

The background of the cover features a faded, grayscale image of the Wisconsin State Capitol building, showing its prominent dome and classical architectural details. At the top of the page, there is a decorative graphic consisting of several wavy, horizontal stripes in red and white, resembling the top portion of the American flag.

Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance

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# *Emergency Preparedness in Wisconsin Households*

## *Survey Responses*

*December 2009*



This and other publications

are available at:

[www.oja.wi.gov](http://www.oja.wi.gov)

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## OVERVIEW

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Improving the preparedness of citizens to care for themselves, their families, and their communities in a disaster is a key goal of state and national homeland security strategies. The *ReadyWisconsin* campaign launched in September 2008, is designed to educate and empower Wisconsin's residents to prepare for and respond to emergencies, including natural and technological disasters, cyber security and potential terrorist attacks. Funded by a grant provided by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, *ReadyWisconsin* is a joint initiative of Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Wisconsin Citizen Corps program. The initiative is intended to build upon the many efforts of local emergency management officials and organizations to increase preparedness in their communities.

In April Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Office of Justice Assistance commissioned a survey of Wisconsin residents conducted by the University of Wisconsin Survey Center. The basis of the survey was the Readiness Quotient (RQ) test, ten simple questions developed by the Council for Excellence in Government as part of a national effort to gauge public preparedness. The RQ questions were developed through a collaborative and rigorous validation process.

The survey results serve as a guide for *ReadyWisconsin* and other state and local campaigns to concentrate their efforts in order to realize the most benefit. In addition, since the survey took place before the efforts of *ReadyWisconsin* were fully underway, the results provide a baseline against which the future success of the initiative can be measured. Wisconsin Emergency Management aims to increase by 10% the number of households prepared for a disaster with a plan and an emergency kit by December 2010, as measured by the survey.

This means that nearly 600,000 more Wisconsin residents will be ready to protect themselves and their families in an emergency. At their most basic level, the survey results demonstrate the need for an active campaign to improve the level of citizen preparedness across the state. Its success will depend on the efforts of state and local officials, voluntary organizations, business, and citizens working together.

More information about *ReadyWisconsin*, Wisconsin Citizen Corps, and the RQ test can be found at the following web sites:

<http://readywisconsin.wi.gov>

<http://www.wevolunteer.wi.gov>

<http://whatsyourrq.org>

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## MAJOR FINDINGS

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Below are the major findings of the survey responses. These findings represent the aggregated data compiled from participants' responses to ten survey questions regarding emergency preparedness in Wisconsin. Although the survey data were weighted appropriately for age and gender, it did not include respondents' race. Therefore caution should be used when interpreting race results due to the small number of responses.

- **Awareness** – Less than half of respondents had seen or heard an emergency preparedness message in the past year. Respondents who had been exposed to an emergency preparedness message were twice as likely to have taken emergency precautions than respondents who had not.
- **Media Sources** – The majority of respondents who had prepared emergency home kits identified more than one media source as where they had seen or heard an emergency message. Television was cited most often as the source for message exposure.
- **Preparedness** – Only one-fifth of respondents had taken steps to prepare for an emergency, such as making a kit of emergency supplies, making a plan to communicate with family members, or conducting a home emergency drill.
- **Participation** – Roughly one-third of respondents had participated in first aid training.
- **Volunteering** – Respondents who had prepared a home emergency kit and had made a family plan to communicate during an emergency were three times as likely to have volunteered in their community during an emergency.
- **Region** – Exposure to preparedness messages was most prevalent in the east central and northeast regions of the state and least prevalent in the northwest region. However, residents of the northwest region were the most likely to have taken emergency precautions.
- **Age** – Younger respondents were more likely to have taken first aid courses, volunteered for a major emergency, established a meeting place, made a plan for communication, and conducted a home emergency drill.
- **Geography** – Suburban dwellers were less likely than their urban or rural counterparts to have taken steps such as a home disaster kit, a communication plan, or an established meeting place.
- **Household Income** – Respondents with a household income of over \$80,000 were generally least likely to be prepared for an emergency, but were most likely to have taken first aid training.
- **Education** – Respondents who never attended college were generally least exposed to preparedness messages, taken the fewest steps to prepare for an emergency, and least likely to participate in emergency volunteer activities.

## EMERGENCY AWARENESS

Federal, state, and local government agencies as well as private sector organizations regularly deploy emergency preparedness messages. The goal of these messages is to educate the public about the importance of personal and family preparedness, and to encourage citizens to take steps to protect themselves and their families during an emergency.

Awareness messages come in a variety of forms and are released by an assortment of media outlets. This includes print, radio, television, and the internet, as well as several other less common sources.

According to survey responses, a majority of Wisconsin residents have not been exposed to emergency awareness messages recently. Nearly 60% indicated that they had not seen nor heard a message encouraging them to take steps toward emergency preparedness in the last 30 days; only 41% indicated that they had.

With respect to gender, a higher percentage of women had been exposed to an emergency message than men (44% and 37%, respectively). Nearly two-thirds of the men surveyed indicated that they had not seen nor heard a message in the past 30 days.

Respondents between the ages of 45 and 59 were the most likely age group to have been exposed to an emergency message (43%). Those least likely to have been exposed were those in the youngest age group, 18–29 year olds. Nearly three-quarters (71%) of these respondents had not seen nor heard an emergency message in the last 30 days.

Notable differences were found geographically, but not with respect to income or education. Respondents in urban areas were approximately

Figure 1: Exposed to Emergency Message

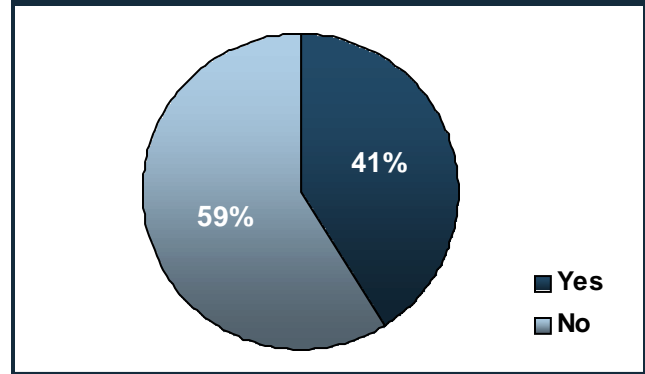


Figure 2: Message Exposure by Demographics

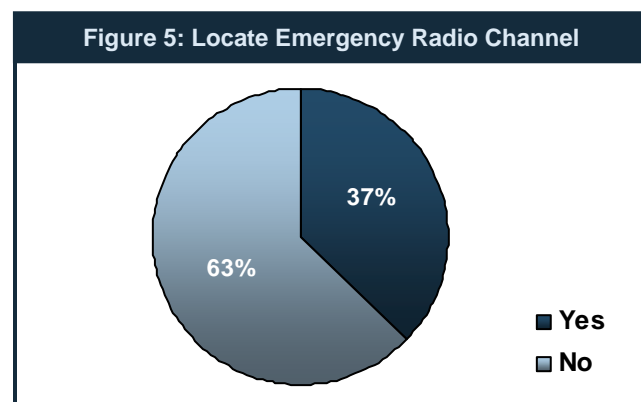
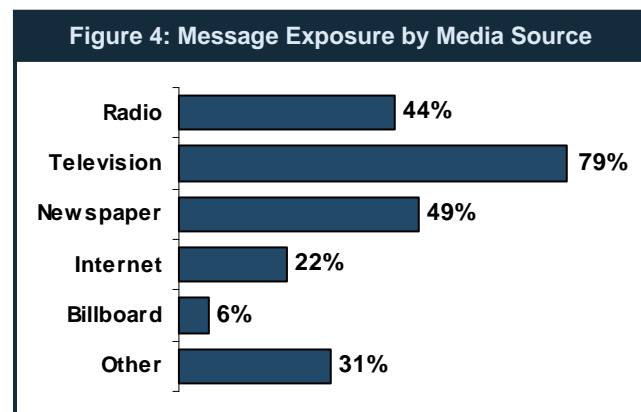
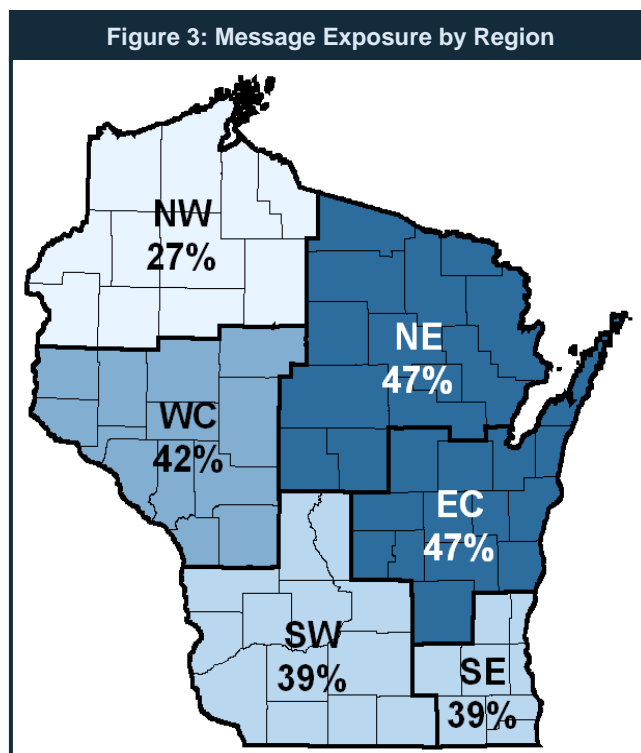
	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	37%	63%	250
Female	44%	56%	342
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	29%	71%	31
30-44	38%	62%	92
45-59	43%	57%	204
60+	42%	58%	265
<b>Race</b>			
White	42%	58%	548
Black	43%	57%	7
Native American	50%	50%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	43%	57%	7
Mixed	43%	57%	7
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	47%	53%	159
Suburban	38%	62%	232
Rural	41%	59%	201
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	40%	60%	223
\$40k - \$80k	40%	60%	187
> \$80k	45%	55%	115
<b>Education</b>			
No College	40%	60%	240
Some College	43%	57%	176
College Grad	43%	57%	173

10% more likely to have seen or heard an emergency message than those in suburban areas (47% and 38%, respectively). Yet respondents from all income and education categories were consistently exposed to emergency messages at about 40%.

As shown in Figure 3, exposure to emergency messages varied from region to region. Respondents from the northeast and east central regions were most exposed to emergency preparedness messages (47%), while respondents from the northwest region were least exposed (27%). Percentage rates for the southwest, southeast, and west central regions fell in between the two and were all quite similar (39%, 39%, and 42%, respectively).

The survey also collected information on media sources (Figure 4). Overall, most respondents were exposed to messages from multiple sources (69%). These messages were most often seen on TV (79%), followed by newspaper (49%), and radio (44%). They were least likely to be seen on billboards (6%).

In addition, the survey collected information on the ability of respondents to locate the emergency broadcast channel on the radio. As indicated in Figure 5, over 60% of respondents could not locate the emergency channel; only 37% said they could.



## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

According to survey responses, a majority of Wisconsin residents had not prepared a home disaster kit. Nearly 80% indicated that they had not prepared or resupplied a home disaster supply kit with emergency supplies like water, food and medicine in the past year; only 22% indicated that they had.

Overall, both men and women were relatively similar in their likelihood of preparing a home disaster kit. Twenty-four percent of men, and 20% of women, responded that they had prepared a kit.

Similar to gender, percentages did not differentiate much between the four age groups. The one exception is respondents between the ages of 18 and 29. Only 13% of these respondents had prepared a home disaster kit. Conversely, nearly 25% of respondents in the three other age groups had. Respondents in the 45-59 age group were most likely to have prepared a home disaster kit at 23%, followed closely by the 60+ age group (22%) and the 30-44 age group (21%). Additional demographic data is available on all survey questions in Appendix B.

Although all income levels had a relatively small percent are respondents who had prepared home disaster kits, those in the >\$80,00 group were by far the least likely. Only 16% of these respondents reported preparing or resupplying a home disaster kit. Respondents in the <\$40,000 group indicated they were the most prepared, but even they were still below 25%. The level of education appeared to return similar results for all three categories: no college, some college, and college graduate (20%, 22%, and 24%, respectively).

Like emergency awareness, percentage rates varied among the six regions for emergency pre-

Figure 6: Prepared Home Disaster Kit

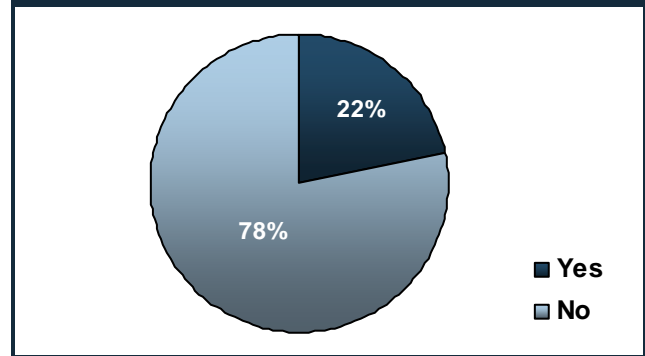


Figure 7: Prepared Home Disaster Kit

	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	24%	76%	251
Female	20%	80%	341
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	13%	87%	31
30-44	21%	80%	92
45-59	23%	77%	204
60+	22%	78%	265
<b>Race</b>			
White	21%	79%	548
Black	43%	57%	7
Native American	50%	50%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	29%	71%	7
Mixed	43%	57%	7
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	24%	76%	159
Suburban	18%	82%	232
Rural	24%	76%	201
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	24%	76%	224
\$40k - \$80k	21%	79%	187
> \$80k	16%	84%	115
<b>Education</b>			
No College	20%	80%	240
Some College	22%	78%	176
College Grad	24%	76%	173

paredness. Respondents from the northwest region were most prepared (30%), while respondents from the west central region were least prepared (18%). Percentage rates for the northeast, east central, southeast, and southwest fell in between in the two and were relatively similar (20%, 20%, 22%, and 23%, respectively).

Figure 9 provides a percentage breakdown of those who prepared home disaster kits to the media sources they were exposed to. Survey results indicated that those who prepared home disaster kits were most likely to have seen a message on a billboard (60%). The second most likely source was the Internet at 42%. Respondents were exposed to radio, television, newspaper, and other sources at nearly the same rate, between 31% and 35%.

Additionally, Figure 10 provides information on emergency preparedness as it relates to emergency awareness. According to the graph, there are dramatic percentage differences in emergency preparedness between those who were exposed to messages and those who were not. Of those who prepared home disaster kits, 30% were exposed to an emergency message while 16% were not. And this trend remains consistent throughout the responses. Those who indicated they were prepared for emergency situations were more likely to have heard an emergency preparedness message than not to have heard one.

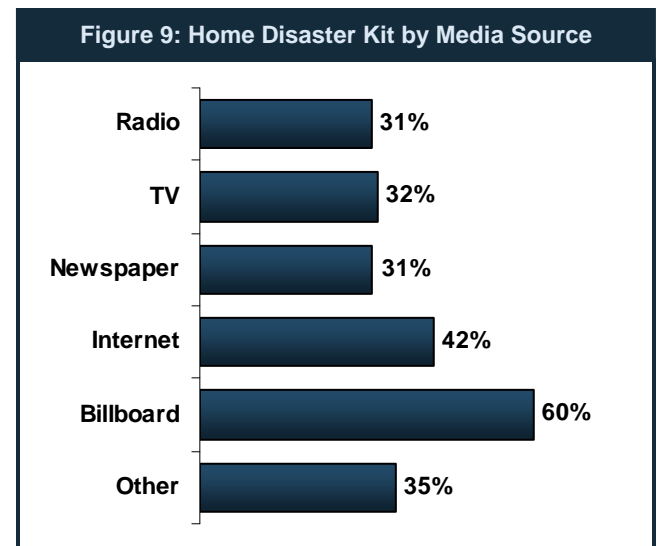
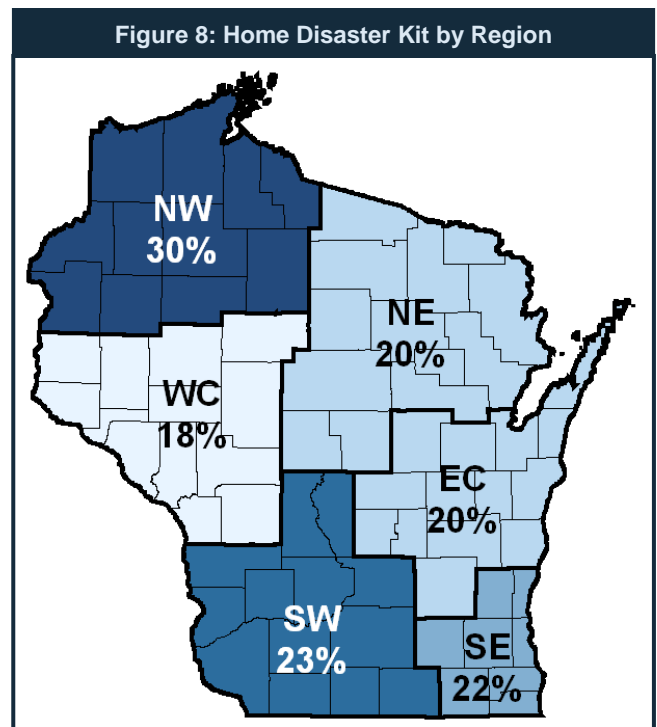
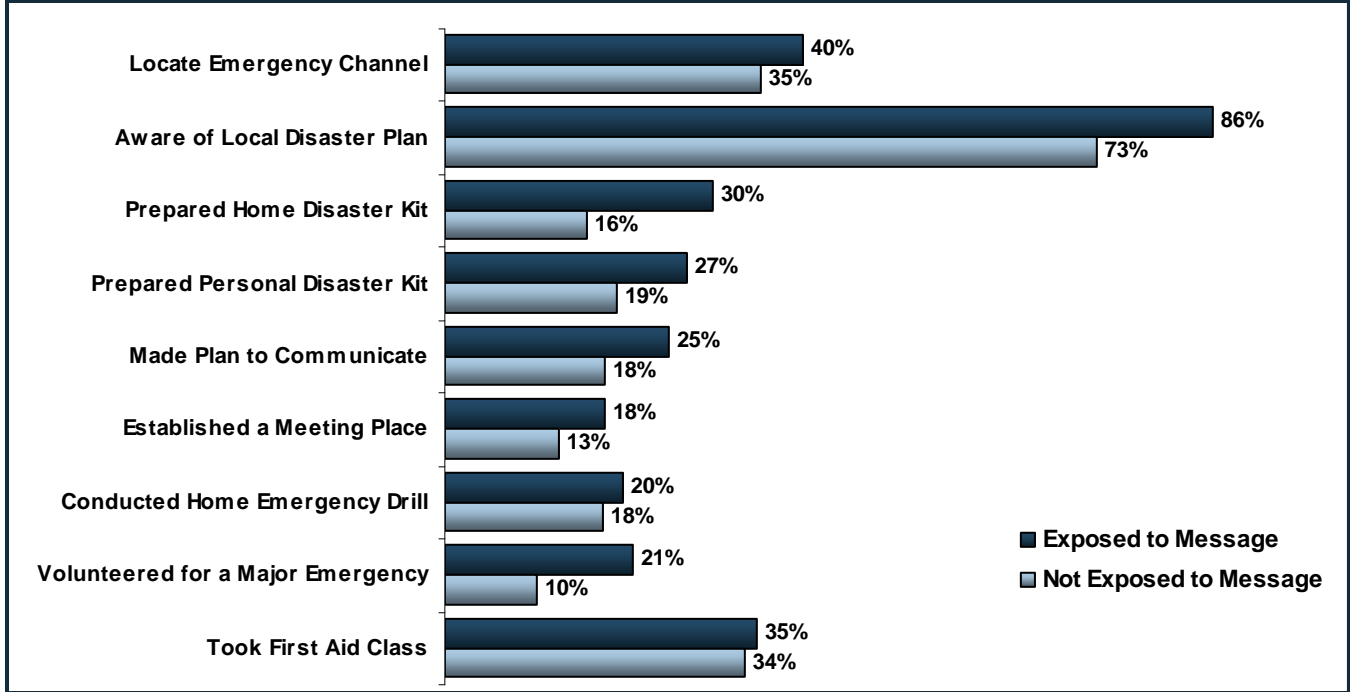


Figure 10: Emergency Preparedness Indicators and Message Exposure



## EMERGENCY PARTICIPATION

Emergency participation includes a variety of activities such as emergency and first aid training, as well as volunteering to support local emergency responders. According to survey responses, a majority of Wisconsin residents have not volunteered for an emergency. Eighty-five percent indicated that they had not volunteered to help prepared for or respond to a major emergency in the past year; only 15% indicated that they had.

Like emergency preparedness, the percentage of men and women who participated in emergency volunteer efforts was nearly identical (16% and 14%, respectively). Yet unlike emergency preparedness, respondents between the ages of 18 and 29 had the highest percentage of volunteering (23%), not the lowest. Approximately 15% of respondents in the other three age groups indicated they had participated in volunteer efforts at some point over the past year.

No notable differences were found by geography, income, or education with respect to participating in volunteer efforts. Regardless of where they lived, how much they made, or how long they went in school, approximately 15% of respondents indicated that they had volunteered in the past year.

As shown in Figure 13, volunteerism varied from region to region. Respondents from the southwest region indicated that they were most likely to have volunteered in the past year (18%), while respondents from the northwest region were least likely (9%). Sixteen percent of respondents from the east central region indicated they volunteered, followed by the west central region (15%) and the northeast and southeast regions (both 13%).

Figure 11: Volunteered for an Emergency

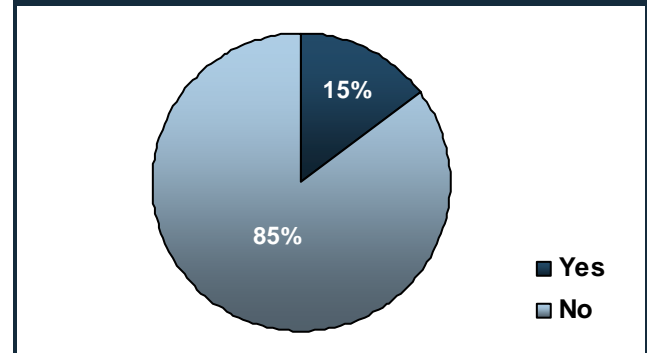
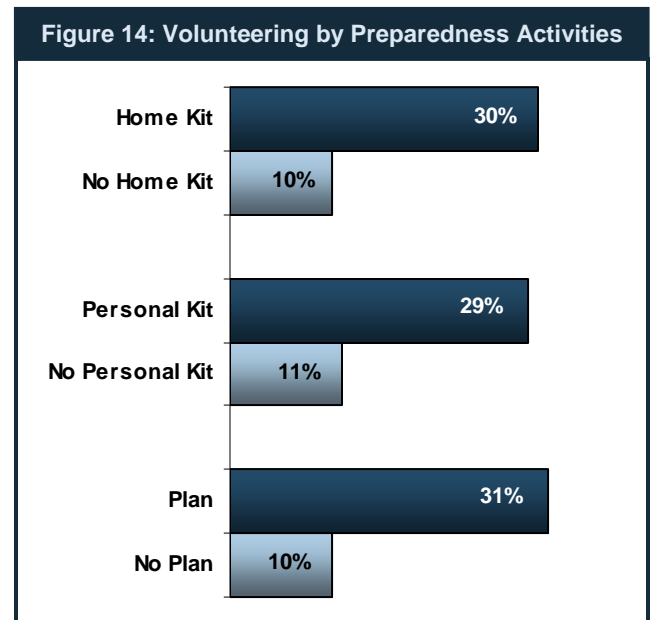
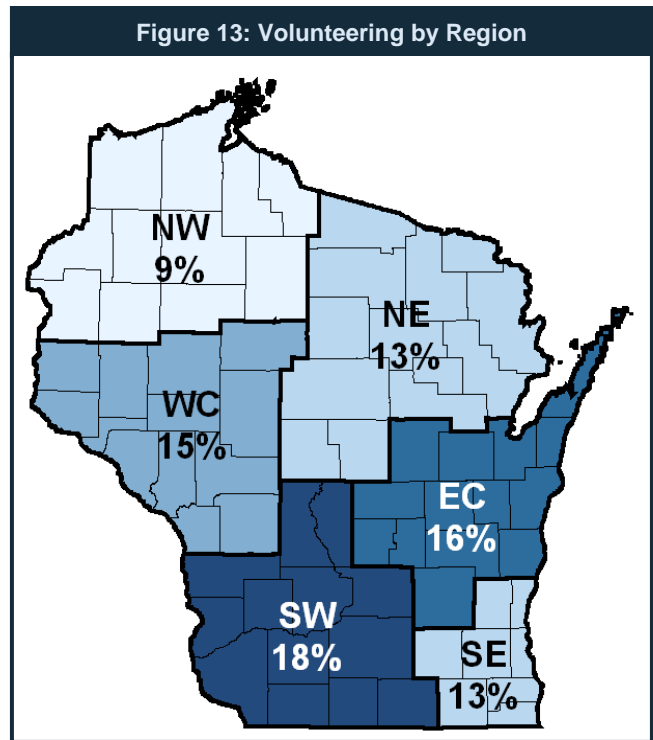


Figure 12: Volunteering by Demographics

	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>593</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	16%	84%	251
Female	14%	86%	342
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	23%	77%	31
30-44	16%	84%	92
45-59	14%	86%	204
60+	14%	86%	266
<b>Race</b>			
White	14%	86%	549
Black	43%	57%	7
Native American	33%	67%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	29%	71%	7
Mixed	0%	100%	7
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	15%	85%	1559
Suburban	14%	86%	232
Rural	16%	84%	202
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	14%	86%	224
\$40k - \$80k	15%	85%	187
> \$80k	17%	83%	115
<b>Education</b>			
No College	15%	85%	241
Some College	15%	85%	176
College Grad	15%	85%	173

Finally, Figure 14 provides information on volunteering as it relates to emergency preparedness. According to the graph, dramatic differences exist in volunteering with those who took emergency preparedness actions and those who did not. Of those who volunteered, approximately 30% took steps to prepare for an emergency while 10% did not. This trend remained consistent for all three of the emergency preparedness questions listed in the chart. Those who indicated they had volunteered in emergency situations were more likely to have prepared a disaster kit and made a plan to communicate than those who did not.



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## ABOUT THE STUDY

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Results for this survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of the University of Wisconsin Survey Center (UWSC) among a statewide sample of 593 adults, 18 years of age or older. Interviews were conducted between April 12, 2009 and June 18, 2009. During this time period, the UWSC made 12,404 phone calls to 2,258 telephone numbers of randomly chosen persons with working land-line telephones. The response rate for this survey was 38.8%, as defined by the American Association of Public Opinion Research Response Rate 3. The goal of this study was to interview randomly selected men and women in households throughout the state of Wisconsin to learn about their knowledge and preparation regarding emergency situations.

The UWSC obtained a random sample of land-line telephone numbers from Wisconsin Households from Survey Sampling Inc (SSI). The sample was then put through SSIs reverse look up to screen for non-household numbers (so they can be removed from calling) and to find listed addresses.

The total sample size delivered by SSI for the production of this project was 4,000 phone numbers, divided into replicates of 100. After non-working and non-household numbers were screened out a total of 2,579 telephone numbers were delivered to the UWSC.

Theoretically, results from this survey have a "margin of error" of a little over +/- 4% (4.024% to be exact). In other words, had every Wisconsin resident been asked these questions at the time the survey was conducted, there would only be a 1 in 20 chance that the answers would differ by more than the margin of error in either direction. There could be differences because of

changes in question wording, events occurring in the meantime, or any of the practical difficulties involved in taking a scientific survey. Results based on subgroups are subject to a larger "margin of error". The data have been weighted (weighted to reflect statewide gender by age groups).

# APPENDIX A

## Survey Questions

## **SURVEY QUESTIONS**

### **Question 1**

*In the past 30 days, have you seen or heard and messages that encourage people to take steps to be prepared for emergency situations in your community?*

### **Question 2**

*Do you know how to find the emergency broadcasting channel on the radio?*

### **Question 3**

*Does your local government have an emergency or disaster plan for your community?*

### **Question 4**

*In the last year, have you prepared or resupplied a disaster supply kit with emergency supplies like water, food and medicine that is kept in a designated place in your home?*

### **Question 5**

*In the last year, have you prepared or resupplied a small kit with emergency supplies that you keep at home, in your car or where you work to take with you if you had to leave quickly?*

### **Question 6**

*In the last year, have you made or updated a specific plan for how your family would communicate in an emergency situation if you were separated?*

### **Question 7**

*In the last year, have you established or updated a specific meeting place to reunite in the event you and your family cannot return home or are evacuated?*

### **Question 8**

*In the last year, have you practiced or drilled on what to do in an emergency at home?*

### **Question 9**

*In the last year, have you volunteered to help prepared for or respond to a major emergency?*

### **Question 10**

*Have you taken first aid training such as CPR in the past five years?*

# APPENDIX B

## Survey Responses

## QUESTION 1: Exposed to Emergency Message

	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	37%	63%	250
Female	44%	56%	342
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	29%	71%	31
30-44	38%	62%	92
45-59	43%	57%	204
60+	42%	58%	265
<b>Race</b>			
White	42%	58%	548
Black	43%	57%	7
Native American	50%	50%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	43%	57%	7
Mixed	43%	57%	7
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	47%	53%	159
Suburban	38%	62%	232
Rural	41%	59%	201
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	40%	60%	223
\$40k - \$80k	40%	60%	187
> \$80k	45%	55%	115
<b>Education</b>			
No College	40%	60%	240
Some College	43%	57%	176
College Grad	43%	57%	173

## QUESTION 2: Locate Emergency Channel

	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>593</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	43%	57%	251
Female	33%	67%	342
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	32%	68%	31
30-44	33%	67%	92
45-59	42%	58%	204
60+	36%	64%	266
<b>Race</b>			
White	37%	63%	549
Black	29%	71%	7
Native American	67%	33%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	57%	43%	7
Mixed	43%	57%	7
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	37%	63%	159
Suburban	38%	62%	232
Rural	38%	62%	202
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	36%	64%	224
\$40k - \$80k	38%	62%	187
> \$80k	33%	67%	115
<b>Education</b>			
No College	36%	64%	241
Some College	39%	61%	176
College Grad	38%	62%	173

### QUESTION 3: Aware of Local Disaster Plan

	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>542</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	75%	25%	234
Female	81%	19%	308
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	70%	30%	27
30-44	74%	26%	80
45-59	85%	15%	185
60+	76%	24%	250
<b>Race</b>			
White	79%	21%	502
Black	57%	43%	7
Native American	68%	33%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	100%	0%	5
Mixed	100%	0%	5
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	86%	14%	148
Suburban	79%	21%	204
Rural	72%	28%	190
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	72%	28%	207
\$40k - \$80k	79%	21%	168
> \$80k	87%	13%	105
<b>Education</b>			
No College	74%	26%	223
Some College	78%	22%	164
College Grad	86%	14%	152

## QUESTION 4: Prepared Home Disaster Kit

	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	24%	76%	251
Female	20%	80%	341
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	13%	87%	31
30-44	21%	80%	92
45-59	23%	77%	204
60+	22%	78%	265
<b>Race</b>			
White	21%	79%	548
Black	43%	57%	7
Native American	50%	50%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	29%	71%	7
Mixed	43%	57%	7
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	24%	76%	159
Suburban	18%	82%	232
Rural	24%	76%	201
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	24%	76%	224
\$40k - \$80k	21%	79%	187
> \$80k	16%	84%	115
<b>Education</b>			
No College	20%	80%	240
Some College	22%	78%	176
College Grad	24%	76%	173

## QUESTION 5: Prepared Personal Disaster Kit

	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>593</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	22%	78%	251
Female	23%	77%	342
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	26%	74%	31
30-44	28%	72%	92
45-59	23%	77%	204
60+	20%	80%	266
<b>Race</b>			
White	21%	79%	549
Black	57%	43%	7
Native American	50%	50%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	57%	43%	7
Mixed	43%	57%	7
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	23%	77%	159
Suburban	24%	76%	232
Rural	21%	79%	202
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	24%	76%	224
\$40k - \$80k	25%	75%	187
> \$80k	20%	80%	115
<b>Education</b>			
No College	20%	80%	241
Some College	26%	74%	176
College Grad	22%	78%	173

## QUESTION 6: Made Plan to Communicate

	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>593</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	20%	80%	251
Female	22%	78%	342
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	35%	65%	31
30-44	24%	76%	92
45-59	21%	79%	204
60+	18%	82%	266
<b>Race</b>			
White	20%	80%	549
Black	57%	43%	7
Native American	50%	50%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	43%	57%	7
Mixed	29%	71%	7
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	22%	78%	159
Suburban	18%	82%	232
Rural	23%	77%	202
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	22%	78%	224
\$40k - \$80k	21%	79%	187
> \$80k	18%	82%	115
<b>Education</b>			
No College	24%	76%	241
Some College	20%	80%	176
College Grad	18%	82%	173

## QUESTION 7: Established a Meeting Place

	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>586</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	13%	87%	250
Female	16%	84%	336
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	20%	80%	30
30-44	19%	81%	92
45-59	16%	84%	202
60+	12%	88%	262
<b>Race</b>			
White	14%	86%	542
Black	43%	57%	7
Native American	33%	67%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	43%	57%	7
Mixed	29%	71%	7
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	18%	82%	155
Suburban	12%	88%	230
Rural	16%	84%	201
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	17%	83%	218
\$40k - \$80k	14%	86%	186
> \$80k	10%	90%	115
<b>Education</b>			
No College	13%	87%	238
Some College	15%	85%	175
College Grad	18%	82%	170

## QUESTION 8: Conducted Home Emergency Drill

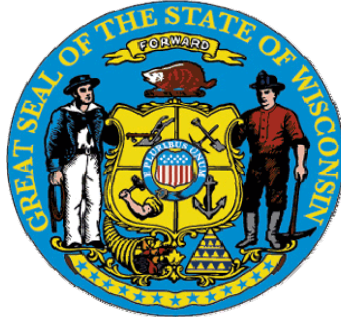
	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	16%	84%	251
Female	21%	79%	341
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	26%	74%	31
30-44	30%	70%	92
45-59	17%	83%	204
60+	15%	85%	265
<b>Race</b>			
White	19%	81%	548
Black	29%	71%	7
Native American	33%	67%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	0%	100%	7
Mixed	0%	100%	7
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	23%	77%	159
Suburban	18%	82%	232
Rural	17%	83%	201
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	20%	80%	224
\$40k - \$80k	18%	82%	187
> \$80k	19%	81%	115
<b>Education</b>			
No College	18%	82%	240
Some College	15%	85%	176
College Grad	24%	76%	173

## QUESTION 9: Volunteered for a Major Emergency

	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>593</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	16%	84%	251
Female	14%	86%	342
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	23%	77%	31
30-44	16%	84%	92
45-59	14%	86%	204
60+	14%	86%	266
<b>Race</b>			
White	14%	86%	549
Black	43%	57%	7
Native American	33%	67%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	29%	71%	7
Mixed	0%	100%	7
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	15%	85%	1559
Suburban	14%	86%	232
Rural	16%	84%	202
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	14%	86%	224
\$40k - \$80k	15%	85%	187
> \$80k	17%	83%	115
<b>Education</b>			
No College	15%	85%	241
Some College	15%	85%	176
College Grad	15%	85%	173

## QUESTION 10: Took First Aid Training

	Yes	No	N
<b>Overall</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>593</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	36%	64%	251
Female	33%	67%	342
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	58%	42%	31
30-44	50%	50%	92
45-59	41%	59%	204
60+	21%	79%	266
<b>Race</b>			
White	32%	68%	549
Black	86%	14%	7
Native American	67%	33%	6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	86%	14%	7
Mixed	57%	43%	7
<b>Geography</b>			
Urban	36%	64%	159
Suburban	38%	62%	232
Rural	27%	73%	202
<b>Income</b>			
< \$40k	26%	74%	224
\$40k - \$80k	38%	62%	187
> \$80k	44%	56%	115
<b>Education</b>			
No College	23%	77%	241
Some College	39%	61%	176
College Grad	45%	55%	173



This is a publication of the  
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The logo for the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) features a stylized map of Wisconsin inside a circle, which is part of the letter 'O'. The letters 'JA' are in a large, bold, serif font. Below the logo is a horizontal line, and under the line, the words "OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE" are written in a smaller, all-caps, serif font.  
OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE