



Columbia University
**MAILMAN SCHOOL
OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

**HOW AMERICANS FEEL ABOUT TERRORISM AND SECURITY:
THREE YEARS AFTER SEPTEMBER 11**

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In Collaboration with The Children's Health Fund



www.ncdp.mailman.columbia.edu

HOW AMERICANS FEEL ABOUT TERRORISM AND SECURITY: THREE YEARS AFTER SEPTEMBER 11

A Survey Conducted by the Marist Institute for Public Opinion
Commissioned by NCDP and CHF

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INTRODUCTION

The following is a product of The National Center for Disaster Preparedness (NCDP) at Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health, commissioned in collaboration with The Children's Health Fund (CHF), and conducted by the Marist Institute for Public Opinion.

NCDP is a major national and international resource in disaster and terrorism readiness. NCDP includes one of the original Academic Centers for Public Health Preparedness, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) prior to September 11, 2001.

This White Paper summarizes the latest in a series of surveys designed to identify trends and public attitudes related to the terror attacks of September 11, 2001. Over time, these surveys have also been useful in monitoring the impact of subsequent events including the crash of American Airlines flight 587, the unresolved anthrax attacks, the ambiguity over smallpox vaccinations, the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, the issuance of color-coded security alerts and government requests for enhanced public vigilance.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Understanding attitudes, concerns and reactions of individuals and families is critical to emergency planning efforts on all levels. To have effective implementation of a disaster plan, people must be confident in:

- The **reliability** of information from official sources
- The **capacity** of government to perform effectively in a crisis
- The **capability** of response systems, particularly the health systems and first responders. Absence of confidence in response systems or leadership may undermine crisis plans, leading to unnecessary panic and excess loss of life

In July 2004, The National Center for Disaster Preparedness (NCDP) at Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health, in collaboration with The Children's Health Fund (CHF), commissioned the Marist Institute for Public Opinion to conduct a national survey of adults nearly three years after the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, DC.

The July 2004 NCDP/CHF Marist survey reveals that three years after the terrorist attacks of September 11, confidence in the federal government's ability to protect Americans has fallen to a crisis level. Concern about another terrorist attack has not declined in the past year indicating that Americans feel no safer now than they did in the summer of 2003. Nonetheless, less than one-fourth of Americans have a basic family emergency preparedness plan, essentially unchanged from 2003.

Based on these findings, NCDP makes the following recommendations:

- Congress and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services should dramatically increase the level of funding for public health systems and hospital preparedness
- The Department of Homeland Security, in cooperation with local offices of emergency management, should specifically detail the public's role in emergency preparedness and response
- When possible and feasible, communications about threats and emergencies should come from trusted local authorities
- Congress should appropriate funds to support the expansion of community-based public preparedness programs
- The color-coded alert system should be accompanied by specific instructions for the public at each threat level

The 2004 NCDP/CHF Marist Survey was conducted from July 19 through July 26, prior to the national elevation of threat levels in August. Adults eighteen years and older throughout the continental United States were interviewed by telephone on a wide range of issues including their concern about potential new acts of terrorism in the United States, the government's ability to protect citizens, and the health system's capacity to respond. Results are statistically significant within plus/minus three percentage points. Further details on methodology for this survey, and those done in August 2003 and August 2002, can be found in the notes section.

KEY FINDINGS

I. CONCERN ABOUT ANOTHER TERRORIST ATTACK

- **Three years after September 11, three-fourths (76%) of Americans are concerned that another attack will occur in the United States. This is the same level of concern found in the NCDP/CHF Marist survey of August 2003.**
- **Despite these high levels of concern, only 39% believe their community has an adequate emergency response plan.**
- **Concerns about another possible attack are highest in the east at 81%. Concern is lowest, but still quite high in the west (71%), where no terrorist attacks have occurred. This finding is consistent with that of the August 2003 survey. These findings strongly suggest that terrorism has no “psychological ground zero.” Not having experienced a terrorist attack in the area in which one lives does not seem to mitigate the pervasive sense in the U.S. of not being safe from an act of terrorism.**
- **Beyond minimal regional variations, we found differences in concern between rural and urban communities to be slight. In rural areas, 80% described themselves as concerned about another attack on the homeland compared with 75% in urban areas. Notably, urban areas have been the focus of most identified terror targets.**

II. A CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

- **Confidence in the federal government to protect the homeland from terrorism has steadily declined since 2002. Barely half of Americans (53%) are confident in the ability of government to protect the area in which they live from a terrorist attack. This is down from 2002 when 58% expressed confidence, and far below the 62% level of confidence in 2003.**
- **With respect to regional variations, confidence in government to protect the area where one lives is lowest in the east at 43%. Confidence in government to protect is virtually identical in urban and rural communities, at 46% for large cities and 47% in rural areas.**

CHART 1

Percent of Americans concerned about another terror attack

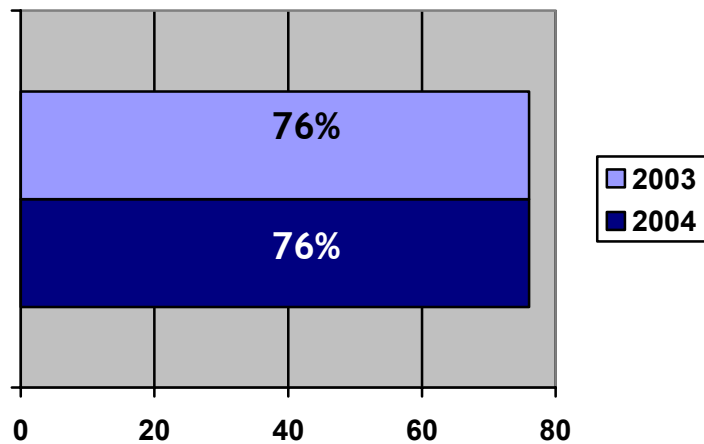
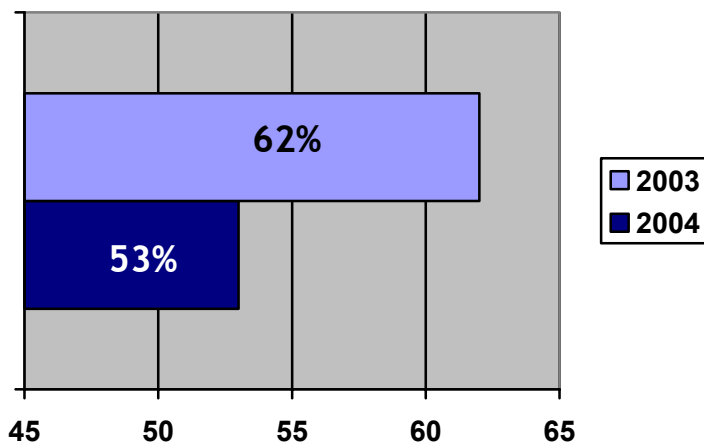


CHART 2

Percent of Americans that trust that the government will protect the area in which they live



- When asked about specific threats, 52% of Americans feel confident the government can protect nuclear power facilities, down from 57% in 2002 and unchanged from 2003. Only 40% of Americans feel confident that government can protect them from a “dirty bomb” -an explosive device that releases radiation. This is down from 57% in 2002 and 49% in 2003.
- There has been an increase in confidence to 61%, up from 54% in 2002 and 59% in 2003, for airport security, where new procedures to protect against terrorism are most visible. However, only 43% of Americans feel that other forms of public transportation such as trains and buses are protected. This

figure decreases even more when regional and community factors are taken into consideration. Just one third (33%) in the east and 34% in big cities feel confident that their mass transit systems are protected from terrorism.

- The primary means by which the government communicates the degree of terror threat is the color coded alert system managed by the Department of Homeland Security. **Only half (50%) of Americans are confident in the color coded system, with only 7% saying they are “very confident” in the alerts.** This is a serious problem as communicating risk is a major element in the government’s role to keep public fears in perspective and prepare individuals and families. Effective risk communication consists of what government representatives say, who specifically is communicating the risk, what actions are taken in response to potential threats, and how these actions correspond to what was communicated. Integrating an understanding of the potential psychological impact of communicating a terrorist threat to the public, and using the appropriate level of language complexity are essential to effective public preparedness. Appropriate risk communication can promote resilience in the face of another terror attack -and failing to communicate effectively can lead to greater confusion and anxiety.
- **When asked whom people trust within the federal government for accurate and reliable information about what to do in the event of a terrorist attack, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at 82%, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) at 78%, and the U.S. Surgeon General at 75%, received the highest response. These results are similar to those in 2003.**
- However, when asked whether people have confidence in the *readiness* of the health care system to respond to a biological, chemical, or nuclear attack, the results are different. **Only 39% of Americans are confident in the ability of the health care system to respond to an act of terrorism, a sharp and steady decline from a high of 53% in 2002 followed by 43% in 2003.** In retrospect, it is possible that issues around the still unresolved anthrax attacks and confusion about whether (and whom) to vaccinate against smallpox before there is any specific threat, have contributed to an erosion of confidence in the health care system’s response capability.

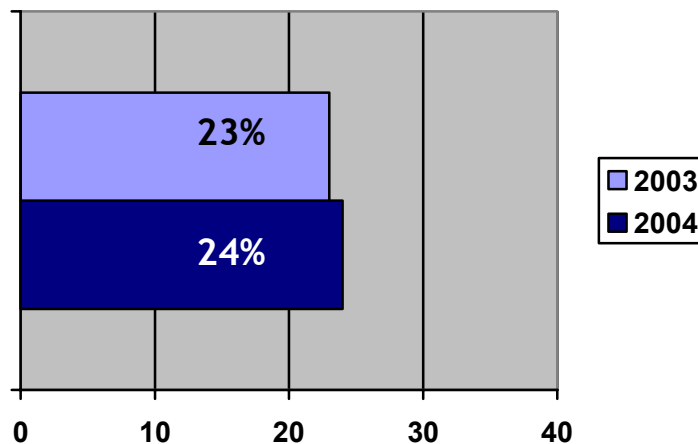
III. ARE AMERICANS PREPARED?

- The overwhelming majority of Americans are not taking the necessary steps to be prepared in the event of a terrorist attack. **Nearly two-thirds (63%) of Americans have no family emergency preparedness plan. Nearly one-fourth (24%) have a plan that meets the minimal criteria for preparedness - at least two days of food and water, a flashlight, a portable radio and**

batteries, emergency phone numbers, and a family meeting place. This is virtually unchanged from 2003.

CHART 3

Percent of Americans that have a family preparedness plan that includes the basic elements



- **In the event of an emergency that requires immediate evacuation, 59% of Americans will not evacuate immediately if directed.** This is an improvement over 2003 when 70% reported that they would not leave immediately, but nonetheless remains a source of concern for emergency evacuation planners.
- **The most prevalent reason for not leaving immediately is the need to know the whereabouts of children and other loved ones (47% compared with 54% in 2003).** Nonetheless, barely half (52%) of parents report that they are aware of an emergency or evacuation plan at their child's school. This reason is followed closely, however, by lack of confidence in the person ordering the evacuation (45%). One-third of Americans (33%) say they would not be able to leave because they lack transportation. Surprisingly, this issue is nearly as prevalent in rural communities (34%) as in big cities (30%). Nearly one-third (31%) report they would need help in order to leave immediately.
- **When asked what they have done or would be willing to do to support the war on terrorism, we find Americans are generally quite willing to take action and make personal sacrifices in their immediate communities. Three-fourths (74%) are willing to participate in an emergency preparedness meeting with 11% reporting they have already done so. Further, nearly two-thirds (63%) are willing to be a part of a neighborhood watch, with one-fifth (20%) having so participated. Nearly three-fourths (73%) are willing to discuss an emergency preparedness plan with their neighbors, although only 9% have done so.**

- However, outside their communities and when involving the federal government, public willingness to take action or sacrifice for the war on terrorism decreases. In only one-fourth (23%) of American households is someone willing to join the National Guard or Reserves; and only 43% of Americans are willing to pay an added \$100 in taxes per year to support the war on terrorism.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Congress and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services should dramatically increase the level of funding for public health systems and hospital preparedness.** Current levels of funding for hospital and public health emergency preparedness are alarmingly inadequate. NCDP urges Congress to authorize significant additional funding for hospital preparedness each year and the Department of Health and Human Services to immediately call for strict, scenario-based federal benchmarks to define what health and public health preparedness means on the local level. Communities are urged involve local leaders, first responders, community workers, business and religious leaders, school officials and other community figures in the development of model “Community-Based Preparedness Plans.” New funding is needed to prevent the cost of community preparedness from competing with other important aspects of the public health infrastructure.
- 2. The Department of Homeland Security, in cooperation with local offices of emergency management, should specifically detail the role of community and the public in emergency preparedness and response.** Often the true “first responders” are co-workers, families and neighbors. By being personally prepared, the public can assist a potentially overwhelmed health system, minimizing the strains that will surely be placed on local resources. At the community level, we urge enhanced emergency planning for schools, congregate facilities such as day care centers and nursing homes, and other similar agencies. The development of an accepted definition of disaster preparedness as it applies to communities, with benchmarks and mechanisms for calculating the costs, will facilitate preparations.
- 3. The scope and content of training initiatives to develop community responses and communication skills regarding terrorism, disasters, and other threats among public health workers needs to be expanded.** Protocols for the management of large scale disaster responses, including evacuation and quarantine plans, need to be developed. It is necessary to effectively communicate to families that basic disaster preparedness includes, at minimum, a supply of food and water, extra medications, evacuation strategies, prearranged rendezvous points, and designated contact persons.
- 4. When possible and feasible, communications about threats and emergencies should come from trusted local sources.** The NCDP surveys have shown that many communities have a higher level of confidence in local authorities (Police and Fire Departments) than in national agencies or leaders in preparing for and responding to a disaster situation. Risk communication

should be timely, clear, accurate, and readily comprehensible by people of diverse cultural and language backgrounds.

5. **Congress should appropriate funding to support the expansion of community-based public preparedness programs.** Programs sponsored by agencies such as the American Red Cross, FEMA, local faith-based organizations, community groups, and the DHS Office of Disaster Preparedness should be expanded with additional federal support. A special effort should be made to ensure that resources are distributed equitably across communities, both rural and urban. The cost of community-based preparedness should not detract from other aspects of the public health infrastructure that local governments must maintain.
6. **The color-coded alert system should be accompanied by specific instructions for the public at each threat level.** The NCDP/CHF Marist surveys indicate that people do not have confidence in this alert system as it is currently implemented, which suggests that relying on it as a primary means of communicating threat levels to the public is ineffective.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Survey details:

The July 2004 national survey was conducted from July 19th through 26th. In the national survey, 1,234 adults eighteen years of age or older within the continental United States were interviewed by telephone, of which 407 were parents with children age four through eighteen living in their household. There were 564 interviews with people employed by a company with 11 or more employees. Telephone numbers were selected based on a complete list of telephone exchanges from throughout the nation. The exchanges were selected to ensure that each region of the country was represented in proportion to its population. The results of the entire survey are statistically significant at +/-3%, +/- 5% for parents with children aged four through eighteen, and +/-4% for employees. Interviews were conducted in English or Spanish as necessary.

The August 2003 national survey was conducted from August 5th through 14th, and 18th through 20th, 2003. In the national survey, 1,373 adults eighteen years of age or older within the continental United States were interviewed by telephone, of which 484 were parents with children age four through eighteen living in their household. There were 663 interviews with people employed by a company with 11 or more employees. In the New York City survey, 1,317 adults 18 years of age or older were interviewed, of which 456 were parents with children age four through eighteen living in their household. There were 640 interviews with people employed by a company with 11 or more employees. Telephone numbers were selected based on a complete list of telephone exchanges (nationally or within New York City) and selected for representation in proportion to the population. The results of the entire survey are statistically significant at +/-3%, +/- 4.5% for parents with children aged four through eighteen, and +/-4% for employees. Interviews were conducted in English or Spanish as necessary.

The August 2002 survey was conducted from August 12th through 22nd, 2002. In the national survey, 1,215 adults eighteen years of age or older within the continental United States were interviewed, of which 363 were parents with children age four through eighteen living in their household. In the New York City survey, 1,313 adults 18 years of age or older were interviewed, of which 361 were parents with children age four through eighteen living in their household. Telephone numbers were selected based on a complete list of telephone exchanges (nationally or within New York City) and selected for representation in proportion to the population. The results of the entire survey are statistically significant at +/-3% and +/-5% for parents with children aged four through eighteen. Interviews were conducted in English or Spanish as necessary.

2. The following articles were consulted in preparing this White Paper
 - a. S Galea, J Ahern, H Resnick, D Kilpatrick, M Bucuvalas, J Gold, D Vlahov. Psychological sequelae of the September 11 terrorist attacks in New York City. 2002. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 346:982-987.
 - b. RC Silver, EA Holman, DN McIntosh, M Poulin, V Gil-Rivas. Nationwide longitudinal study of psychological responses to September 11. 2002. *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, 388:1235-1244.
 - c. GM Gray, DP Ropelk. Dealing with the dangers of fear: the role of risk communication. 2002. *Health Affairs*, 21:106-116.
 - d. ML Vanderford. Communication lessons learned in the Emergency Operations Center during CDC's anthrax response: a commentary. 2003. *Journal of Health Communications*, 8:11-12.
 - e. TA Glass, M Schoch-Spana. Bioterrorism and the people: how to vaccinate a city against panic. 2002. *Clinical Infectious Disease*, 34:217-223
 - f. RE Rudd, JP Comings, JN Hyde. Leave no one behind: improving health and risk communication through attention to literacy. 2003. *Journal of Health Communication*, 8:104-114.
 - g. M Heldring. Talking to the public about terrorism: promoting health and resilience. 2004. *Families, Systems & Health*, 22:67-71.

CONTACT INFORMATION

The **National Center for Disaster Preparedness (NCDP)** is an academically-based resource dedicated to the study, analysis and enhancement of the nation's ability to prepare for and respond to major disasters, including terrorism. The NCDP's particular areas of interest include readiness of the health and public health systems, health workforce and citizen readiness, disaster communications, national preparedness benchmarks and the needs of special populations. In addition, the NCDP is concerned about the integration of preparedness efforts and the existing public health infrastructure.

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The only accredited school of public health in New York City, and among the first in the nation, **Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health** provides instruction and research opportunities to more than 800 graduate students in pursuit of masters and doctoral degrees. Its students and more than 200 multi-disciplinary faculty engage in research and service in the city, nation, and around the world, concentrating on biostatistics, environmental health sciences, epidemiology, health policy and management, population and family health, and sociomedical sciences.

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The Children's Health Fund, founded in 1987, works to provide medical care to the nation's most medically underserved population -homeless and disadvantaged children. To date, The Children's Health Fund's national network of 16 pediatric programs has treated more than 300,000 children.

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2004 MARIST SURVEY DATA TABLES

Concern About More Terror Attacks

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: Are you very concerned, concerned, not very concerned, or not concerned at all about the possibility there will be more terror attacks in the United States?

USA Residents			
Concerned about more terror attacks in US			
Very Concerned	Concerned	Not too concerned	Not concerned at all
29%	47%	17%	6%

Confidence in Government to Protect Area Where You Live

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: Overall, are you very confident, confident, not too confident, or not confident at all in government to protect the area where you live from a terrorist attack?

USA Residents				
Government to protect the area where you live from terrorist attack				
Very confident	Confident	Not too confident	Not confident at all	Unsure
10%	43%	31%	14%	2%

Confidence in Color-Coded Alert System

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: Overall, are you very confident, confident, not too confident, or not confident in the color-coded alert system?

USA Residents				
In the color-coded alert system				
Very confident	Confident	Not too confident	Not confident at all	Unsure
7%	43%	24%	17%	7%

Confidence in Government to Protect Public Transportation

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: Overall, are you very confident, confident, not too confident, or not confident in the in the government to protect public transportation such as trains and buses from terrorist attacks?

USA Residents				
Government to protect public transportation from terrorist attacks				
Very confident	Confident	Not too confident	Not confident at all	Unsure
6%	37%	39%	16%	3%

Confidence in Local Police Department to Protect from Terror Attack

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: Overall, are you very confident, confident, not too confident, or not confident in your local Police Department to protect the area where you live from terrorist attack?

USA Residents				
Local police Department to protect area from a terrorist attack				
Very confident	Confident	Not too confident	Not confident at all	Unsure
13%	43%	29%	13%	2%

Confidence in Local Police Department to Respond to Terror Attacks

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: Overall, are you very confident, confident, not too confident, or not confident in your local Police Department to effectively respond to terrorist attacks?

USA Residents				
Local police Department to effectively respond to a terrorist attack				
Very confident	Confident	Not too confident	Not confident at all	Unsure
15%	51%	21%	9%	3%

Confidence in Local Fire Department to Respond to Terror Attacks

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: Overall, are you very confident, confident, not too confident, or not confident in your local Fire Department to effectively respond to terrorist attacks?

USA Residents				
Local fire Department to effectively respond to a terrorist attack				
Very confident	Confident	Not too confident	Not confident at all	Unsure
22%	55%	14%	7%	2%

Confidence in Health Care System to Respond

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: In general, how confident are you that the health care system is ready to respond effectively to a biological, chemical, or nuclear attack: very confident, confident, not too confident, or not confident at all?

USA Residents				
Health care system ready to respond to a biological-chemical attack				
Very confident	Confident	Not too confident	Not confident at all	Unsure
7%	32%	42%	16%	2%

Trust for Accurate and Reliable Information: The CDC

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: Please tell me if you completely trust, somewhat trust, somewhat distrust, or completely distrust each of the following in the event of a terror attack: The CDC, that is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

USA Residents				
Trust for Accurate and Reliable Information: The CDC				
Completely trust	Somewhat trust	Somewhat distrust	Completely distrust	Unsure
33%	49%	9%	4%	4%

Trust for Accurate and Reliable Information: The NIH

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: Please tell me if you completely trust, somewhat trust, somewhat distrust, or completely distrust each of the following to give you accurate and reliable information about what is happening and what to do in the event of a terror attack: The NIH, that is the National Institutes of Health

USA Residents				
Trust NIH, National Institutes of Health				
Completely trust	Somewhat trust	Somewhat distrust	Completely distrust	Unsure
22%	56%	10%	4%	8%

Trust for Accurate and Reliable Information: The U.S. Surgeon General

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: Please tell me if you completely trust, somewhat trust, somewhat distrust, or completely distrust each of the following to give you accurate and reliable information about what is happening and what to do in the event of a terror attack: The U.S. Surgeon General

USA Residents				
The US Surgeon General				
Completely trust	Somewhat trust	Somewhat distrust	Completely distrust	Unsure
24%	51%	11%	8%	6%

Trust for Accurate and Reliable Information: A Medical Doctor

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: Please tell me if you completely trust, somewhat trust, somewhat distrust, or completely distrust each of the following to give you accurate and reliable information about what is happening and what to do in the event of a terror attack: A medical doctor who is an expert on bioterrorism

USA Residents				
A medical doctor who is an expert in bioterrorism				
Completely trust	Somewhat trust	Somewhat distrust	Completely distrust	Unsure
37%	51%	6%	2%	5%

Family Emergency Preparedness Plan

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: Do you have a family emergency preparedness plan that all family members know about?

USA Residents	
Does family have emergency preparedness plan	
Yes	No-Unsure
37%	63%

Family Emergency Preparedness Plan: The Basics

Asked of those who have a plan, results include all residents

Question Wording: Does your family emergency preparedness plan include all, some, or none of the following: at least two days of food and water, a flashlight, a portable radio and spare batteries, emergency phone numbers, and a meeting place for family members in case of evacuation?

USA Residents			
Does family emergency preparedness plan include the basic items			
All	Some	None	No emergency plan
24%	12%	1%	63%

Evacuation

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: In the event of a terror attack, if you were ordered to evacuate your home or office and go to a distant location would you leave immediately, wait until concerns about children or loved ones were addressed, or would you not leave?

USA Residents		
If ordered to evacuate, would you leave		
Leave immediately	Wait until concerns were address	Not leave
41%	47%	12%

Reason Would Not Evacuate Immediately: Unable to Leave Without Help

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: If you were ordered to evacuate, thinking about your own circumstances, would any of the following keep you from leaving immediately: Not leave because you are unable to leave without help.

USA Residents	
Not leave because you are unable to leave without help	
Yes	No-Unsure
31%	69%

Reason Would Not Evacuate Immediately: Lack of Confidence in Who Is Ordering You to Leave

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: If you were ordered to evacuate, thinking about your own circumstances, would any of the following keep you from leaving immediately: Not leave because of your lack of confidence in who is ordering you to leave.

USA Residents	
Not leave because of lack of confidence in who is ordering you to leave	
Yes	No-Unsure
45%	55%

Reason Would Not Evacuate Immediately: Do Not Have Transportation

Asked of all residents

Question Wording: If you were ordered to evacuate, thinking about your own circumstances, would any of the following keep you from leaving immediately: Not leave because you do not have transportation.

USA Residents	
Not leave because you do not have transportation	
Yes	No-Unsure
33%	67%

Aware of an Emergency Plan at Work

Asked of residents employed by companies with eleven or more employees

Question Wording: Are you aware of an emergency or evacuation plan at your workplace?

USA Residents	
Aware of emergency-evacuation plan at work	
Yes	No-Unsure
69%	31%

Familiar with Emergency Plan at Work

Asked of those who were aware of a plan, results include all employees

Question Wording: Are you very familiar, familiar, not very familiar, or not familiar at all with the emergency or evacuation plan at your workplace?

USA Residents				
How familiar with emergency-evacuation plan at work				
Very familiar	Familiar	Not very familiar	Not familiar at all	Not aware of any plan
47%	19%	3%	0%	31%

Aware of an Emergency Plan at Child(ren)'s School

Asked of parents

Question Wording: Are you aware of an emergency or evacuation plan at your child(ren)'s school?

USA Residents	
Aware of emergency-evacuation plan at school	
Yes	No-Unsure
52%	48%

Federal Money for Community to Prepare for Terrorism

Asked of residents

Question Wording: Do you feel the federal government has given your community more than its fair share of money to prepare for future acts of terror, less than its fair share, or has your community received its fair share of money to prepare for future acts of terror?

USA Residents			
Federal government had given fair share to your community to prepare for future acts of terror			
More	Less	Fair share	Unsure
4%	41%	32%	23%

Supporting the War on Terrorism: Participating in Emergency Preparedness Meeting

Asked of residents

Question Wording: In order to support the war on terrorism, have you or anyone in your household/ In order to support the war on terrorism would you: participate in an emergency preparedness meeting in your community?

USA Residents		
Participate in an emergency preparedness meeting		
Has	Is willing	Not willing
11%	74%	15%

Supporting the War on Terrorism: Taking First Aid Classes

Asked of residents

Question Wording: In order to support the war on terrorism, have you or anyone in your household/ In order to support the war on terrorism would you: take first aid classes?

USA Residents		
Take first aid classes		
Has	Is willing	Not willing
52%	37%	11%

Supporting the War on Terrorism: Being Part of a Neighborhood Watch

Asked of residents

Question Wording: In order to support the war on terrorism, have you or anyone in your household/ In order to support the war on terrorism would you: be part of a neighborhood watch?

USA Residents		
Be a part of a neighborhood watch		
Has	Is willing	Not willing
20%	63%	18%

Supporting the War on Terrorism: Decreasing Use of Gasoline or Fuel Oil

Asked of residents

Question Wording: In order to support the war on terrorism, have you or anyone in your household/ In order to support the war on terrorism would you: decrease use of gasoline or fuel oil?

USA Residents		
Decrease use of gasoline or oil		
Has	Is willing	Not willing
35%	44%	21%

Higher Taxes to Support the War on Terrorism

Asked of residents

Question Wording: In order to support the war on terrorism are you very willing, willing, not very willing, or not willing at all to pay an added \$100 in taxes per year to support the war on terrorism?

USA Residents				
Willingness to pay \$100 more in taxes for war on terrorism				
Very willing	Willing	Not very willing	Not willing at all	Unsure
12%	31%	22%	32%	3%