# Complex Model of Emergency Preparedness: Psychological, Attitudinal, and Cognitive Covariates

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Presentation at APHA Annual Meeting Washington DC, Nov. 7, 2007

## Acknowledgments

- National Center for Disaster Preparedness
  - Irwin Redlener, MD
  - Tasha Stehling-Ariza, MPH
  - Andrew Garrett, MD MPH
- The Children's Health Fund
  - Roy Grant
- Marist College Institute for Public Opinion
  - Kathleen Tobin-Flusser, MS
  - Barbara Carvalho, PhD

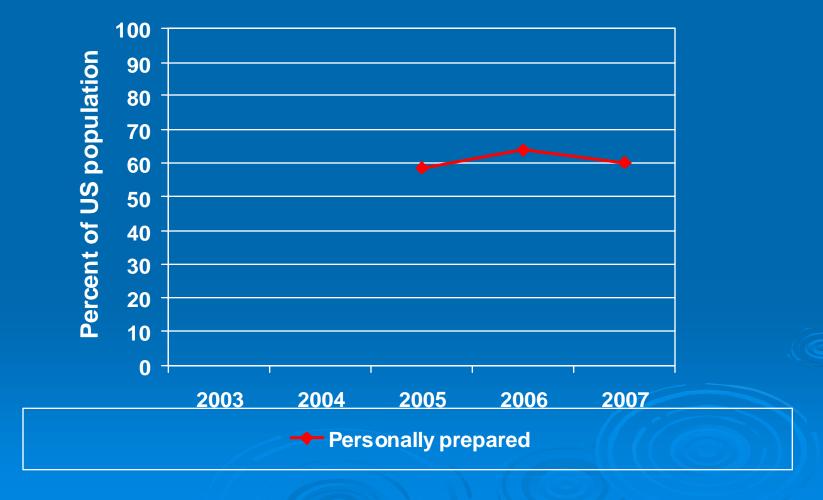
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## Tracking US Preparedness Behavior

- National RDD survey data, English + Spanish
- Collaboration of NCDP and The Children's Health Fund
- Conducted by Marist College Institute for Public Opinion
- Multiple waves
  - August 2002 (n=1,215)
  - August 2003 (n=1,373)
  - July 2004 (n=1,234)
  - July 2005 (n=1,315)
  - Oct 2005 (n=1,052)
  - August 2006 (n=1,207)
  - July 2007 (n=1,352)

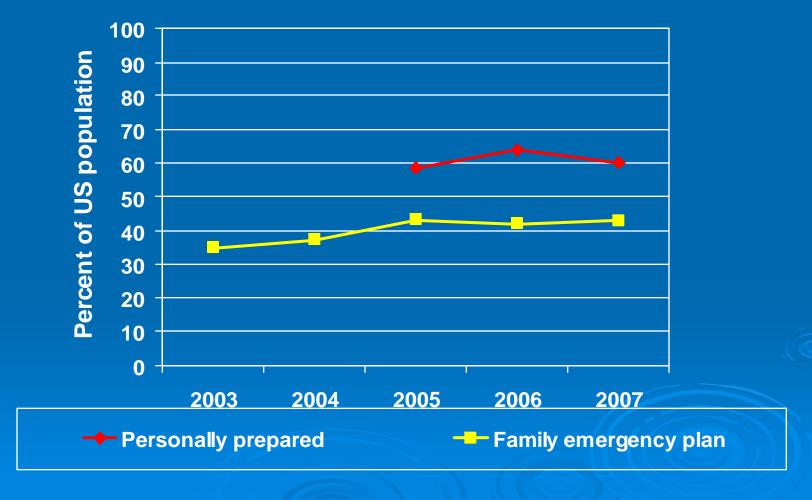
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Q: Do you personally feel prepared or very prepared for a major disaster with warning such as a hurricane, flood, or wildfire in your community?



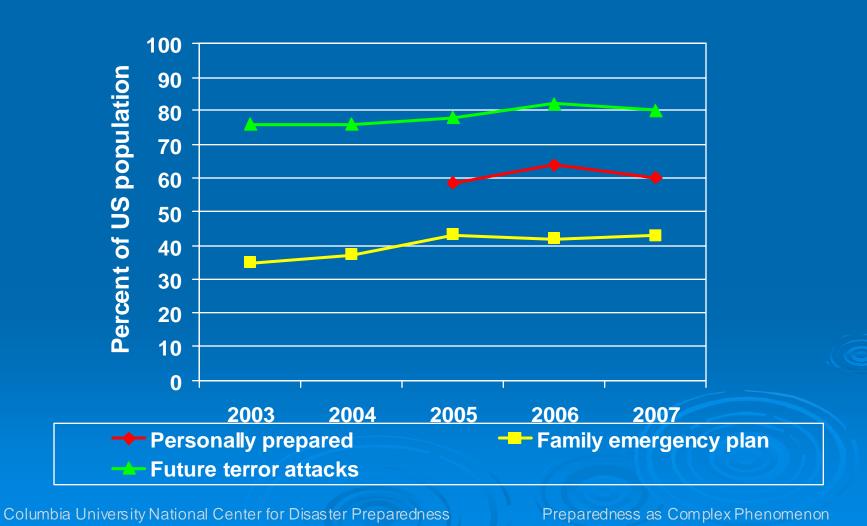
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Q: Do you have a family emergency preparedness plan that all family members know about?

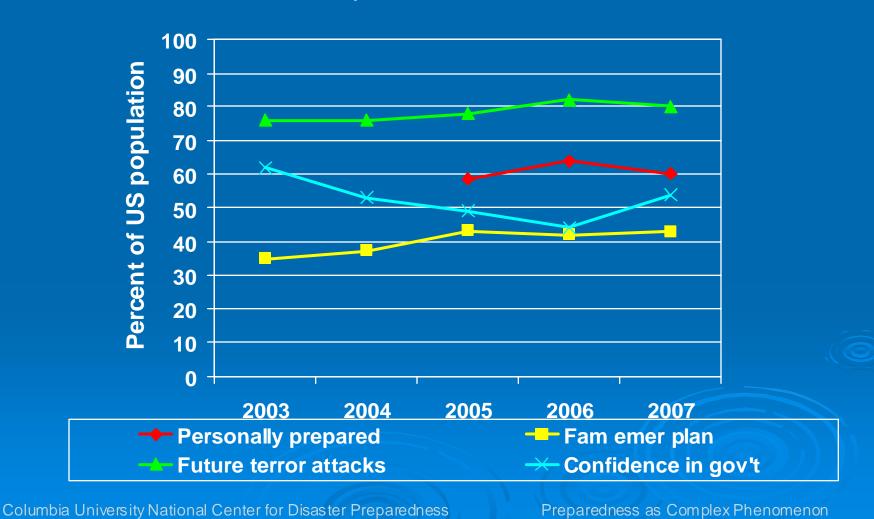


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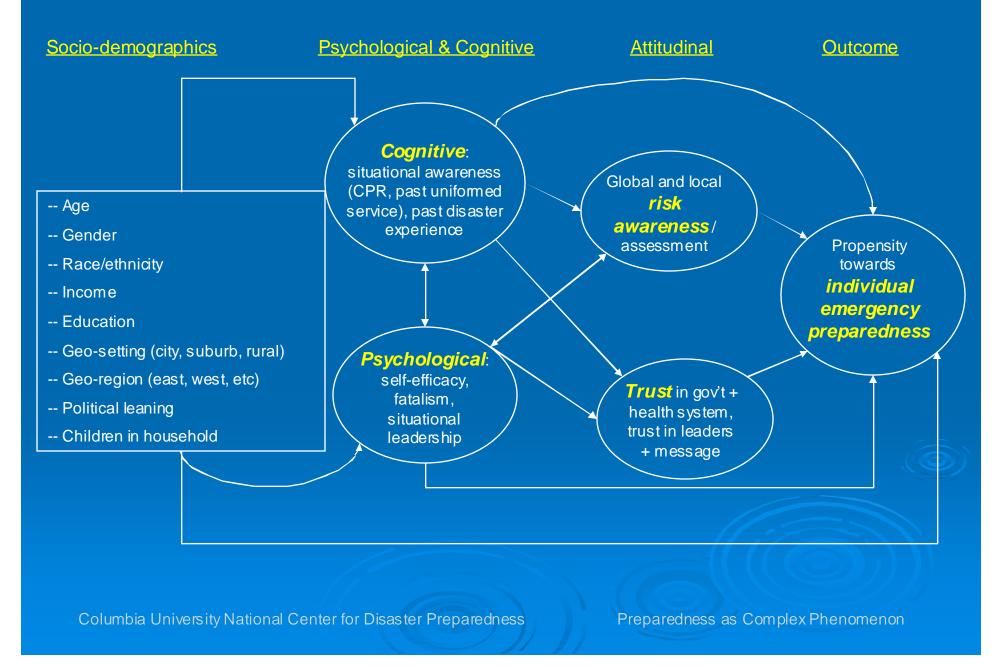
Q: Are you concerned or very concerned about the possibility there will be more terror attacks in the US?



Q: Are you confident or very confident in the government to protect the area where you live from a terrorist attack?



#### Psychosocial Model of Emergency Preparedness



## Measuring Preparedness

- > Salience
  - Based on Prochaska's "Stages of Change"
- > Instrumentality
  - Strategic / Tactical preparedness
- > Immediacy
  - "Just-in-time" preparedness

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## Salience: Stages of Change

In thinking about preparing yourself for a major disaster, which could include gathering surplus food, medicine, or other supplies, or developing a plan such as having emergency contacts and meeting points, which of the following <b>best</b> represents your preparedness for a major disaster	Stage	%
I am not planning to do anything about preparing	Pre-contemplation	42
I have not yet prepared, but I intend to in the next 6 mo.	Contemplation	17
I have not yet prepared, but I intend to in the next month	Preparation	6
I have just recently begun preparing	Action	9
I have been prepared for at least 6 months	Maintenance	24

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## Instrumentality: Strategic/Tactical Preparedness

Does your family emergency preparedness plan include all, some, or none of the following: at least 2 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	
All	31
Some	12
None / no plan	57

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## Immediacy: "Just-in-time" Preparedness

If you received warning of a major disaster, such as a hurricane, flood, or wildfire occurring in the next few days where you live, which of the following best describes your situation	%
Completely prepared, everything you need for an emergency in the home or to evacuate	11
Mostly prepared, have most of what you need but still need to get or organize a few things	34
Partly prepared, still have to get most items	26
Not really prepared, not sure what you need, haven't organized for a possible evacuation	27
Don't know / unsure	2

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# Dependent variable: Salience + Instrumentality + Immediacy

Salience (Prochaska stages)	0 = not planning to, intend to in 6 months
	1 = intend to next month, just began
	2 = been prepared for 6 months
Instrumentality (kit)	0 = none
	1 = some of the kit elements
	2 = all of the elements
Immediacy (JIT)	0 = not prepared
	1 = partially prepared
	2 = mostly or completely prepared

Not prepared (55%)

3 4

Somewhat prepared (25%)

5

Mostly / fully prepared (20%)

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#### Attitudinal variables

#### Risk perception

- Concern about terror attack in US
- Will personally experience disaster in next 5 years
- Rank risks of specific local disasters (0-10 scale): suicide bomb, major weather event, wildfire, industrial accident, earthquake, nuclear bomb

#### Confidence

- In government to handle disaster
- In health care system to handle disaster
- Local community has adequate plan for disaster events
- Estimated time-to-arrival of first response after catastrophe

#### Trust

 In officials to provide accurate and reliable information: CDC, FEMA, Mayor, Police Chief

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## Psychological, Cognitive/Contextual variables

#### Psychological

- Self-efficacy: can handle what comes my way, can deal with unexpected events
- Fatalism: not possible for average person to prepare
- Justice / desert: Luck is more important than preparation in order to survive a disastrous event
- Independence: Others turn to me to lead the way, or I turn to others for leadership or will wait for help to arrive
- Cognitive / Contextual
  - Trained in CPR / First Aid
  - Experience in uniformed service or first response
  - Prior disaster exposure



#### Logistic regression: Odds Ratio Predicting Being Fully/Mostly Prepared

Factor	Unadjusted OR	Adjusted OR
(Psych) Dependence: I will turn to others for leadership	0.44**	0.51*
(Psych) I am confident I can deal with unexpected events	4.48***	3.38**
(Psych) Luck more important than preparedness to survive disaster	0.44***	0.50***
(Psych) The average person can't prepare for a disaster	0.60***	0.92
(Att) I am confident in community to handle disasters	1.58**	1.70**
(Cog) Trained in CPR or First Aid	2.28***	1.49*
(Cog) Experience in first response or uniformed service	2.31***	2.12***
(Cog) Prior disaster experience or exposure	2.75***	1.57*
(Risk) I will experience major disaster in next 5 years	2.50***	2.07***
(Risk) Perceived risk of local terror attack	1.07**	1.03
(Risk) Perceived risk of local weather event	1.12***	1.00
(Risk) Perceived risk of local wildfire	1.09***	1.05
(Risk) Perceived risk of local industrial accident	1.06*	1.00
(Risk) Perceived risk of local earthquake	1.06**	1.00
(Risk) Perceived risk of nuclear bomb	1.06*	1.01
(Risk) Concerned about terror attack in US	1.58*	1.11

Notes: (1) Controlled for socio-demographic characteristics: gender, age, race/ethnicity\*, income, geographical setting, geographical region\*; (2) only significant variables displayed; (3) Pseudo R<sup>2</sup> of adjusted model is .1617; (4) significance levels are: \*p<.05, \*\*p<.01, \*\*\* p<.001

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## Predictors of full preparedness

- Psychological
  - Self-efficacy
  - Independence
  - Justice / desert (deservedness)
- Attitudinal
  - Belief in local community disaster capacity
- Cognitive
  - Past training or experience in CPR or uniformed service
  - Past disaster exposure or experience
- > Risk
  - Directly perceived proximal disaster risk

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#### Multinomial regression: Threshold test of Somewhat vs. Fully/Mostly Prepared

Factor	Somewhat (coefficients)	Fully (coefficients)
(Psych) Dependence: I will turn to others for leadership	-0.78**	-0.97**
(Psych) I am confident I can deal with unexpected events	0.38	1.35**
(Psych) Luck more important than preparedness to survive disaster	-0.18	-0.78***
(Psych) The average person can't prepare for a disaster	-0.33*	-0.23
(Att) I am confident in community to handle disasters	0.50**	0.75***
(Cog) Trained in CPR or First Aid	0.62***	0.63**
(Cog) Experience in first response or uniformed service	0.27	0.59**
(Cog) Prior disaster experience or exposure	0.63***	1.03***
(Risk) I will experience major disaster in next 5 years	0.33	0.86***
(Risk) Perceived risk of local terror attack	0.01	0.04
(Risk) Perceived risk of local weather event	0.02	0.01
(Risk) Perceived risk of local wildfire	0.004	0.05
(Risk) Perceived risk of local industrial accident	-0.04	-0.01
(Risk) Perceived risk of local earthquake	0.03	0.01
(Risk) Perceived risk of nuclear bomb	0.03	0.06
(Risk) Concerned about terror attack in US	0.03	0.12

Notes: (1) Controlled for socio-demographic characteristics: gender, age, race/ethnicity\*, income, geographical setting, geographical region\*; (2) only significant variables displayed; (3) significance levels are: \*p<.05, \*\*p<.01, \*\*\*p<.001; (4) both columns are compared to NOT PREPARED

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## Threshold effects

	Factors sufficient for association with partial preparedness	Factors sufficient for association with complete preparedness
Psychological	Independence Fatalism	<ul><li> Independence</li><li> Self-efficacy</li><li> Justice / desert</li></ul>
Attitudinal	Belief in local capacity	Belief in local capacity
Cognitive	Trained in CPR Prior disaster history	Trained in CPR Prior disaster history Uniformed service
Risk		Personal proximal disaster risk

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