

**Citizens Attitudes on
Homeland Security:
Results of a Statewide Survey
In Ohio**

Submitted by:

**Joseph F. Donnermeyer
Professor
Department of Human and
Community Resource Development
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio 43210**

Citizens Attitudes toward Homeland Security: Results of a Statewide Survey in Ohio

Introduction

It is almost impossible to go through a normal day in American society without hearing something about an issue related to homeland security. There are allusions by the media to the terrible tragedies of Oklahoma City, New York City, and the Pentagon, and apocalyptic predictions of future events that will affect every citizen in the US. The political parties fight and wrangle over the best strategies and tactics to make America safer, yet maintain its basic liberties. Every week, somewhere in the world, if not in this country, a bomb goes off in the name of some fanatic branch of a political ideology or religious belief system (or both), killing innocent bystanders.

The purpose of this study is to examine the attitudes of citizens of Ohio about issues related to homeland security. This study is not directly about citizens' views of terrorism, but about their opinions and behaviors relative to their own security and safety in the context of concerns in this country and state about terrorism, whether the source for a possible act is internal (i.e., domestic) or external (i.e., international).

Methodology

The survey itself was developed from several sources. These included a meeting with the Director of Homeland Security for the State of Ohio, several faculty at The Ohio State University, and a review of available literature on the topic through criminology and criminal justice programs and on the web. At first, it was difficult to determine the exact focus of the survey, but eventually, it was decided to steer clear of controversial subjects, such the relationship of respondents' political attitudes and their view of various actions taken in the international arena to fight terrorism and improve homeland security. Given the plethora of counties, townships, small towns, cities and large metropolitan areas in a state of Ohio, it made more sense to inquire about two things: (1) the concern of citizens about homeland security; and (2) how they have prepared for the possibility of an act of terrorism, as well as other disasters. It was realized that preparation for something like homeland security overlaps considerably with what citizens might do to prepare for floods, tornadoes and other natural disasters, as well as for chemical spills and other kinds of industrial accidents.

The survey itself included five major sections. Section one asked respondents about their "worries" relative to different kinds of crime-related issues, plus terrorism. This helps put the issue of homeland security in a wider context of concerns by Ohioans. The second section formed the heart of the survey. It focused on a series of 11 possible actions that respondents could adopt to prepare themselves for any kind of emergency, including those related to homeland security. Each action consisted of a set of 4 questions, namely, whether that action had been taken, whether it had been taken specifically in response to a concern about a terrorist attack, whether or not the action was taken before or after September 11, and whether or not the action, if adopted after

September 11, was taken due to the events of that day. The third section inquired about respondents' opinion of avoiding places due to a concern about terrorism. The fourth section was a set of three questions about the effectiveness of government efforts to fight terrorism at the federal, state and local levels. The fifth and final section were questions about the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of respondents.

Various modifications of the draft survey instrument were made with the assistance of personnel at the Center for Survey Research (CSR) at Indiana University – Bloomington. These modifications were made in order to make the wording and order of question more “user-friendly” for a telephone survey. The CSR was responsible for actual data collection. The mission of CSR is:

“to provide research services to academics and public policy researchers, graduate, and undergraduate students. The CSR is a social science research facility that focuses on academic, social science and public policy research. The CSR staff adhere to the highest academic and government research standards and procedures. We are committed to using the most current technology possible to continuously improve the quality and efficiency of our efforts as researchers. We practice and promote the highest ethical standards.” (<http://www.indiana.edu/~crs/whoweare.html>).

Recent and current projects of the CSR includes the National Survey on Student Engagement, the American Sociological Survey of Seniors Majoring in Sociology, the United Methodist Church's General Conference survey of delegates, and the Indiana Poll, which focuses on a variety of state issues.

The CSR employed random digit dialing to derive a sample of adults throughout Ohio (see Appendix D for a summary of results). The survey itself was conducted in June and July, 2005. A profile of respondents can be found in Table 1, which compares respondent characteristics with available census data.

Despite the best efforts of CSR to enlist as many males as possible as respondents, the proportion of females exceeds the state proportion by 9 percent. Slightly over 60 percent of the respondents were female, compared to 51.4% of the adult (≥ 18 years) population in Ohio. The sample matches the adult population on age much better. As well, the average persons per households closely resembles available census data for the state of Ohio. However, the sample is slightly over-representative of race. Whereas 90.4% of the sample said they were white, whites represent 85.0% of Ohio's population, according to information available from the 2000 census.

Table 1: Comparison of Characteristics of Sample Respondents and Population Characteristics for Ohio		
Characteristic	Sample	Ohio
Gender		
Female	348 (60.4%)	51.4%
Male	228 (39.6%)	48.6%
		(adult population ≥ 18 years: 2004 Census estimates)
Age		
<65 years of age	441 (77.8%)	82.2%
≥65 years of age	126 (22.2%)	17.8%
Mean/median age of sample	50.36/51.00	(adult population ≥ 18 years: 2004 Census estimates)
Persons per household	2.62	2.49
		(2000 Census)
Race		
Percent white	519 (90.4%)	85.0%
Percent black	52 (9.1%)	11.5%
		(2000 Census)
Education		
High school graduate	390 (90.5%)	83.0%
College graduate (4 year degree or higher)	161 (28.0%)	21.1%
		(adult population ≥ 25 years: 2000 Census)
Income		
Less than \$25,000	104 (20.3%)	\$40,956
\$25,000 - \$34,999	70 (13.7%)	(median household income)
\$35,000 – \$49,999	86 (16.8%)	
\$50,000 -- \$74,999	119 (23.2%)	
\$75,000 or more	133 (23.1%)	(2000 Census)
Strata		
Large metropolitan counties (≥250,000)	195 (33.8%)	5,824,713 (50.8%)
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	185 (32.1%)	3,215,369 (28.1%)
Non-metropolitan counties	197 (34.1%)	2,418,929 (21.1%)
		(2004 Census estimates)

The sample was somewhat better educated than the state population (for persons 25 years and older). Ninety and one-half percent of the sample had graduated from high school, compared to 85% of the state's adult population. Further, 28 percent of the sample had a 4-year college degree or higher, compared to 21.2% for the state. However, on income, although a direct comparison is not possible, it appears that self-reported income of respondents (reported by the original income categories used in the survey) matches with the estimated median household income for the state, based on the 2000 census.

The instructions to CSR was to stratify the sample by the population size of counties in Ohio, with equal numbers to be interviewed within each strata. This would purposively over-represent Ohioans from smaller places, but guaranteed that respondents from every part of the state would participate in the survey. The first strata consists of respondents from all counties in Ohio with a population exceeding 250,000 persons. According to 2004 census estimates, nearly 51% of the state's population lives in these 10 largest counties. However, they represent about 34% of the sample. The next strata consists of respondents from smaller metropolitan counties (counties with populations less than 250,000 persons, but with a city of at least 50,000, hence qualifying as a metropolitan county, such as Allen County with the city of Lima) and suburban counties within metropolitan areas, which means that at least 25% of the civilian labor force commutes to the central county of the metro area for work (one example would be Delaware County, where many people who live there work in Franklin county, where Columbus is located). This group of 29 counties makes up about 28% of the state's population. They are slightly over-represented in the sample, at 32.1%. Finally, the remaining 49 counties are all non-metropolitan, and according to 2004 population estimates, make up 21.1% of the state's population. However, respondents from these counties compose 34.1% of the total sample.

In Appendix A are a series of 5 tables that shows the results of a series of cross-tabulations, using the 7 characteristics summarized in Table 1 above. The purpose of these cross tabulations was to examine for possible variations in response to each question on the survey. In order to create meaningful comparisons, two or more responses were often combined or collapsed together so that there were enough cases for each "cell" of the table. This is important in order to give stability to the statistical test utilized for this report, which was chi-square. Chi-square is a test of the statistical independence of two variables (such as gender and worry about terrorism). When the chi-square value is high, it indicates that the two variables are NOT independent, hence, they are related. This is calculated by summing up the differences between the observed frequency and the expected frequency (i.e., what would be expected by random chance) for each cell in a cross tabulation. The number of cells in a cross tabulation is simply the number of rows multiplied by the number of columns. For example, consider the hypothetical case of respondents being asked to indicate either "yes" or "no" they worry about terrorism and these responses were compared by gender, that is, females versus males. A cross tabulation of gender and worry about terrorism would have four cells. If there was no difference based on gender, then the observed frequencies in each cell would be the same or close to their expected frequencies, respectively. If females and

males expressed very different responses to this question, the chi-square value would be large. The larger the chi-square value, the more likely that it was not due to random chance. A statistical significance of .05 was set, which is a customary cut-off point for social science research. A value of .05 means that the chance of a large chi-square occurring because of random chance is no more than one in twenty. Hence, there is “confidence” that when a large chi-square value is found, it is a substantive difference. In this report, any cross-tabulation that is statistically significant is shaded.

Findings

Worries about safety in their neighborhood: The first set of questions, six in all, asked respondents to indicate how much they worry about a series of safety-related issues, including property crime, violent crime, terrorist attack, drivers under the influence of alcohol, and gangs. A sixth question asked them to indicate which of the five they worry about the most. Figures 1 through 6 (pages 7 through 9) summarize the results of these 6 introductory questions to the survey.

In general, respondents to this survey are only moderately worried about various issues related to safety. For example, about 60% of the respondents did not “worry very often” about property crime, and another 17% said they never worry (Figure 1). Although respondents worried a bit more about violent crime, the general disposition was not much different. Nearly 56% said they worry “not very often,” and another 28.8% said they “never” worry about violent crime (Figure 2).

The results were similar for a terrorist attack. Altogether, only about 14% of respondents said they either worry “very often” or “often” about a terrorist attack (Figure 3). However, they worry much more about their safety when the reference is to drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs (Figure 4). Nearly 17% said they worry “very often” and another 34% said they worry “often” about this issue. However, when the focus shifted to gangs, the worry returned to a relatively low level, with less than 10% indicating that they are worry either “often” or “very often” (Figure 5). As might be expected, when respondents were asked what they worry about the most, over half said drivers under the influence, and slightly over 28% indicating property crime (Figure 6).

These results are not surprising from the point of view that the reference point was to the area where they live. Although issues of homeland security figure prominently in thinking of the general public today, it is not directly related to where they live. Assuredly, Ohio has many possible attractive targets for terrorism, but the citizens of Ohio, based on this survey, do not immediately associate this with a heightened concern about their safety at the place where they live.

Figure 1: worry about property crime

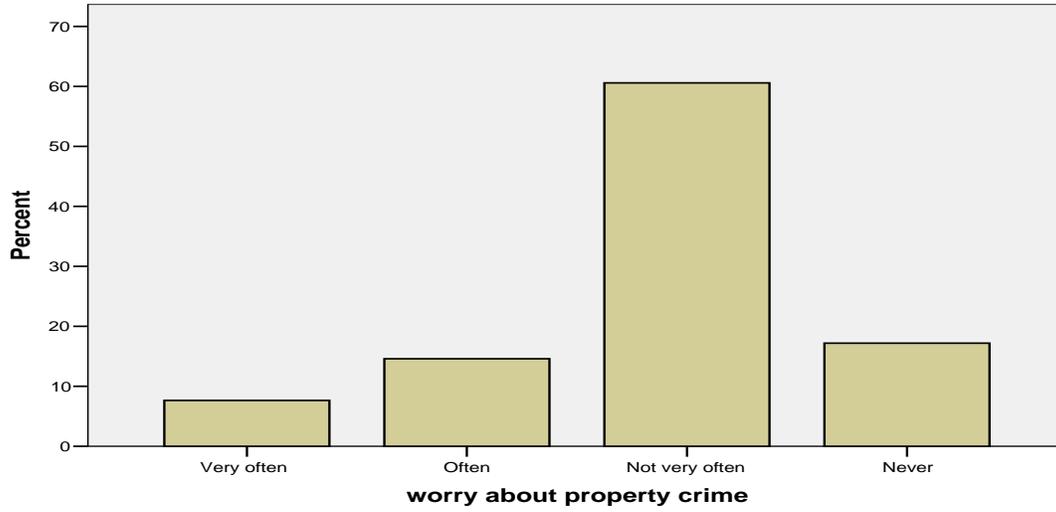


Figure 2: worry about violent crime

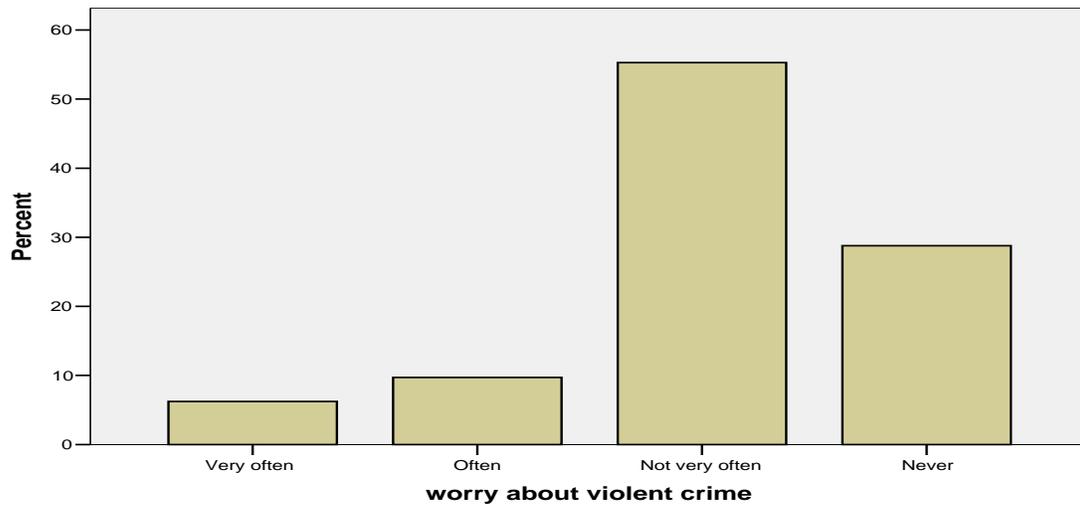


Figure 3: worry about a terrorist attack

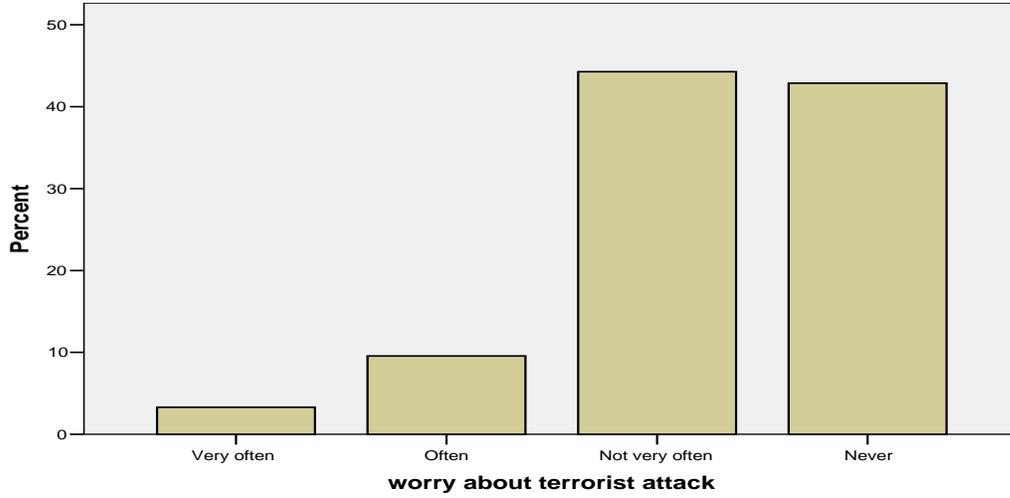


Figure 4: worry about drivers under the influence

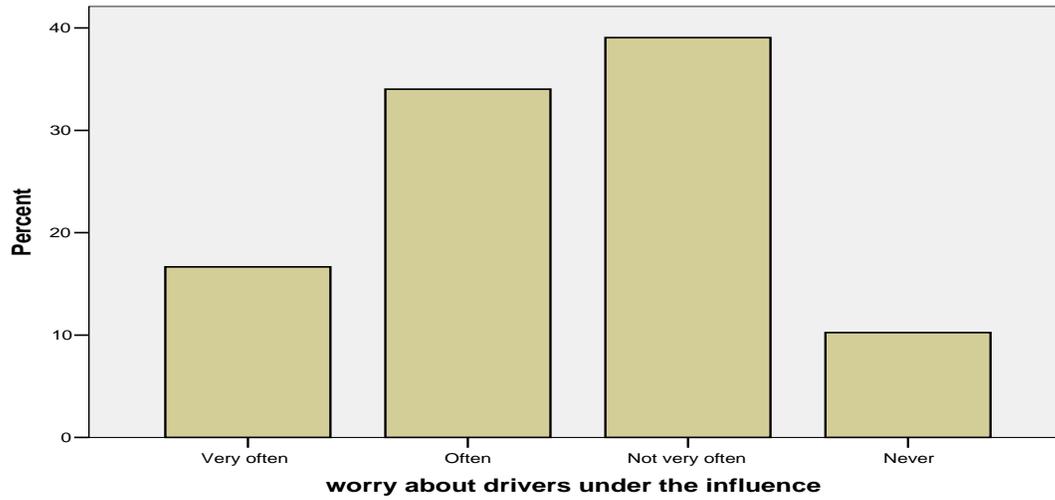


Figure 5: worry about gangs

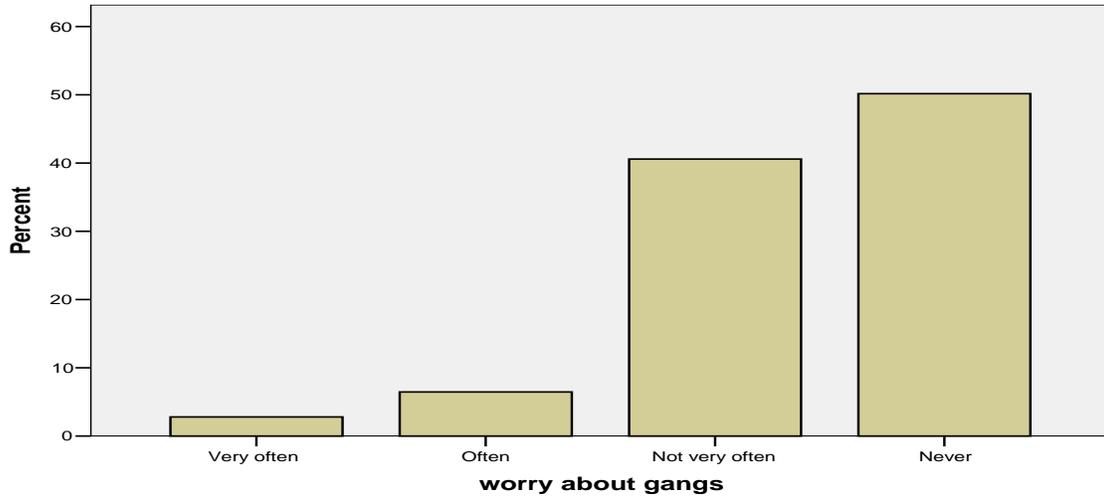
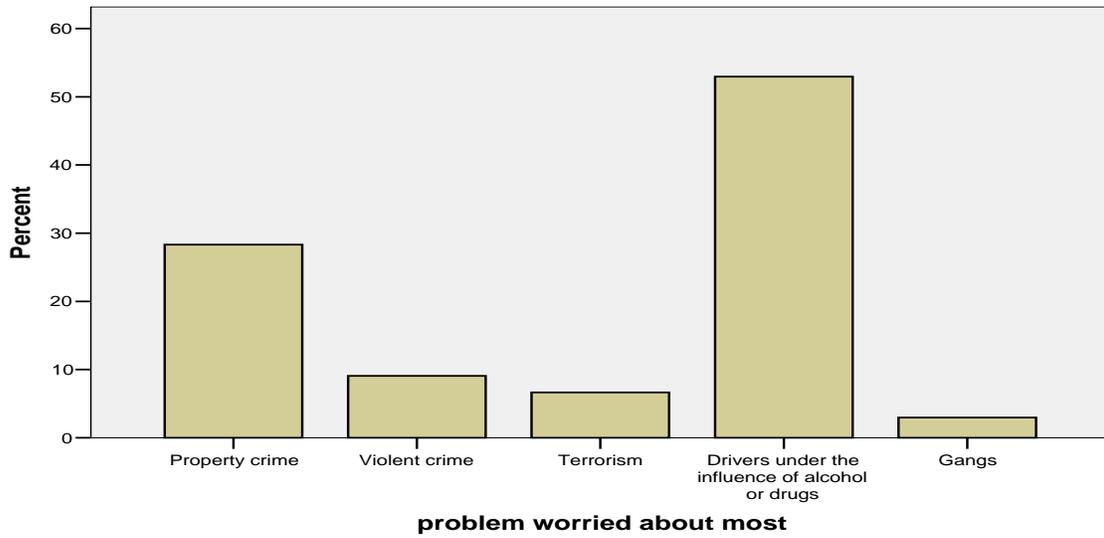


Figure 6: problem worried about most



In Appendix A, Tables 1.a through 1.e show a number of statistically significant differences in the level of worry. Females worry more about violent crime, a terrorist attack and gangs than male respondents. Persons living in larger households worry more about gangs than respondents from smaller households. White respondents worry less about all five safety issues than non-white respondents. This was probably the single most important set of statistically significant differences. Although the number of non-white respondents was relatively small, the differences were large, with non-whites responding “very often” to each question at about twice the level as white respondents.

Less dramatic differences were found for the remaining three comparison groups. Respondents who indicated they had not attended college expressed more worry about violent crime and drivers under the influence. Respondents reporting lower incomes were more likely to worry about property crime, violent crime, terrorist attack, driver under the influence and gangs. However, the differences were not as stark as those between white and non-white respondents. Finally, respondents from the 10 largest counties in Ohio said that they were more worried about property crime, violent crime, drivers under the influence, and gangs. But, there were not a statistically difference between respondents from large, moderate and small-sized counties on worrying about a terrorist attack.

A set of three questions asked respondents to indicate how likely a terrorist attack is in their community, in the state of Ohio, and in the United States during the next 12 months. As might be expected, when the reference point is the whole country, the proportion of respondents who indicate a terrorist event is likely. These results are summarized in Figures 7 through 9 on pages 11 and 12. The tables with the comparison groups can be found in Appendix A, table 2.a through 2.c.

With reference to the community of respondents, slightly more than 17% said that they thought an attack was likely (either “very likely” or “somewhat likely”). Within Ohio, over 40% of respondents said either “very likely” or “somewhat likely.” Finally, about 80% believed an attack was likely somewhere in the U.S. Hence, although there is concern about terrorism among the respondents, it is not an issue that is related to their perceptions of safety and security within their own communities. These perceptions were uniform across the 7 comparison groups in tables 2.a through 2.c. Non-white respondents were more likely to believe that a terrorist could occur in their own community. Female respondents were more likely to believe that an attack could occur somewhere in Ohio in the next 12 months than male respondents. Finally, respondents reporting lower income were also more likely to believe that a terrorist attack will occur somewhere in Ohio. However, these were the only three statistically significant differences.

Preparation for an Emergency: Tables 2 through 12 in the narrative summarize the respondents’ answers to a series of 44 questions about emergency preparedness. Eleven possible actions were covered, with a set of four questions about each action.

Figure 7: likelihood of community terrorist attack in next 12 months

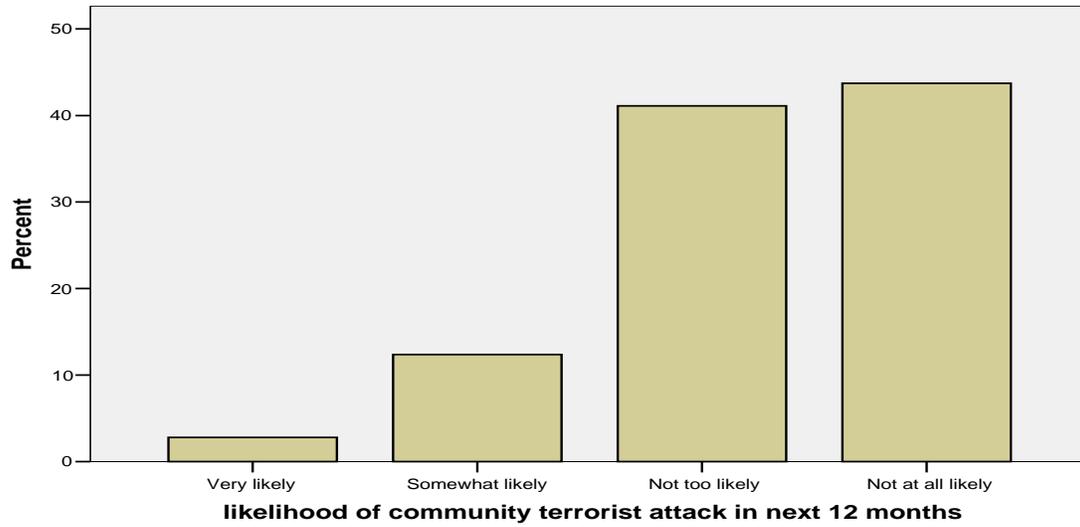


Figure 8: likelihood of state terrorist attack in next 12 months

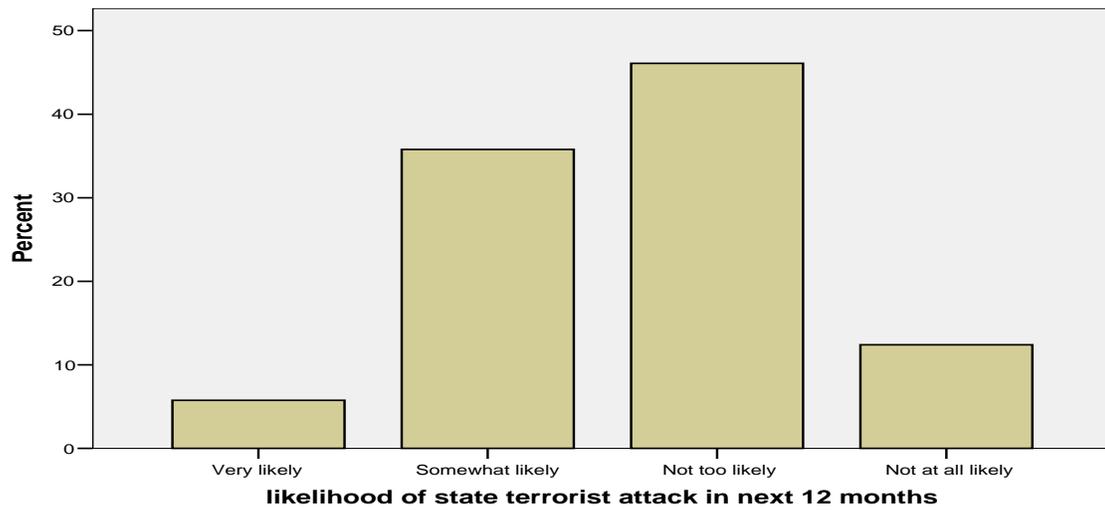
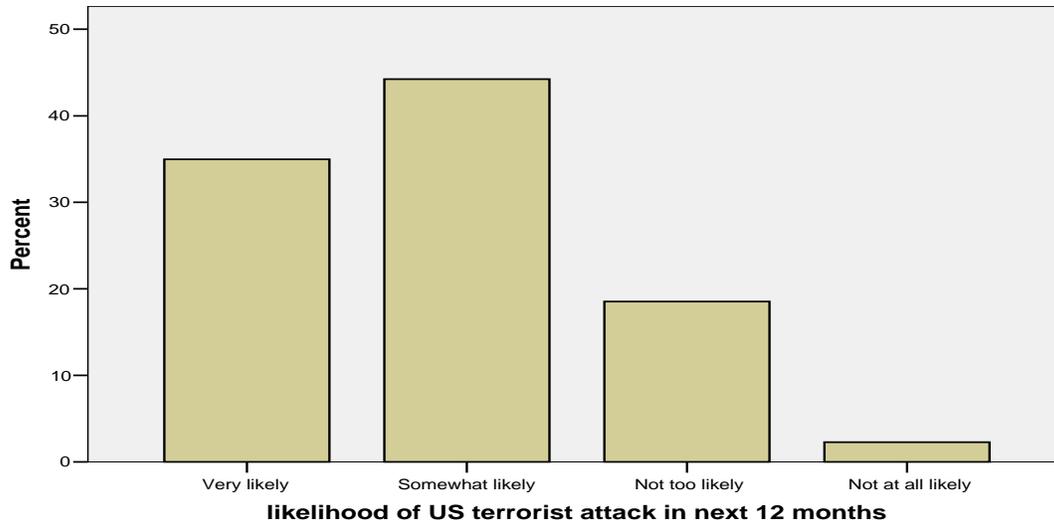


Figure 9: likelihood of US terrorist attack in next 12 months



The first emergency action was the storage of water. As Table 2 (page 13) indicates, nearly 37% of the respondents said that they store water in case of an emergency. Of those who do store water, however, only 4.3% (9 respondents) said that they do so because of a concern with a terrorist attack, although another 40 (19.3%) said that it was both terrorism and other possible emergency situations. It should be noted that for this and the next 10 possible actions, respondents who said “both” were those who volunteered this answer. It was not a response option per se, but was recorded by the telephone interviewer when mentioned by the respondent. Most indicate that it is for a different kind of disaster. Further, over two-thirds of the respondents said that they stored water before 9/11, with the remaining third saying that they started sometime after 9/11. Of the 67 respondents who said they began storing water after 9/11, 39 or 58.2% said that it was because of the events that occurred then. Over-all, this would indicate that less than 10% of the total sample (n=577) improved their preparedness in response to the terrorist attacks of 9/11.

Although the level at which preparation for an emergency varies across each of the next ten actions, the basic pattern remains the same. Most respondents took an action due to concerns other than a terrorist attack and took the action before 9/11.

Table 2: Emergency Actions – Storing Water

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
Do you/household store water to be used specifically for an emergency, such as a terrorist attack, tornado, chemical spill, or some other type of disaster?		
Yes	211	36.8
No	363	63.2
Don't know/no answer	3	-----
Do you/household store water in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?		
Terrorist attack	9	4.3
Other disaster	158	76.3
Both (volunteered)	40	19.3
Don't know/no answer	4	-----
(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)	(363)	
Did you/household store water before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?		
Stored water before 9/11	138	67.3
Stored water after 9/11	67	32.7
Don't know/no answer	2	-----
(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)	(363)	
<i>Of those who said they began to store water after 9/11:</i>		
Did you/household begin storing water because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?		
Because of 9/11	39	58.2%
Some other reason	28	41.8%
Don't know/no answer	0	-----

Table 3: Emergency Actions – Storing Food

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
Do you/household store canned or dried food to be used specifically for an emergency, such as a terrorist attack, tornado, chemical spill, or some other type of disaster?		
Yes	187	58.2%
No	390	41.8%
Don't know/no answer	0	-----
Do you/household store food in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?		
Terrorist attack	8	4.3
Other disaster	137	73.7
Both (volunteered)	41	22.0
Don't know/no answer	1	-----
(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)	(390)	
Did you/household store food before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?		
Stored food before 9/11	139	75.1
Stored food after 9/11	46	24.9
Don't know/no answer	2	-----
(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)	(390)	
<i>Of those who said they began to store food after 9/11:</i>		
Did you/household begin storing food because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?		
Because of 9/11	25	54.3
Some other reason	21	45.7
Don't know/no answer	0	-----

Over half of the respondents said that they have food stored in case of an emergency of some kind (Table 3, page 14). Again, only a few respondents (8) said that it was a concern with a terrorist attack, with 41 other respondents saying that it was due to a concern about both terrorism and other possible disasters. The vast majority of respondents were storing food before 9/11 and only 25 respondents said that they now store food specifically because of the events of that day.

Relatively few respondents said that they store vitamins in case of an emergency, and only 6 said that it was due to a concern about a terrorist attack (Table 4, page 16). Of those few respondents who do store vitamins, most said they began the practice prior to September 11, and only 5 of the 9 respondents who took up this action after that time said that it was because of the events of that day.

Like vitamins, few respondents (42) said that they store a face mask in case of emergencies (Table 5, page 17). Only 11 said that they store a face mask due to a concern about terrorism solely or in terms of both terrorism and other possible emergency situations. Nearly 80% of respondents who store masks did so before 9/11, and only 5 said they now do it because of the events of that day.

The level of adoption does not rise for the storage of plastic garbage bags, plastic sheeting and duct tape (Table 6, page 18). Only 7.3% of respondents said that they have adopted this action, and only 6 stated it was solely due to a concern about terrorism, with another 5 who said it was because of both terrorism and concerns for other situations. Nearly 80% of the few respondents who store these items said they began the practice prior to 9/11. Finally, only 5 respondents said they took up the practice directly due to the terrorism that occurred that day.

One of the most frequently adopted emergency actions is the storage of a first aid kit (Table 7, page 19). Slightly over 50% of the respondents said that they have a first aid kit in storage in case of an emergency, with only 8 respondents stating that it was specifically about a concern for terrorism. Another 39 respondents said they store a first aid kit both because of terrorism and other possible emergency situations. Slightly over 90% of respondents said that they stored a first aid kit before 9/11. Altogether, only 8 respondents indicated that they began storing a first aid kit specifically because of what happened that day.

The highest level of adoption of any preparedness action was the storage of lighting devices (Table 8, page 20). Fully 79% of respondents said that they had stored a flashlight or some other device to use for lighting in case of an emergency. Although 49 respondents said that they took this action out of a dual concern for terrorism and other emergencies, only 2 respondents said that they store lighting devices solely to be ready in case of a terrorist attack. Almost 95% of respondents said that they adopted this practice prior to 9/11, and only 10 respondents specifically admitted that they now store lighting devices in responses to the events of that day.

Table 4: Emergency Actions – Storing Vitamins		
Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
Do you/household store vitamins to be used specifically for an emergency, such as a terrorist attack, tornado, chemical spill, or some other type of disaster?		
Yes	42	7.3
No	535	92.7
Don't know/no answer	0	-----
Do you/household store vitamins in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?		
Terrorist attack	6	14.6
Other disaster	30	73.2
Both (volunteered)	5	12.2
Don't know/no answer	1	-----
(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)	(535)	
Did you/household store vitamins before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?		
Stored vitamins before 9/11	32	78.0
Stored vitamins after 9/11	9	22.0
Don't know/no answer	1	-----
(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)	(535)	
<i>Of those who said they began to store vitamins after 9/11:</i>		
Did you/household begin storing vitamins because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?		
Because of 9/11	5	55.6
Some other reason	4	44.4
Don't know/no answer	0	-----

Table 5: Emergency Actions – Storing a Face Mask

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
<p>Do you/household store a face mask to be used specifically for an emergency, such as a terrorist attack, tornado, chemical spill, or some other type of disaster?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p>	<p>42</p> <p>535</p> <p>0</p>	<p>7.3</p> <p>92.7</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Do you/household store a face mask in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?</p> <p>Terrorist attack</p> <p>Other disaster</p> <p>Both (volunteered)</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p> <p>(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)</p>	<p>6</p> <p>30</p> <p>5</p> <p>1</p> <p>(535)</p>	<p>14.6</p> <p>73.2</p> <p>12.2</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Did you/household a face mask before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?</p> <p>Stored a face mask before 9/11</p> <p>Stored a face mask after 9/11</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p> <p>(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)</p>	<p>32</p> <p>9</p> <p>1</p> <p>(535)</p>	<p>78.0</p> <p>22.0</p> <p>-----</p>
<p><i>Of those who said they began to store a face mask after 9/11:</i></p> <p>Did you/household begin storing a face mask because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?</p> <p>Because of 9/11</p> <p>Some other reason</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p>	<p>5</p> <p>4</p> <p>0</p>	<p>55.6</p> <p>44.4</p> <p>-----</p>

Table 6: Emergency Actions – Storing a Plastic Garbage Bags, Plastic Sheeting, or Duct Tape

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
<p>Do you/household store a plastic garbage bags, plastic sheeting, or duct tape to be used specifically for an emergency, such as a terrorist attack, tornado, chemical spill, or some other type of disaster?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p>	<p>42</p> <p>535</p> <p>0</p>	<p>7.3</p> <p>92.7</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Do you/household store a plastic garbage bags, plastic sheeting, or duct tape in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?</p> <p>Terrorist attack</p> <p>Other disaster</p> <p>Both (volunteered)</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p> <p>(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)</p>	<p>6</p> <p>30</p> <p>5</p> <p>1</p> <p>(535)</p>	<p>14.6</p> <p>73.2</p> <p>12.2</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Did you/household store plastic garbage bags, plastic sheeting, or duct tape before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?</p> <p>Stored plastic before 9/11</p> <p>Stored plastic after 9/11</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p> <p>(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)</p>	<p>32</p> <p>9</p> <p>1</p> <p>(535)</p>	<p>78.0</p> <p>22.0</p> <p>-----</p>
<p><i>Of those who said they began to store plastic garbage bags, plastic sheeting, or duct tape after 9/11:</i></p> <p>Did you/household begin storing vitamins because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?</p> <p>Because of 9/11</p> <p>Some other reason</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p>	<p>5</p> <p>4</p> <p>0</p>	<p>55.6</p> <p>44.4</p> <p>-----</p>

Table 7: Emergency Actions – Storing First Aid Kit

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
Do you/household store a first aid kit to be used specifically for an emergency, such as a terrorist attack, tornado, chemical spill, or some other type of disaster?		
Yes	289	50.1
No	288	49.9
Don't know/no answer	0	-----
Do you/household store a first aid kit in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?		
Terrorist attack	8	2.9
Other disaster	228	82.9
Both (volunteered)	39	14.2
Don't know/no answer	14	-----
(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)	(288)	
Did you/household store first aid kit before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?		
Stored first aid kit before 9/11	248	90.2
Stored first aid kit after 9/11	27	9.8
Don't know/no answer	14	-----
(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)	(288)	
<i>Of those who said they began to store first aid kit after 9/11:</i>		
Did you/household begin storing a first aid kit because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?		
Because of 9/11	8	32.0
Some other reason	17	68.0
Don't know/no answer	2	-----

Table 8: Emergency Actions – Storing Lighting Devices

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
<p>Do you/household store flashlights, candles, or other lighting devices to be used specifically for an emergency, such as a terrorist attack, tornado, chemical spill, or some other type of disaster?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p>	<p>456</p> <p>121</p> <p>0</p>	<p>79.0</p> <p>21.0</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Do you/household store flashlights, candles, or other lighting devices in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?</p> <p>Terrorist attack</p> <p>Other disaster</p> <p>Both (volunteered)</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p> <p>(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>400</p> <p>49</p> <p>5</p> <p>(121)</p>	<p>0.4</p> <p>88.7</p> <p>10.9</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Did you/household store flashlights, candles, or other lighting devices before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?</p> <p>Stored lighting devices before 9/11</p> <p>Stored lighting devices after 9/11</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p> <p>(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)</p>	<p>425</p> <p>24</p> <p>7</p> <p>(121)</p>	<p>94.7</p> <p>5.3</p> <p>-----</p>
<p><i>Of those who said they began to store lighting devices after 9/11:</i></p> <p>Did you/household begin storing flashlights, candles, or other lighting devices because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?</p> <p>Because of 9/11</p> <p>Some other reason</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p>	<p>10</p> <p>14</p> <p>0</p>	<p>41.7</p> <p>58.3</p> <p>-----</p>

Table 9: Emergency Actions – Storing a Portable Radio

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
<p>Do you/household store a portable radio to be used specifically for an emergency, such as a terrorist attack, tornado, chemical spill, or some other type of disaster?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p>	<p>286</p> <p>291</p> <p>0</p>	<p>49.6</p> <p>50.4</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Do you/household store a portable radio in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?</p> <p>Terrorist attack</p> <p>Other disaster</p> <p>Both (volunteered)</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p> <p>(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)</p>	<p>7</p> <p>221</p> <p>56</p> <p>2</p> <p>(291)</p>	<p>2.5</p> <p>77.8</p> <p>19.7</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Did you/household store a portable radio before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?</p> <p>Stored a portable radio before 9/11</p> <p>Stored a portable radio after 9/11</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p> <p>(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)</p>	<p>253</p> <p>31</p> <p>2</p> <p>(291)</p>	<p>89.1</p> <p>10.9</p> <p>-----</p>
<p><i>Of those who said they began to a portable radio after 9/11:</i></p> <p>Did you/household begin storing a portable radio because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?</p> <p>Because of 9/11</p> <p>Some other reason</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p>	<p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>0</p>	<p>48.4</p> <p>51.6</p> <p>-----</p>

Another popularly adopted practice is a portable radio, which nearly half of the respondents said they had in storage (Table 9, page 21). Again, most keep a portable radio ready in case of emergencies in general, with few indicating that it was directly and solely related to a concern about terrorism. Nearly 90% began to keep a portable radio in storage prior to 9/11 and only 15 respondents said they adopted this practice because of what happened that day.

Extra batteries are good to have in storage in order to extend the life of radios, lighting devices and other things that may be useful in an emergency. This seems to be a widely adopted practice among Ohioans. Fully 55% of the respondents said that they keep extra batteries in storage, but only 1 respondent said that it was solely due to a concern with terrorism (Table 10, page 23). Over 90% began this practice before 9/11, and 7 respondents indicated that they began to store extra batteries directly as a result of the terrorism of that day.

The final two emergency preparedness actions are not about storage. The first asks if respondents have a special place in their residence where they can go in case of an emergency (Table 11, page 24). Almost 62% of respondents said they had such a place. However, only 44 respondents said they have a place due to a sole concern (5 respondents) about terrorism or a concern both about terrorism and other possible emergencies (39 respondents). Nearly 90% said that they had a place prior to 9/11, and 14 respondents said that they started a place specifically because of that day.

About 45% of the respondents indicated that they have a plan for contacting family members/friends in case of an emergency (Table 12, page 25). Twelve said that it was due specifically to a concern about terrorism, and 47 more respondents volunteered that it due both to terrorism and other possible emergencies. Nearly 80% of those with a contact plan said that they adopted this action prior to September 11. Thirty-four respondents, however, said they started this practice specifically because of the terrorism that occurred on that day.

The next two figures (10 and 11 on pages 26 and 27) shows the over-all adoption rate for each of the 11 emergency preparedness actions and for actions taken specifically in relation to a terrorist attack. The patterns of adoption that can be derived from both figures is as follows: (1) most actions associated with emergency preparedness are due to concerns about emergency situations other than terrorism; and (2) however, concern about terrorism, specifically as a result of the events of 9/11, has increased the rate of adoption of most of these emergency preparedness actions.

Table 10: Emergency Actions – Storing a Extra Batteries

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
<p>Do you/household store extra batteries to be used specifically for an emergency, such as a terrorist attack, tornado, chemical spill, or some other type of disaster?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p>	<p>318</p> <p>258</p> <p>1</p>	<p>55.2</p> <p>44.8</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Do you/household store extra batteries in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?</p> <p>Terrorist attack</p> <p>Other disaster</p> <p>Both (volunteered)</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p> <p>(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>266</p> <p>47</p> <p>1</p> <p>(258)</p>	<p>1.3</p> <p>83.9</p> <p>14.8</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Did you/household store extra batteries before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?</p> <p>Stored a extra batteries before 9/11</p> <p>Stored a extra batteries after 9/11</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p> <p>(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)</p>	<p>297</p> <p>20</p> <p>2</p> <p>(258)</p>	<p>93.7</p> <p>6.3</p> <p>-----</p>
<p><i>Of those who said they began to extra batteries after 9/11:</i></p> <p>Did you/household begin storing extra batteries because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?</p> <p>Because of 9/11</p> <p>Some other reason</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p>	<p>7</p> <p>13</p> <p>0</p>	<p>35.0</p> <p>65.0</p> <p>-----</p>

Table 11: Emergency Actions – Special Place at Residence to Go

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
<p>Do you/household have a special place at your residence to go, specifically for an emergency, such as a terrorist attack, tornado, chemical spill, or some other type of disaster?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p>	<p>357</p> <p>220</p> <p>0</p>	<p>61.9</p> <p>38.1</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Do you/household have a special place at your residence in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?</p> <p>Terrorist attack</p> <p>Other disaster</p> <p>Both (volunteered)</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p> <p>(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)</p>	<p>5</p> <p>300</p> <p>39</p> <p>13</p> <p>(220)</p>	<p>1.5</p> <p>87.2</p> <p>11.3</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Did you/household have a special place at your residence before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?</p> <p>Special place at residence before 9/11</p> <p>Special place at residence after 9/11</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p> <p>(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)</p>	<p>304</p> <p>35</p> <p>18</p> <p>(220)</p>	<p>89.7</p> <p>10.3</p> <p>-----</p>
<p><i>Of those who said they have a special place at residence after 9/11:</i></p> <p>Did you/household choose a special place because of 9/11, or for some other reason?</p> <p>Because of 9/11</p> <p>Some other reason</p> <p>Don't know/no answer</p>	<p>14</p> <p>21</p> <p>0</p>	<p>40.0</p> <p>60.0</p> <p>-----</p>

Table 12: Emergency Actions – Contact Plan

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
Do you have a plan for how to contact members of your household/friends and family members in of an emergency or disaster?		
Yes	260	45.1
No	317	54.9
Don't know/no answer	0	-----
Do you/household have a plan in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?		
Terrorist attack	12	4.9
Other disaster	187	76.0
Both (volunteered)	47	19.1
Don't know/no answer	14	-----
(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)	(317)	
Did you/household have a plan before 9/11, or did you make a plan since 9/11?		
Had contact plan before 9/11	190	78.8
Made a contact plan after 9/11	51	21.2
Don't know/no answer	19	-----
(Not applicable -- answered "no" above)	(317)	
<i>Of those who said they made a contact plan after 9/11:</i>		
Did you/household make a contact plan because of 9/11, or for some other reason?		
Because of 9/11	34	68.0
Some other reason	16	32.0
Don't know/no answer	1	-----

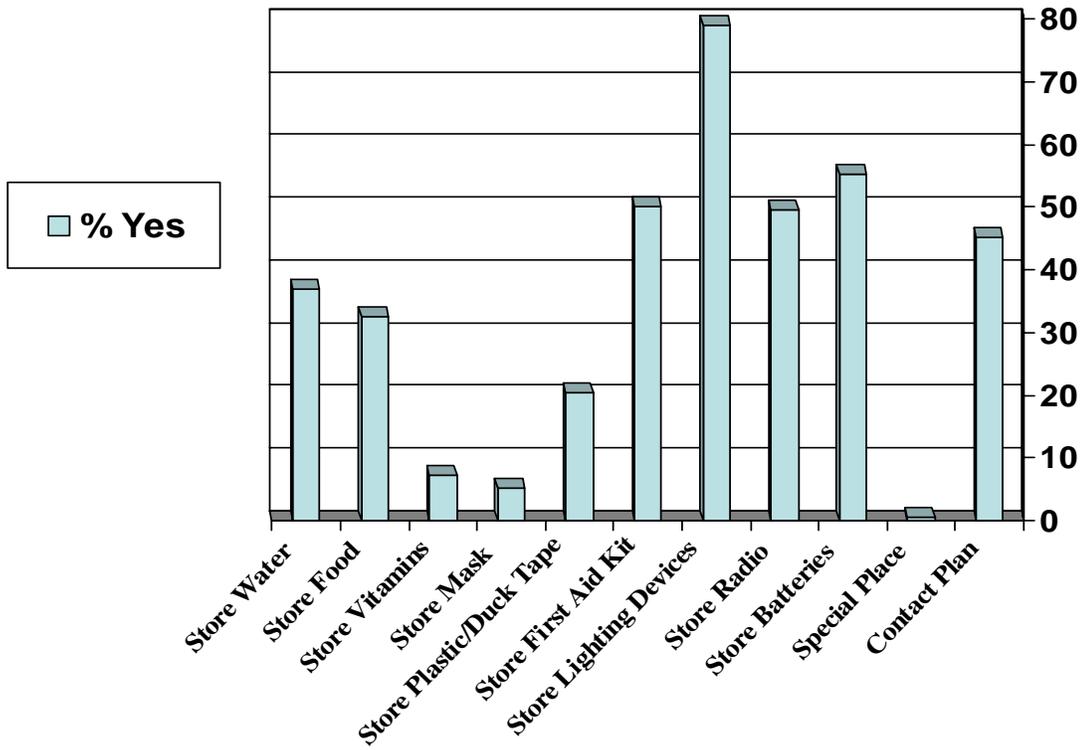


Figure 10: Adoption of Actions for Emergency Preparedness

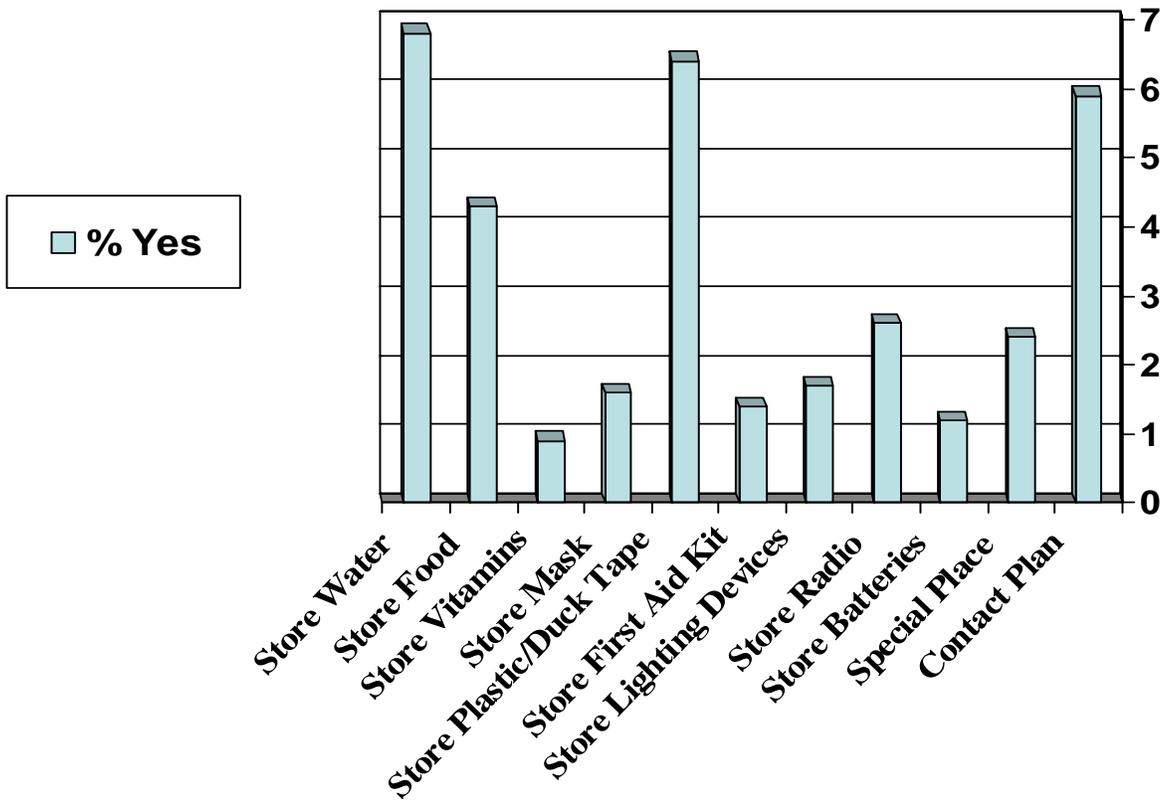


Figure 11: Adoption of Emergency Preparedness Action due to a Specific Concern about Terrorism

An examination of Tables 3.a through 3.j (Appendix A) shows very few statistically significant differences, and no specific pattern about the existing differences. Storing food is more likely among non-white respondents, and those reporting lower education and incomes. As well, non-white respondents were more likely to store vitamins. Non-white respondents and those with less than a 4-year college degree were more likely to have plastic sheeting/duct tape in storage to use during an emergency. Younger respondents were more likely to have a first aid kit in storage than older respondents. Females were more likely to indicate that there is a special place at their residence in case of an emergency. Finally, females, non-white respondents, and those reporting lower incomes were more likely to indicate that they have developed a contact plan with other family members in case of an emergency situation. All in all, adoption of emergency preparedness practices is mostly uniform, regardless of whether a specific action is widely adopted (such as storage of lighting devices) or rarely adopted (such as storage of vitamins).

Avoiding Places Since 9/11: The next set of questions asked respondents the extent to which they have restricted their activities since September 11. There were three kinds of activities: events with large crowds, shopping malls, and plane travel. Each of these three included a sequence of two questions. The first question asked respondents if they participated less due to a “concern about a terrorist attack.” The second question asked those who said “yes” to the first question if they either “avoided” all activity, or simply “attend fewer.”

Figures 12 through 17 (pages 29 through 31) show the results in graphic form. Due to the low number of respondents who said they have reduced their activities, there are only three tables with cross tabulations (Tables 4.a through 4.c) in Appendix A.

Only 76 (13.2%) of the respondents said that they go to fewer events that “attract large crowds” because of a concern about a terrorist attack (Figure 12). Of those 76 respondents, only 7 said that they now avoid all such events (Figure 13). Table 4.a in Appendix A indicates three statistically significant differences. Female respondents, non-white respondents, and respondents with lower self-reported income, all said that they now attend fewer events that attract large crowds. Females were over twice as likely as male respondents (17.6% versus 7.2%) to indicate this, and non-white respondents were over three times more likely than their white counterparts (37.0% versus 11.1%). Although the results were statistically significant by income, the difference was less dramatic.

Nearly 7% (39 respondents) said that they have reduced their trips to large shopping malls due to a concern about terrorism (Figure 14). Of those, 12 said they now avoid malls altogether, while the other 27 said that they go to a mall less often (Figure 15). As Table 4.b shows, females were three times as likely to say that they go less to shopping malls than males (9.1% versus 3.2%). Also, those without a college degree were more likely to say they have reduced their visits to malls (8.4% for those with no college versus 9.4% for those with some college, versus 2.5% for those with a 4-year college degree or higher).

Figure 12: fewer events that attract large crowds since 9/11

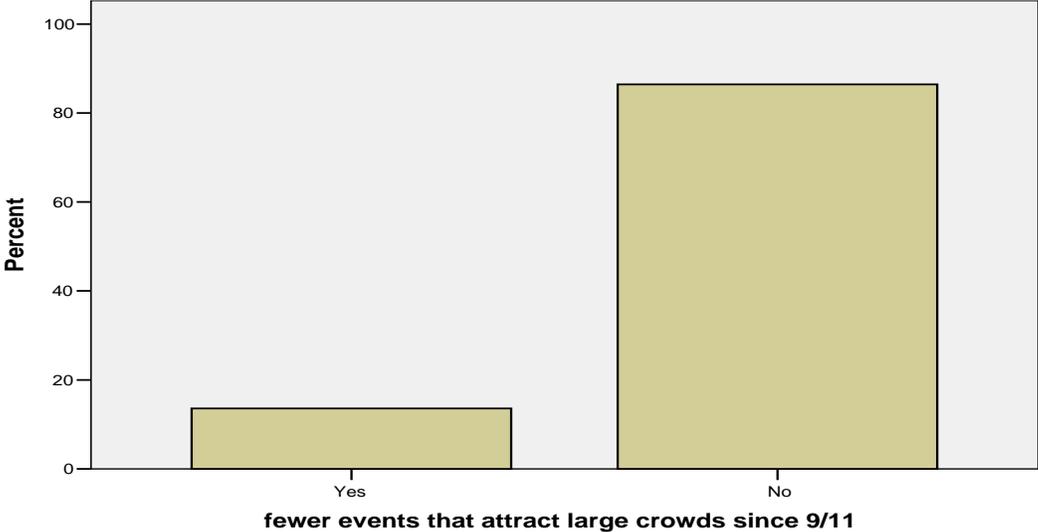


Figure 13: avoid all events or go to fewer

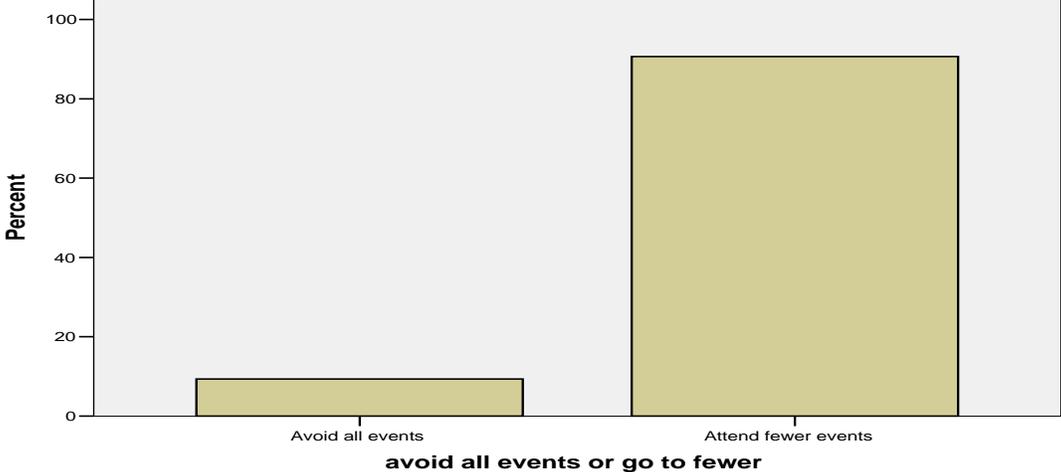


Figure 14: avoid large malls since 9/11

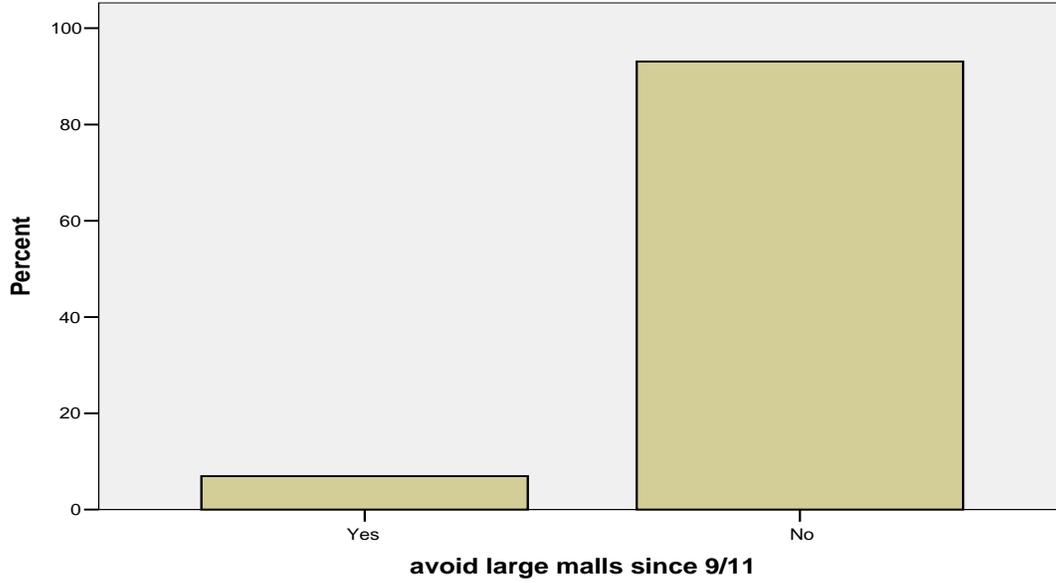


Figure 15: avoid all malls or go to them less often

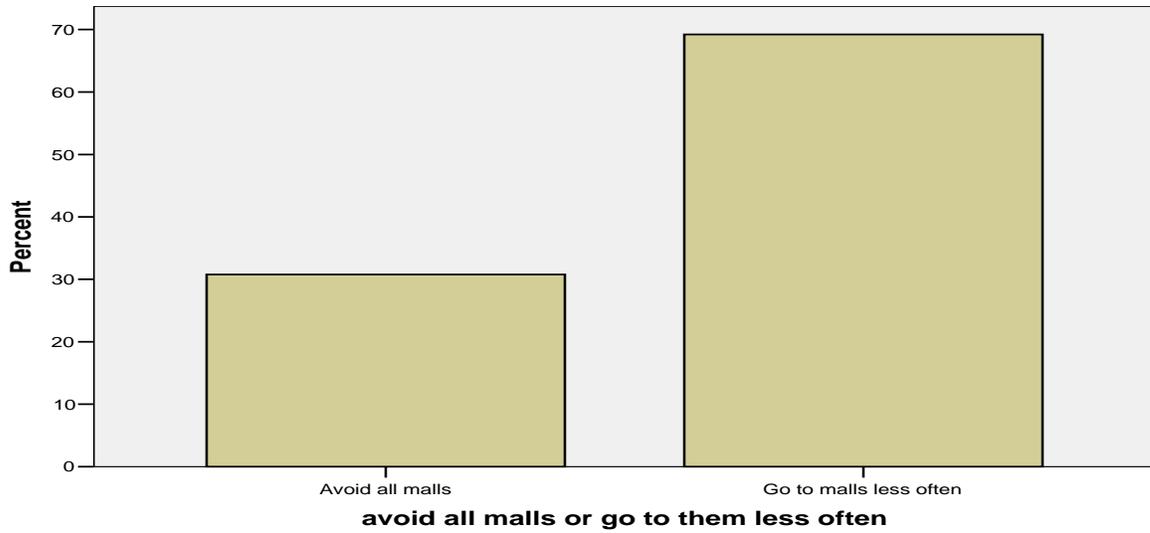


Figure 16: travel less by plane since 9/11

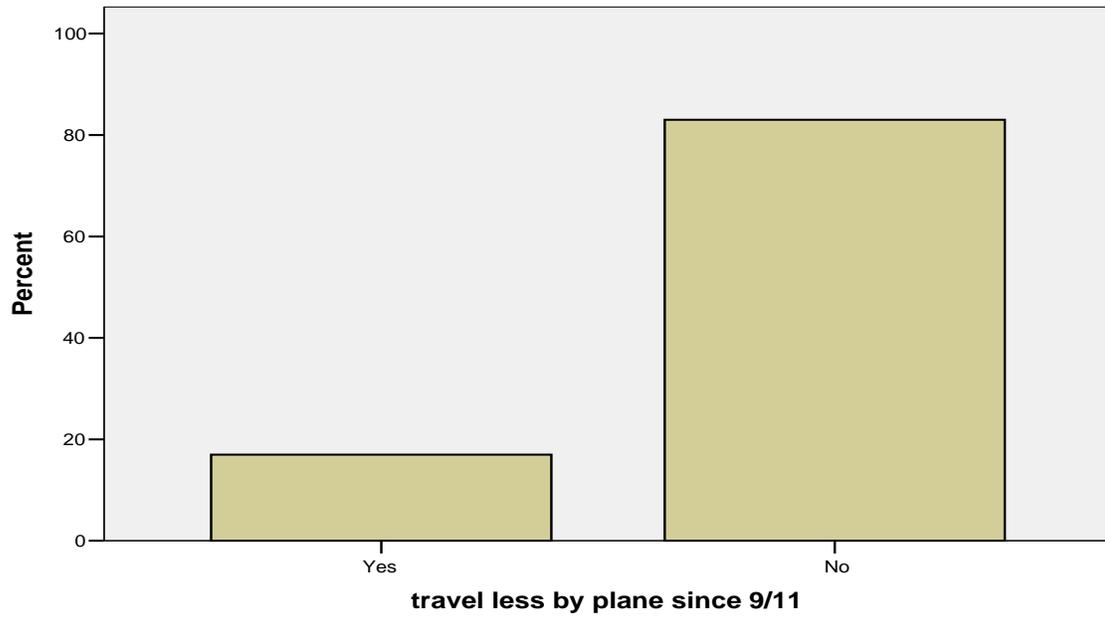
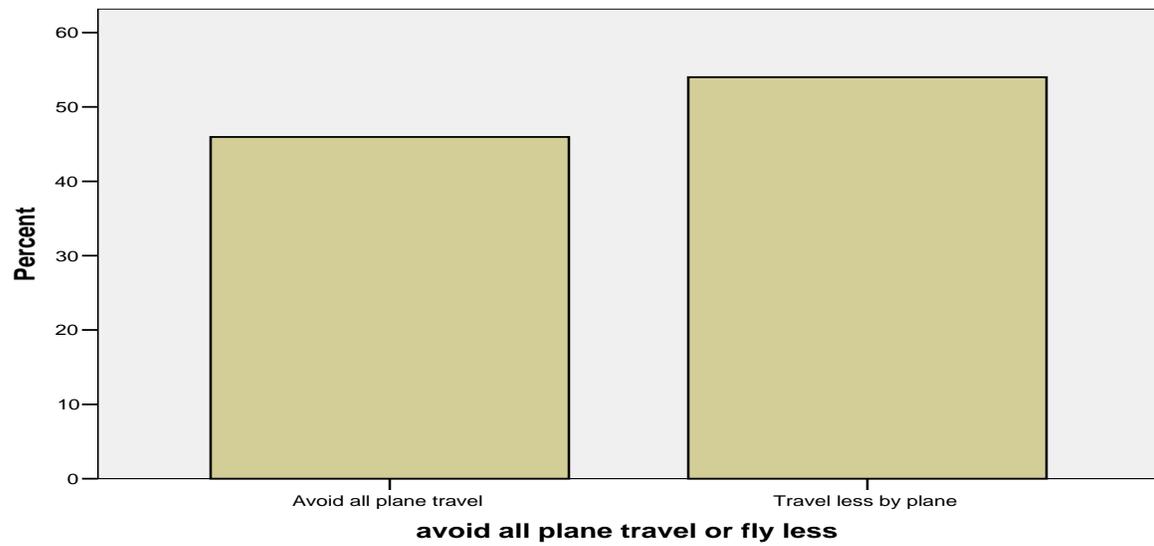


Figure 17: avoid all plane travel or fly less



A larger proportion of respondents (15.3%) said that they travel less by airplane due to a concern about terrorism (Figure 16). Of these 88 respondents, almost half (40) said that they now avoid all plane travel (Figure 17). The only statistically significant difference found in Table 4.c was by race. Twice the proportion of non-white respondents said they now travel less by plane than white respondents in this study (34.7% versus 15.2%).

Effectiveness of Efforts to Reduce the Risk of Terrorism: The final set of question in the survey asked respondents their opinion about efforts at the federal, state and local levels to reduce the risk of terrorism. Figures 18 through 20 (pages 33 and 34) shows the results. Tables 5.a through 5.c in Appendix A show the results of the cross tabulations.

Ohioans viewed the efforts of the federal government to be relatively effective (Figure 18). Twenty-one and one-half percent believed the effort to be “very effective” and another 44.1% thought it was “somewhat effective.” The remainder believed the actions of the federal government were either slightly effective (26.7%) or “not at all effective” (7.7%). In addition, 91 respondents said that they did not know enough to answer the question. For the purposes of the cross tabulations in Tables 5.a through 5.c, the responses for very effective and somewhat effective were combined, as were the responses for slightly effective and not at all effective. The only statistically significant difference was by household size (Table 5.a), with single person and households with 5 or more persons more likely to say that the efforts of the federal government were not effective.

At the state level, nearly a majority of respondents said that they did not know enough to answer the question (Figure 19). Of the 319 respondents who gave an answer, 15.7% said “very effective,” followed by 32.3% who thought state government was “somewhat effective.” A slight majority of respondents answered either “slightly effective” (35.4%) or “not at all effective” (16.6%). An examination of Table 5.b in Appendix A indicates only one statistically significant difference. Respondents from non metropolitan counties were more likely to believe that the efforts of state government were effective.

The results for respondents’ opinion about the efforts of local government were very similar to those for state government. Almost 37% of the original group of respondents (205) indicated that they did not know enough to rate local government efforts. However, 356 respondents did provide an opinion. Of those, 13.2% thought that local government efforts to reduce the risk of terrorism had been “very effective,” and another 32.3% said that the effort was “somewhat effective.” A slight majority, however, said either “slightly effective” (25.8%) or “not at all effective” (28.7%). Again, there was only one statistically significant difference (Table 5.c). Female respondents were more likely to give local government a higher rating for effectiveness in reducing the risk of terrorism than males (50.2% versus 39.2%).

Figure 18: effectiveness of federal government's efforts

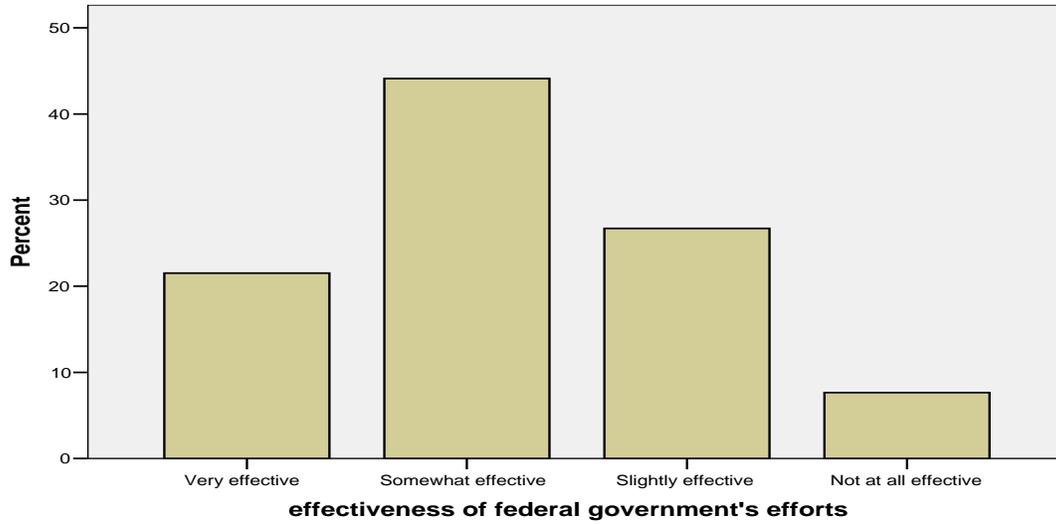


Figure 19: effectiveness of state government's efforts

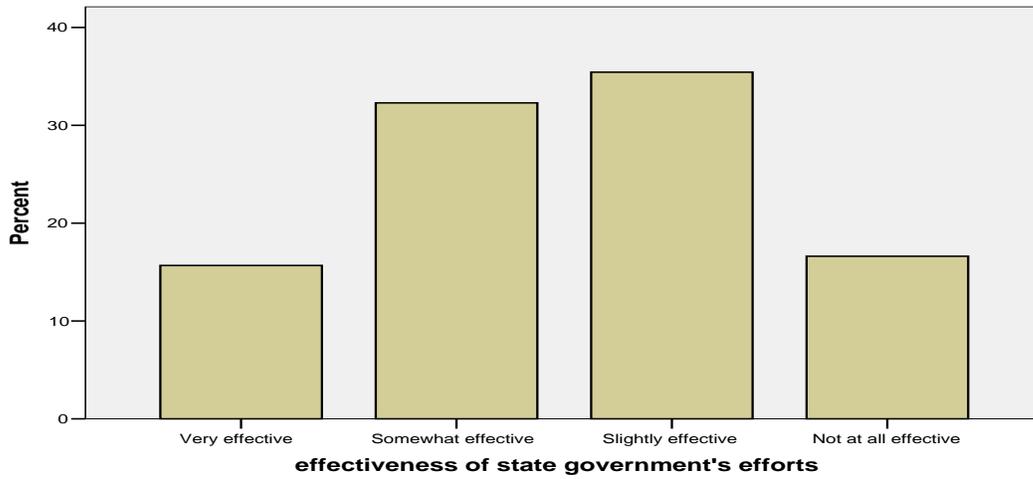
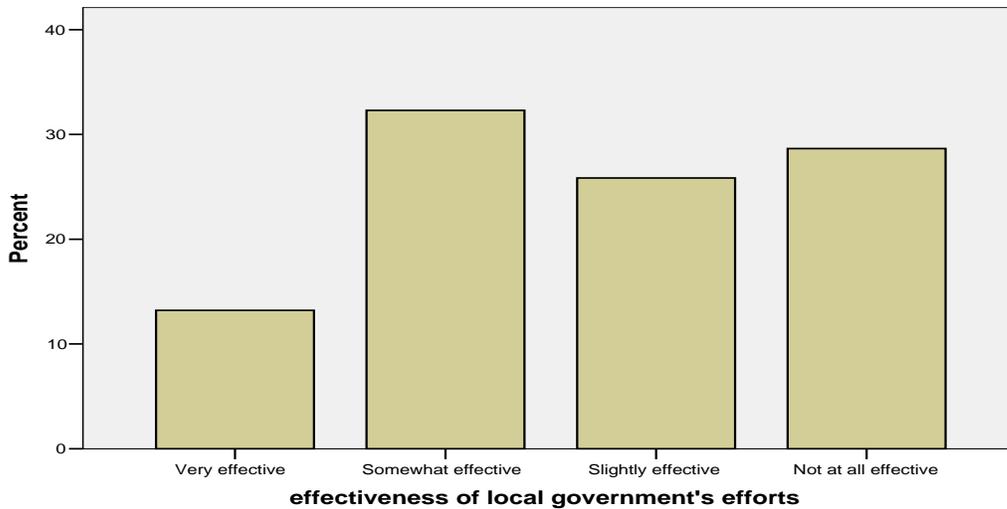


Figure 20: effectiveness of local government's efforts



Summary

There are three fundamental conclusions from this statewide survey of 577 adults. First, most Ohioans do not perceive the threat of terrorism to be very high. Although they do say that the likelihood of such an event occurring somewhere in the US over the next 12 months is high, they are less likely to believe it will occur in Ohio, and certainly not in their own community. This perception of the ecology of terrorism means that currently, citizens do not perceive a threat to their safety anymore than they do property and violent crime, and much less than being on the road with drivers under the influence of alcohol and drugs. Only a small proportion of respondents said that they go to events with large crowds, a shopping mall or travel by plane less than they did before. That is good news from the point of view that terrorism has not seriously interrupted daily living or negatively impacted quality of life. However, these results may also be interpreted to mean that there is a great deal of complacency in Ohio, because the events related to terrorism have occurred at places that seem remote. Simply put, respondents judge threats to their safety in terms of their immediate environment. Although they are quite aware of news accounts of terrorism and the America's fight against terrorism, it is a series of events that occurs on television and not in their neighborhood.

The major second pattern is that the respondents have not taken a comprehensive look at those things they might need in an emergency, regardless of whether the emergency is a natural disaster or an act of terrorism. The things that respondents do say they have in storage are items commonly found on the closets of most homes and apartments, such as canned food in the kitchen pantry and extra batteries in closet with the vacuum cleaner. A small proportion of respondents did take actions to improve their

preparedness after 9/11 and specifically because of the events that day, which is good news. However, there is a large proportion of Ohioans who have taken no action whatsoever. This suggests the need for a comprehensive and intensive educational campaign to increase emergency preparedness in this state. Perhaps somewhere, someday an act of terrorism will occur that brings tragedy to lives of Ohioans, and it is a certainty that a natural disaster, very likely in the form of floods or tornadoes, will strike this state. Preparedness for the eventuality of one event has the collateral benefit of enhancing preparedness for the possibility of other events.

The third fundamental conclusion from this study is the uniformity of opinions among Ohioans with different demographic characteristics about issues related to homeland security, and of their behavior relative to preparedness. There is an indication that non-white respondents, females, those with lower reported income and educational levels are more concerned about terrorism and related safety issues, and have taken more precautions. However, there were relatively few statistically significant differences and none of the differences across the comparison groups were large, persistent or dramatic. The good news from this conclusion is that no group of Ohioans are seriously lagging behind in their emergency preparedness, but the bad news is that most Ohioans and those from all walks of life, are at best, moderately prepared.

Appendix A:

Cross Tabulation Tables

Appendix Table 1.a: Worry about Property Crime				
Characteristic	Very Often or Often	Not Very Often	Never	Total
Gender				
Female	23.9%	61.7%	14.4%	347
Male	19.7%	58.8%	21.5%	228
Age				
18-44 years old	24.9%	58.2%	16.9%	213
45-64 years old	19.4%	63.9%	16.7%	227
65 years or older	23.0%	57.9%	19.0%	126
Size of Household				
1 person	21.2%	59.6%	19.2%	104
2 persons	17.9%	63.4%	18.7%	235
3 persons	26.9%	55.8%	17.3%	104
4 persons	29.2%	61.1%	9.7%	72
5 or more persons	24.6%	59.0%	16.4%	61
Race				
White	21.0%	61.1%	17.9%	519
Not-white	35.2%	53.7%	11.1%	54
Education				
Less than college	26.5%	59.3%	14.2%	268
Some college	20.0%	62.1%	17.9%	145
College degree or higher	17.4%	61.5%	21.1%	161
Household Income				
Less than \$25,000	33.0%	53.4%	13.6%	103
\$25,000 - \$49,000	23.7%	59.0%	17.3%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	22.7%	63.9%	13.4%	119
\$75,000 or more	21.9%	59.6%	18.5%	151
Strata				
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	30.3%	53.8%	15.9%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	22.3%	61.4%	16.3%	184
Non-metropolitan counties	14.2%	66.5%	19.3%	197

Appendix Table 1.b: Worry about Violent Crime				
Characteristic	Very Often or Often	Not Very Often	Never	Total
Gender				
Female	18.4%	57.26%	24.4%	348
Male	12.3%	52.6%	35.1%	228
Age				
18-44 years old	19.2%	50.5%	30.4%	214
45-64 years old	11.5%	61.2%	27.3%	227
65 years or older	17.5%	53.2%	29.4%	126
Size of Household				
1 person	20.2%	50.0%	29.8%	104
2 persons	12.3%	60.0%	27.7%	235
3 persons	12.5%	59.6%	27.9%	104
4 persons	22.2%	43.1%	34.7%	72
5 or more persons	21.0%	53.2%	25.8%	62
Race				
White	14.3%	55.3%	30.4%	519
Not-white	32.7%	56.4%	10.9%	55
Education				
Less than college	20.1%	56.1%	23.8%	269
Some college	16.6%	51.0%	32.4%	145
College degree or higher	8.7%	57.8%	33.5%	161
Household Income				
Less than \$25,000	30.8%	48.1%	21.2%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	13.5%	59.6%	26.9%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	10.1%	63.9%	26.1%	119
\$75,000 or more	14.6%	57.6%	27.8%	151
Strata				
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	23.6%	55.4%	21.0%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	12.4%	57.8%	29.7%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	11.7%	52.8%	35.5%	197

Appendix Table 1.c: Worry about Terrorist Attack				
Characteristic	Very Often or Often	Not Very Often	Never	Total
Gender				
Female	15.2%	48.9%	35.9%	348
Male	9.3%	37.4%	53.3%	227
Age				
18-44 years old	15.0%	43.9%	41.1%	214
45-64 years old	12.8%	43.3%	43.8%	226
65 years or older	8.7%	46.8%	44.4%	126
Size of Household				
1 person	11.5%	45.2%	43.3%	104
2 persons	10.2%	43.0%	46.8%	235
3 persons	14.4%	47.1%	38.5%	104
4 persons	12.7%	42.3%	45.1%	71
5 or more persons	22.6%	45.2%	32.3%	62
Race				
White	11.8%	44.1%	44.1%	519
Not-white	23.6%	47.3%	29.1%	55
Education				
Less than college	16.0%	47.0%	36.9%	268
Some college	12.4%	40.7%	46.9%	145
College degree or higher	8.1%	43.5%	48.4%	161
Household Income				
Less than \$25,000	23.1%	41.3%	35.6%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	10.9%	47.4%	41.7%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	10.1%	51.3%	38.7%	119
\$75,000 or more	9.3%	50.0%	40.7%	133
Strata				
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	13.4%	49.5%	37.1%	194
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	13.5%	40.5%	45.9%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	11.7%	42.6%	45.7%	197

Appendix Table 1.d: Worry about Drivers Under the Influence				
Characteristic	Very Often or Often	Not Very Often	Never	Total
Gender				
Female	9.8%	42.8%	47.4%	346
Male	8.4%	37.4%	54.2%	227
Age				
18-44 years old	11.7%	39.9%	48.4%	213
45-64 years old	6.6%	37.9%	55.5%	227
65 years or older	8.8%	46.4%	44.8%	125
Size of Household				
1 person	13.6%	40.8%	45.6%	103
2 persons	7.7%	38.9%	53.4%	234
3 persons	8.7%	45.2%	46.2%	104
4 persons	8.3%	36.1%	55.6%	72
5 or more persons	9.8%	44.3%	45.9%	61
Race				
White	8.3%	39.4%	52.3%	518
Not-white	18.9%	52.8%	28.3%	53
Education				
Less than college	11.2%	45.4%	43.5%	269
Some college	9.7%	38.9%	51.4%	144
College degree or higher	5.7%	34.6%	59.7%	159
Household Income				
Less than \$25,000	14.6%	51.5%	34.0%	103
\$25,000 - \$49,000	13.5%	37.2%	49.4%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	4.2%	41.2%	54.6%	119
\$75,000 or more	4.5%	31.6%	49.3%	150
Strata				
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	14.1%	47.9%	38.0%	192
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	8.6%	36.2%	55.1%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	5.1%	37.6%	57.4%	197

Appendix Table 1.e: Worry about Gangs					
Characteristic	Very Often	Often	Not Very Often	Never	Total
Gender					
Female	20.5%	34.6%	36.0%	8.9%	347
Male	11.0%	33.3%	43.9%	11.8%	228
Age					
18-44 years old	23.4%	38.8%	29.9%	7.9%	214
45-64 years old	12.8%	35.2%	43.2%	8.8%	227
65 years or older	11.2%	24.0%	48.0%	16.8%	125
Size of Household					
1 person	11.5%	31.7%	41.3%	15.4%	104
2 persons	15.0%	29.9%	44.9%	10.3%	234
3 persons	15.4%	38.5%	39.4%	6.7%	104
4 persons	29.2%	34.7%	30.6%	5.6%	72
5 or more persons	19.4%	45.2%	22.6%	12.9%	62
Race					
White	15.3%	34.7%	39.4%	10.6%	518
Not-white	30.9%	29.1%	34.5%	5.5%	55
Education					
Less than college	19.8%	35.1%	36.6%	8.6%	268
Some college	18.6%	32.4%	38.6%	10.3%	145
College degree or higher	9.9%	34.2%	43.5%	12.4%	161
Household Income					
Less than \$25,000	22.1%	38.5%	28.8%	10.6%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	20.5%	32.1%	39.7%	7.7%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	12.6%	43.7%	37.0%	6.7%	119
\$75,000 or more	10.5%	27.8%	47.4%	14.3%	133
Strata					
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	17.9%	33.8%	39.5%	8.7%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	15.7%	32.4%	40.5%	11.4%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	16.3%	35.7%	37.2%	10.7%	196

Appendix Table 2.a: Likelihood of a Terrorist Attack in the Community During the Next 12 Months			
Characteristic	Likely	Not Likely	Total
Gender			
Female	18.2%	81.8%	347
Male	10.6%	89.4%	226
Age			
18-44 years old	14.1%	85.9%	213
45-64 years old	16.8%	83.2%	226
65 years or older	12.8%	87.2%	125
Size of Household			
1 person	18.3%	81.7%	104
2 persons	13.2%	86.8%	234
3 persons	14.4%	85.6%	104
4 persons	15.5%	84.5%	71
5 or more persons	18.0%	74.5%	61
Race			
White	14.1%	85.9%	517
Not-white	25.5%	74.5%	55
Education			
Less than college	18.3%	81.7%	268
Some college	14.6%	85.4%	144
College degree or higher	10.6%	89.4%	160
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	22.1%	77.9%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	15.5%	84.5%	155
\$50,000 - \$74,999	13.4%	86.6%	119
\$75,000 or more	10.5%	89.5%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	18.1%	81.9%	193
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	14.1%	85.9%	184
Non-metropolitan counties	13.2%	86.8%	197

Appendix Table 2.b: Likelihood of a Terrorist Attack in the state of Ohio During the Next 12 Months			
Characteristic	Likely	Not Likely	Total
Gender			
Female	46.8%	53.2%	346
Male	33.6%	66.4%	226
Age			
18-44 years old	36.2%	63.8%	213
45-64 years old	42.0%	58.0%	226
65 years or older	48.4%	51.6%	124
Size of Household			
1 person	44.1%	55.9%	102
2 persons	44.3%	55.7%	235
3 persons	34.6%	65.4%	104
4 persons	39.4%	60.6%	71
5 or more persons	41.0%	59.0%	61
Race			
White	41.1%	58.9%	516
Not-white	47.3%	52.7%	55
Education			
Less than college	44.0%	56.0%	268
Some college	44.4%	55.6%	142
College degree or higher	34.8%	65.2%	161
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	56.3%	43.7%	103
\$25,000 - \$49,000	44.2%	55.8%	154
\$50,000 - \$74,999	36.1%	63.9%	119
\$75,000 or more	33.8%	66.2%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	34.4%	65.6%	192
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	45.4%	54.6%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	44.9%	55.1%	196

Appendix Table 2.c: Likelihood of a Terrorist Attack in the United States During the Next 12 Months			
Characteristic	Likely	Not Likely	Total
Gender			
Female	81.7%	18.3%	344
Male	75.3%	24.7%	227
Age			
18-44 years old	77.9%	22.1%	213
45-64 years old	79.1%	20.9%	225
65 years or older	80.6%	19.4%	124
Size of Household			
1 person	78.4%	21.6%	102
2 persons	80.3%	19.7%	234
3 persons	76.9%	23.1%	104
4 persons	74.3%	25.7%	70
5 or more persons	85.5%	14.5%	62
Race			
White	78.9%	21.1%	516
Not-white	85.2%	14.8%	54
Education			
Less than college	79.6%	20.4%	265
Some college	81.3%	18.8%	144
College degree or higher	77.0%	23.0%	161
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	84.3%	15.7%	102
\$25,000 - \$49,000	82.1%	17.9%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	75.6%	24.4%	119
\$75,000 or more	78.2%	21.8%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	79.3%	20.7%	193
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	78.1%	21.9%	183
Non-metropolitan counties	80.1%	19.9%	196

Appendix Table 3.a: Store Water for an Emergency			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	37.1%	62.9%	345
Male	36.0%	64.0%	228
Age			
18-44 years old	36.2%	63.8%	213
45-64 years old	35.7%	64.3%	227
65 years or older	38.7%	61.3%	124
Size of Household			
1 person	33.0%	67.0%	103
2 persons	37.2%	62.8%	234
3 persons	38.5%	61.5%	104
4 persons	35.2%	64.8%	71
5 or more persons	40.3%	59.7%	62
Race			
White	37.1%	62.9%	517
Not-white	33.3%	66.7%	54
Education			
Less than college	35.8%	64.2%	268
Some college	43.1%	56.9%	144
College degree or higher	31.9%	68.1%	160
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	34.6%	65.4%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	35.7%	64.3%	154
\$50,000 - \$74,999	35.3%	64.7%	119
\$75,000 or more	38.3%	61.7%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	34.0%	66.0%	194
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	37.3%	62.7%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	39.0%	61.0%	195

Appendix Table 3.b: Store Food for an Emergency			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	34.2%	65.8%	348
Male	29.8%	70.2%	228
Age			
18-44 years old	31.3%	68.7%	214
45-64 years old	32.6%	67.4%	227
65 years or older	33.3%	66.7%	126
Size of Household			
1 person	31.7%	68.3%	104
2 persons	32.3%	67.7%	235
3 persons	35.6%	64.4%	104
4 persons	37.5%	62.5%	72
5 or more persons	22.6%	77.4%	62
Race			
White	31.2%	68.8%	519
Not-white	43.6%	56.4%	55
Education			
Less than college	35.3%	64.7%	269
Some college	37.2%	62.8%	145
College degree or higher	22.4%	77.6%	161
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	37.5%	62.5%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	37.8%	62.2%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	33.6%	66.4%	119
\$75,000 or more	23.3%	76.7%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	32.3%	67.7%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	33.5%	66.5%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	31.5%	68.5%	197

Appendix Table 3.c: Store Vitamins for an Emergency			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	7.2%	92.8%	348
Male	7.5%	92.5%	228
Age			
18-44 years old	7.5%	92.5%	214
45-64 years old	6.2%	93.8%	227
65 years or older	7.9%	92.1%	126
Size of Household			
1 person	12.5%	87.5%	104
2 persons	5.1%	94.9%	235
3 persons	9.6%	90.4%	104
4 persons	4.2%	95.8%	72
5 or more persons	6.5%	93.5%	62
Race			
White	6.6%	93.4%	519
Not-white	14.5%	85.5%	55
Education			
Less than college	7.8%	92.2%	269
Some college	7.6%	92.4%	145
College degree or higher	6.2%	93.8%	161
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	12.5%	87.5%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	8.3%	91.7%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	6.7%	93.3%	119
\$75,000 or more	4.5%	95.5%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	6.7%	93.3%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	5.9%	94.1%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	9.1%	90.9%	197

Appendix Table 3.d: Store Face Mask for an Emergency			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	4.3%	95.7%	348
Male	6.6%	93.4%	228
Age			
18-44 years old	3.7%	96.3%	214
45-64 years old	5.7%	94.3%	227
65 years or older	4.0%	96.0%	126
Size of Household			
1 person	8.7%	91.3%	104
2 persons	3.4%	96.6%	235
3 persons	5.8%	94.2%	104
4 persons	5.6%	94.4%	72
5 or more persons	4.8%	95.2%	62
Race			
White	4.8%	95.2%	519
Not-white	9.1%	90.9%	55
Education			
Less than college	5.6%	94.4%	269
Some college	6.2%	93.8%	145
College degree or higher	3.7%	96.3%	161
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	4.8%	95.2%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	5.1%	94.9%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	1.7%	98.3%	119
\$75,000 or more	3.8%	96.2%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	6.2%	93.8%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	2.7%	97.3%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	6.6%	93.4%	197

Appendix Table 3.e: Store Plastic Sheeting/Duct Tape for an Emergency			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	21.6%	78.4%	348
Male	18.9%	81.1%	228
Age			
18-44 years old	20.1%	79.9%	214
45-64 years old	19.4%	80.6%	227
65 years or older	21.4%	78.6%	126
Size of Household			
1 person	20.2%	79.8%	104
2 persons	18.7%	81.3%	235
3 persons	20.2%	79.8%	104
4 persons	25.0%	75.0%	72
5 or more persons	22.6%	77.4%	62
Race			
White	18.9%	81.1%	519
Not-white	36.4%	63.6%	55
Education			
Less than college	21.9%	78.1%	269
Some college	24.8%	75.2%	145
College degree or higher	13.7%	86.3%	161
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	24.0%	76.0%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	23.7%	76.3%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	21.0%	79.0%	119
\$75,000 or more	15.0%	85.0%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	21.0%	79.0%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	21.6%	78.4%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	18.8%	81.2%	197

Appendix Table 3.f: Store First Aid Kit for an Emergency			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	49.1%	50.9%	348
Male	51.3%	48.7%	228
Age			
18-44 years old	58.4%	41.6%	214
45-64 years old	49.3%	50.7%	227
65 years or older	34.9%	65.1%	126
Size of Household			
1 person	34.6%	65.4%	104
2 persons	46.4%	53.6%	235
3 persons	58.7%	41.3%	104
4 persons	56.9%	43.1%	72
5 or more persons	67.7%	32.3%	62
Race			
White	49.5%	50.5%	519
Not-white	56.4%	43.6%	55
Education			
Less than college	46.1%	53.9%	269
Some college	55.9%	44.1%	145
College degree or higher	50.9%	49.1%	161
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	47.1%	52.9%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	45.5%	54.5%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	54.6%	45.4%	119
\$75,000 or more	54.9%	45.1%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	47.2%	52.8%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	50.8%	49.2%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	52.3%	47.7%	197

Appendix Table 3.g: Store Flashlights and Other Lighting Devices for an Emergency			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	81.6%	18.4%	348
Male	75.0%	25.0%	228
Age			
18-44 years old	79.9%	20.1%	214
45-64 years old	78.0%	22.0%	227
65 years or older	79.4%	20.6%	126
Size of Household			
1 person	71.2%	28.8%	104
2 persons	78.3%	21.7%	235
3 persons	85.6%	14.4%	104
4 persons	84.7%	15.3%	72
5 or more persons	77.4%	22.6%	62
Race			
White	78.0%	22.0%	519
Not-white	87.3%	12.7%	55
Education			
Less than college	79.6%	20.4%	269
Some college	80.7%	19.3%	145
College degree or higher	76.4%	23.6%	161
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	80.8%	19.2%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	84.0%	16.0%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	77.3%	22.7%	119
\$75,000 or more	75.2%	24.8%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	75.4%	24.6%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	79.5%	20.5%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	82.2%	17.8%	197

Appendix Table 3.h: Store Radio for an Emergency			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	49.1%	50.9%	348
Male	50.4%	49.6%	228
Age			
18-44 years old	44.4%	55.6%	214
45-64 years old	52.9%	47.1%	227
65 years or older	50.8%	49.2%	126
Size of Household			
1 person	40.4%	59.6%	104
2 persons	49.4%	50.6%	235
3 persons	57.7%	42.3%	104
4 persons	54.2%	45.8%	72
5 or more persons	46.8%	53.2%	62
Race			
White	49.9%	50.1%	519
Not-white	43.6%	56.4%	55
Education			
Less than college	50.9%	49.1%	269
Some college	49.7%	50.3%	145
College degree or higher	46.6%	53.4%	161
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	47.1%	52.9%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	48.1%	51.9%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	51.3%	48.7%	119
\$75,000 or more	48.9%	51.1%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	50.3%	49.7%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	51.9%	48.1%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	46.7%	53.3%	197

Appendix Table 3.i: Store Extra Batteries for an Emergency			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	53.7%	46.3%	348
Male	57.3%	42.7%	227
Age			
18-44 years old	51.9%	48.1%	214
45-64 years old	57.3%	42.7%	227
65 years or older	56.6%	43.2%	125
Size of Household			
1 person	46.2%	53.8%	104
2 persons	56.4%	43.6%	234
3 persons	58.7%	41.3%	104
4 persons	63.9%	36.1%	72
5 or more persons	50.0%	50.0%	62
Race			
White	54.6%	45.4%	518
Not-white	58.2%	41.8%	55
Education			
Less than college	56.9%	43.1%	269
Some college	54.9%	45.1%	144
College degree or higher	52.2%	47.8%	161
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	55.8%	44.2%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	60.3%	39.7%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	53.8%	46.2%	119
\$75,000 or more	52.6%	52.6%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	51.8%	48.2%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	57.1%	42.9%	184
Non-metropolitan counties	56.9%	43.1%	197

Appendix Table 3.j: Special Place at Residence for an Emergency			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	65.5%	34.5%	348
Male	56.1%	43.9%	228
Age			
18-44 years old	61.7%	38.3%	214
45-64 years old	60.8%	39.2%	227
65 years or older	62.7%	37.3%	126
Size of Household			
1 person	54.8%	45.2%	104
2 persons	59.6%	40.4%	235
3 persons	69.2%	30.8%	104
4 persons	65.3%	34.7%	72
5 or more persons	66.1%	33.9%	62
Race			
White	61.8%	38.2%	519
Not-white	61.8%	38.2%	55
Education			
Less than college	59.9%	40.1%	269
Some college	65.5%	34.5%	145
College degree or higher	61.5%	38.5%	161
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	57.7%	42.3%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	60.3%	39.7%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	65.5%	34.5%	119
\$75,000 or more	62.4%	37.6%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	60.0%	40.0%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	58.4%	41.6%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	67.0%	33.0%	197

Appendix Table 4.a: Attending Fewer Events Since 9/11 that Attract Large Crowds			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	17.6%	82.4%	336
Male	7.2%	92.8%	223
Age			
18-44 years old	16.4%	83.6%	213
45-64 years old	13.8%	86.2%	224
65 years or older	8.0%	92.0%	113
Size of Household			
1 person	9.4%	90.6%	96
2 persons	12.3%	87.7%	227
3 persons	19.4%	80.6%	103
4 persons	11.1%	88.9%	72
5 or more persons	17.7%	82.3%	62
Race			
White	11.1%	88.9%	503
Not-white	37.0%	63.0%	54
Education			
Less than college	15.6%	84.4%	262
Some college	14.5%	85.5%	138
College degree or higher	9.5%	90.5%	158
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	20.4%	79.6%	93
\$25,000 - \$49,000	15.5%	84.5%	155
\$50,000 - \$74,999	8.6%	91.4%	116
\$75,000 or more	12.0%	88.0%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	15.1%	84.9%	192
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	13.8%	86.2%	181
Non-metropolitan counties	11.8%	88.2%	187

Appendix Table 4.b: Avoiding Large Shopping Malls Since 9/11			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	9.1%	90.0%	342
Male	3.2%	96.8%	219
Age			
18-44 years old	7.6%	92.4%	210
45-64 years old	7.1%	92.9%	224
65 years or older	5.9%	94.1%	118
Size of Household			
1 person	5.1%	94.9%	99
2 persons	5.7%	94.3%	229
3 persons	9.8%	90.2%	102
4 persons	5.6%	94.4%	71
5 or more persons	11.5%	88.5%	62
Race			
White	6.5%	93.5%	504
Not-white	10.9%	89.1%	55
Education			
Less than college	8.4%	91.6%	263
Some college	9.4%	90.6%	138
College degree or higher	2.5%	97.5%	159
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	10.1%	89.9%	99
\$25,000 - \$49,000	7.2%	92.8%	153
\$50,000 - \$74,999	5.1%	94.9%	117
\$75,000 or more	6.1%	93.9%	131
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	5.7%	94.3%	192
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	9.9%	90.1%	181
Non-metropolitan counties	5.3%	94.7%	189

Appendix Table 4.c: Travel Less by Plane Since 9/11			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	13.3%	80.9%	314
Male	19.1%	86.7%	203
Age			
18-44 years old	20.4%	79.6%	201
45-64 years old	15.6%	84.4%	205
65 years or older	11.8%	88.2%	102
Size of Household			
1 person	18.7%	81.3%	91
2 persons	14.2%	85.8%	212
3 persons	21.5%	78.5%	93
4 persons	16.9%	83.1%	65
5 or more persons	17.5%	82.5%	57
Race			
White	15.2%	84.8%	466
Not-white	34.7%	65.3%	49
Education			
Less than college	20.2%	79.8%	228
Some college	16.2%	83.8%	130
College degree or higher	13.3%	86.7%	158
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	21.2%	75.9%	79
\$25,000 - \$49,000	21.7%	78.3%	143
\$50,000 - \$74,999	14.2%	85.8%	106
\$75,000 or more	12.9%	87.1%	132
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	14.8%	85.2%	182
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	18.8%	81.2%	170
Non-metropolitan counties	17.5%	82.5%	166

Appendix Table 5.a: Effectiveness of Federal Government's Efforts To Reduce the Risk of a Terrorist Attack			
Characteristic	Effective	Not Effective	Total
Gender			
Female	64.4%	35.6%	284
Male	67.3%	32.7%	199
Age			
18-44 years old	61.1%	38.9%	180
45-64 years old	69.0%	31.0%	203
65 years or older	66.7%	33.3%	90
Size of Household			
1 person	59.8%	40.2%	82
2 persons	62.6%	37.4%	198
3 persons	77.9%	22.1%	86
4 persons	72.6%	27.4%	62
5 or more persons	58.2%	41.8%	55
Race			
White	66.7%	33.3%	436
Not-white	55.6%	44.4%	45
Education			
Less than college	67.3%	32.7%	205
Some college	59.5%	40.5%	126
College degree or higher	68.0%	32.0%	150
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	63.2%	36.8%	76
\$25,000 - \$49,000	64.8%	35.2%	128
\$50,000 - \$74,999	65.0%	35.0%	103
\$75,000 or more	65.6%	34.4%	125
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	62.3%	37.7%	167
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	66.2%	33.8%	157
Non-metropolitan counties	68.6%	31.4%	159

Appendix Table 5.b: Effectiveness of the State of Ohio's Efforts To Reduce the Risk of a Terrorist Attack			
Characteristic	Effective	Not Effective	Total
Gender			
Female	49.7%	50.3%	177
Male	45.8%	54.2%	142
Age			
18-44 years old	45.9%	54.1%	122
45-64 years old	50.7%	49.3%	138
65 years or older	45.5%	54.5%	55
Size of Household			
1 person	44.8%	55.2%	58
2 persons	41.4%	58.6%	116
3 persons	54.6%	45.4%	65
4 persons	54.8%	45.2%	42
5 or more persons	38.6%	63.2%	38
Race			
White	49.7%	50.3%	286
Not-white	34.4%	65.5%	32
Education			
Less than college	53.4%	46.6%	146
Some college	43.0%	57.0%	86
College degree or higher	43.7%	56.3%	87
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	50.9%	49.1%	55
\$25,000 - \$49,000	54.7%	45.3%	95
\$50,000 - \$74,999	50.0%	50.0%	72
\$75,000 or more	37.7%	62.3%	69
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	43.9%	56.1%	114
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	41.3%	58.7%	104
Non-metropolitan counties	59.4%	40.6%	101

Appendix Table 5.c: Effectiveness of Local Government's Efforts To Reduce the Risk of a Terrorist Attack			
Characteristic	Effective	Not Effective	Total
Gender			
Female	50.2%	60.8%	203
Male	39.2%	49.8%	153
Age			
18-44 years old	44.4%	55.6%	133
45-64 years old	47.3%	52.7%	148
65 years or older	43.5%	56.5%	69
Size of Household			
1 person	37.7%	62.3%	69
2 persons	44.9%	55.1%	138
3 persons	54.5%	45.5%	66
4 persons	54.5%	45.5%	44
5 or more persons	37.9%	64.1%	39
Race			
White	45.6%	54.4%	320
Not-white	45.7%	54.3%	35
Education			
Less than college	49.4%	50.6%	164
Some college	45.2%	54.8%	93
College degree or higher	38.8%	61.2%	98
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	47.5%	52.5%	61
\$25,000 - \$49,000	44.8%	55.2%	105
\$50,000 - \$74,999	50.7%	49.3%	73
\$75,000 or more	38.3%	61.7%	81
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	45.9%	54.1%	122
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	41.8%	58.2%	122
Non-metropolitan counties	49.1%	50.9%	112

Appendix Table 3.K: Contact Plan for an Emergency			
Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Gender			
Female	41.1%	58.9%	348
Male	51.3%	48.7%	228
Age			
18-44 years old	46.7%	53.3%	214
45-64 years old	43.6%	56.4%	227
65 years or older	42.9%	57.1%	126
Size of Household			
1 person	51.0%	49.0%	104
2 persons	39.1%	60.9%	235
3 persons	51.0%	49.0%	104
4 persons	44.4%	55.6%	72
5 or more persons	48.4%	51.6%	62
Race			
White	44.3%	55.7%	519
Not-white	50.9%	49.1%	55
Education			
Less than college	43.1%	56.9%	269
Some college	44.8%	55.2%	145
College degree or higher	49.1%	50.9%	161
Household Income			
Less than \$25,000	46.2%	53.8%	104
\$25,000 - \$49,000	47.4%	52.6%	156
\$50,000 - \$74,999	39.5%	60.5%	119
\$75,000 or more	42.9%	57.1%	133
Strata			
Large metropolitan counties ($\geq 250,000$)	49.2%	50.8%	195
Small metropolitan/suburban counties	40.5%	59.5%	185
Non-metropolitan counties	45.2%	54.8%	197

Appendix B:

Codebook

**Provided by the Center for
Survey Research,
Indiana University**

Guide to Reading the Codebook

How the Codebook is Arranged:

The table of contents lists the items included in the codebook, usually in the order they appeared in the questionnaire.

How to Read Codebook Entries:

For each item in the codebook, the entry includes

1. The name, label, and text of the survey question,
2. The labels and values for the response options provided by the interviewer or volunteered by the respondent,
3. The distribution of respondents among those responses, and
4. The percentage of those responses.

How to Interpret Codebook Information

The "System" Response Value:

If an item includes a missing value labeled as "System," it indicates the number of respondents who were purposely not asked that item. For example, a survey may include an item that asks, "How many people including yourself and any children live in your household?" A respondent answering that only one person lives in the household would not be asked the following question: "How many children, age 18 or younger, if any, live in your household?"

"Don't Know" and "Refused" Response Labels:

"Don't know" ("DK") and "Refused" ("RF") are not usually provided to the respondent as a response option. They are used if a respondent either volunteers that he/she does not know the answer to a question or refuses to answer a question after an interviewer probes for a valid response. "Don't know" and "Refused" responses are coded as "8" and "9" respectively, or some other number ending in 8 or 9 such as "98" or "99."

How to Read the Percentage Distribution for an Item

For each item, the table includes the total number of cases with valid responses as well as the total number of cases with missing data. The percentages in the "valid percent" column are based only on those respondents who answered the item and who gave a valid response. Cases where the respondent did not answer the item (coded as "System") are

treated as missing data and not included in the base for calculating the response distribution. For each entry, the cumulative percentages are provided.

worry1: worry about property crime

First, how often do you worry about property crime like burglary, theft or car theft in your neighborhood? Would you say very often, often, not very often, or never?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very often	44	7.6	7.6	7.6
	2 Often	84	14.6	14.6	22.2
	3 Not very often	349	60.5	60.6	82.8
	4 Never	99	17.2	17.2	100.0
	Total	576	99.8	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
Total		577	100.0		

worry2: worry about violent crime

How often do you worry about violent crime, such as murder, rape, robbery or assault in your neighborhood? Would you say very often, often, not very often, or never?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very often	36	6.2	6.2	6.2
	2 Often	56	9.7	9.7	15.9
	3 Not very often	319	55.3	55.3	71.2
	4 Never	166	28.8	28.8	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

worry7: worry about terrorist attack

How often do you worry that a terrorist attack might happen in your neighborhood? (Would you say very often, often, not very often, or never?)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very often	19	3.3	3.3	3.3
	2 Often	55	9.5	9.5	12.8
	3 Not very often	255	44.2	44.3	57.1
	4 Never	247	42.8	42.9	100.0
	Total	576	99.8	100.0	
Missing	9 RF	1	.2		
Total		577	100.0		

worry6: worry about drivers under the influence

How often do you worry about people driving a car or truck while under the influence of alcohol or drugs in your neighborhood? (Would you say very often, often, not very often, or never?)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very often	96	16.6	16.7	16.7
	2 Often	196	34.0	34.0	50.7
	3 Not very often	225	39.0	39.1	89.8
	4 Never	59	10.2	10.2	100.0
	Total	576	99.8	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
Total		577	100.0		

worry4: worry about gangs

How often do you worry about gangs in your neighborhood? (Would you say very often, often, not very often, or never?)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very often	16	2.8	2.8	2.8
	2 Often	37	6.4	6.4	9.2
	3 Not very often	233	40.4	40.6	49.8
	4 Never	288	49.9	50.2	100.0
	Total	574	99.5	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	2	.3		
	9 RF	1	.2		
	Total	3	.5		
Total		577	100.0		

worry8: problem worried about most

Which of the problems I just mentioned do you worry about the most? Do you worry most about property crime, violent crime, terrorism, drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or gangs?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Property crime	153	26.5	28.3	28.3
	2 Violent crime	49	8.5	9.1	37.4
	3 Terrorism	36	6.2	6.7	44.1
	4 Drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs	286	49.6	53.0	97.0
	5 Gangs	16	2.8	3.0	100.0
	Total	540	93.6	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	10	1.7		
	9 RF	3	.5		
	System	24	4.2		
	Total	37	6.4		
Total		577	100.0		

tercom: likelihood of community terrorist attack in next 12 months

How likely do you think it is that a terrorist attack will occur in your community in the next 12 months? Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, not too likely, or not at all likely?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very likely	16	2.8	2.8	2.8
	2 Somewhat likely	71	12.3	12.4	15.2
	3 Not too likely	236	40.9	41.1	56.3
	4 Not at all likely	251	43.5	43.7	100.0
	Total	574	99.5	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
	9 RF	2	.3		
	Total	3	.5		
Total		577	100.0		

teroh: likelihood of state terrorist attack in next 12 months

How likely do you think it is that a terrorist attack will occur in Ohio in the next 12 months? Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, not too likely, or not at all likely?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very likely	33	5.7	5.8	5.8
	2 Somewhat likely	205	35.5	35.8	41.5
	3 Not too likely	264	45.8	46.1	87.6
	4 Not at all likely	71	12.3	12.4	100.0
	Total	573	99.3	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	2	.3		
	9 RF	2	.3		
	Total	4	.7		
Total		577	100.0		

terus: likelihood of US terrorist attack in next 12 months

How likely do you think it is that a terrorist attack will occur somewhere in the United States in the next 12 months? (Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, not too likely, or not at all likely?)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very likely	200	34.7	35.0	35.0
	2 Somewhat likely	253	43.8	44.2	79.2
	3 Not too likely	106	18.4	18.5	97.7
	4 Not at all likely	13	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	572	99.1	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	4	.7		
	9 RF	1	.2		
	Total	5	.9		
Total		577	100.0		

terwhy: type of community attack anticipated

You mentioned earlier that you think it is {very/somewhat} likely that a terrorist attack will occur in your community in the next 12 months. What type of attack do you think it will be?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Answer Given	2	.3	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	575	99.7		
Total		577	100.0		

people_a: number of people in HH

Now, I have some questions about your household. How many people, including yourself and any children, live in your household?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 person	104	18.0	18.1	18.1
	2 people	235	40.7	40.8	58.9
	3	104	18.0	18.1	76.9
	4	72	12.5	12.5	89.4
	5	37	6.4	6.4	95.8
	6	20	3.5	3.5	99.3
	7	1	.2	.2	99.5
	8	2	.3	.3	99.8
	9 people	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	576	99.8	100.0	
Missing	99 Refuse	1	.2		
Total		577	100.0		

actwat1: store water for emergency/disaster

{Do you/Does your household} store water to be used specifically for an emergency, such as a terrorist attack, tornado, chemical spill, or some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	211	36.6	36.8	36.8
	2 No	363	62.9	63.2	100.0
	Total	574	99.5	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	3	.5		
Total		577	100.0		

actwat2: reason for storing water

{Do you/Does your household} store water in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Terrorist attack	9	1.6	4.3	4.3
	2 Other disaster	158	27.4	76.3	80.7
	7 Both/any (vol)	40	6.9	19.3	100.0
	Total	207	35.9	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	3	.5		
	9 RF	1	.2		
	System	366	63.4		
	Total	370	64.1		
Total		577	100.0		

actwatB3: store water before 9/11 or start after

{Did you/Did your household} store water before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Stored before 9/11	138	23.9	67.3	67.3
	2 Started since 9/11	67	11.6	32.7	100.0
	Total	205	35.5	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	2	.3		
	System	370	64.1		
	Total	372	64.5		
Total		577	100.0		

actwatB4: begin storing water because of 9/11 or other reason

{Did you/Did your household} begin storing water because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Because of 9/11	39	6.8	58.2	58.2
	2 Some other reason	28	4.9	41.8	100.0
	Total	67	11.6	100.0	
Missing	System	510	88.4		
Total		577	100.0		

actfd1: store food for emergency/disaster

{Do you/Does your household} store canned or dried food to be used specifically for an emergency, such as a terrorist attack, tornado, chemical spill, or some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	187	32.4	32.4	32.4
	2 No	390	67.6	67.6	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

actfd2: reason for storing food

{Do you/Does your household} store food in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Terrorist attack	8	1.4	4.3	4.3
	2 Other disaster	137	23.7	73.7	78.0
	7 Both/any (vol)	41	7.1	22.0	100.0
	Total	186	32.2	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
	System	390	67.6		
	Total	391	67.8		
Total		577	100.0		

actfdB3: store food before 9/11 or start after

{Did you/Did your household} store food before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Stored before 9/11	139	24.1	75.1	75.1
	2 Started since 9/11	46	8.0	24.9	100.0
	Total	185	32.1	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
	System	391	67.8		
	Total	392	67.9		
Total		577	100.0		

actfdB4: begin storing food because of 9/11 or other reason

{Did you/Did your household} begin storing food because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Because of 9/11	25	4.3	54.3	54.3
	2 Some other reason	21	3.6	45.7	100.0
	Total	46	8.0	100.0	
Missing	System	531	92.0		
Total		577	100.0		

actvit1: store vitamins for emergency/disaster

{Do you/Does your household} store vitamins, to be used specifically for an emergency or disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	42	7.3	7.3	7.3
	2 No	535	92.7	92.7	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

actvit2: reason for storing vitamins

{Do you/Does your household} store vitamins in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Terrorist attack	6	1.0	14.6	14.6
	2 Other disaster	30	5.2	73.2	87.8
	7 Both/any (vol)	5	.9	12.2	100.0
	Total	41	7.1	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
	System	535	92.7		
	Total	536	92.9		
Total		577	100.0		

actvitB3: store vitamins before 9/11 or start after

{Did you/Did your household} store vitamins before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Stored before 9/11	32	5.5	78.0	78.0
	2 Started since 9/11	9	1.6	22.0	100.0
	Total	41	7.1	100.0	
Missing	System	536	92.9		
Total		577	100.0		

actvitB4: begin storing vitamins because of 9/11 or other reason

{Did you/Did your household} begin storing vitamins because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Because of 9/11	5	.9	55.6	55.6
	2 Some other reason	4	.7	44.4	100.0
	Total	9	1.6	100.0	
Missing	System	568	98.4		
Total		577	100.0		

actmsk1: store mask for emergency/disaster

{Do you/Does your household} store a face mask that fits over your nose and mouth, to be used specifically for an emergency or disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	30	5.2	5.2	5.2
	2 No	547	94.8	94.8	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

actmsk2: reason for storing mask

{Do you/Does your household} store a mask in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Terrorist attack	3	.5	10.0	10.0
	2 Other disaster	19	3.3	63.3	73.3
	7 Both/any (vol)	8	1.4	26.7	100.0
	Total	30	5.2	100.0	
Missing	System	547	94.8		
Total		577	100.0		

actmskB3: store mask before 9/11 or start after

{Did you/Did your household} store a mask before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Stored before 9/11	18	3.1	60.0	60.0
	2 Started since 9/11	12	2.1	40.0	100.0
	Total	30	5.2	100.0	
Missing	System	547	94.8		
Total		577	100.0		

actmskB4: begin storing mask because of 9/11 or other reason

{Did you/Did your household} begin storing a mask because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Because of 9/11	9	1.6	75.0	75.0
	2 Some other reason	3	.5	25.0	100.0
	Total	12	2.1	100.0	
Missing	System	565	97.9		
Total		577	100.0		

actpl1: store plastic/duct tape for emergency/disaster

{Do you/Does your household} store plastic garbage bags, plastic sheeting, or duct tape, to be used specifically for an emergency or disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	118	20.5	20.5	20.5
	2 No	459	79.5	79.5	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

actpl2: reason for storing plastic/duct tape

{Do you/Does your household} store these things in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Terrorist attack	19	3.3	16.4	16.4
	2 Other disaster	75	13.0	64.7	81.0
	7 Both/any (vol)	22	3.8	19.0	100.0
	Total	116	20.1	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
	9 RF	1	.2		
	System	459	79.5		
	Total	461	79.9		
Total		577	100.0		

actplB3: store plastic/duct tape before 9/11 or start after

{Did you/Did your household} store these things before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Stored before 9/11	71	12.3	61.2	61.2
	2 Started since 9/11	45	7.8	38.8	100.0
	Total	116	20.1	100.0	
Missing	System	461	79.9		
Total		577	100.0		

actplB4: begin storing plastic/duct tape because of 9/11 or other reason

{Did you/Did your household} begin storing these things because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Because of 9/11	37	6.4	82.2	82.2
	2 Some other reason	8	1.4	17.8	100.0
	Total	45	7.8	100.0	
Missing	System	532	92.2		
Total		577	100.0		

actkit1: store first aid kit for emergency/disaster

{Do you/Does your household} store a first aid kit, to be used specifically for an emergency or disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	289	50.1	50.1	50.1
	2 No	288	49.9	49.9	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

actkit2: reason for storing kit

{Do you/Does your household} store a first aid kit in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Terrorist attack	8	1.4	2.9	2.9
	2 Other disaster	228	39.5	82.9	85.8
	7 Both/any (vol)	39	6.8	14.2	100.0
	Total	275	47.7	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	13	2.3		
	9 RF	1	.2		
	System	288	49.9		
	Total	302	52.3		
Total		577	100.0		

actkitB3: store kit before 9/11 or start after

{Did you/Did your household} store a first aid kit before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Stored before 9/11	248	43.0	90.2	90.2
	2 Started since 9/11	27	4.7	9.8	100.0
	Total	275	47.7	100.0	
Missing	System	302	52.3		
Total		577	100.0		

actkitB4: begin storing kit because of 9/11 or other reason

{Did you/Did your household} begin storing a first aid kit because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Because of 9/11	8	1.4	32.0	32.0
	2 Some other reason	17	2.9	68.0	100.0
	Total	25	4.3	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	2	.3		
	System	550	95.3		
	Total	552	95.7		
Total		577	100.0		

actfl1: store lighting devices for emergency/disaster

{Do you/Does your household} store flashlights, candles, or other lighting devices, to be used specifically for an emergency or disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	456	79.0	79.0	79.0
	2 No	121	21.0	21.0	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

actfl2: reason for storing lighting devices

{Do you/Does your household} store these things in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Terrorist attack	2	.3	.4	.4
	2 Other disaster	400	69.3	88.7	89.1
	7 Both/any (vol)	49	8.5	10.9	100.0
	Total	451	78.2	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	5	.9		
	System	121	21.0		
	Total	126	21.8		
Total		577	100.0		

actflB3: store lighting devices before 9/11 or start after

{Did you/Did your household} store these things before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Stored before 9/11	425	73.7	94.7	94.7
	2 Started since 9/11	24	4.2	5.3	100.0
	Total	449	77.8	100.0	
Missing	9 RF	2	.3		
	System	126	21.8		
	Total	128	22.2		
Total		577	100.0		

actflB4: begin storing lighting devices because of 9/11 or other reason

{Did you/Did your household} begin storing these things because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Because of 9/11	10	1.7	41.7	41.7
	2 Some other reason	14	2.4	58.3	100.0
	Total	24	4.2	100.0	
Missing	System	553	95.8		
Total		577	100.0		

actrad1: store radio for emergency/disaster

{Do you/Does your household} store a portable radio, to be used specifically for an emergency or disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	286	49.6	49.6	49.6
	2 No	291	50.4	50.4	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

actrad2: reason for storing radio

{Do you/Does your household} store a portable radio in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Terrorist attack	7	1.2	2.5	2.5
	2 Other disaster	221	38.3	77.8	80.3
	7 Both/any (vol)	56	9.7	19.7	100.0
	Total	284	49.2	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	2	.3		
	System	291	50.4		
	Total	293	50.8		
Total		577	100.0		

actradB3: store radio before 9/11 or start after

{Did you/Did your household} store a radio before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Stored before 9/11	253	43.8	89.1	89.1
	2 Started since 9/11	31	5.4	10.9	100.0
	Total	284	49.2	100.0	
Missing	System	293	50.8		
Total		577	100.0		

actradB4: begin storing radio because of 9/11 or other reason

{Did you/Did your household} begin storing a radio because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Because of 9/11	15	2.6	48.4	48.4
	2 Some other reason	16	2.8	51.6	100.0
	Total	31	5.4	100.0	
Missing	System	546	94.6		
Total		577	100.0		

actbat1: store batteries for emergency/disaster

{Do you/Does your household} store extra batteries, to be used specifically for an emergency or disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	318	55.1	55.2	55.2
	2 No	258	44.7	44.8	100.0
	Total	576	99.8	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
Total		577	100.0		

actbat2: reason for storing batteries

{Do you/Does your household} store extra batteries in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Terrorist attack	4	.7	1.3	1.3
	2 Other disaster	266	46.1	83.9	85.2
	7 Both/any (vol)	47	8.1	14.8	100.0
	Total	317	54.9	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
	System	259	44.9		
	Total	260	45.1		
Total		577	100.0		

actbatB3: store batteries before 9/11 or start after

{Did you/Did your household} store batteries before 9/11, or did you start since 9/11?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Stored before 9/11	297	51.5	93.7	93.7
	2 Started since 9/11	20	3.5	6.3	100.0
	Total	317	54.9	100.0	
Missing	System	260	45.1		
Total		577	100.0		

actbatB4: begin storing batteries because of 9/11 or other reason

{Did you/Did your household} begin storing batteries because of 9/11, or did you start for some other reason?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Because of 9/11	7	1.2	35.0	35.0
	2 Some other reason	13	2.3	65.0	100.0
	Total	20	3.5	100.0	
Missing	System	557	96.5		
Total		577	100.0		

actspc1: special place for emergency/disaster

{Do you/Does your household} have a special place at your residence to go to, specifically for an emergency or disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	357	61.9	61.9	61.9
	2 No	220	38.1	38.1	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

actspc2: reason for having special place

{Do you/Does your household} have a special place in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Terrorist attack	5	.9	1.5	1.5
	2 Other disaster	300	52.0	87.2	88.7
	7 Both/any (vol)	39	6.8	11.3	100.0
	Total	344	59.6	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	9	1.6		
	9 RF	4	.7		
	System	220	38.1		
	Total	233	40.4		
Total		577	100.0		

actspcB3: have special place before 9/11 or chose after

{Did you/Did your household} have a special place before 9/11, or did you choose one since 9/11?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Had place before 9/11	304	52.7	89.7	89.7
	2 Chose place since 9/11	35	6.1	10.3	100.0
	Total	339	58.8	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	3	.5		
	9 RF	2	.3		
	System	233	40.4		
	Total	238	41.2		
Total		577	100.0		

actspcB4: chose place because of 9/11 or other reason

{Did you/Did your household} choose a special place because of 9/11, or for some other reason?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Because of 9/11	14	2.4	40.0	40.0
	2 Some other reason	21	3.6	60.0	100.0
	Total	35	6.1	100.0	
Missing	System	542	93.9		
Total		577	100.0		

actpln1: contact plan for emergency/disaster

Do you have a plan for how to contact {members of your household/friends and family members} in case of an emergency or disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	260	45.1	45.1	45.1
	2 No	317	54.9	54.9	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

actpln2: reason for having contact plan

{Do you/Does your household} have a plan in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Terrorist attack	12	2.1	4.9	4.9
	2 Other disaster	187	32.4	76.0	80.9
	7 Both/any (vol)	47	8.1	19.1	100.0
	Total	246	42.6	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	12	2.1		
	9 RF	2	.3		
	System	317	54.9		
	Total	331	57.4		
Total		577	100.0		

actplnB3: have contact plan before 9/11 or make after

{Did you/Did your household} have a plan before 9/11, or did you make a plan since 9/11?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Had plan before 9/11	190	32.9	78.8	78.8
	2 Made plan since 9/11	51	8.8	21.2	100.0
	Total	241	41.8	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	5	.9		
	System	331	57.4		
	Total	336	58.2		
Total		577	100.0		

actplnB4: made contact plan because of 9/11 or other reason

{Did you/Did your household} make a plan because of 9/11, or for some other reason?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Because of 9/11	34	5.9	68.0	68.0
	2 Some other reason	16	2.8	32.0	100.0
	Total	50	8.7	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
	System	526	91.2		
	Total	527	91.3		
Total		577	100.0		

event1: fewer events that attract large crowds since 9/11

Since 9/11, do you go to fewer events that attract large crowds, because of your concern about a terrorist attack?

CLARIFY IF NEEDED: We mean large events such as sporting events, large concerts, or celebrations that attract large groups of people in a limited space.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	76	13.2	13.2	13.2
	2 No	484	83.9	83.9	97.1
	7 Not applicable/Never went to these places	17	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

event2: avoid all events or go to fewer

Do you avoid all events, or do you attend fewer events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Avoid all events	7	1.2	9.3	9.3
	2 Attend fewer events	68	11.8	90.7	100.0
	Total	75	13.0	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
	System	501	86.8		
	Total	502	87.0		
Total		577	100.0		

mall1: avoid large malls since 9/11

Since 9/11, do you avoid large shopping malls, because of your concern about a terrorist attack?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	39	6.8	6.8	6.8
	2 No	523	90.6	90.6	97.4
	7 Not applicable/Never went to these places	15	2.6	2.6	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

mall2: avoid all malls or go to them less often

Do you avoid large shopping malls all together, or do you go to them less often?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Avoid all malls	12	2.1	30.8	30.8
	2 Go to malls less often	27	4.7	69.2	100.0
	Total	39	6.8	100.0	
Missing	System	538	93.2		
Total		577	100.0		

fly1: travel less by plane since 9/11

Since 9/11, do you travel less by airplane, because of your concern about a terrorist attack?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	88	15.3	15.3	15.3
	2 No	430	74.5	74.7	89.9
	7 Not applicable/Never traveled by airplane	58	10.1	10.1	100.0
	Total	576	99.8	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
Total		577	100.0		

fly2: avoid all plane travel or fly less

Do you avoid all plane travel, or do you travel less by plane?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Avoid all plane travel	40	6.9	46.0	46.0
	2 Travel less by plane	47	8.1	54.0	100.0
	Total	87	15.1	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
	System	489	84.7		
	Total	490	84.9		
Total		577	100.0		

fedeff: effectiveness of federal government's efforts

These next questions deal with homeland security.

First, how effective do you think the federal government's efforts to reduce the risk of a terrorist attack have been? Would you say the federal government's efforts to reduce the risk of a terrorist attack have been very effective, somewhat effective, slightly effective, not at all effective, or do you not know much about it?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very effective	104	18.0	18.1	18.1
	2 Somewhat effective	213	36.9	37.1	55.2
	3 Slightly effective	129	22.4	22.5	77.7
	4 Not at all effective	37	6.4	6.4	84.1
	5 Don't know much about it	91	15.8	15.9	100.0
	Total	574	99.5	100.0	
Missing	8 DK - DON'T PROBE	2	.3		
	9 RF	1	.2		
	Total	3	.5		
Total		577	100.0		

oheff: effectiveness of state government's efforts

Second, how effective do you think the state of Ohio's efforts to reduce the risk of a terrorist attack have been? Would you say very effective, somewhat effective, slightly effective, not at all effective, or do you not know much about it?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very effective	50	8.7	8.7	8.7
	2 Somewhat effective	103	17.9	18.0	26.7
	3 Slightly effective	113	19.6	19.8	46.5
	4 Not at all effective	53	9.2	9.3	55.8
	5 Don't know much about it	253	43.8	44.2	100.0
	Total	572	99.1	100.0	
Missing	8 DK – DON'T PROBE	4	.7		
	9 RF	1	.2		
	Total	5	.9		
Total		577	100.0		

loceff: effectiveness of local government's efforts

Third, how effective do you think your local government's efforts to reduce the risk of a terrorist attack have been? (Would you say very effective, somewhat effective, slightly effective, not at all effective, or do you not know much about it?)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very effective	47	8.1	8.4	8.4
	2 Somewhat effective	115	19.9	20.5	28.9
	3 Slightly effective	92	15.9	16.4	45.3
	4 Not at all effective	102	17.7	18.2	63.5
	5 Don't know much about it	205	35.5	36.5	100.0
	Total	561	97.2	100.0	
Missing	8 DK – DON'T PROBE	13	2.3		
	9 RF	3	.5		
	Total	16	2.8		
Total		577	100.0		

gender: gender

Are you male or female?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Male	228	39.5	39.6	39.6
	2 Female	348	60.3	60.4	100.0
	Total	576	99.8	100.0	
Missing	9 RF	1	.2		
Total		577	100.0		

AGE_CODE: age grouping

Respondent's age grouping – recoded from “year born” question

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 18 - 29	69	12.0	12.2	12.2
	2 30 - 44	145	25.1	25.6	37.7
	3 45 - 64	227	39.3	40.0	77.8
	4 65 or older	126	21.8	22.2	100.0
	Total	567	98.3	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
	9 RF	9	1.6		
	Total	10	1.7		
Total		577	100.0		

MAR_CODE: marital status

Respondent's marital status – recoded

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Married	362	62.7	63.3	63.3
	2 Living with a partner	31	5.4	5.4	68.7
	3 Widowed	52	9.0	9.1	77.8
	4 Separated	1	.2	.2	78.0
	5 Divorced	57	9.9	10.0	87.9
	6 Never married	69	12.0	12.1	100.0
	Total	572	99.1	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	2	.3		
	9 RF	3	.5		
	Total	5	.9		
Total		577	100.0		

visit: getting together with neighbors

How often do you get together with your neighbors or people who live near you? Would you say every day, once a week, several times a month, once a month, several times a year, once a year, or never?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Every day	101	17.5	17.7	17.7
	2 Once a week	150	26.0	26.3	44.0
	3 Several times a month	84	14.6	14.7	58.7
	4 Once a month	51	8.8	8.9	67.6
	5 Several times a year	61	10.6	10.7	78.3
	6 Once a year	37	6.4	6.5	84.8
	7 Never	87	15.1	15.2	100.0
	Total	571	99.0	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	2	.3		
	9 RF	4	.7		
	Total	6	1.0		
Total		577	100.0		

where: area where you live

What best describes the area where you live? Is it a city, a suburb next to a city, a small town or village, a farm, or open country that is not on a farm?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 City	126	21.8	21.8	21.8
	2 Suburb next to a city	151	26.2	26.2	48.0
	3 Small town or village	184	31.9	31.9	79.9
	4 Farm	53	9.2	9.2	89.1
	5 Open country, not on a farm	63	10.9	10.9	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

EDU_CODE: highest level of education

Respondent's highest level of education completed - recoded

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 0 - 11 years	24	4.2	4.2	4.2
	2 12 years	245	42.5	42.6	46.8
	3 Some college	145	25.1	25.2	72.0
	4 College degree or higher	161	27.9	28.0	100.0
	Total	575	99.7	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
	9 RF	1	.2		
	Total	2	.3		
Total		577	100.0		

latino: ethnicity

Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

IWER INSTRUCTIONS: CODE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AS "YES": Mexican, Mexican American, or Chicano; Puerto Rican; Cuban.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	10	1.7	1.7	1.7
	2 No	563	97.6	98.3	100.0
	Total	573	99.3	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	2	.3		
	9 RF	2	.3		
	Total	4	.7		
Total		577	100.0		

race1: race – White

Please tell me your race using one or more of the following categories. Please answer yes or no to each.

(Are you:) White?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	519	89.9	90.4	90.4
	2 No	55	9.5	9.6	100.0
	Total	574	99.5	100.0	
Missing	9 RF	3	.5		
Total		577	100.0		

race2: race - Black or African American

(Please tell me your race using one or more of the following categories. Please answer yes or no to each.)

(Are you:) Black or African American?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	52	9.0	9.1	9.1
	2 No	522	90.5	90.9	100.0
	Total	574	99.5	100.0	
Missing	9 RF	3	.5		
Total		577	100.0		

race3: race - American Indian or Alaska Native

(Please tell me your race using one or more of the following categories. Please answer yes or no to each.)

(Are you:) American Indian or Alaska Native?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	35	6.1	6.1	6.1
	2 No	539	93.4	93.9	100.0
	Total	574	99.5	100.0	
Missing	9 RF	3	.5		
Total		577	100.0		

race4: race - Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

(Please tell me your race using one or more of the following categories. Please answer yes or no to each.)

(Are you:) Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	4	.7	.7	.7
	2 No	570	98.8	99.3	100.0
	Total	574	99.5	100.0	
Missing	9 RF	3	.5		
Total		577	100.0		

race5: race - Asian

(Please tell me your race using one or more of the following categories. Please answer yes or no to each.)

(Are you:) Asian?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	6	1.0	1.0	1.0
	2 No	567	98.3	99.0	100.0
	Total	573	99.3	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	1	.2		
	9 RF	3	.5		
	Total	4	.7		
Total		577	100.0		

race6: race - other

(Please tell me your race using one or more of the following categories. Please answer yes or no to each.)

Are you another race I have not mentioned?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes (Answer Given)	51	8.8	8.9	8.9
	2 No	522	90.5	91.1	100.0
	Total	573	99.3	100.0	
Missing	9 RF	4	.7		
Total		577	100.0		

county_a: county confirmation

Is your household located in [fill COUNTY] county?

PROBE IF NEEDED: We want to make sure we represent people living in all areas of Ohio.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	551	95.5	95.5	95.5
	2 No	26	4.5	4.5	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

county_b: corrected county

IF NEEDED: In what county are you located?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		551	95.5	95.5	95.5
	Clark	1	.2	.2	95.7
	Clermont	3	.5	.5	96.2

Crawford	1	.2	.2	96.4
Delaware	1	.2	.2	96.5
Fairfield	2	.3	.3	96.9
Fayette	2	.3	.3	97.2
Franklin	1	.2	.2	97.4
Hamilton	1	.2	.2	97.6
Hancock	2	.3	.3	97.9
Madison	1	.2	.2	98.1
Medina	2	.3	.3	98.4
Miami	1	.2	.2	98.6
Pickaway	1	.2	.2	98.8
Pike	1	.2	.2	99.0
Putnam	1	.2	.2	99.1
Ross	1	.2	.2	99.3
Sandusky	1	.2	.2	99.5
Van Wert	1	.2	.2	99.7
Wood	2	.3	.3	100.0
Total	577	100.0	100.0	

INC_CODE: household income

Respondent's household income – Recoded

Considering all sources of income and all salaries, was your household's total annual income in 2004 before taxes and other deductions?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Under \$15,000	46	8.0	9.0	9.0
	2 \$15,000 but less than \$25,000	58	10.1	11.3	20.3
	3 \$25,000 but less than \$35,000	70	12.1	13.7	34.0
	4 \$35,000 but less than \$50,000	86	14.9	16.8	50.8
	5 \$50,000 but less than \$75,000	119	20.6	23.2	74.0
	6 \$75,000 or more	133	23.1	26.0	100.0
	Total	512	88.7	100.0	
Missing	8 DK	10	1.7		
	9 RF	55	9.5		
	Total	65	11.3		
Total		577	100.0		

STRATA: Recoding of SMPL based on county groups

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strata 1	195	33.8	33.8	33.8
	2 Strata 2	185	32.1	32.1	65.9
	3 Strata 3	197	34.1	34.1	100.0
	Total	577	100.0	100.0	

Appendix C

Volunteered Responses

To Survey Questions

**Prepared by the Center for
Survey Research,
Indiana University**

OhioPrep: Ohio Survey of Emergency Preparedness
Indiana University Center for Survey Research (CSR)
June – July 2005

This text file is arranged by item name, following the order in which the items were asked in the questionnaire. The text responses for each item are listed with the respondent's caseid.

Text is provided in a number of different circumstances. Open-ended questions are the main instance in which text is recorded. Whenever a question is asked when no defined set of response options is provided, the interviewer records the respondent's response verbatim.

This file also includes text when the respondent chose a valid response option but qualified his or her response with additional information. In these instances, the interviewer codes the selected response option and enters the additional information in a text note for the specific item.

The text for items "thnk" through "client" include notes that were made after the substantive portion of the interview was completed. This text generally includes any additional comments that the respondent requested be passed along to the project sponsors, and any information the interviewer felt was important to note when the interview was complete.

We provide the text as the interviewer typed it during the interview with minimal corrections for obvious spelling errors.

To facilitate interviewer administration of the survey as well as provide accurate, verbatim portrayal of respondent answers, interviewers generally type text in sentence case.

The text also includes interviewer abbreviation of functions, to convey what occurred in the respondent-interviewer interaction. For example, "SP" means that the interviewer asked the respondent, "Could you be more specific [about your response]?" And, "AO" means that the interviewer asked, "Is there anything else you would like to add?" The latter is generally asked as a follow-up to an open-ended item. Abbreviations may also be used to identify respondents. For example, "MR" refers to a male respondent.

worry4

How often do you worry about gangs in your neighborhood? (Would you say very often, often, not very often, or never?)

11876p sometimes.

worry8

Which of the problems I just mentioned do you worry about the most?

11133p property crime and violent crime.

12365p drivers, terrorism, violent crimes.

11016p or gangs.

tercom

How likely do you think it is that a terrorist attack will occur in your community in the next 12 months?

10005p I think if media wouldn't be giving them so many ideas maybe they wouldn't be

12608p R very adamant 50/50, would not choose options

terwhy

You mentioned earlier that you think it is very/somewhat likely that a terrorist attack will occur in your community in the next 12 months. What type of attack do you think it will be?

10592p An Air strike SP: on Wright Patterson Air Force Base

10623p I think pretty much they'll use bombs. SP: like guns knives.

actpl

Do you/Does your household store these things in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

10743p I have all that but I've always had that, but I didn't specifically buy it for those reasons.

actkit

Do you/Does your household store a first aid kit in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

11016p neither one.

actfl

Do you/Does your household store these things in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

10044p I've had these in my household all my life, even when I was married and we had kids, this was a common thing to have for emergencies or whatever.

actspc

Do you/Does your household have a special place in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

11973p IWER read the question three times, emphasizing "OR" every time, and every time the R responded "No." IWER noted that this question had different response options than the previous question & then re-read the question, but R still said "No."

12529p IWER read the question 4 times. R first said "yes," then "no," then that he didn't understand the question, then "no" again. In between, IWER explained that it was not a yes/no question; that it's a 2-part question & he should choose the one that fits the best for him, etc.

12610p IWER read the question three times but R said "Yes" every time.

12610p IWER noted that the question has two parts, then after second reading, IWER said it's not a yes/no question, but R still said "Yes, it's an apartment building and I believe we do. We have a lot of tornadoes.

11435p for neither one.

actpln

Do you/Does your household have a plan in case of a terrorist attack, or for some other type of disaster?

11521p After IWER read question the first time, R said "yes." IWER explained that for this question we were looking for a different kind of answer & re-read the question, emphasizing "OR." R again said "yes."

11973p IWER read the question & R said "Yes." IWER noted that for this one we were looking for different kind of response. R said he used to be a teacher & did lots of tests, so he was trying to listen carefully to the "ands and ors" in the questions. IWER re-read question emphasizing "OR." R still chose "Yes."

event

Since 9/11, do you go to fewer events that attract large crowds, because of your concern about a terrorist attack?

10796p FR said she is disabled.

mall

Since 9/11, do you avoid large shopping malls, because of your concern about a terrorist attack?

12365p If it's in Ohio, NO. If it's in Texas, yes.

fly

Since 9/11, do you travel less by airplane, because of your concern about a terrorist attack?

11126p feel hassled by security measures.

fly2

Do you avoid all plane travel, or do you travel less by plane?

10044p I do the same -- no less, no more

11139p It's not so much the threat of a terrorist attack, it's the hassle at the airport

ohEFF

Second, how effective do you think the state of Ohio's efforts to reduce the risk of a terrorist attack have been?

10560p they don't advertise it they don't share the information they just rely on what the government says it is not readily know by the residents of Ohio

loceff

Third, how effective do you think your local government's efforts to reduce the risk of a terrorist attack have been?

12070p we've talked and are aware.

visit

How often do you get together with your neighbors or people who live near you? Would you say every day, once a week, several times a month, once a month, several times a year, once a year, or never?

11876p every now and then

educat

What is the highest grade of school or level of education you have completed?

11404p cosmetology

11505p Beyond my masters EDS, education specialist

12365p working on GED right now.

latino

Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

10044p I'm everything but that (Spanish)

race6

(Please tell me your race using one or more of the following categories. Please answer yes or no to each.) Are you another race I have not mentioned?

10010p German, European

10058p I am Irish, English, and Welsh and White. -- I'm an American. AO: no.

10174p Sicilian

10238p American AO: No.

10297p Portugal

10319p I'm Slovenian, Irish, Danish

10434p Caucasian

10436p English and Irish. AO: no

10439p Celtic.

10523p Italian. a/o: Native American. a/o: no.

10580p Caucasian. a/o: no.

10640p American

10660p German and English

10711p Caucasian

10755p Just African Black African used to be African now I'm African American

10787p My family is German and English - that's our family background

10970p American

11019p Polish.

11038p American White that's it.

11049p English

11094p Italian.

11238p American. a/o: No.

11303p English and German and Welsh.

11342p Irish. AO: German, Jewish, Welsh.

11490p White
11533p English American a little German maybe.
11645p European AO: German-Irish. AO: no
11683p German-Dutch.
11719p German
11720p I'm an Irish person, I'm White Caucasian.
11734p Irish
11772p European decent.
11806p American
11828p My father's from Jamaica. AO? No.
11866p Irish
11912p Scottish
11922p German
11930p Asian Indian
12064p I'm of German Origin. a/o: no.
12094p I'm Caucasian
12167p German
12244p Puerto Rican
12376p Jewish
12860p SP: Ukrainian AO: no.
12901p my ancestors are from Germany
13136p human
13398p Caucasian
10978p German

county_b

IF NEEDED: In what county are you located?

12007p I'm in both counties, Brown and Clermont, but my mailing address is Clermont

thnk

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation. You have been very helpful.

10005p R wanted IWER to add this comment: I feel that there are policies that have been made and involvement in certain areas that we're not serious enough to be involved in but we chose to go there. Now I think it's led to people's thoughts on terrorism.

10580p You might note that I'm a police officer. AO: no

13428p MR said income was right at 25,000
IWER thinks MR said he was married, but did not pick widowed or other choices.

client

Additional substantive notes for client from respondents and interviewers.

- 10153p R very cooperative, but had trouble on question asking if household had plans in case of emergency or terrorist attack. In first part of question, R responded Yes. In second part of question, where R was asked if plan was made because of Terrorist attack OR other disaster, R said No. IWER repeated question twice, went back to read Yes or No section of first question. R still replied Yes to first question and No to second part of question after several repeats. Iwer was unable to code "no" for second part, IWER coded DK for that particular question.
- 10216p FR had a hard time with the canned food question. She didn't understand the context of it. IWER tried several times to help her, but IWER wasn't convinced that she knew. There was a very distracting background noise, and her 2 kids interrupting her.
- 10545p IWER probed but FR refused to give the year of her birth but she would say that she's over 65. [CSR NOTE: We updated the variable AGE_CODE to reflect this information.]
- 10547p R was very old woman, seemed to have trouble hearing some of the questions. There was some difficulty in the prepared section. R had hard time answering if she was prepared Since 9/11 or Before 9/11.
- 10817p Respondent, a PhD who travels extensively abroad, wanted to add that when he's overseas he does avoid large gatherings of Americans.
- 10962p FR did not understand the question as to whether she had a portable radio incase of terrorist attack or for other type of disaster after probing.
- 11474p FR said that she thinks there needs to be more information given to the public about what to do in the event of a real emergency. Said she thinks there should be town meetings or question and answer sessions for people. Said she doesn't know, and doesn't think most people in her city would know what to do in an actual big emergency.
- 11505p MR wanted me to add that he has two backpacks, ready to go, in case of a disaster or emergency, and he has a case of water. Since there was no question to cover this, he wanted me to add this comment at the end.
- 11916p Wanted to add here that during substantive part, question about flying less, FR mentioned that the plane that crashed in Pennsylvania on 9-11 had flown over where she lives. R also said she didn't like flying to begin with.
- 12070p actkit2 and actfl1: FR seemed to be implying she had items in her household for any type of emergency, though she never used the exact word any. FR gave examples of the many types of situations she has the items for.
- 12657p Wanted to add that R said he's listed as Caucasian on his birth certificate and answered that way but that he does actually have Black/African American as part of his ancestry. Iwer coded "No" as the R said but sounds like "Yes" could be used there.

Appendix D:

Results of Random Digit Dialing

Prepared by the Center for Survey Research,
Indiana University

OhioPrep: Ohio Survey of Emergency Preparedness

Indiana University Center for Survey Research (CSR)

June 8 – July 11, 2005

Overview

The OhioPrep Survey was a telephone survey of adult residents of Ohio. The main purpose of the project was to assess residents' perceptions of terrorism and emergency/disaster planning. The principle investigator was Professor Joseph Donnermeyer of The Ohio State University.

Interviewing began on June 15, 2005 and continued through July 11, 2005. Pretests were held on June 8 and 9, 2005 to assess any potential problems with the questionnaire. Wording changes were made and questions were added after each pretest.

Average interview length was 12 minutes.

CSR Interviewing Facilities and Procedures

The data was collected by telephone using the University of California Computer-Assisted Survey Methods software (CASES). Interviews were conducted from:

Monday - Friday	10:00 AM - 9:30 PM EDT
Saturday	2:00 PM - 6:00 PM EDT
Sunday	2:00 PM - 9:30 PM EDT

The data collection staff included 4 supervisors, 5 supervisors' assistants, and 34 interviewers. All interviewers receive at least 16 hours of training in interviewing techniques before production interviewing. Interviewers received 2 hours of training on the OhioPrep questionnaire. Interviewers were instructed to read questions and response categories at a standard pace. Interviewers were also instructed to use neutral probes and feedback phrases.

Audio and visual monitoring was regularly conducted by the telephone survey supervisors using the CSR facilities, which do not allow the interviewers to know they are being monitored. Monitoring was conducted randomly, with each interviewer being monitored at least once during each 3-hour shift.

All cases with confirmed valid telephone numbers were permitted to be called up to 25 times, unless the respondent refused or we had insufficient time before the end of the study. Cases with unknown validity (persistent no answers or answering devices), we attempted to call a minimum of 8 times, with calls made during the morning, afternoon, evening, and weekend. The CSR attempts to convert each "refusal" at least twice. When possible, a conversion attempt is made at the first instance of refusal and a second attempt is usually made after five days.

Characteristics of the Sample

The telephone numbers were randomly generated using the Genesys list-assisted method. This method allows for unpublished numbers and new listings to be included in the sample. After selecting a random sample of telephone numbers, the numbers were matched to a database of business and non-working numbers. All matches were subsequently purged from the original sample. The sample was limited to the state of Ohio.

Information Regarding Sources of Sample Survey Error

As with all sample surveys, there is the possibility of sampling error. The sampling error for this survey is not determined. Sampling error does not take into account other possible sources of error that can occur in any study of public opinion. For example, findings may be influenced by events that take place while the survey is in the field. Events occurring since the time the interviews were conducted could have changed the opinions reported here. Changing the wording of questions and the sequence in which they are asked can produce different results. Sometimes questions are inadvertently biased or misleading. People who responded to the survey may not necessarily replicate the views of those who refused to be interviewed or who could not be found at home during the time the survey was conducted. Moreover, while every precaution has been taken to make these findings completely accurate, other errors may have resulted from the various practical difficulties associated with taking any survey of public opinion.

CSR Staff Contacts

Kathy Matthews is the project manager for the OhioPrep Survey. John Kennedy is the director, Nancy Bannister is the associate director, Kevin Tharp is the assistant director - technology, and Katy Mabbitt is the field director. Further information regarding this study is available by writing to the Center for Survey Research, Eigenmann Hall 2 South, 1900 East 10th Street, Bloomington, IN 47406-7512, or by calling (812) 855-2832. This report conforms to the standards of disclosure of the National Council on Public Polls and the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

Final Disposition Summary

The following tables classify every case according to its final disposition. These dispositions are based on the guidelines for Final Disposition Codes for RDD Surveys established by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Standard Definitions for Final Dispositions of Case Codes, 2004.

ALL CASES

Interview	
Completed interviews	577
Total Interviews:	577
Eligible, Non-Interview	
Refusal	826
Break-off (Refused after starting interview)	11
Respondent never available	432
Telephone answering device (message confirms housing unit)	16
Respondent away duration of the survey	8
Dead	1
Physically or mentally unable/incompetent	10
Language problem	5
Total Eligible, Non-Interviews:	1309
Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview	
Always busy	24
No answer	230
Telephone answering device (unknown if housing unit)	214
Barrier (privacy manger)	1
Technical phone problems (line/circuit problems)	223
Total Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interviews:	692
Not Eligible	
Out of sample area (not in state of Ohio)	1
Fax/data line	190
Non-working/disconnected number	347
Temporary non-working/disconnected number	14
Number change	30
Cell phone	2
Call forwarding	3
Business, government office, other organization	155
Institution	5
Seasonal residence	1
Not eligible – no adult household members	2
Total Not Eligible:	750
Total Sample:	3328