6: Have you gotten information about-Reducing airplane travel?

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 reducing airplane travel?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	421	12.8 %
2	No	2879	87.2 %
	Missing Data		
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 2

Location: 797-797 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_7: Have you gotten information about-Reducing travel by train?

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 reducing travel by train?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	195	5.9 %
2	No	3099	93.9 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,294 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 798-798 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_8: Have you gotten information about-Reducing use of public transportation?

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 reducing use of public transportation?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	344	10.4 %
2	No	2953	89.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,297 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 799-799 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_9: Have you gotten information about-Changing mail handling procedures?

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 changing mail handling procedures?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	871	26.4 %
2	No	2427	73.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,298 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 800-800 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_10: Have you gotten information about-Becoming more vigilant or aware of what is going on around you?

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 becoming more vigilant or aware of what is going on around you?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	2282	69.2 %
2	No	1014	30.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	4	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,296 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 801-801 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_11: Have you gotten information about-Avoiding travel to certain cities?

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 avoiding travel to certain cities?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	865	26.2 %
2	No	2434	73.8 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,299 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 802-802 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_12: Have you gotten information about-Avoiding tall buildings?

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 avoiding tall buildings?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	309	9.4 %
2	No	2991	90.6 %
	Missing Data		
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 803-803 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_13: Have you gotten information about-Avoiding national landmarks?

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 avoiding national landmarks?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	379	11.5 %
2	No	2917	88.4 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	4	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,296 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 804-804 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4F_14: Have you gotten information about-Any other ways of dealing with terrorism?

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 any other ways of dealing with terrorism? [SPECIFY]

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	64	1.9 %
2	No	3223	97.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,287 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 805-805 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_1: Have you-Developed emergency plans?

Have you developed emergency plans (evacuation, meeting places)? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1063	32.2 %
2	No	2232	67.6 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,295 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 806-806 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_2: Have you-Stockpiled supplies?

Have you stockpiled supplies (food, water, antibiotics, etc.)? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1214	36.8 %
2	No	2083	63.1 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,297 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 807-807 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_3: Have you-Purchased things to make you safer?

Have you purchased things to make you safer (gas masks, duct tape, things to make your house safer, etc.)? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	750	22.7 %
2	No	2549	77.2 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,299 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 808-808 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_4: Have you-Learned more about terrorism?

Have you learned more about terrorism? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1964	59.5 %
2	No	1331	40.3 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	4	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,295 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 809-809 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_5: Have you-Duplicated important documents?

Have you duplicated important documents (birth certificate, medication prescriptions, and passports)? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1251	37.9 %
2	No	2045	62.0 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,296 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 810-810 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_6: Have you-Reduced airplane travel?

Have you reduced airplane travel? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	617	18.7 %
2	No	2663	80.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	13	0.4 %
9	Refused	7	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,280 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 811-811 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_7: Have you-Reduced travel by train?

Have you reduced travel by train? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	232	7.0 %
2	No	3046	92.3 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	19	0.6 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,278 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 812-812 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_8: Have you-Reduced use of public transportation?

Have you reduced use of public transportation? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	304	9.2 %
2	No	2978	90.2 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	13	0.4 %
9	Refused	5	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,282 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 813-813 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_9: Have you-Changed mail handling procedures?

Have you changed mail handling procedures? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	505	15.3 %
2	No	2794	84.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,299 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 814-814 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_10: Have you-Become more vigilant or aware of what is going on around you?

Have you become more vigilant or aware of what is going on around you? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	2787	84.5 %
2	No	511	15.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,298 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 815-815 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_11: Have you-Avoided travel to certain cities?

Have you avoided travel to certain cities? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	665	20.2 %
2	No	2632	79.8 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,297 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 816-816 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_12: Have you-Avoided tall buildings?

Have you avoided tall building? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	379	11.5 %
2	No	2918	88.4 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,297 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 817-817 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_13: Have you-Avoided national landmarks?

Have you avoided national landmarks? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	208	6.3 %
2	No	3085	93.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	7	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 2

Location: 818-818 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4G_14: Have you-Any other ways of dealing with terrorism?

Any other ways of dealing with terrorism? [SPECIFY] (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	51	1.5 %
2	No	10	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
.	-	3236	98.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 61 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 819-819 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4H1_1: Reason for taking action #1-Developed emergency plans?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Developed emergency plans (evacuation, meeting places)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	534	16.2 %
2	Natural Disasters	345	10.5 %
3	Other reasons	184	5.6 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	2237	67.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1,063 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 820-820 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_2: Reason for taking action #1-Stockpiled supplies?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Stockpiled supplies (food, water, antibiotics, etc.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	454	13.8 %
2	Natural Disasters	519	15.7 %
3	Other reasons	240	7.3 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	2087	63.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 821-821 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_3: Reason for taking action #1-Purchased things to make you safer?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Purchased things to make you safer (gas masks, duct tape, things to make your house safer, etc.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	324	9.8 %
2	Natural Disasters	246	7.5 %
3	Other reasons	180	5.5 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	2550	77.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 750 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 822-822 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_4: Reason for taking action #1-Learned more about terrorism?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Learned more about terrorism?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	1951	59.1 %
2	Natural Disasters	2	0.1 %
3	Other reasons	11	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	1336	40.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1,964 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 823-823 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_5: Reason for taking action #1-Duplicated important documents?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Duplicated important documents (birth certificate, medication prescriptions, and passports)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	297	9.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	308	9.3 %
3	Other reasons	644	19.5 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	2051	62.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 1,249 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 824-824 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_6: Reason for taking action #1-Reduced airplane travel?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Reduced airplane travel

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	279	8.5 %
2	Natural Disasters	11	0.3 %
3	Other reasons	322	9.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	2688	81.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 612 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 825-825 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_7: Reason for taking action #1-Reduced travel by train?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - REduced travel by train

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	59	1.8 %
2	Natural Disasters	6	0.2 %
3	Other reasons	166	5.0 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3069	93.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 231 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 826-826 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_8: Reason for taking action #1-Reduced use of public transportation?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Reduced use of public transportation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	77	2.3 %
2	Natural Disasters	10	0.3 %
3	Other reasons	216	6.5 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	2997	90.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 303 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 827-827 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_9: Reason for taking action #1-Changed mail handling procedures?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Changed mail handling procedures

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	315	9.5 %
2	Natural Disasters	5	0.2 %
3	Other reasons	184	5.6 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	2796	84.7 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 504 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 828-828 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_10: Reason for taking action #1-Become more vigilant or aware of what is going on around you?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Become more vigilant or aware of what is going on around you

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	1877	56.9 %
2	Natural Disasters	124	3.8 %
3	Other reasons	782	23.7 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	517	15.7 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,783 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 829-829 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_11: Reason for taking action #1-Avoided travel to certain cities?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Avoided travel to certain cities

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	472	14.3 %
2	Natural Disasters	14	0.4 %
3	Other reasons	177	5.4 %
Missing Data			
0	Not Applicable	2637	79.9 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 663 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 830-830 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_12: Reason for taking action #1-Avoided tall buildings?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Avoided tall buildings

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	175	5.3 %
2	Natural Disasters	22	0.7 %
3	Other reasons	180	5.5 %
Missing Data			
0	Not Applicable	2923	88.6 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 377 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 831-831 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_13: Reason for taking action #1-Avoided national landmarks?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Avoided national landmarks

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	120	3.6 %
2	Natural Disasters	4	0.1 %
3	Other reasons	84	2.5 %
Missing Data			
0	Not Applicable	3092	93.7 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 208 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 832-832 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H1_14: Reason for taking action #1-Any other ways of dealing with terrorism?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Any other ways of dealing with terrorism

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	31	0.9 %
2	Natural Disasters	2	0.1 %
3	Other reasons	18	0.5 %
Missing Data			
0	Not Applicable	3249	98.5 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 51 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 833-833 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_1: Reason for taking action #2-Developed emergency plans?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Developed emergency plans (evacuation, meeting places)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	20	0.6 %
2	Natural Disasters	401	12.2 %
3	Other reasons	42	1.3 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	2837	86.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 463 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 834-834 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_2: Reason for taking action #2-Stockpiled supplies?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Stockpiled supplies (food, water, antibiotics, etc.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	16	0.5 %
2	Natural Disasters	376	11.4 %
3	Other reasons	41	1.2 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	2867	86.9 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 433 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 835-835 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_3: Reason for taking action #2-Purchased things to make you safer?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Purchased things to make you safer (gas masks, duct tape, things to make your house safer, etc.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	3	0.1 %
2	Natural Disasters	217	6.6 %
3	Other reasons	26	0.8 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3054	92.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 246 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 836-836 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_4: Reason for taking action #2-Learned more about terrorism?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Learned more about terrorism?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	1	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	14	0.4 %
3	Other reasons	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3283	99.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 17 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 837-837 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_5: Reason for taking action #2-Duplicated important documents?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Duplicated important documents (birth certificate, medication prescriptions, and passports)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	6	0.2 %
2	Natural Disasters	245	7.4 %
3	Other reasons	69	2.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	2980	90.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 320 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 838-838 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_6: Reason for taking action #2-Reduced airplane travel?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Reduced airplane travel

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	4	0.1 %
2	Natural Disasters	50	1.5 %
3	Other reasons	30	0.9 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3216	97.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 84 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 839-839 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_7: Reason for taking action #2-Reduced travel by train?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - REduced travel by train

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	19	0.6 %
3	Other reasons	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3279	99.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 21 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 3

Location: 840-840 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_8: Reason for taking action #2-Reduced use of public transportation?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Reduced use of public transportation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	16	0.5 %
3	Other reasons	3	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3281	99.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 19 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 3

Location: 841-841 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_9: Reason for taking action #2-Changed mail handling procedures?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Changed mail handling procedures

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	1	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	21	0.6 %
3	Other reasons	16	0.5 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3262	98.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 38 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 842-842 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_10: Reason for taking action #2-Become more vigilant or aware of what is going on around you?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Become more vigilant or aware of what is going on around you

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	15	0.5 %
2	Natural Disasters	619	18.8 %
3	Other reasons	149	4.5 %
Missing Data			
0	Not Applicable	2517	76.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 783 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 843-843 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_11: Reason for taking action #2-Avoided travel to certain cities?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Avoided travel to certain cities

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	100	3.0 %
3	Other reasons	24	0.7 %
Missing Data			
0	Not Applicable	3176	96.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 124 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 3

Location: 844-844 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_12: Reason for taking action #2-Avoided tall buildings?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Avoided tall buildings

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	3	0.1 %
2	Natural Disasters	49	1.5 %
3	Other reasons	8	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3240	98.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 60 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 845-845 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_13: Reason for taking action #2-Avoided national landmarks?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Avoided national landmarks

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	1	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	18	0.5 %
3	Other reasons	7	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3274	99.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 26 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 846-846 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H2_14: Reason for taking action #2-Any other ways of dealing with terrorism?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Any other ways of dealing with terrorism

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	19	0.6 %
3	Other reasons	1	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3280	99.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 20 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 3

Location: 847-847 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_1: Reason for taking action #3-Developed emergency plans?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Developed emergency plans (evacuation, meeting places)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	204	6.2 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3096	93.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 204 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 3

Location: 848-848 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_2: Reason for taking action #3-Stockpiled supplies?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Stockpiled supplies (food, water, antibiotics, etc.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	172	5.2 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3128	94.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 172 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 3

Location: 849-849 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_3: Reason for taking action #3-Purchased things to make you safer?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Purchased things to make you safer (gas masks, duct tape, things to make your house safer, etc.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	103	3.1 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3197	96.9 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 103 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 3

Location: 850-850 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_4: Reason for taking action #3-Learned more about terrorism?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Learned more about terrorism?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	10	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3290	99.7 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 10 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 3

Location: 851-851 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_5: Reason for taking action #3-Duplicated important documents?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Duplicated important documents (birth certificate, medication prescriptions, and passports)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	153	4.6 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3147	95.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 153 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 3

Location: 852-852 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_6: Reason for taking action #3-Reduced airplane travel?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Reduced airplane travel

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	32	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3268	99.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 32 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 3

Location: 853-853 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_7: Reason for taking action #3-Reduced travel by train?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - REduced travel by train

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	9	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3291	99.7 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 9 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 3

Location: 854-854 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_8: Reason for taking action #3-Reduced use of public transportation?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Reduced use of public transportation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	8	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3292	99.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 8 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 3

Location: 855-855 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_9: Reason for taking action #3-Changed mail handling procedures?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Changed mail handling procedures

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	9	0.3 %
Missing Data			
0	Not Applicable	3291	99.7 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 9 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 3

Location: 856-856 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_10: Reason for taking action #3-Become more vigilant or aware of what is going on around you?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Become more vigilant or aware of what is going on around you

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	3	0.1 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	391	11.8 %
Missing Data			
0	Not Applicable	2906	88.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 394 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 857-857 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_11: Reason for taking action #3-Avoided travel to certain cities?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Avoided travel to certain cities

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	50	1.5 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3250	98.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 50 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 3

Location: 858-858 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_12: Reason for taking action #3-Avoided tall buildings?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Avoided tall buildings

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	29	0.9 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3271	99.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 29 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 3

Location: 859-859 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_13: Reason for taking action #3-Avoided national landmarks?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Avoided national landmarks

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	11	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3289	99.7 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 11 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 3

Location: 860-860 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 8 , 9

Q4H3_14: Reason for taking action #3-Any other ways of dealing with terrorism?

Did you do that because of terrorism, natural disasters, or for other reasons? (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?) - Any other ways of dealing with terrorism

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not Applicable	3285	99.5 %
1	Terrorism	0	0.0 %
2	Natural Disasters	0	0.0 %
3	Other reasons	15	0.5 %
8	Don't Know	0	0.0 %
9	Refused	0	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 3

Location: 861-861 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q4J: How likely is it that in the next 6 months you will do something more to prepare for a future terrorist act?

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?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Extremely unlikely	975	29.5 %
2	Somewhat unlikely	1046	31.7 %
3	Somehwat likely	961	29.1 %
4	Extremely likely	304	9.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	13	0.4 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,286 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 4

Location: 862-862 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q4K: How likely is it that in the next 30 days you will do something more to prepare for a future terrorist act?

How likely is it that in the next 30 days your 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?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Extremely unlikely	1542	46.7 %
2	Somewhat unlikely	964	29.2 %
3	Somehwat likely	589	17.8 %
4	Extremely likely	190	5.8 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	14	0.4 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,285 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 4

Location: 863-863 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q5A_1: How complete is information from-Governor?

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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete? Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between? - Governor

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	691	20.9 %
2	2	591	17.9 %
3	3	1253	38.0 %
4	4	527	16.0 %
5	Always	159	4.8 %
Missing Data			
6	N/A	24	0.7 %
8	Don't Know	53	1.6 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,221 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 864-864 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5A_2: How complete is information from-State Office of Emergency Services?

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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete? Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between? - State Office of Emergency Services

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	403	12.2 %
2	2	547	16.6 %
3	3	1117	33.8 %
4	4	850	25.8 %
5	Always	298	9.0 %
Missing Data			
6	N/A	27	0.8 %
8	Don't Know	56	1.7 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,215 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 865-865 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5A_3: How complete is information from-State Health Department?

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 State Health Department gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete? Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	299	9.1 %
2	2	471	14.3 %
3	3	1033	31.3 %
4	4	952	28.8 %
5	Always	458	13.9 %
Missing Data			
6	N/A	24	0.7 %
8	Don't Know	58	1.8 %
9	Refused	5	0.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,213 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 866-866 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5A_4: How complete is information from-Mayor?

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 Mayor gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete? Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	468	14.2 %
2	2	543	16.5 %
3	3	1042	31.6 %
4	4	727	22.0 %
5	Always	305	9.2 %
Missing Data			
6	N/A	139	4.2 %
8	Don't Know	71	2.2 %
9	Refused	5	0.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,085 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 867-867 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5A_5: How complete is information from-Local Fire Department?

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 Local Fire Department gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete? Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	220	6.7 %
2	2	254	7.7 %
3	3	771	23.4 %
4	4	1034	31.3 %
5	Always	891	27.0 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	124	3.8 %
9	Refused	6	0.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,170 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 868-868 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5A_6: How complete is information from-Local Police Department?

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 Local Police Department gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete? Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	323	9.8 %
2	2	345	10.5 %
3	3	933	28.3 %
4	4	1022	31.0 %
5	Always	590	17.9 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	83	2.5 %
9	Refused	4	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,213 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 869-869 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5A_7: How complete is information from-County/City Health Department?

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 County/City Health Department gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete? Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	264	8.0 %
2	2	394	11.9 %
3	3	1068	32.4 %
4	4	977	29.6 %
5	Always	499	15.1 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	95	2.9 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,202 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 5

Location: 870-870 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5A_8: How complete is information from-President of the United States?

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 President of the United States gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete? Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	1016	30.8 %
2	2	697	21.1 %
3	3	753	22.8 %
4	4	552	16.7 %
5	Always	265	8.0 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	12	0.4 %
9	Refused	5	0.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,283 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 5

Location: 871-871 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5A_9: How complete is information from-Department of Homeland Security?

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 Department of Homeland Security gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete? Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	725	22.0 %
2	2	644	19.5 %
3	3	941	28.5 %
4	4	666	20.2 %
5	Always	294	8.9 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	28	0.8 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,270 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 872-872 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5A_10: How complete is information from-Centers for Disease Control, or CDC?

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 Centers for Disease Control, or CDC gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete? Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	275	8.3 %
2	2	400	12.1 %
3	3	982	29.8 %
4	4	1042	31.6 %
5	Always	539	16.3 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	60	1.8 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,238 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 873-873 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5A_11: How complete is information from-Federal Emergency Management Agency?

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 Federal Emergency Management Agency, or FEMA gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete? Would you say it is 1 never complete, 5 always complete, or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	648	19.6 %
2	2	659	20.0 %
3	3	1050	31.8 %
4	4	610	18.5 %
5	Always	272	8.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	59	1.8 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,239 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 874-874 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5B_1: How honest with the public-Governor?

In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the Governor is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	373	11.3 %
2	2	620	18.8 %
3	3	1184	35.9 %
4	4	708	21.5 %
5	Always	326	9.9 %
Missing Data			
6	N/A	35	1.1 %
8	Don't Know	50	1.5 %
9	Refused	4	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,211 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 875-875 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5B_2: How honest with the public-State Office of Emergency Services?

In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the State Office of Emergency Services is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	269	8.2 %
2	2	531	16.1 %
3	3	1136	34.4 %
4	4	887	26.9 %
5	Always	391	11.8 %
Missing Data			
6	N/A	31	0.9 %
8	Don't Know	52	1.6 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,214 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 876-876 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5B_3: How honest with the public-State Health Department?

In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the State Health Department is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	256	7.8 %
2	2	411	12.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	3	1045	31.7 %
4	4	967	29.3 %
5	Always	528	16.0 %
Missing Data			
6	N/A	29	0.9 %
8	Don't Know	58	1.8 %
9	Refused	6	0.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,207 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 877-877 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5B_4: How honest with the public-Mayor?

In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the Mayor is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	336	10.2 %
2	2	496	15.0 %
3	3	1009	30.6 %
4	4	804	24.4 %
5	Always	438	13.3 %
Missing Data			
6	N/A	145	4.4 %
8	Don't Know	65	2.0 %
9	Refused	7	0.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,083 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 878-878 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5B_5: How honest with the public-Local Fire Department?

In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the Local Fire Department is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	141	4.3 %
2	2	187	5.7 %
3	3	625	18.9 %
4	4	1121	34.0 %
5	Always	1130	34.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	90	2.7 %
9	Refused	6	0.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,204 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 879-879 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5B_6: How honest with the public-Local Police Department?

In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the Local Police Department is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	251	7.6 %
2	2	337	10.2 %
3	3	871	26.4 %
4	4	1032	31.3 %
5	Always	738	22.4 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	67	2.0 %
9	Refused	4	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,229 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 880-880 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5B_7: How honest with the public-County/City Health Department?

In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the County/City Health Department is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	203	6.2 %
2	2	365	11.1 %
3	3	989	30.0 %
4	4	1026	31.1 %
5	Always	631	19.1 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	83	2.5 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,214 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 881-881 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5B_8: How honest with the public-President of the United States?

In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the President of the United States is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	1056	32.0 %
2	2	632	19.2 %
3	3	695	21.1 %
4	4	548	16.6 %
5	Always	351	10.6 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	13	0.4 %
9	Refused	5	0.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,282 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 5

Location: 882-882 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5B_9: How honest with the public-Department of Homeland Security?

In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the Department of Homeland Security is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	684	20.7 %
2	2	672	20.4 %
3	3	933	28.3 %
4	4	657	19.9 %
5	Always	323	9.8 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	28	0.8 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,269 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 883-883 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5B_10: How honest with the public-Centers for Disease Control, or CDC?

In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the Centers for Disease Control, or CDC is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	219	6.6 %
2	2	407	12.3 %
3	3	907	27.5 %
4	4	1044	31.6 %
5	Always	671	20.3 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	51	1.5 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,248 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 884-884 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q5B_11: How honest with the public-Federal Emergency Management Agency?

In your opinion, how honest with the public would you say the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or FEMA is about terrorism? Would you say 1 never honest, 5 always honest, or you may use any number in between? (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 <...> gives information to the public about terrorism, how often do you think the information is complete?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	637	19.3 %
2	2	665	20.2 %
3	3	1012	30.7 %
4	4	628	19.0 %
5	Always	303	9.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	52	1.6 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,245 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 885-885 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q6A_1: How much you know about-The different kinds of terrorist events that might occur in the United States?

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. How much do you know about the different kinds of terrorist events that might occur in the United States? Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Nothing	381	11.5 %
2	2	655	19.8 %
3	3	1264	38.3 %
4	4	652	19.8 %
5	A lot	341	10.3 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 886-886 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q6A_2: How much you know about-What the government has done to prepare for terrorism?

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. How much do you know about what the government has done to prepare for terrorism? Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Nothing	508	15.4 %
2	2	982	29.8 %
3	3	1194	36.2 %
4	4	434	13.2 %
5	A lot	181	5.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,299 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 887-887 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q6A_3: How much you know about-What you can do to prepare for terrorist events?

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. How much do you know about what you can do to prepare for terrorist events? Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Nothing	523	15.8 %
2	2	833	25.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	3	1019	30.9 %
4	4	664	20.1 %
5	A lot	257	7.8 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,296 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 888-888 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q6A_4: How much you know about-Where to get information about preparing for terrorist events?

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. How much do you know about where to get information about preparing for terrorist events? Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Nothing	656	19.9 %
2	2	651	19.7 %
3	3	770	23.3 %
4	4	725	22.0 %
5	A lot	496	15.0 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,298 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 889-889 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q6A_5: How much you know about-Where to get information when a wrning is issued because of a terrorist event?

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. How much do you know about where to get information when a warning is issued because of a terrorist event? Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Nothing	649	19.7 %
2	2	660	20.0 %
3	3	774	23.5 %
4	4	697	21.1 %
5	A lot	516	15.6 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,296 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 890-890 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q6A_6: How much you know about-What the color codes mean in the Homeland Security Advisory System?

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. How much do you know about what the color codes mean in the Homeland Security Advisory System? Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Nothing	698	21.2 %
2	2	466	14.1 %
3	3	678	20.5 %
4	4	739	22.4 %
5	A lot	712	21.6 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 891-891 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q6A_7: How much you know about-What the government recommends you do to protect yourself against terrorism?

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. How much do you know about what the government recommends you do to protect yourself against terrorism or a terrorist attack? Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Nothing	752	22.8 %
2	2	797	24.2 %
3	3	972	29.5 %
4	4	548	16.6 %
5	A lot	227	6.9 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	4	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,296 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 892-892 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q6A_8: How much you know about-What you can do now to reduce damage from a possible future terrorist event?

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. How much do you know about what you can do now to reduce damage from a possible future terrorist event? Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Nothing	914	27.7 %
2	2	904	27.4 %
3	3	913	27.7 %
4	4	368	11.2 %
5	A lot	187	5.7 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	11	0.3 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,286 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 893-893 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q6A_9: How much you know about-How to protect yourself in a terrorist attack that used a biological agent?

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. How much do you know about how to protect yourself in a terrorist attack that used a biological agent? Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Nothing	1187	36.0 %
2	2	848	25.7 %
3	3	679	20.6 %
4	4	354	10.7 %
5	A lot	221	6.7 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	11	0.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,289 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 894-894 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q6A_10: How much you know about-How to protect yourself in a terrorist attack that used a chemical agent?

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. How much do you know about how to protect yourself in a terrorist attack that used a chemical agent? Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Nothing	1315	39.8 %
2	2	846	25.6 %
3	3	616	18.7 %
4	4	313	9.5 %
5	A lot	204	6.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,294 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 895-895 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q6A_11: How much you know about-How to protect yourself in a terrorist attack that used a radiological agent?

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. How much do you know about how to protect yourself in a terrorist attack that used a radiological agent? Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Nothing	1678	50.8 %
2	2	739	22.4 %
3	3	462	14.0 %
4	4	233	7.1 %
5	A lot	173	5.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	13	0.4 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,285 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 896-896 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q6A_12: How much you know about-How to protect yourself in a terrorist attack that used an explosive agent?

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. How much do you know about how to protect yourself in a terrorist attack that used an explosive agent? Would you say you know "1, nothing," "5, a lot," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Nothing	1384	41.9 %
2	2	714	21.6 %
3	3	612	18.5 %
4	4	352	10.7 %
5	A lot	227	6.9 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	Don't Know	8	0.2 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,289 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 897-897 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7A_1: Likely to occur in next 6 months-A terrorism event somewhere in the nation?

I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen. How likely is it that a terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released somewhere in the nation will occur in the next six months? Would you say 1 not at all likely, 5 definitely will occur, or any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all likely	745	22.6 %
2	2	1089	33.0 %
3	3	996	30.2 %
4	4	298	9.0 %
5	Definitely will occur	149	4.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	20	0.6 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,277 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 898-898 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7A_2: Likely to occur in next 6 months-A terrorism event in your community?

I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen. How likely is it that a terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released in your community will occur in the next six months? Would you say 1 not at all likely, 5 definitely will occur, or any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all likely	1968	59.6 %
2	2	740	22.4 %
3	3	390	11.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	4	96	2.9 %
5	Definitely will occur	90	2.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	13	0.4 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,284 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 899-899 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7A_3: Likely to occur in next 6 months-A terrorism event that affects your home?

I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen. How likely is it that a terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released that affects your home will occur in the next six months? Would you say 1 not at all likely, 5 definitely will occur, or any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all likely	2227	67.5 %
2	2	608	18.4 %
3	3	286	8.7 %
4	4	74	2.2 %
5	Definitely will occur	89	2.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	13	0.4 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,284 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 900-900 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7A_4: Likely to occur in next 6 months-A natural disaster somewhere in the nation?

I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen. How likely is it that a natural disaster like a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or wildfire somewhere in the nation will occur in the next six months? Would you say 1 not at all likely, 5 definitely will occur, or any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all likely	154	4.7 %
2	2	185	5.6 %
3	3	397	12.0 %
4	4	547	16.6 %
5	Definitely will occur	2008	60.8 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	8	0.2 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,291 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 901-901 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7A_5: Likely to occur in next 6 months-A natural disaster in your community?

I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen. How likely is it that a natural disaster like a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or wildfire in your community will occur in the next six months? Would you say 1 not at all likely, 5 definitely will occur, or any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all likely	1124	34.1 %
2	2	788	23.9 %
3	3	746	22.6 %
4	4	327	9.9 %
5	Definitely will occur	304	9.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,289 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 902-902 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7A_6: Likely to occur in next 6 months-A natural disaster that affects your home?

I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen. How likely is it that a natural disaster like a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or wildfire that affects your home will occur in the next six months? Would you say 1 not at all likely, 5 definitely will occur, or any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all likely	1709	51.8 %
2	2	773	23.4 %
3	3	489	14.8 %
4	4	164	5.0 %
5	Definitely will occur	155	4.7 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	8	0.2 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,290 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 903-903 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7B_1: Likely to occur in lifetime-A terrorism event somewhere in the nation?

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? (I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.) - A terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released somewhere in the nation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all likely	275	8.3 %
2	2	382	11.6 %
3	3	660	20.0 %
4	4	644	19.5 %
5	Definitely will occur	1325	40.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	12	0.4 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,286 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 904-904 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7B_2: Likely to occur in lifetime-A terrorism event in your community?

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? (I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.) - A terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released in your community

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all likely	1048	31.8 %
2	2	744	22.5 %
3	3	713	21.6 %
4	4	338	10.2 %
5	Definitely will occur	445	13.5 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,288 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 905-905 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7B_3: Likely to occur in lifetime-A terrorism event that affects your home?

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? (I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.) - A terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released that affects your home

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all likely	1304	39.5 %
2	2	795	24.1 %
3	3	597	18.1 %
4	4	284	8.6 %
5	Definitely will occur	307	9.3 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	11	0.3 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,287 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 906-906 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7B_4: Likely to occur in lifetime-A natural disaster somewhere in the nation?

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? (I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.) - A natural disaster like a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or wildfire somewhere in the nation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all likely	124	3.8 %
2	2	110	3.3 %
3	3	271	8.2 %
4	4	291	8.8 %
5	Definitely will occur	2497	75.7 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 907-907 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7B_5: Likely to occur in lifetime-A natural disaster in your community?

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? (I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.) - A natural disaster like a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or wildfire in your community

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all likely	440	13.3 %
2	2	486	14.7 %
3	3	667	20.2 %
4	4	514	15.6 %
5	Definitely will occur	1183	35.8 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	9	0.3 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,290 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 908-908 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7B_6: Likely to occur in lifetime-A natural disaster that affects your home?

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? (I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.) - A natural disaster like a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or wildfire that affects your home

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all likely	707	21.4 %
2	2	664	20.1 %
3	3	784	23.8 %
4	4	437	13.2 %
5	Definitely will occur	695	21.1 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	12	0.4 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,287 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

• Minimum: 1

• Maximum: 5

Location: 909-909 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7C_1: How serious impact-A terrorism event somewhere in the nation?

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? (I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.) - A terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released somewhere in the nation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all serious	68	2.1 %
2	2	172	5.2 %
3	3	632	19.2 %
4	4	799	24.2 %
5	Extremely serious	1601	48.5 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	25	0.8 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,272 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

• Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 5

Location: 910-910 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7C_2: How serious impact-A terrorism event in your community?

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? (I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.) - A terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released in your community

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all serious	144	4.4 %
2	2	215	6.5 %
3	3	515	15.6 %
4	4	715	21.7 %
5	Extremely serious	1692	51.3 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	15	0.5 %
9	Refused	4	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,281 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 911-911 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7C_3: How serious impact-A terrorism event that affects your home?

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? (I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.) - A terrorism event like an explosion, biological, chemical, or radiological agents being released that affects your home

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all serious	203	6.2 %
2	2	220	6.7 %
3	3	457	13.8 %
4	4	565	17.1 %
5	Extremely serious	1836	55.6 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	17	0.5 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,281 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 912-912 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7C_4: How serious impact-A natural disaster somewhere in the nation?

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? (I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.) - A natural disaster like a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or wildfire somewhere in the nation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all serious	61	1.8 %
2	2	230	7.0 %
3	3	698	21.2 %
4	4	863	26.2 %
5	Extremely serious	1427	43.2 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	16	0.5 %
9	Refused	5	0.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,279 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 913-913 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7C_5: How serious impact-A natural disaster in your community?

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? (I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.) - A natural disaster like a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or wildfire in your community

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all serious	117	3.5 %
2	2	272	8.2 %
3	3	860	26.1 %
4	4	840	25.5 %
5	Extremely serious	1200	36.4 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,289 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 914-914 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q7C_6: How serious impact-A natural disaster that affects your home?

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? (I would like to know how likely it is that you think different kinds of emergency events will happen.) - A natural disaster like a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or wildfire that affects your home

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all serious	168	5.1 %
2	2	296	9.0 %
3	3	727	22.0 %
4	4	732	22.2 %
5	Extremely serious	1365	41.4 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	12	0.4 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,288 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 915-915 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q8: After the initial response to September 11th, 2001 was over, how frequently did you try to get information about terrorism?

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?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	At least daily	325	9.8 %
2	At least weekly	433	13.1 %
3	At least once a month	674	20.4 %
4	At least once a year	676	20.5 %
5	Never	1186	35.9 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,294 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 916-916 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q8A: Did you actually get any information?

Did you actually get any information? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	2100	63.6 %
2	No	1187	36.0 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	13	0.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,287 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 917-917 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q8B: Did you understand the information that you got?

Did you understand the information that you got? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1973	59.8 %
2	No	125	3.8 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
10	Not Applicable	1200	36.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,098 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 918-919 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , 10

Q8C: Did you think about the information that you got?

Did you think about the information that you got? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	2009	60.9 %
2	No	91	2.8 %
	Missing Data		
10	Not Applicable	1200	36.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,100 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 920-921 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , 10

Q8D: Did you discuss the information that you got with other people?

Did you discuss the information that you got with other people? (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?)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1794	54.4 %
2	No	302	9.2 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	4	0.1 %
10	Not Applicable	1200	36.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,096 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 922-923 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , 10

Q9A_1: How sure able to protect from future terrorist attack-You?

For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack. How sure are you that you could effectively protect yourself from a future terrorist attack? Would you say "1, not at all sure," "5, extremely sure," or you may use any number in between?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all sure	1402	42.5 %
2	2	751	22.8 %
3	3	794	24.1 %
4	4	217	6.6 %
5	Extremely sure	129	3.9 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 924-924 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q9A_2: How sure able to protect from future terrorist attack-The local government?

For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack. How sure are you that the local government could effectively protect 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?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all sure	1008	30.5 %
2	2	884	26.8 %
3	3	966	29.3 %
4	4	312	9.5 %
5	Extremely sure	123	3.7 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	4	0.1 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 925-925 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q9A_3: How sure able to protect from future terrorist attack-The state government?

For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack. How sure are you that the state government could effectively protect 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?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all sure	934	28.3 %
2	2	861	26.1 %
3	3	1029	31.2 %
4	4	340	10.3 %
5	Extremely sure	128	3.9 %
Missing Data			
6	N/A	3	0.1 %
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,292 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 926-926 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q9A_4: How sure able to protect from future terrorist attack-The federal government?

For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack. How sure are you that the federal government could effectively protect 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?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all sure	866	26.2 %
2	2	714	21.6 %
3	3	989	30.0 %
4	4	526	15.9 %
5	Extremely sure	199	6.0 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	4	0.1 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,294 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 927-927 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q9B_1: How sure able to respond quickly to terrorist attack-You?

How sure are you that you could respond quickly to a terrorist attack? (For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all sure	804	24.4 %
2	2	697	21.1 %
3	3	856	25.9 %
4	4	475	14.4 %
5	Extremely sure	461	14.0 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 928-928 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q9B_2: How sure able to respond quickly to terrorist attack-The local government?

How sure are you that the local government could respond quickly to a terrorist attack? (For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all sure	603	18.3 %
2	2	726	22.0 %
3	3	1071	32.5 %
4	4	582	17.6 %
5	Extremely sure	312	9.5 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	4	0.1 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,294 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 929-929 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q9B_3: How sure able to respond quickly to terrorist attack-The state government?

How sure are you that the state government could respond quickly to a terrorist attack? (For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all sure	503	15.2 %
2	2	712	21.6 %
3	3	1141	34.6 %
4	4	641	19.4 %
5	Extremely sure	293	8.9 %
Missing Data			
6	N/A	3	0.1 %
8	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,290 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 930-930 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q9B_4: How sure able to respond quickly to terrorist attack-The federal government?

How sure are you that the federal government could respond quickly to a terrorist attack? (For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all sure	592	17.9 %
2	2	660	20.0 %
3	3	885	26.8 %
4	4	730	22.1 %
5	Extremely sure	427	12.9 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	5	0.2 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,294 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 931-931 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q9C_1: How sure able to recover long-term from terrorist attack-You?

How sure are you that you could recover effectively from a terrorist attack over the long-term? (For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all sure	807	24.5 %
2	2	583	17.7 %
3	3	838	25.4 %
4	4	590	17.9 %
5	Extremely sure	458	13.9 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	21	0.6 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,276 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 932-932 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q9C_2: How sure able to recover long-term from terrorist attack-The local government?

How sure are you that the local government could recover effectively from a terrorist attack over the long-term? (For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all sure	389	11.8 %
2	2	602	18.2 %
3	3	1093	33.1 %
4	4	775	23.5 %
5	Extremely sure	428	13.0 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
9	Refused	3	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,287 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 933-933 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q9C_3: How sure able to recover long-term from terrorist attack-The state government?

How sure are you that the state government could recover effectively from a terrorist attack over the long-term? (For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all sure	326	9.9 %
2	2	518	15.7 %
3	3	1109	33.6 %
4	4	853	25.8 %
5	Extremely sure	480	14.5 %
Missing Data			
6	N/A	3	0.1 %
8	Don't Know	10	0.3 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,286 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 934-934 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q9C_4: How sure able to recover long-term from terrorist attack-The federal government?

How sure are you that the federal government could recover effectively from a terrorist attack over the long-term? (For these next questions, I'd like to know how sure you are that you could be protected from a future terrorist attack.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all sure	344	10.4 %
2	2	408	12.4 %
3	3	888	26.9 %
4	4	918	27.8 %
5	Extremely sure	730	22.1 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	11	0.3 %
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,288 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 935-935 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 6 , 8 , 9

Q10: Own/Rent current residence?

Do you own your current residence or do you rent?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Own	2206	66.8 %
2	Rent	1031	31.2 %
3	Other	49	1.5 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
9	Refused	13	0.4 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,286 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 3

Location: 936-936 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q11: Type of dwelling

Do you live in an apartment/duplex, home/single-family unit, condominium/townhouse, mobile home/trailer, or something else?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	APARTMENT/DUPLEX	745	22.6 %
2	HOME/SINGLE-FAMILY UNIT	2153	65.2 %
3	CONDOMINIUM/TOWNHOUSE	239	7.2 %
4	MOBILE HOME/TRAILER	149	4.5 %
5	SOMETHING ELSE	9	0.3 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
9	Refused	4	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,295 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5

Location: 937-937 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q12: Marital status

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. First, what is your current marital status? Are you: never married, married, living together as married, divorced, separated, or widowed?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	NEVER MARRIED	637	19.3 %
2	MARRIED	1655	50.2 %
3	LIVING TOGETHER AS MARRIED	144	4.4 %
4	DIVORCED	446	13.5 %
5	SEPARATED	78	2.4 %
6	WIDOWED	319	9.7 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	3	0.1 %
9	Refused	18	0.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,279 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 6

Location: 938-938 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q12B_1: What is their relationship to you Adult #1?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	1419	43.0 %
2	CHILD	182	5.5 %
3	STEP-CHILD	4	0.1 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	2	0.1 %
5	PARENT	217	6.6 %
6	STEP-PARENT	1	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	7	0.2 %
8	SIBLING	55	1.7 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	14	0.4 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	6	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
15	UNCLE/AUNT	9	0.3 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	6	0.2 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	7	0.2 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	11	0.3 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	122	3.7 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	77	2.3 %
Missing Data			
88	DON'T KNOW	4	0.1 %
99	REFUSED	9	0.3 %
.	-	1147	34.8 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 2,140 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 90

Location: 939-940 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q12B_2: What is their relationship to you Adult #2?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	44	1.3 %
2	CHILD	246	7.5 %
3	STEP-CHILD	5	0.2 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	8	0.2 %
5	PARENT	140	4.2 %
6	STEP-PARENT	13	0.4 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	15	0.5 %
8	SIBLING	49	1.5 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	2	0.1 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	7	0.2 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	4	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
15	UNCLE/AUNT	6	0.2 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	12	0.4 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	5	0.2 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	1	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	13	0.4 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	11	0.3 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	52	1.6 %
Missing Data			
88	DON'T KNOW	8	0.2 %
99	REFUSED	3	0.1 %
.	-	2654	80.4 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 635 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 90

Location: 941-942 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q12B_3: What is their relationship to you Adult #3?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	17	0.5 %
2	CHILD	57	1.7 %
3	STEP-CHILD	2	0.1 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	7	0.2 %
5	PARENT	14	0.4 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	6	0.2 %
8	SIBLING	47	1.4 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	3	0.1 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	4	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
15	UNCLE/AUNT	3	0.1 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	4	0.1 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	5	0.2 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	1	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	9	0.3 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	3	0.1 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	32	1.0 %
Missing Data			
88	DON'T KNOW	1	0.0 %
99	REFUSED	1	0.0 %
.	-	3084	93.5 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 214 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 90

Location: 943-944 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q12B_4: What is their relationship to you Adult #4?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	3	0.1 %
2	CHILD	11	0.3 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	3	0.1 %
5	PARENT	6	0.2 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	10	0.3 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
15	UNCLE/AUNT	2	0.1 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	2	0.1 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	1	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	1	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	6	0.2 %
Missing Data			
88	DON'T KNOW	2	0.1 %
.	-	3249	98.5 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 49 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 90

Location: 945-946 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q12B_5: What is their relationship to you Adult #5?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	1	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	1	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	2	0.1 %
5	PARENT	3	0.1 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	3	0.1 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	1	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	1	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	1	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	3	0.1 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3282	99.5 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 18 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 90

Location: 947-948 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q12B_6: What is their relationship to you Adult #6?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	1	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	1	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	1	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3295	99.8 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 5 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 90

Location: 949-950 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q12B_7: What is their relationship to you Adult #7?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	1	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	1	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	1	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3297	99.9 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 8
- Maximum: 90

Location: 951-952 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q12B_8: What is their relationship to you Adult #8?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 953-954 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13: How many children under 18 live in household?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	2068	62.7 %
1	-	460	13.9 %
2	-	476	14.4 %
3	-	179	5.4 %
4	-	64	1.9 %
5	-	23	0.7 %
6	-	11	0.3 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.0 %
11	-	1	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
88	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
99	Refused	14	0.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,285 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 0.74
- Median: 0.00
- Mode: 0.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 11
- Standard Deviation: 1.17

Location: 955-956 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99

Q13A_1: What is their relationship to you Child #1?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	912	27.6 %
3	STEP-CHILD	22	0.7 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	61	1.8 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	2	0.1 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	76	2.3 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	12	0.4 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	4	0.1 %
19	COUSIN	5	0.2 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	1	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	3	0.1 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	10	0.3 %
Missing Data			
99	REFUSED	3	0.1 %
.	-	2188	66.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 1,109 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 90

Location: 957-958 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_2: What is their relationship to you Child #2?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	570	17.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	STEP-CHILD	19	0.6 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	31	0.9 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	1	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	41	1.2 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	10	0.3 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	3	0.1 %
19	COUSIN	7	0.2 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	1	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	1	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	6	0.2 %
Missing Data			
99	REFUSED	1	0.0 %
.	-	2608	79.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 691 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 90

Location: 959-960 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_3: What is their relationship to you Child #3?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	196	5.9 %
3	STEP-CHILD	7	0.2 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	14	0.4 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	18	0.5 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	6	0.2 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	3	0.1 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	1	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	1	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	5	0.2 %
Missing Data			
99	REFUSED	1	0.0 %
.	-	3048	92.4 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 251 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 90

Location: 961-962 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_4: What is their relationship to you Child #4?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	67	2.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	1	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	6	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	6	0.2 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	6	0.2 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	1	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	1	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3210	97.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 90 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 90

Location: 963-964 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .)

Q13A_5: What is their relationship to you Child #5?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	24	0.7 %
3	STEP-CHILD	1	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	4	0.1 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
14	GRANDCHILD	1	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	3	0.1 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	1	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-	-	3265	98.9 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 35 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 90

Location: 965-966 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_6: What is their relationship to you Child #6?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	10	0.3 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	2	0.1 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3286	99.6 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 14 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 17

Location: 967-968 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_7: What is their relationship to you Child #7?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	2	0.1 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	1	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3297	99.9 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 14

Location: 969-970 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_8: What is their relationship to you Child #8?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	1	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	1	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3298	99.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 2 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 14

Location: 971-972 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_9: What is their relationship to you Child #9?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	1	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3299	100.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2

- Maximum: 2

Location: 973-974 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_10: What is their relationship to you Child #10?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	1	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3299	100.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2

- Maximum: 2

Location: 975-976 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_11: What is their relationship to you Child #11?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	1	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3299	100.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 2

Location: 977-978 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_12: What is their relationship to you Child #12?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3300	100.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 979-980 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_13: What is their relationship to you Child #13?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3300	100.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 981-982 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_14: What is their relationship to you Child #14?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3300	100.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 983-984 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q13A_15: What is their relationship to you Child #15?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 985-986 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q14: Highest grade completed

What is the highest grade in school you completed and received credit for? (Grade School: 1-6, Middle/High School: 7-12, College/Other Post High School Schooling: 13-16)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Never Attended School	9	0.3 %
1	-	3	0.1 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
3	-	8	0.2 %
4	-	5	0.2 %
5	-	6	0.2 %
6	-	39	1.2 %
7	-	20	0.6 %
8	-	36	1.1 %
9	-	58	1.8 %
10	-	59	1.8 %
11	-	83	2.5 %
12	-	840	25.5 %
13	-	205	6.2 %
14	-	450	13.6 %
15	-	137	4.2 %
16	-	640	19.4 %
17	Post-Graduate School/Teacher's Credential	85	2.6 %
18	Post-Graduate School/Master Degree	376	11.4 %
19	Post-Graduate School	35	1.1 %
20	Post-Graduate School/Doctorate (Ph.D.), M.D., Law Degree	190	5.8 %
	Missing Data		
88	DK	6	0.2 %
99	RF	8	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,286 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 14.24
- Median: 14.00
- Mode: 12.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 20
- Standard Deviation: 3.17

Location: 987-988 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99

Q15: Have you had any trade, technical, or vocational training?

Have you had any trade, technical, or vocational training?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	1594	48.3 %
2	No	1694	51.3 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	8	0.2 %
9	Refused	4	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,288 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 989-989 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q16: What degrees or diplomas, if any, do you have?

What degrees or diplomas, if any, do you have?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA/GED (OR EQUIVALENT)	1077	32.6 %
2	JUNIOR COLLEGE DEGREE (A.A.)	304	9.2 %
3	BACHELORS DEGREE (B.A.,B.S.)	712	21.6 %
4	MASTERS DEGREE (M.A., M.S.)	435	13.2 %
5	DOCTORATE (PH.D.)	83	2.5 %
6	PROFESSIONAL (M.D., J.D., ETC.)	65	2.0 %
7	NONE	343	10.4 %
8	OTHER	262	7.9 %
	Missing Data		
88	Don't Know	7	0.2 %
99	Refused	12	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,281 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 8

Location: 990-991 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99

Q17: Where were you born?

Where were you born? Were you born in the United States or somewhere else?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	United States	2814	85.3 %
2	Somewhere else	477	14.5 %
	Missing Data		
9	Refused	9	0.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,291 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 992-992 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q18: Racial/Ethnic group

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?"

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	WHITE	2312	70.1 %
2	HISPANIC/LATINO	416	12.6 %
3	BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	344	10.4 %
4	ASIAN	100	3.0 %
5	NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	9	0.3 %
6	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	37	1.1 %
7	OTHER	35	1.1 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
9	Refused	46	1.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,253 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 7

Location: 993-993 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q19: Employment status

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)]

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	WORKING FULL-TIME	1505	45.6 %
2	WORKING PART-TIME	354	10.7 %
3	UNEMPLOYED	210	6.4 %
4	RETIRED	757	22.9 %
5	KEEPING HOUSE	236	7.2 %
6	A STUDENT	94	2.8 %
7	SOMETHING ELSE	134	4.1 %
Missing Data			
9	Refused	10	0.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,290 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 7

Location: 994-994 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q20: How many people including yourself, received income from any source?

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?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	637	19.3 %
2	-	1316	39.9 %
3	-	361	10.9 %
4	-	130	3.9 %
5	-	22	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
6	-	6	0.2 %
7	-	1	0.0 %
8	-	1	0.0 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
88	Don't Know	15	0.5 %
99	Refused	29	0.9 %
.	-	780	23.6 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 2,476 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 2.04
- Median: 2.00
- Mode: 2.00
- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 9
- Standard Deviation: 0.89

Location: 995-996 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q20A: Was the total household income from all sources, under \$50,000 or over \$50,000 in 2006?

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.

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	UNDER \$50,000	918	27.8 %
2	OVER \$50,000	1461	44.3 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	57	1.7 %
9	Refused	84	2.5 %
.	-	780	23.6 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 2,379 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 997-997 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q20A_ALT: Was your total income from all sources, under \$50,000 or over \$50,000 in 2006?

Was your total income from all sources, under \$50,000 or over \$50,000 in 2006? (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	UNDER \$50,000	504	15.3 %
2	OVER \$50,000	237	7.2 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
9	Refused	33	1.0 %
.	-	2520	76.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 741 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 998-998 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q20B: Would you please tell me which one includes the total income of your household before taxes in 2006?

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?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Less than \$15,000	350	10.6 %
2	\$15,000 to less than \$25,000	312	9.5 %
3	\$25,000 to less than \$35,000	278	8.4 %
4	\$35,000 to less than \$50,000	416	12.6 %
5	\$50,000 to less than \$75,000	553	16.8 %
6	\$75,000 to less than \$100,000	432	13.1 %
7	\$100,000 to less than \$150,000	348	10.5 %
8	\$150,000 or more	284	8.6 %
	Missing Data		
88	Don't Know	42	1.3 %
99	Refused	105	3.2 %
.	-	180	5.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,973 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 8

Location: 999-1000 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q21: How many people age 18 or over were dependent on that total household income?

Including yourself, how many people age 18 or over were dependent on that total household income?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	975	29.5 %
2	-	1568	47.5 %
3	-	422	12.8 %
4	-	196	5.9 %
5	-	46	1.4 %
6	-	23	0.7 %
7	-	8	0.2 %
8	-	1	0.0 %
9	-	1	0.0 %
10	-	1	0.0 %
12	-	1	0.0 %
15	-	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
88	Don't Know	23	0.7 %
99	Refused	34	1.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,243 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 2.05
- Median: 2.00
- Mode: 2.00
- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 15
- Standard Deviation: 1.05

Location: 1001-1002 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99

Q21A: How many children under 18 were dependent on that total household income?

How many children under 18 were dependent on that total household income?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1996	60.5 %
1	-	485	14.7 %
2	-	483	14.6 %
3	-	193	5.8 %
4	-	79	2.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	16	0.5 %
6	-	11	0.3 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.0 %
9	-	1	0.0 %
10	-	3	0.1 %
11	-	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
88	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
99	Refused	23	0.7 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,271 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 0.78
- Median: 0.00
- Mode: 0.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 11
- Standard Deviation: 1.22

Location: 1003-1004 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99

Q22: Do you have more than one land-line telephone number at this residence?

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.

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	337	10.2 %
2	No	2950	89.4 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
9	Refused	11	0.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,287 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 1005-1005 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q22A: How many different land-line telephone numbers do you have at this residence?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	282	8.5 %
3	-	44	1.3 %
4	-	6	0.2 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
88	Don't Know	1	0.0 %
99	Refused	1	0.0 %
.	-	2963	89.8 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 335 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 2.20
- Median: 2.00
- Mode: 2.00
- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 6
- Standard Deviation: 0.52

Location: 1006-1007 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

Q22B: Do you or any of the adults at this residence have a cell phone that is not exclusively for business use?

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	2211	67.0 %
2	No	1073	32.5 %
Missing Data			
8	Don't Know	6	0.2 %
9	Refused	10	0.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,284 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 1008-1008 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q24: Would you be willing to be re-interviewed in about a year?

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?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	3128	94.8 %
2	No	151	4.6 %
	Missing Data		
8	Don't Know	19	0.6 %
9	Refused	2	0.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,279 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 1009-1009 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9

Q25: Wants gift certificate?

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?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Continue to capture address	2902	87.9 %
2	Does not want gift certificate	398	12.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 1010-1010 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q27: Which gift certificate?

Which one of the following 3 gift certificates would you like?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Target	1042	31.6 %
2	Walmart	1306	39.6 %
3	Barnes and Noble	553	16.8 %
4	Doesn't want gift certificate	1	0.0 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
.	-	398	12.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 2,902 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 4

Location: 1011-1011 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q28: What organization to contribute to?

To which one of the following 3 organizations do you wish us to send a \$20 contribution?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	American Red Cross	150	4.5 %
2	American Heart Association	61	1.8 %
3	American Cancer Society	177	5.4 %
4	Doesn't want \$20 sent to any organization	12	0.4 %
Missing Data			
.	-	2900	87.9 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 400 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 4

Location: 1012-1012 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q29: Language of interview

Language of interview

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	English	3101	94.0 %
2	Spanish	199	6.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 1013-1013 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

COMB_AGE: Combined age of respondent

Combined age of respondent

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	-	62	1.9 %
19	-	28	0.8 %
20	-	21	0.6 %
21	-	30	0.9 %
22	-	28	0.8 %
23	-	38	1.2 %
24	-	31	0.9 %
25	-	33	1.0 %
26	-	33	1.0 %
27	-	45	1.4 %
28	-	36	1.1 %
29	-	35	1.1 %
30	-	45	1.4 %
31	-	41	1.2 %
32	-	30	0.9 %
33	-	51	1.5 %
34	-	37	1.1 %
35	-	69	2.1 %
36	-	59	1.8 %
37	-	69	2.1 %
38	-	71	2.2 %
39	-	50	1.5 %
40	-	56	1.7 %
41	-	55	1.7 %
42	-	72	2.2 %
43	-	64	1.9 %
44	-	52	1.6 %
45	-	71	2.2 %
46	-	72	2.2 %
47	-	70	2.1 %
48	-	60	1.8 %
49	-	68	2.1 %
50	-	71	2.2 %
51	-	93	2.8 %
52	-	59	1.8 %
53	-	75	2.3 %
54	-	84	2.5 %
55	-	81	2.5 %
56	-	57	1.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
57	-	73	2.2 %
58	-	68	2.1 %
59	-	78	2.4 %
60	-	74	2.2 %
61	-	53	1.6 %
62	-	55	1.7 %
63	-	55	1.7 %
64	-	48	1.5 %
65	-	59	1.8 %
66	-	40	1.2 %
67	-	42	1.3 %
Missing Data			
888	-	3	0.1 %
999	-	54	1.6 %
Total		3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 3,243 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 49.81
- Median: 50.00
- Mode: 51.00
- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 99
- Standard Deviation: 16.66

Location: 1014-1016 (width: 3; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 888 , 999

COMBGEN: Combined gender of respondent

Combined gender of respondent

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	1270	38.5 %
2	Female	2030	61.5 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 1017-1017 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

RELAD_1: Relation of other adults in HH #1

Relation of other adults in HH #1

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	1565	47.4 %
2	CHILD	187	5.7 %
3	STEP-CHILD	4	0.1 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	2	0.1 %
5	PARENT	236	7.2 %
6	STEP-PARENT	2	0.1 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	9	0.3 %
8	SIBLING	56	1.7 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	16	0.5 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	6	0.2 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	10	0.3 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	6	0.2 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	7	0.2 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	13	0.4 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	128	3.9 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	81	2.5 %
Missing Data			
88	DON'T KNOW	4	0.1 %
99	REFUSED	9	0.3 %
.	-	958	29.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 2,329 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 90

Location: 1018-1019 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

RELAD_2: Relation of other adults in HH #2

Relation of other adults in HH #2

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	47	1.4 %
2	CHILD	267	8.1 %
3	STEP-CHILD	6	0.2 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	9	0.3 %
5	PARENT	150	4.5 %
6	STEP-PARENT	13	0.4 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	15	0.5 %
8	SIBLING	50	1.5 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	2	0.1 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	7	0.2 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	5	0.2 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	6	0.2 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	12	0.4 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	5	0.2 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	1	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	13	0.4 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	11	0.3 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	55	1.7 %
Missing Data			
88	DON'T KNOW	8	0.2 %
99	REFUSED	3	0.1 %
.	-	2613	79.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 676 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 90

Location: 1020-1021 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

RELAD_3: Relation of other adults in HH #3

Relation of other adults in HH #3

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	18	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	CHILD	64	1.9 %
3	STEP-CHILD	3	0.1 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	7	0.2 %
5	PARENT	14	0.4 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	6	0.2 %
8	SIBLING	51	1.5 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	3	0.1 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	4	0.1 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	3	0.1 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	4	0.1 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	5	0.2 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	1	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	9	0.3 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	4	0.1 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	32	1.0 %
Missing Data			
88	DON'T KNOW	1	0.0 %
99	REFUSED	1	0.0 %
.	-	3070	93.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 228 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 90

Location: 1022-1023 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

RELAD_4: Relation of other adults in HH #4

Relation of other adults in HH #4

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	3	0.1 %
2	CHILD	13	0.4 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	3	0.1 %
5	PARENT	6	0.2 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	12	0.4 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	2	0.1 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	2	0.1 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	2	0.1 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	1	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	1	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	6	0.2 %
Missing Data			
88	DON'T KNOW	2	0.1 %
.	-	3245	98.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 53 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 90

Location: 1024-1025 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

RELAD_5: Relation of other adults in HH #5

Relation of other adults in HH #5

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	1	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	1	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	2	0.1 %
5	PARENT	3	0.1 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	4	0.1 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	1	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	1	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	1	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	3	0.1 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3281	99.4 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 19 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 90

Location: 1026-1027 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .)

RELAD_6: Relation of other adults in HH #6

Relation of other adults in HH #6

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	1	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	1	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	1	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	1	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3295	99.8 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 5 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 3
- Maximum: 90

Location: 1028-1029 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

RELAD_7: Relation of other adults in HH #7

Relation of other adults in HH #7

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	1	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	1	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3297	99.9 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 8
- Maximum: 90

Location: 1030-1031 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

RELAD_8: Relation of other adults in HH #8

Relation of other adults in HH #8

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	INFORMANT	0	0.0 %
1	SPOUSE	0	0.0 %
2	CHILD	0	0.0 %
3	STEP-CHILD	0	0.0 %
4	CHILD-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
5	PARENT	0	0.0 %
6	STEP-PARENT	0	0.0 %
7	PARENT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
8	SIBLING	0	0.0 %
9	STEP-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
11	HALF-SIBLING	0	0.0 %
12	GRAND PARENTS	0	0.0 %
13	GRAND PARENTS-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
14	GRANDCHILD	0	0.0 %
15	UNCLE/AUNT	0	0.0 %
16	UNCLE/AUNT-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
17	NEPHEW/NIECE	0	0.0 %
18	NEPHEW/NIECE-IN-LAW	0	0.0 %
19	COUSIN	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
20	FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
21	OTHER RELATED	0	0.0 %
22	LIVE-IN ROMANTIC	0	0.0 %
90	OTHER NON-RELATED	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3300	100.0 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 1032-1033 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , .

INFLG: Informant has most recent birthday (for S2 series version)

Informant has most recent birthday

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	265	8.0 %
2	No	28	0.8 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3007	91.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 293 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1

- Maximum: 2

Location: 1034-1034 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , .

Q4O_1: Other information for protecting from terror #1

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. What other sources have you heard information about protecting yourself from terrorism from? [SPECIFY]

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No Other Sources	2285	69.2 %
9	Newspapers	212	6.4 %
10	Other Print Media	85	2.6 %
11	Internet	112	3.4 %
12	Police/Fire department	76	2.3 %
13	State/Local government	99	3.0 %
14	Military/Department of Defense	42	1.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
15	Places of worship	65	2.0 %
16	Charitable organizations	21	0.6 %
99	Other Sources	200	6.1 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	103	3.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,197 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 99

Location: 1035-1036 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q4O_2: Other information for protecting from terror #2

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. What other sources have you heard information about protecting yourself from terrorism from? [SPECIFY]

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No Other Sources	0	0.0 %
9	Newspapers	73	2.2 %
10	Other Print Media	76	2.3 %
11	Internet	31	0.9 %
12	Police/Fire department	42	1.3 %
13	State/Local government	33	1.0 %
14	Military/Department of Defense	9	0.3 %
15	Places of worship	20	0.6 %
16	Charitable organizations	8	0.2 %
99	Other Sources	79	2.4 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	2929	88.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 371 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 9
- Maximum: 99

Location: 1037-1038 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q4O_3: Other information for protecting from terror #3

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. What other sources have you heard information about protecting yourself from terrorism from? [SPECIFY]

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No Other Sources	0	0.0 %
9	Newspapers	16	0.5 %
10	Other Print Media	32	1.0 %
11	Internet	18	0.5 %
12	Police/Fire department	12	0.4 %
13	State/Local government	11	0.3 %
14	Military/Department of Defense	3	0.1 %
15	Places of worship	2	0.1 %
16	Charitable organizations	2	0.1 %
99	Other Sources	47	1.4 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3157	95.7 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 143 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 9
- Maximum: 99

Location: 1039-1040 (*width:* 2; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q4O_4: Other information for protecting from terror #4

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. What other sources have you heard information about protecting yourself from terrorism from? [SPECIFY]

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No Other Sources	0	0.0 %
9	Newspapers	9	0.3 %
10	Other Print Media	9	0.3 %
11	Internet	6	0.2 %
12	Police/Fire department	2	0.1 %
13	State/Local government	4	0.1 %
14	Military/Department of Defense	3	0.1 %
15	Places of worship	2	0.1 %
16	Charitable organizations	0	0.0 %
99	Other Sources	15	0.5 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3250	98.5 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 50 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 9
- Maximum: 99

Location: 1041-1042 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q4O_5: Other information for protecting from terror #5

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. What other sources have you heard information about protecting yourself from terrorism from? [SPECIFY]

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No Other Sources	0	0.0 %
9	Newspapers	2	0.1 %
10	Other Print Media	8	0.2 %
11	Internet	2	0.1 %
12	Police/Fire department	1	0.0 %
13	State/Local government	1	0.0 %
14	Military/Department of Defense	1	0.0 %
15	Places of worship	0	0.0 %
16	Charitable organizations	2	0.1 %
99	Other Sources	5	0.2 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3278	99.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 22 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 9
- Maximum: 99

Location: 1043-1044 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q4O_6: Other information for protecting from terror #6

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. What other sources have you heard information about protecting yourself from terrorism from? [SPECIFY]

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No Other Sources	0	0.0 %
9	Newspapers	0	0.0 %
10	Other Print Media	5	0.2 %
11	Internet	0	0.0 %
12	Police/Fire department	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
13	State/Local government	1	0.0 %
14	Military/Department of Defense	0	0.0 %
15	Places of worship	0	0.0 %
16	Charitable organizations	0	0.0 %
99	Other Sources	3	0.1 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3290	99.7 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 10 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 10
- Maximum: 99

Location: 1045-1046 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q4AO_1: Other ways information communicated #1

How was the information communicated to you? Was is communicated to you some other way? [SPECIFY] (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	Heard a public announcement	22	0.7 %
9	Communicated by telephone	51	1.5 %
10	Saw a billboard/poster/sign	19	0.6 %
Missing Data			
.	-	3208	97.2 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 92 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 8
- Maximum: 10

Location: 1047-1048 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q4AO_2: Other ways information communicated #2

How was the information communicated to you? Was is communicated to you some other way? [SPECIFY] (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	Heard a public announcement	3	0.1 %
9	Communicated by telephone	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
10	Saw a billboard/poster/sign	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3296	99.9 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 4 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 8
- Maximum: 9

Location: 1049-1050 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q4AO_3: Other ways information communicated #3

How was the information communicated to you? Was is communicated to you some other way? [SPECIFY] (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	Heard a public announcement	0	0.0 %
9	Communicated by telephone	0	0.0 %
10	Saw a billboard/poster/sign	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 1051-1052 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Q4AO_4: Other ways information communicated #4

How was the information communicated to you? Was is communicated to you some other way? [SPECIFY] (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.)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	Heard a public announcement	0	0.0 %
9	Communicated by telephone	0	0.0 %
10	Saw a billboard/poster/sign	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 1053-1054 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

RECODES: RECODES

RECODES

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 1055-1062 (width: 8; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

RQ20A: q20a: Income under or over \$50,000

Income under or over \$50,000

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	UNDER \$50,000	918	27.8 %
2	OVER \$50,000	1461	44.3 %
	Missing Data		
8	DK	57	1.7 %
9	Refused	84	2.5 %
99	sysmis	780	23.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,379 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 1063-1070 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , 99

RQ20A_ALT: q20a_alt: Income under or over \$50,000, single adult HH

Income under or over \$50,000, single adult

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	UNDER \$50,000	504	15.3 %
2	OVER \$50,000	237	7.2 %
	Missing Data		
8	DK	6	0.2 %
9	Refused	33	1.0 %
99	sysmis	2520	76.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 741 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 1071-1078 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 8 , 9 , 99

RQ20B: q20b: Income categories

Income categories

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Less than \$15,000	350	10.6 %
2	\$15,000 to less than \$25,000	312	9.5 %
3	\$25,000 to less than \$35,000	278	8.4 %
4	\$35,000 to less than \$50,000	416	12.6 %
5	\$50,000 to less than \$75,000	553	16.8 %
6	\$75,000 to less than \$100,000	432	13.1 %
7	\$100,000 to less than \$150,000	348	10.5 %
8	\$150,000 or more	284	8.6 %
	Missing Data		
88	DK	42	1.3 %
99	RF	105	3.2 %
999	sysmis	180	5.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,973 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 8

Location: 1079-1086 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99 , 999

RRQ20A: q20a and q20a_alt combined: Income under/over \$50,000 (includes single adult HH)

Income under/over \$50,000 (includes single adult HH)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Under \$50,000	1422	43.1 %
2	Over \$50,000	1698	51.5 %
	Missing Data		
8	DK	63	1.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	RF	117	3.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,120 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 2

Location: 1087-1094 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: 8 , 9 , 99

NEWVARS: NEW VARIABLES

NEW VARIABLES

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
.	-	3300	100.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

Location: 1095-1102 (width: 8; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

RSEX: Respondent gender

Respondent gender

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Female	2030	61.5 %
1	Male	1270	38.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1103-1110 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

RAGE: R age at last birthday

R age at last birthday

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	-	62	1.9 %
19	-	28	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
20	-	21	0.6 %
21	-	30	0.9 %
22	-	28	0.8 %
23	-	38	1.2 %
24	-	31	0.9 %
25	-	33	1.0 %
26	-	33	1.0 %
27	-	45	1.4 %
28	-	36	1.1 %
29	-	35	1.1 %
30	-	45	1.4 %
31	-	41	1.2 %
32	-	30	0.9 %
33	-	51	1.5 %
34	-	37	1.1 %
35	-	69	2.1 %
36	-	59	1.8 %
37	-	69	2.1 %
38	-	71	2.2 %
39	-	50	1.5 %
40	-	56	1.7 %
41	-	55	1.7 %
42	-	72	2.2 %
43	-	64	1.9 %
44	-	52	1.6 %
45	-	71	2.2 %
46	-	72	2.2 %
47	-	70	2.1 %
48	-	60	1.8 %
49	-	68	2.1 %
50	-	71	2.2 %
51	-	93	2.8 %
52	-	59	1.8 %
53	-	75	2.3 %
54	-	84	2.5 %
55	-	81	2.5 %
56	-	57	1.7 %
57	-	73	2.2 %
58	-	68	2.1 %
59	-	78	2.4 %
60	-	74	2.2 %
61	-	53	1.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
62	-	55	1.7 %
63	-	55	1.7 %
64	-	48	1.5 %
65	-	59	1.8 %
66	-	40	1.2 %
67	-	42	1.3 %
Missing Data			
888	DK	3	0.1 %
999	Refused	54	1.6 %
Total		3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 3,243 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 49.81
- Median: 50.00
- Mode: 51.00
- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 99
- Standard Deviation: 16.66

Location: 1111-1118 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 888 , 999

RBIRTH: Where was R born?

Where was R born?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	United States	2814	85.3 %
1	Not US	477	14.5 %
Missing Data			
9	Refused	9	0.3 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,291 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1119-1126 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 9

LANGUAGE: Language of Interview

Language of Interview

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	English	3101	94.0 %
1	Spanish	199	6.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1127-1134 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

WHITE: R is White

R is White

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	other	988	29.9 %
1	White	2312	70.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1135-1142 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

HISPANIC: R is Hispanic

R is Hispanic

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	other	2884	87.4 %
1	Hispanic	416	12.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1143-1150 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

BLACK: R is African American

R is African American

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	other	2956	89.6 %
1	Black	344	10.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1151-1158 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

AAPC: R is Asian American/Pacific Islander

R is Asian American/Pacific Islander

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	other	3191	96.7 %
1	AAPC	109	3.3 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1159-1166 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

OTHER: R is Native (37), Other (35), DK (1), Refused (46)

R is American Indian or Alaskan Native, Other, Don't Know, or Refused (See question 18)

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	other ethnicity	119	3.6 %
	Missing Data		
0	Not Applicable	3181	96.4 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 119 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1167-1174 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0

ETHNIC: R self-identified ethnicity: collapsed

R self-identified ethnicity: collapsed

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	White	2312	70.1 %
2	Hispanic	416	12.6 %
3	Black	344	10.4 %
4	AAPI	109	3.3 %
	Missing Data		
5	Other/DK/Ref	119	3.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,181 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 4

Location: 1175-1182 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 5

TRADE: R has trade or technical training

R has trade or technical training

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No,DK	1705	51.7 %
1	Yes	1594	48.3 %
	Missing Data		
9	Refused	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,299 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1183-1190 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 9

DEGREE: What degrees or diplomas, if any, do you have?

What degrees or diplomas, if any, do you have?

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	HS	1085	32.9 %
2	Jr college/AA	304	9.2 %
3	BA/BS	712	21.6 %
4	MA/MS	435	13.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	Doctorate	83	2.5 %
6	Professional	65	2.0 %
7	None	351	10.6 %
8	Other	262	7.9 %
Missing Data			
99	Refused	3	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,297 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 8

Location: 1191-1198 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99

YEARSSCHOOL: Highest grade completed

Highest grade completed

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	9	0.3 %
1	-	3	0.1 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
3	-	8	0.2 %
4	-	5	0.2 %
5	-	6	0.2 %
6	-	39	1.2 %
7	-	20	0.6 %
8	-	36	1.1 %
9	-	58	1.8 %
10	-	59	1.8 %
11	-	83	2.5 %
12	-	841	25.5 %
13	-	205	6.2 %
14	-	450	13.6 %
15	-	137	4.2 %
16	-	641	19.4 %
17	-	85	2.6 %
18	-	377	11.4 %
19	-	35	1.1 %
20	-	191	5.8 %
Missing Data			
88	DK	4	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99	Refused	6	0.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,290 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 14.24
- Median: 14.00
- Mode: 12.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 20
- Standard Deviation: 3.17

Location: 1199-1206 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99

INCOME: Income at median of range; no imputation

Income at median of range; no imputation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
10000	-	350	10.6 %
19500	-	312	9.5 %
29500	-	278	8.4 %
42000	-	416	12.6 %
62000	-	553	16.8 %
87000	-	432	13.1 %
125000	-	348	10.5 %
175000	-	284	8.6 %
	Missing Data		
0	income must be imputed	327	9.9 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 2,973 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 67382.11
- Median: 62000.00
- Mode: 62000.00
- Minimum: 10000
- Maximum: 175000
- Standard Deviation: 49088.17

Location: 1207-1214 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0 , 888888 , 999997 , 999998 , 999999

INCOME1: Income imputed where possible

Income imputed where possible

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
10000	-	350	10.6 %
19500	-	312	9.5 %
25000	-	66	2.0 %
29500	-	278	8.4 %
42000	-	416	12.6 %
62000	-	553	16.8 %
87000	-	432	13.1 %
100000	-	81	2.5 %
125000	-	348	10.5 %
175000	-	284	8.6 %
Missing Data			
0	income cannot be imputed	180	5.5 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,120 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 67332.37
- Median: 62000.00
- Mode: 62000.00
- Minimum: 10000
- Maximum: 175000
- Standard Deviation: 48597.51

Location: 1215-1222 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 0

REMPLOY: R is employed fulltime

R is employed fulltime

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Other	1795	54.4 %
1	Employed fulltime	1505	45.6 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1223-1230 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

OWNRENT: R owns or rents home

R owns or rents home

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	rent/other	1094	33.2 %
1	owns home	2206	66.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1231-1238 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

HOUSETYPE: R lives in single family house

R lives in single family house

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	other	1147	34.8 %
1	single family	2153	65.2 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1239-1246 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

MARRIED: R is married or cohabiting

R is married or cohabiting

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	other	1501	45.5 %
1	Married, cohabit	1799	54.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1247-1254 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

KIDSHOUSE: Children It 18 live in household

Children It 18 live in household

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	2068	62.7 %
1	-	460	13.9 %
2	-	476	14.4 %
3	-	179	5.4 %
4	-	64	1.9 %
5	-	23	0.7 %
6	-	11	0.3 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.0 %
11	-	1	0.0 %
Missing Data			
88	DK	1	0.0 %
99	RF	14	0.4 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,285 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 0.74
- Median: 0.00
- Mode: 0.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 11
- Standard Deviation: 1.17

Location: 1255-1262 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99

ADULTSHOUSE: Adults dependent on income

Adults dependent on income

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	975	29.5 %
2	-	1568	47.5 %
3	-	422	12.8 %
4	-	196	5.9 %
5	-	46	1.4 %
6	-	23	0.7 %
7	-	8	0.2 %
8	-	1	0.0 %
9	-	1	0.0 %
10	-	1	0.0 %
12	-	1	0.0 %
15	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
88	DK	23	0.7 %
99	RF	34	1.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,243 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 2.05
- Median: 2.00
- Mode: 2.00
- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 15
- Standard Deviation: 1.05

Location: 1263-1270 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99

KIDSDEPEND: Children lt 18 dependent on income

Children lt 18 dependent on income

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1996	60.5 %
1	-	485	14.7 %
2	-	483	14.6 %
3	-	193	5.8 %
4	-	79	2.4 %
5	-	16	0.5 %
6	-	11	0.3 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.0 %
9	-	1	0.0 %
10	-	3	0.1 %
11	-	1	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
88	-	6	0.2 %
99	-	23	0.7 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,271 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 0.78
- Median: 0.00
- Mode: 0.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 11

- Standard Deviation: 1.22

Location: 1271-1278 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: 88 , 99

ADULTLIST: # of adults listed in household

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	958	29.0 %
2	-	1654	50.1 %
3	-	457	13.8 %
4	-	175	5.3 %
5	-	37	1.1 %
6	-	14	0.4 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	3	0.1 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 2.01
- Median: 2.00
- Mode: 2.00
- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 8
- Standard Deviation: 0.93

Location: 1279-1286 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

KIDS: Kids in household

Kids in household

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No/DK/RF	2083	63.1 %
1	Yes	1217	36.9 %
Total		3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1287-1294 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

STRATA: Unweighted sample strata

Unweighted sample strata

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Los Angeles	412	12.5 %
2	New York	390	11.8 %
3	Washington	200	6.1 %
4	Rest of US	2298	69.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 4

Location: 1295-1302 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

LA: R lives in Los Angeles County

R lives in Los Angeles County

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not LA	2888	87.5 %
1	LA	412	12.5 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1303-1310 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

NYC: R lives in New York City

R lives in New York City

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not NYC	2910	88.2 %
1	NYC	390	11.8 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1311-1318 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

DC: R lives in Washington, DC

R lives in Washington, DC

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not DC	3100	93.9 %
1	DC	200	6.1 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1319-1326 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

RESTUS: R lives in rest of the United States

R lives in rest of the United States

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	LA/NYC/DC	1002	30.4 %
1	Rest of US	2298	69.6 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1

Location: 1327-1334 (width: 8; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

RAKEDHHWT: Raking Weight

Raking Weight

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.0116717049750	-	1	0.0 %
0.0127636116006	-	1	0.0 %
0.0155503208091	-	1	0.0 %
0.0171473967601	-	1	0.0 %
0.0176951620608	-	1	0.0 %
0.0187085420838	-	1	0.0 %
0.0198708122057	-	1	0.0 %
0.0209385824449	-	1	0.0 %
0.0210886198642	-	1	0.0 %
0.0221189525760	-	2	0.1 %
0.0223569079919	-	1	0.0 %
0.0244328008674	-	1	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.0244648900829	-	1	0.0 %
0.0258570581811	-	1	0.0 %
0.0263607748303	-	1	0.0 %
0.0264944162743	-	4	0.1 %
0.0269050476915	-	1	0.0 %
0.0290755794329	-	1	0.0 %
0.0294919367680	-	3	0.1 %
0.0300079443301	-	1	0.0 %
0.0306213544653	-	1	0.0 %
0.0307946202062	-	1	0.0 %
0.0309896007291	-	1	0.0 %
0.0318470188502	-	1	0.0 %
0.0323256888781	-	1	0.0 %
0.0324024697243	-	1	0.0 %
0.0325194180416	-	2	0.1 %
0.0339551661807	-	1	0.0 %
0.0344126718317	-	1	0.0 %
0.0351117157768	-	1	0.0 %
0.0351476997737	-	1	0.0 %
0.0363444742911	-	1	0.0 %
0.0365287301810	-	1	0.0 %
0.0383432368321	-	1	0.0 %
0.0383690356307	-	1	0.0 %
0.0385105032686	-	1	0.0 %
0.0391242338966	-	1	0.0 %
0.0400105924401	-	1	0.0 %
0.0403453358949	-	1	0.0 %
0.0404141964492	-	1	0.0 %
0.0406225282440	-	1	0.0 %
0.0412189997820	-	1	0.0 %
0.0413322264305	-	1	0.0 %
0.0415398020484	-	1	0.0 %
0.0423976509619	-	1	0.0 %
0.0431590617025	-	1	0.0 %
0.0437401046998	-	1	0.0 %
0.0439159184356	-	1	0.0 %
0.0441273598166	-	1	0.0 %
0.0452735549076	-	1	0.0 %
	Total	3,300	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 3,300 valid cases out of 3,300 total cases.

- Mean: 1.00000000000000
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 9
- Standard Deviation: 0.8623994061582

Location: 1335-1349 (width: 15; decimal: 13)

Variable Type: numeric