

Overview of Baseline Survey Results: Hurricane Katrina Community Advisory Group

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview of the study

- A telephone survey of 1043 adult (ages 18+) pre-hurricane residents of the counties (in Alabama and Mississippi) and parishes (in Louisiana) directly affected by Hurricane Katrina was carried out between January 19 and March 31, 2006.
- Every effort was made to make the sample representative of the pre-hurricane adult residents of the hurricane area. Multiple sampling frames were used to select the sample in an effort to find hard-to-reach people who were displaced from their pre-hurricane homes.
- The sample is referred to as the Hurricane Katrina Community Advisory Group because all members of the sample agreed to participate in a series of surveys over a period of several years in order to help us monitor the pace and impact of hurricane recovery efforts.
- These tracking surveys are being funded by the NIMH and The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation of HHS.

Overview of the report

The report presents overview results from the baseline survey. The topics covered include: evacuation preparation; post-evacuation stress; current practical problems of survivors; rating the helpers; residential mobility plans; negative emotional reactions; and positive reactions

Evacuation preparation

- Close to 90% of respondents heard about the hurricane more than one day before it hit and the majority at least three days before. Three-fourths of those in the New Orleans Metropolitan Area and nearly one-third in Alabama, Louisiana (exclusive of the New Orleans Area), and Mississippi evacuated prior to the hurricane.
- Evacuation was unrelated to demographic variables examined.
- Roughly equal numbers of New Orleans Metropolitan Area residents who did not evacuate reported that they did not do so because they did not want to go (35.9-42.2%) versus because they were unable to go (38.7-45.5%).
- Residents of the other hurricane areas who did not evacuate in advance, in comparison, were more than twice as likely to say they did not want to go (67.3%) as that they were unable to go (24.5%).
- By far the most common reason for not evacuating among people who did not evacuate of their own volition (62.0%) was that they didn't think the storm would be that bad. Among respondents who told us that they were unable to evacuate, the most common reason was lack of money (34.0%).

Post-evacuation stressful experiences

- More than one-third (43.6%) of people who evacuated stayed in more than one place and one-fourth (25.3%) in more than two places during the evacuation.

- All but a very small percentage of respondents reported experiencing at least one significant hurricane-related stressor, such as the death of a loved one, a major financial loss, extreme physical adversity, and extreme psychological adversity.
- The vast majority (84.6%) of respondents experienced a significant financial, income, or housing loss. More than one-third of respondents (36.3%) experienced extreme physical adversity (e.g., sleeping on the floor, lack of food) and nearly one-fourth (22.8%) extreme psychological adversity (e.g., having to use a toilet in a not private area, threats of physical violence).
- Over one-third of respondents (40.6%) reported that they experienced five or more significant hurricane-related stressors. Although all these stressors were more commonly reported by socially disadvantaged people (e.g., poor, minorities, low education), they were also common even among the most socially advantaged.

Current practical problems and proposed solutions

- Respondents were asked whether their life as a whole was currently better, worse, or about the same as before the hurricane. Surprisingly, only about one-fourth (25.5%) said worse, while the majority (60.4%) said about the same and 13.5% said better.
- Respondents were asked their three most serious current practical hurricane-related problems. Financial problems led the list (61.3%) followed by housing problems (49.5%), services (40.9%), employment problems (37.3%), and insurance problems (34.1%).
- Four broad classes of actions were repeatedly suggested by respondents as the things they wanted the government to do to be more helpful: improve processes for interacting with the public (43.5%), provide more individual financial assistance (43.5%), make preparations to prevent future recurrences of the New Orleans flood and disorganized evacuation (29.0%), and speed up infrastructure reconstruction efforts (26.2%).

Rating the helper agencies and organizations

- Using an excellent-to-poor rating scale, the highest helpfulness ratings were given to the National Guard and Armed Forces (rated excellent by 32.0% of respondents) and the American Red Cross (31.9%).
- The entities with the lowest ratings were the insurance industry (3.6% excellent, 54.8% poor or very poor), FEMA (6.4% excellent, 47.0% poor or very poor), and the rest of the federal government (7.1% excellent, 37.1% poor or very poor).

Residential mobility plans

- Nearly 80% of people residing in a different county from their pre-hurricane residence planned to move to a different town in the near future.
- Nearly 25% of people residing in their pre-hurricane homes planned to move to a different town in the near future.
- Only one-third of pre-hurricane residents of New Orleans who lived elsewhere at the time of the interview either *definitely* or *probably* planned to return.

- Concern about the slow pace of infrastructure reconstruction was by far the most frequently mentioned consideration in the decision whether or not to return.

Post-traumatic stress reactions

- About 15% of survey respondents were estimated to have a serious mental illness at the time of interview and another 15% were estimated to have a less serious current mental illness. These are about twice as high as the prevalence estimates for this population in the years prior to the hurricane.
- Despite the higher prevalence of mental illness, suicidal ideation and suicide plans were not significantly more common in the post-Katrina survey than in surveys carried out in similar samples in the years prior to the hurricane.
- Analysis of survey results suggests that the absence of an increase in suicidality is linked to a pervasive optimism in the sample regarding the likelihood of being able to reconstruct their lives.

Post-traumatic personal growth

- The optimism noted in the last point is part of a larger pattern of resilience found throughout the sample. For example, 88.5% of respondents said that their experiences with the hurricane helped them develop a deeper sense of meaning or purpose in life; 83.8% said that the hurricane led them to realize that they had inner strengths that they did not previously know they had; 83.4% reported that they had a lot of faith in their own abilities to rebuild their lives.
- These aspects of what has been referred to in the literature as “post-traumatic personal growth” cut across the full range of social and demographic variables assessed in the survey.
- It is not clear, though, how stable these beliefs and feelings will be over time, especially if personal success in rebuilding lives does not keep pace with the high expectations of respondents. It is conceivable that the low rates of suicidal ideation, plans, and attempts found in the sample will become much higher if these positive beliefs and feelings erode.

Next steps

- We plan to publish a series of scientific reports based on more in-depth analysis of the results of this baseline survey
- We will soon be going back into the field with the first follow-up survey of the sample. The follow-up survey will track changes in the practical problems and emotional functioning of the sample since the baseline interview.

Overview

Hurricane Katrina was the deadliest US hurricane in seven decades and the most expensive natural disaster in US history. Over 500,000 people were evacuated. Nearly 90,000 square miles were declared a disaster area (roughly equal to the land mass of the United Kingdom) (U. S. House of Representatives 2006). More than 1,600 confirmed deaths occurred and over 1,000 others remain missing (Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals). The destruction caused by Katrina has lingered to this day, much longer than in previous hurricanes (Claritas 2006).

Extensive literature documents adverse mental health effects of natural disasters (Smith et al. 1990; Galea et al. 2002). Although these effects vary greatly, the effects of catastrophic disasters are consistently large (Gleser et al. 1981; Goenjian et al. 2001). For example, studies after Hurricane Andrew found that 25-50% of respondents reported disaster-related mental disorders (David et al. 1996; Norris et al. 1999). Based on these results, and given the extraordinary array of stressors that occurred in conjunction with Hurricane Katrina (e.g., bereavement, exposure to the dead and dying, personal threat to life, massive destruction) (Nandi et al. 2004; Norris et al. 2004), we would expect the mental health effects of Katrina to be at the upper end of the range of occurrence found after previous disasters.

Due to the wide geographic dispersion of the displaced population, comprehensive mental health assessment of Katrina survivors is nonexistent. The Louisiana Department of Public Health documented substantial psychopathology among the 50,000 Katrina survivors treated in evacuation centers (ECs) shortly after the hurricane (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2006b), but these individuals

represented fewer than 1% of survivors. Seven weeks after the hurricane, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) carried out a household needs assessment survey that found that half of adults still living in New Orleans had clinically significant psychological distress (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2006a). Unfortunately, the CDC did not assess the much larger number of pre-hurricane residents who no longer lived in New Orleans.

Two public opinion polls, one conducted jointly by Gallup, CNN, and USA Today in a sample of people who sought American Red Cross (ARC) assistance (Page 2005), and the other conducted by the New York Times in a sample from the ARC safe list (Dewan et al. 2006), asked several questions about mental health, but did not attempt to assess the clinical significance of reported symptoms. A probability survey of families with children still residing in FEMA-sponsored trailers or hotel rooms in Louisiana as of mid-February, 2006 found that 44% of adult caregivers had clinically significant psychological distress (Abramson and Garfield 2006). As with the earlier CDC EC survey, however, the sampling frame represented less than 1% of pre-hurricane residents of the affected areas.

The above surveys were not designed to be comprehensive. More comprehensive data are needed, though, as a foundation for public health decision-making. The National Institute of Mental Health launched an ongoing tracking study for this purpose designed to assess the mental health consequences of the hurricane in the entire population of people affected by Hurricane Katrina. The first phase of the study aimed to enroll and carry out a baseline mental health needs assessment with a representative sample of 1000 adult (ages 18+) pre-hurricane residents of the FEMA-defined Hurricane Katrina impact

areas in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi (U. S. Department of Homeland Security 2005a; U. S. Department of Homeland Security 2005c; U. S. Department of Homeland Security 2005b).

Subsequent phases of the study will track this sample over time to monitor the pace and success of recovery efforts. The current report presents results of that baseline survey. It should be noted that the focus of the baseline survey was on adults. Subsequent phases of the study will monitor evolving needs in follow-up surveys as well as carry out assessments of the children living in Hurricane Katrina Community Advisory Group households.

Sample design

We decided to assemble the equivalent of what market researchers refer to as a “consumer panel” for purposes of monitoring the tracking. A consumer panel is a representative sample of people selected from the population of interest, in this case survivors of Hurricane Katrina, who agreed to participate in a series of ongoing tracking surveys for purposes of monitoring trends in the needs of the population and the success of recovery efforts. A total of 1043 people agreed to join this consumer panel and to participate in periodic surveys over a period of several years to help us monitor the pace of the hurricane recovery efforts.

The panel was named the Hurricane Katrina Community Advisory Group (CAG) to emphasize the fact that we considered the respondents advisors to us about the needs of the population and the success of recovery efforts. Details on the sample design are presented in Appendix I. It is important to point out here, though, that our intent was to make the sample as representative as possible of all people who resided in the areas

affected by the hurricane prior to the time of the hurricane. The survey data were weighted on a broad range of Census social and demographic variables in an effort to approximate this goal as much as possible.

The areas of pre-hurricane residence eligible for the survey included the counties in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi that were in the direct path of the hurricane and were defined by FEMA as eligible for direct hurricane assistance as well as the New Orleans Metropolitan Area. The New Orleans Metropolitan Area includes seven parishes. Only one of these seven (Orleans parish) is coextensive with the city of New Orleans. When we refer to the term “New Orleans Metropolitan Area” in this report, we typically mean all seven of these parishes, although in some cases we explicitly distinguish the City of New Orleans from the remainder of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area.

Measures

The focus of this initial report is on the baseline CAG survey, administered between January 19 and March 31, 2006 to all 1043 members of the CAG. A complete copy of the baseline survey questions is included in Appendix II. We focus on seven sections of the survey in the current report. First, we present data on the evacuation itself. Many citizens in the area affected by the hurricane did not heed official warnings about evacuation. To investigate this issue, we asked respondents to think back to the time when they first heard that the hurricane was coming and to recall their decision-making processes concerning evacuation.

The second section of the report concerns stressful experiences after the evacuation. We asked questions about the experiences of CAG members in an effort to paint a representative portrait of the kinds of stressors to which the typical hurricane

survivor was exposed. The mass media have focused attention on extreme cases, such as people who lived in shelters, but these represent only a small fraction of the more than four million adults who were affected by the hurricane. Much less is known about the more typical experiences of people in the entire population.

The third section of the report moves beyond traumatic stressors in the hurricane and its aftermath to focus on more conventional practical problems that survivors continue to experience as they try to rebuild their lives. In addition to acute traumatic life-threatening stressors, natural disasters produce chronic adverse circumstances that may have significant mental health consequences. We also asked about proposed solutions that the people of the region would like the government and relief agencies to implement. In the fourth section, information is reported on respondent ratings of the help they have received so far from a wide variety of helper agencies and organizations. Perceptions of helpfulness vary greatly across these different kinds of organizations.

In the fifth section we focus on residential mobility plans of hurricane survivors. As the data demonstrate, the great majority of displaced people who are living far from their pre-hurricane homes see their current living situation as temporary but express considerable uncertainty regarding where and when they will resettle permanently. More surprisingly, we find that a relatively high proportion of people who are living in their pre-hurricane homes are seriously considering the possibility of relocating to another area.

In the last two sections of the report, we focus on negative emotional reactions to the hurricane (the sixth section) and on common positive reactions (the seventh section). We discovered both that many people developed clinically significant mental illness in

the wake of the hurricane and that there is an extraordinary amount of internal strength – even among people with mental illness – that fosters optimism about the future and a common resolve to rebuild and get on with life.

We also present data on basic social and demographic characteristics of the sample, primarily to document that the sample is representative of the population based on comparisons with Census data. This information has been relegated to Appendix I, as it is likely to be of most interest to specialists in survey methodology. The data presented there document the representativeness of the sample relative to data from the US Bureau of the Census. Appendix II includes the text of the baseline survey. Appendix III contains all the tables on which the report is based, which are referred to in the body of the text.

In addition to the quantitative data from the baseline survey described in this report, a significant amount of qualitative data about individuals' experiences was collected in the form of digitally recorded oral histories that are posted on our website at: www.HurricaneKatrina.med.harvard.edu/oralhistories.php. These rich first-person narratives put flesh onto the bones of the numbers reported here. We encourage readers to visit the web site and listen to featured oral histories.

As an aid in selecting from among the hundreds of oral histories that are posted, we have flagged several as especially relevant to themes central to our quantitative analysis. More oral histories will continue to be posted as we follow up on the sample in future waves of survey tracking. Additional oral history information will be sought from respondents in follow-up surveys and will be posted, so that individuals' stories can be followed over time.

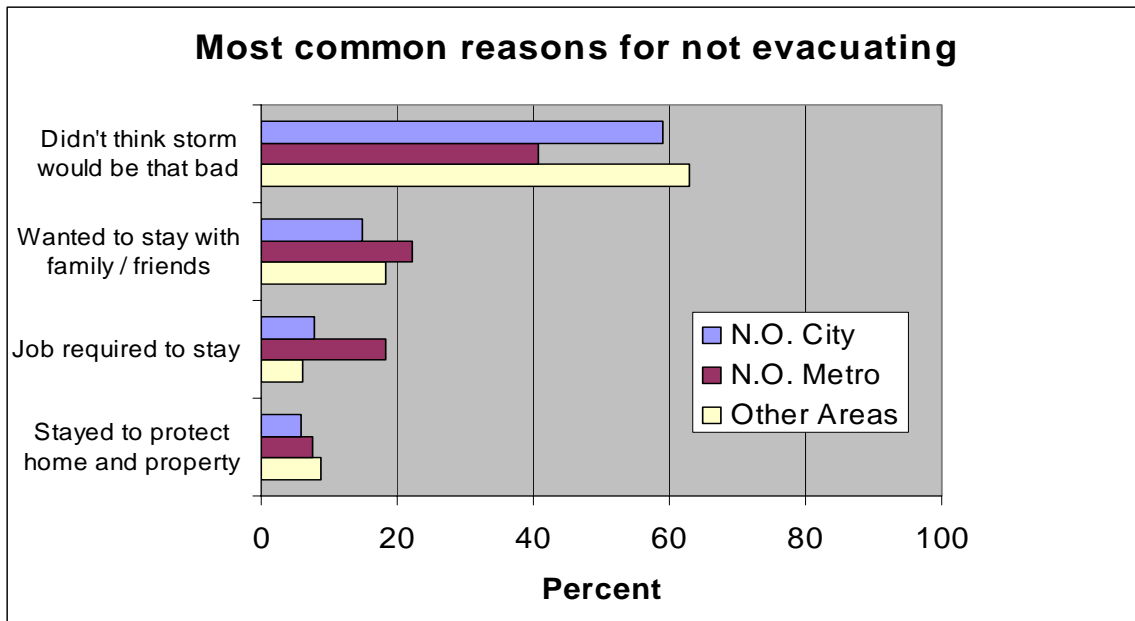
Evacuation preparations

Responses to warnings and public health preparedness behaviors are important areas of study for preventive interventions to decrease health risk, injury, distress and psychiatric illness. Nearly 90% of respondents heard about the hurricane more than one day before it hit and the majority at least three days before it hit. (Table A1) The vast majority of respondents also heard the mass media messages about the four key aspects of evacuation preparation: to pack three days of food and water; to get a flashlight, battery-powered radio, and batteries; to ensure that all needed medicines of family members were available; and to develop an evacuation plan. (Table A2)

These messages were least likely to be heard by younger people and the non-married. Residents of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area were also much less likely to have heard the messages than were residents of other areas in the path of the hurricane, as the messages were targeted to people in the latter areas. A majority of respondents reported that they heeded these messages and took the precautionary steps advised by officials. (Table A3) The highest percentages of following recommendations were found for making sure all medications needed by family members were available (88.8%) and the lowest for developing an evacuation plan (67.8%). These preparations were least likely to be made by residents of New Orleans City than respondents in other areas.

Evacuation is one type of disaster behavior. Disaster behaviors are important individual and community protective actions and warrant study to identify facilitators and barriers to such health protective behaviors. Three-fourths of those in the New Orleans Metropolitan Area and nearly one-third of those in Alabama, Louisiana (exclusive of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area), and Mississippi evacuated prior to the time Katrina hit.

(Table A4) Evacuation was unrelated to gender, age, race-ethnicity, education, and marital status. Roughly equal numbers of New Orleans Metropolitan Area residents who did not evacuate reported that they did not do so because they did not want to go (35.9-42.2%) and because they were unable to go (38.7-45.5%). (Table A5) By comparison, residents of the other hurricane areas who did not evacuate in advance were more than twice as likely to say they did not want to go (67.3%) as that they were unable to go (24.5%). As one might expect, low-income people were considerably more likely to report being unable to leave (40.2%) than were people with high incomes (6.4%).



We also asked people who did not evacuate why they did not do so. By far the most common reason, reported by the majority who did not evacuate voluntarily (62.0%), is that they did not think the storm would be that bad. (Table A6) The next most common reason was that the respondent wanted to stay with family or friends (18.5%). We did not

probe this response in enough detail to determine whether the family or friends decided not to evacuate because they felt that the storm was not going to be that bad or if they were unable to evacuate.

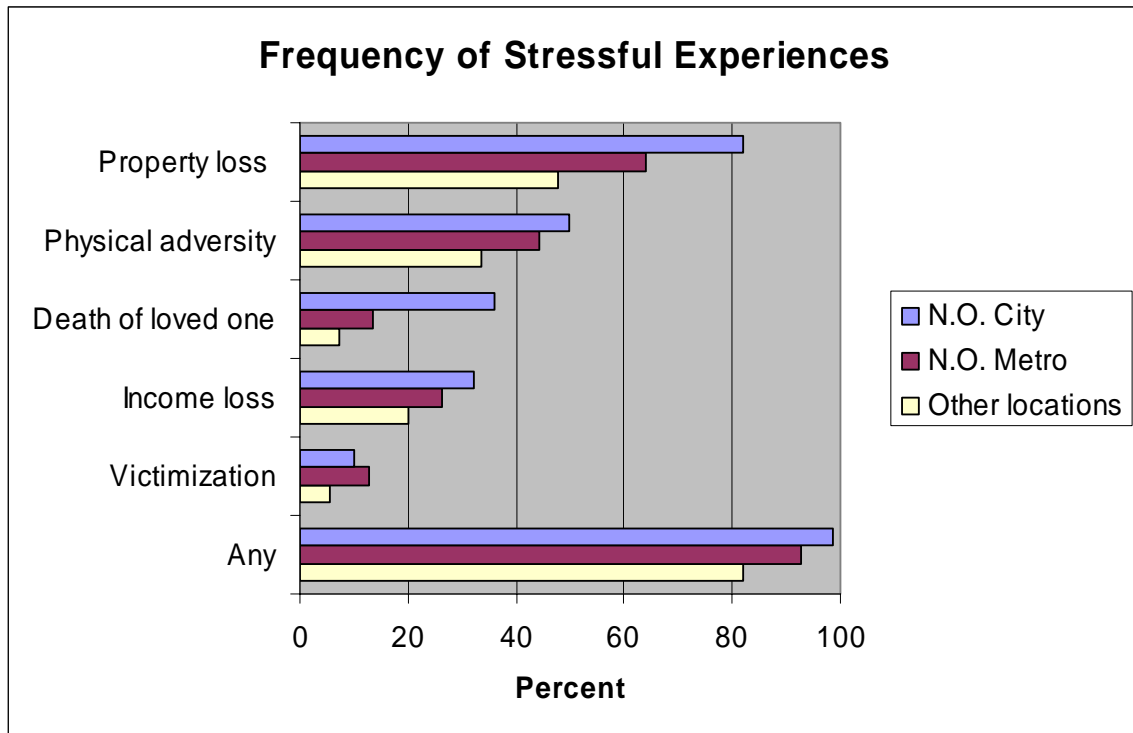
Both the perception that the danger was not great enough to warrant evacuation and the report that respondents did not evacuate because they wanted to stay with family or friends were unrelated to sex, age, race-ethnicity, education, marital status, or pre-hurricane income. The only other commonly reported reasons for choosing not to evacuate before the storm were that the respondents wanted to stay to protect their home and that their job required them to stay, each reported by approximately 10% of respondents who voluntarily decided not to evacuate.

Respondents who told us that they were unable to evacuate were asked what prevented them from leaving. (Table A7) Over half (57.8%) of those with lower income who did not evacuate reported it was due to their lack of money, compared to only 1.8-5.1% of those with above average income. Lack of money was the most commonly reported reason (34.0%). By far the most common reason for not leaving among high-income respondents who said they were unable to evacuate was that their job required them to stay (52.1%). This was seldom reported as a reason by low-income respondents (6.7%). Only a small proportion of respondents overall (2.4%), but higher proportions in New Orleans City (5.2%) and the rest of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area (17.9%) said that one reason for not evacuating was that they did not want to leave their pets.

(HEAR ORAL HISTORIES ABOUT EVACUATION PREPARATIONS)

Post-evacuation stressful experiences

More than one-third (43.6%) of the people who evacuated stayed at least one night in more than one place and one-fourth (25.3%) in more than two places. (Table A8) Movement across a number of different locations was especially common among high-income people and residents of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area. Nearly all respondents reported experiencing at least one significant stressor during that time, such as the death of a loved one, a major financial loss, extreme physical adversity, and extreme psychological adversity. (Table A9)



Although only about 7% of respondents reported experiencing a stressor that would be considered “traumatic” in the technical sense of that term used by mental health professionals (e.g., had to be rescued, any life-threatening experience, being physically or sexually assaulted), nearly one out of five (18.7%) reported that a traumatic event of this sort (including death) occurred to someone close to them. The vast majority (84.6%) of

respondents experienced a significant financial, income, or housing loss. More than one-third of respondents (36.3%) experienced extreme physical adversity and nearly one-fourth (22.8%) experienced extreme psychological adversity.

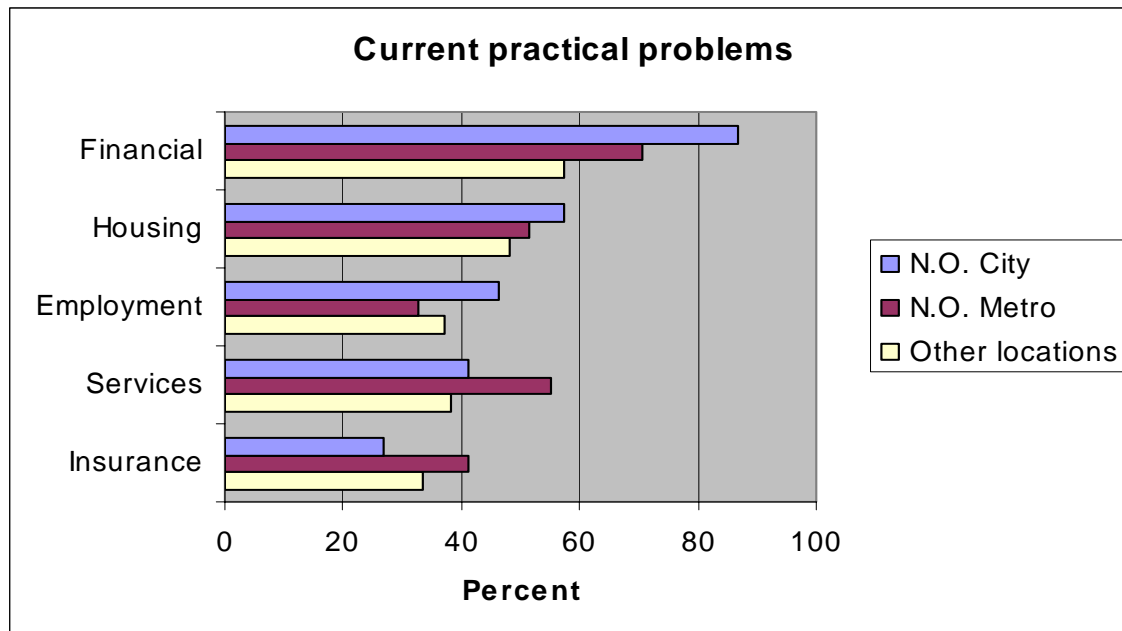
Over one-third of respondents (40.6%) reported that they experienced five or more significant stressors. All of these stressors were more commonly reported by socially disadvantaged people (e.g., poor, minorities, low education). However they were also common among the most advantaged. For example, exposure to five or more stressors was reported by 23.9% of people in the highest quartile of pre-hurricane income compared to 47.6% of those in the lowest quartile of pre-hurricane income.

(HEAR ORAL HISTORIES ABOUT STRESSFUL EXPERIENCES)

Current practical problems and proposed solutions

We asked respondents whether their current living situation was better, worse, or about the same as before the hurricane. (Table A10) About one-third (36.4%) said *worse*, half (52.6%) *about the same*, and the remainder (11.1%) said *better*. Pre-hurricane residents of New Orleans City were most likely to report the worst living situations, followed by pre-hurricane residents of the rest of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area, compared to pre-hurricane residents of other areas. We asked the same question about current health – whether it was better, worse, or about the same as before the hurricane. (Table A11) Close to two-thirds (62.1%) of respondents said their health was *about the same* as before the hurricane, while much smaller percentages said *worse* (30.4% of the total sample) or *better* (6.9%). The proportion reporting worse health was higher among those with low (12.7%) than high (3.9%) incomes. Overall, health appears to have been

adversely affected in a major way for fewer than 10% of respondents overall and for somewhat more than 15% in New Orleans City.



We next asked respondents whether their life as a whole was currently better, worse, or about the same as before the hurricane. Overall, about one-fourth (25.5%) said *worse*, while the majority (60.4%) said *about the same* and 13.5% said *better*. (Table A12) Fewer than 10% reported that their life was *a lot* worse than before the hurricane. Importantly for planning and resource distribution, the proportion reporting that their life was a lot worse was highest among pre-hurricane residents of New Orleans City (16.6%), followed by pre-hurricane residents of the remainder of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area (13.4%), and lowest among pre-hurricane residents of other areas (8.5%).

Interestingly, respondents with high education and high pre-hurricane incomes were more likely than those with low education and income to report that their life was worse. This might reflect the fact that people who had more resources before the event experienced the greater relative financial losses. Another plausible interpretation is a

methodological one: that the most disadvantaged low-income people were under-represented in the sample, leading to bias in our estimates of extent of adversity among low-income people. We have no way to adjudicate between the substance and methodological interpretations with the data available to us.

We asked respondents to tell us how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with their life in the year before the hurricane. (Table A13) The majority were either very satisfied (70.8%) or somewhat satisfied (18.7%), although these high percentages might represent optimistically biased recollection in the wake of the hurricane. Low income is the only variable associated with a substantially lower recollected level of high life satisfaction. Respondents were then asked to rate their current life satisfaction using the same scale. The number of respondents who reported currently being very satisfied was much lower (40.3%) than before the hurricane, while the number reporting being somewhat satisfied was higher (29.1%) than before the hurricane. (Table A14)

In order to simplify comparison, we subtracted scores on the pre-hurricane and current satisfaction scales and found that 47.7% reported the same level of current life satisfaction as in the year before the hurricane, 43.1% reported decreased satisfaction, and 9.1% reported increased satisfaction. (Table A15) Decreased satisfaction was more common among pre-hurricane residents of New Orleans City (78.3%) than the rest of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area (61.0%) or the other hurricane areas (36.7%).

We asked respondents to tell us their three most serious current practical problems caused by the hurricane. (Financial problems led the list 61.3%). (Table A16) Nearly half of respondents (49.5%) also mentioned housing problems and problems with services (e.g., plumbing, electrical, sewage), whereas only slightly smaller percentages mentioned

employment (37.3%) and insurance (34.1%) problems. Employment problems were most common among the young, financial problems most common among people with low pre-hurricane incomes, and most problems of all sorts were more commonly mentioned by pre-hurricane residences of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area than residents of other areas affected by the hurricane.

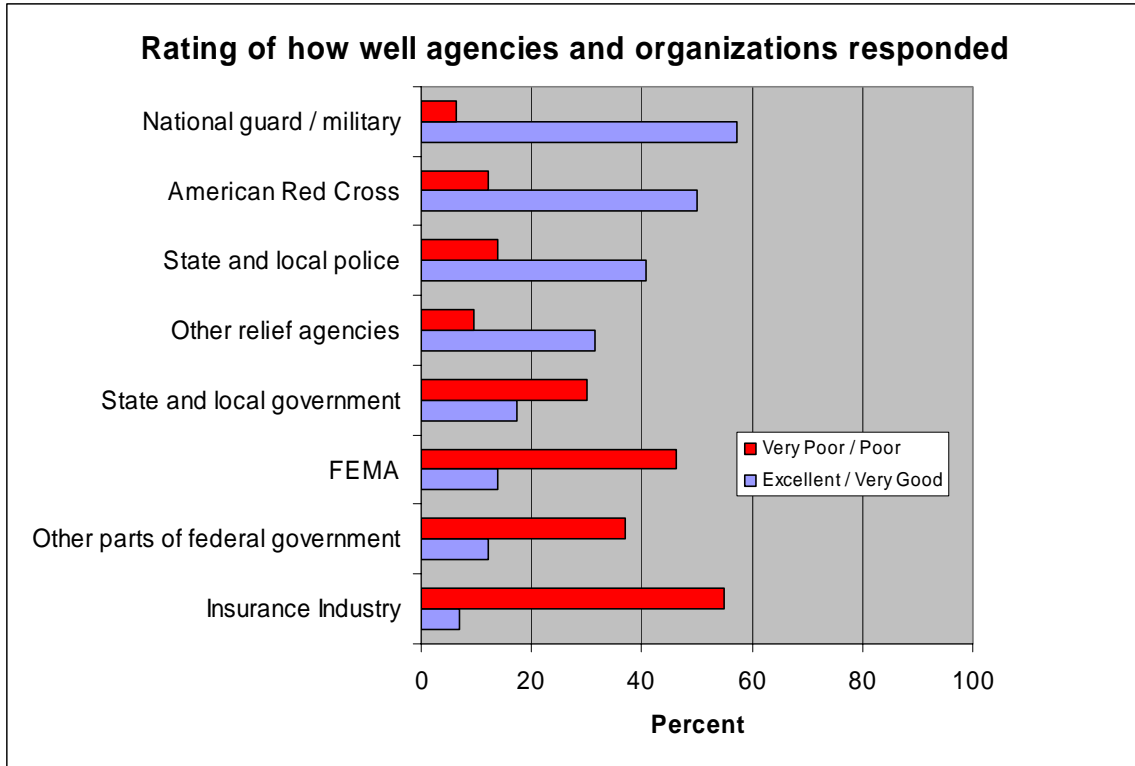
(HEAR ORAL HISTORIES ABOUT PRACTICAL PROBLEMS)

We asked respondents what three practical actions they think the government should take to be most helpful to people like themselves. (Table A17) Four broad classes of actions were mentioned repeatedly: improvements in the processes with which the government agencies interact with the public (43.5%), individual financial assistance (43.5%), preparations for future recurrences (29.0%), and more rapid reconstruction of community infrastructure (26.2%). Concerns about preparation to prevent future recurrences were mentioned significantly more often by pre-hurricane residents of New Orleans City than by other respondents.

Rating the helper agencies and organizations

We asked all respondents to rate each of a number of helper agencies and organizations on how the organizations responded to the hurricane and (in New Orleans) flood using an excellent-to-poor scale. The agencies and organizations we asked about were FEMA (Table A18) the state/local police (Table A19), other parts of state/local government (Table A20), the national guard and armed forces (Table A21), other parts of the federal government (Table A22), the American Red Cross (Table A23), other relief agencies (Table A24), and the insurance industry (Table A25). The agencies and

organization that the highest proportion of respondents rated excellent were the National Guard and armed forces (32.0%) and the American Red Cross (31.9%).

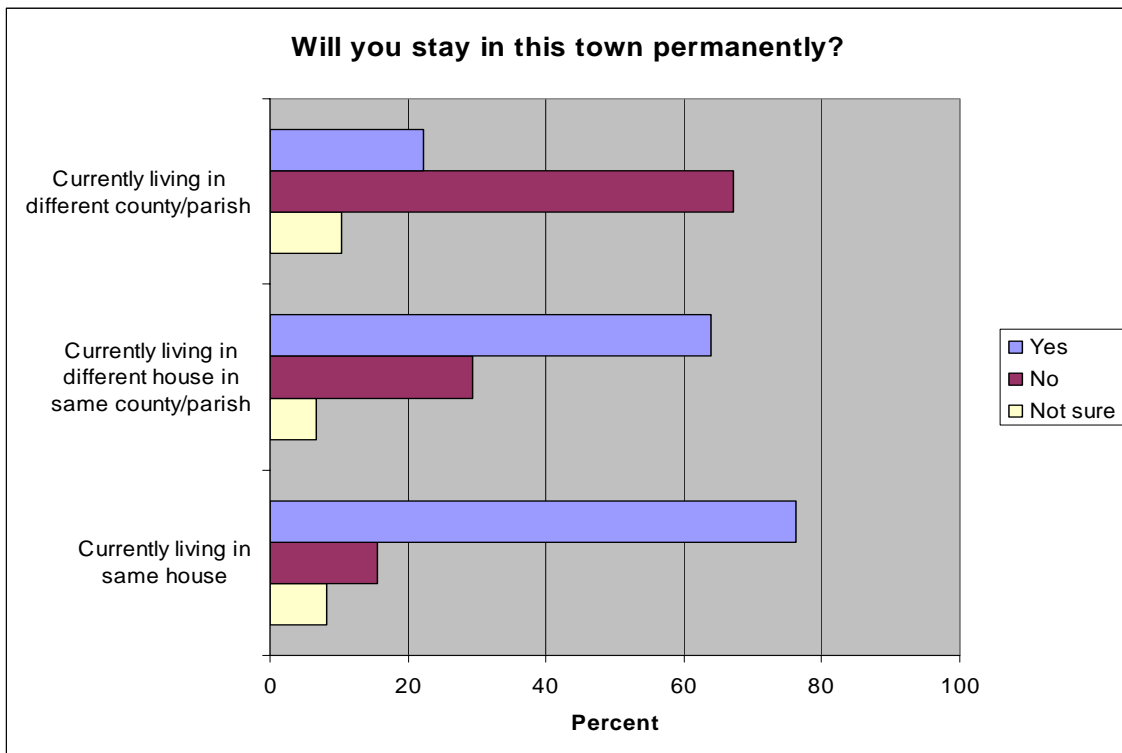


The agencies and organizations that the lowest proportion of respondents rated excellent were the insurance industry (rated excellent by 3.6% of respondents and poor or very poor by 54.8% of respondents), FEMA (rated excellent by 6.4% of respondents and poor or very poor by 47.0% of respondents), and the rest of the federal government (rated excellent by 7.1% of respondents and poor or very poor by 37.1% of respondents). All ratings were lower among pre-hurricane residents of New Orleans City than other areas. High positive ratings of the National Guard and the Red Cross were found in all major social and demographic segments of the sample. The same was true of the negative ratings of FEMA and other parts of the federal government, which were found in all major segments of the sample.

(HEAR ORAL HISTORIES ABOUT RATING THE HELPERS)

Residential mobility plans

Some 71.2% of respondents said they planned to continue to live permanently in the town where they lived at the time of interview. (Table A26) This response was reported most often by people who were living in their pre-hurricane homes (76.3%), less often by those who were living in another home in the same county or parish as their pre-hurricane home (63.9%), and least often by respondents who were living in a different county or parish from the one in which they resided before the hurricane (22.3%). It is striking that nearly one in every four people who are living in their pre-hurricane homes planned not to remain in the town permanently.



Pre-hurricane residents of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area who lived elsewhere at the time of the interview were asked whether they planned to return to New Orleans. (Table A27) Some 15.7% said that they definitely would return, 19.3% said they

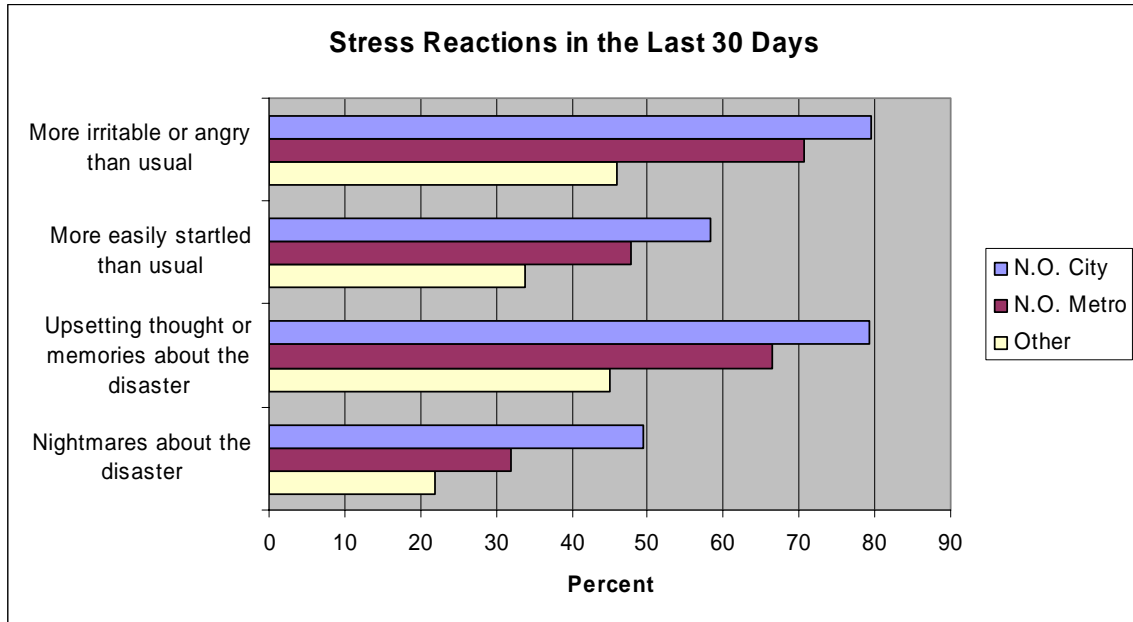
definitely would not return, and the remainder said that they probably would return (26.6%), were unsure (21.9%), or probably would not return (16.5%). (Table A28) Reconstruction of infrastructure was by far the most frequent issue mentioned in these responses (35.2%). (Table A29) About half the people who envisioned returning felt that they would return within one year and about one-fourth envisioned that they would return in between one and two years.

Post-traumatic stress reactions

As one might imagine, a substantial proportion of respondents reported having emotional problems related to their experiences in the hurricane. Our paper published the same day as this report was posted, which appears in the Bulletin of the World Health Organization, showed that the proportion of CAG respondents who screened positive for a clinically significant anxiety or mood disorder at the time of the survey (5-8 months after the hurricane) was double the number in a comparable survey carried out two years before the hurricane in the same Census Divisions as the areas affected by the hurricane (Kessler et al. in press).

We also asked about anxiety reactions associated with traumatic stress reactions and found that many survey respondents reported experiencing such reactions within the month of the interview even though the interviews were carried out between four and seven months after the hurricane. A full one-fourth (25.3%) of survey respondents, for example, reported having nightmares in the past month about their experiences in the hurricane. (Table A30) Upsetting thoughts or memories about the hurricane, flood, or aftermath were reported by 50.5% of all respondents. (Table A31) More than one-third

(37.6%) of all respondents reported being more jumpy or easily startled than usual (Table A32), while more than half (51.8%) reported being more irritable or angry than usual (Table A33).



Importantly, distress symptoms were higher in those who lived in New Orleans, the most affected area. Nightmares were reported by 49.6% of the respondents who were pre-hurricane residents of New Orleans City, 8.0% of them reporting that these nightmares occurred most every night and another 7.1% two to four nights a week. A full one out of every four respondents from New Orleans City reported having these thoughts just about every day. More than half (52.8%) of those living in New Orleans reported being more jumpy or easily startled than usual and 79.4% reported being more irritable or angry than usual.

A question can be raised whether these emotional reactions are indicative of clinically significant mental disorders or are merely normal reactions that one might expect of anyone exposed to experiences as stressful as those associated with Hurricane

Katrina. We are still in the midst of carrying out clinical follow-up evaluations of respondents by mental health professionals to address this question. Preliminary results suggest that, as one would expect, a minority of the CAG members who reported these emotional reactions are judged by our clinical interviewers to have significant mental disorders, while the majority is judged to have normal emotional reactions. Specific estimates of the prevalence and correlates of clinically significant post-traumatic stress disorder, though, are not yet available.

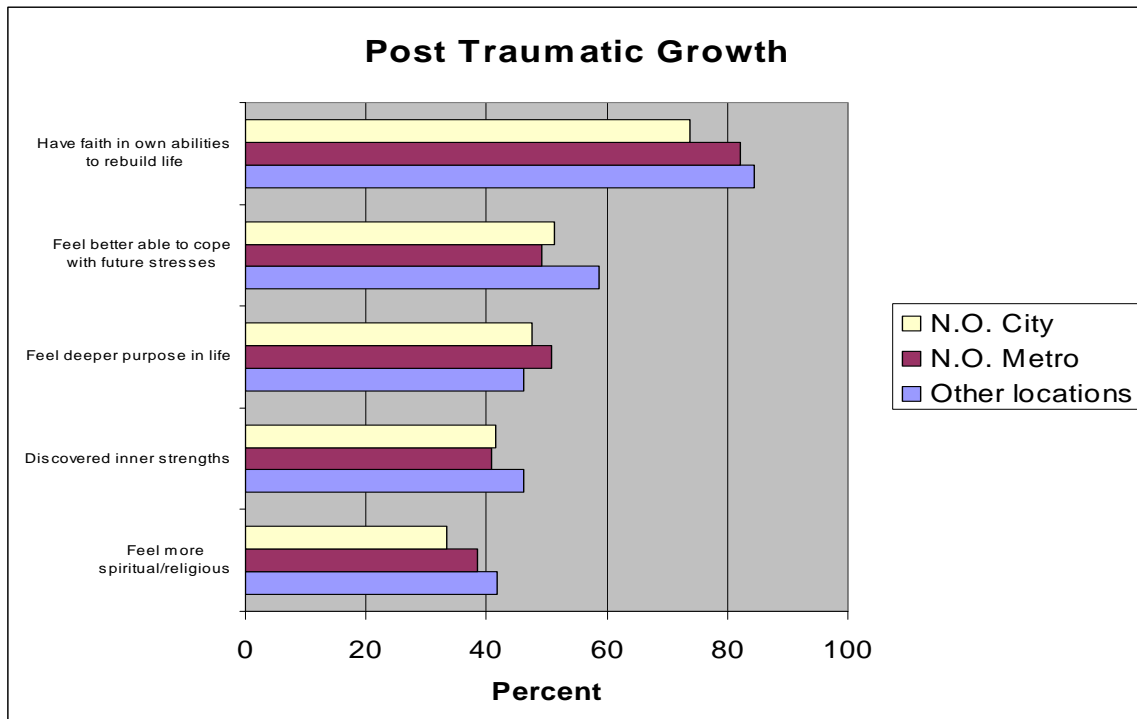
(HEAR ORAL HISTORIES ABOUT POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS REACTIONS)

Post-traumatic personal growth

At the same time, we found evidence of an enormous amount of inner strength and personal resilience among hurricane survivors in the form of what the literature calls “post-traumatic personal growth”. Post-traumatic personal growth in such areas as increased self-efficacy (Benight et al. 1999), optimism (Dougall et al. 2001), hope (Cheung et al. 2006), and perceived social support (Norris and Kaniasty 1996) has been found in previous research to occur among a number of people who have been exposed to diverse kinds of trauma. These changes have been found to facilitate psychological adjustment by making sense of trauma or finding some positive aspect of the trauma (Davis et al. 1998; Dougall et al. 2001).

The baseline CAG survey assessed a number of dimensions of post-traumatic growth based on existing inventories (Park et al. 1996; Tedeschi and Calhoun 1996). Strikingly, the vast majority of hurricane survivors reported some type of post-traumatic growth. For example, 88.5% of respondents said that their experiences with the hurricane helped them develop a deeper sense of meaning or purpose in life. (Table A34) Close to

half of respondents (46.9% of the total sample and 47.6% of those from New Orleans City) rated this experience as having occurred *a lot*. Three-fourths of all respondents (77.3% of the total sample and 71.8% of those from New Orleans City) said that their experiences with the hurricane made them more spiritual or religious (40.7% *a lot*), (Table A35) while 83.8% of all respondents and 85.9% of those from New Orleans City said that the hurricane led them to realize that they had inner strengths that they did not previously know they had. (Table A36) Close to half of respondents (45.0% of all respondents and 41.5% of those from New Orleans City) rated this discovery of inner strength as having happened *a lot*. Discovering *a lot* of inner strength was especially common among Non-Hispanic Blacks (62.4%) and people with low pre-hurricane incomes (57.8%).



Further evidence of this strength in the face of adversity is indicated by the fact that the vast majority of respondents (83.4% of the total sample and 73.8% of those from

New Orleans City) reported that they had *a lot* of faith in their own abilities to rebuild their life. (Table A37) This high level of faith in personal strength cut across the full range of social and demographic variables we studied in our basic analyses. For example, faith in personal abilities was reported by 82.3% of Non-Hispanic Whites and 85.2% of Non-Hispanic Blacks, by 79.5% of people with the lowest pre-hurricane incomes, and by 84.6% of people with the lowest levels of education.

It is important to recognize that this perception of strength is not something that was perceived by respondents to be there all along, even before the hurricane, but as something that respondents *discovered* in themselves as part of the process of struggling with the adversities caused by the hurricane. This can be seen clearly in responses to a question we asked respondents about whether they currently feel better able to cope with adversity based on their experiences with the hurricane or if they feel less able to cope than before the hurricane. The vast majority of respondents (89.3% of all respondents and 81.0% of those from New Orleans City) reported that they would be better able to cope with future stresses. (Table A38) More than half of respondents (56.9% of all respondents and 51.3% of those from New Orleans City) said that they would be *a lot* better able to cope. The perception of being a lot better able to cope was found consistently across the full range of the social and demographic variables considered in our analysis, including among people with low education (57.8%) and low pre-hurricane income (59.4%), and was especially pronounced among Non-Hispanic Blacks (65.4%) and Hispanics (73.3%).

(HEAR ORAL HISTORIES ABOUT POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH)

Suicidal ideation, plans, and attempts

As readers of our recent paper in the *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* will know (Kessler et al. in press), our analyses of the baseline CAG data in comparison to data from an earlier survey suggest that the post-traumatic growth documented in the last section might be protective against suicidal ideation, suicide plans, and suicide attempts among Katrina survivors with clinically significant anxiety and depression. It is noteworthy that the indicators of post-traumatic growth were not strongly related to serious mental illness (SMI) or mild-moderate mental illness (MMI), which means that a great many Katrina survivors are, understandably, depressed by their losses and anxious about their uncertain future.

However, the suicidality often associated with these syndromes in the general population was much lower at the time of the baseline interview among people in the CAG who were able to develop a sense of new purpose and meaning and inner strength in the wake of the hurricane. The causal processes underlying this pattern presumably involve the creation of positive future orientations that provide psychological scaffolding protecting against the suicidality often associated with extreme distress. Although processes of this sort have long been discussed in the psychoanalytic literature (Frankl 1959; Heisel and Flett 2004), the current study is, to our knowledge, the first to provide quantitative evidence regarding such a pattern in an epidemiological sample of a disaster population.

This is an extremely encouraging finding. However, an implicit caution in the results also has to be pointed out: that the low suicidality might be temporary, if the feelings of purpose, meaning, and inner strength reported by so many respondents are linked to an expectation that the practical problems of living created by the hurricane will

soon be solved, and if these expectations are not met as time goes on. One could easily imagine that this type of situation could lead the positive cognitions we documented to erode and to be replaced with a sense of hopelessness that, in the presence of the high levels of estimated mental illness found here, could lead to a substantial increase in suicidality. The finding of low suicidality, then, should be considered evidence of a short-term postponement -- a window of opportunity for the officials who are leading the recovery efforts -- rather than as a permanent absence of suicidality in this population.

Summary

The results reported here document the enormous adversity experienced by people who lived in the path of Hurricane Katrina as well as by people who lived in New Orleans at the time of the flood caused by Katrina. A substantial minority of respondents continue to have serious practical problems of living, although life satisfaction is surprisingly high in light of this ongoing adversity. As one might expect in light of the many stresses they have experienced, emotional distress was reported by many respondents, with close to one in three estimated to have a clinically significant mental disorder.

Yet we also found a great deal of post-traumatic personal growth and psychological resilience, with the vast majority of respondents reporting that they felt better able to cope with adversity as a result of their experience and that they had faith in their abilities to overcome their adversities and to reconstruct their lives. Preparedness behaviors and disaster behaviors were also examined. The preliminary results reported here regarding these and the more in-depth analyses of these behaviors currently underway should be of value to planners in preparing for future disaster response

initiatives. Future reports will present the results of the more in-depth analyses of these baseline data that are currently underway as well as the results of future tracking surveys in the sample.

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Appendix I. CAG Sample Design

As noted in the introduction, we decided to assemble a panel sample for repeated survey administration (i.e., each person in the baseline sample is re-interviewed at multiple points in time) rather than to use a trend sample design (in which a new sample is selected for each successive survey and separate people are interviewed at each point in time) because of concerns about the costs of repeatedly recruiting new samples of this highly dispersed population for trend surveys and to improve the efficiency of trend estimates. The panel design is desirable from a scientific perspective because it allows the researcher to follow changes in the lives of individual respondents over time. The panel design is inferior to the trend design, though, in that high respondent burden in the panel design typically leads to increasing non-response bias over time. The ideal design is consequently one that combines elements of the panel and trend designs, sometimes referred to as a “rolling panel design” (Kish 2004). We hope to implement this type of design in future waves of the study, if pending funds are made available, so as to add first interviews with new respondents to introduce a trend component into the design.

The target population for the CAG was English-speaking adults (ages 18+) with pre-hurricane residences in the areas defined by FEMA as affected by Katrina (4,137,000 adult residents in the 2000 Census) in either of two sampling frames: a random-digit dial (RDD) frame that included telephone banks working in the eligible counties-parishes prior to the hurricane; and a frame that included telephone numbers of the roughly 1.4 million families that applied for ARC assistance after Katrina. Pre-hurricane residents of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area were over-sampled in both frames. Many dislocated people were traced in the RDD sample because phone calls were forwarded to new addresses. The ARC sample also included cell phones. The small proportion of evacuees still living in hotels at the time of the survey was represented through a supplemental sample of hotels that housed FEMA-supported evacuees.

Overlap of the two sampling frames was handled in two ways: by confining numbers from the ARC sample to those not in the RDD frame (i.e., cell phones and exchanges outside the hurricane area); and by down-weighting RDD respondents who reported ARC assistance and had additional phone numbers outside the RDD frame. Respondents from the two frames were combined by weighting the participating ARC households to their estimated population proportion based on estimates of the proportion of ARC numbers outside the RDD frame and the proportion of RDD respondents that asked for ARC assistance. Hotel sample respondents were included without a household weight, as they were selected proportionally.

The CAG was recruited in a baseline telephone survey administered between January 19 and March 31, 2006. The survey began with a brief series of screening questions followed by a request for eligible respondents to participate in the CAG, which potential respondents were told would require participation in a series of tracking surveys over a period of several years. Potential members were informed that CAG participation would require completing quarterly tracking interviews over a period of up to two years to monitor the ongoing needs of hurricane survivors. The 1043 respondents who agreed to join the CAG were then administered the baseline CAG telephone interview.

The survey screening response rate was 64.9%. This is lower than in typical household surveys due to problems tracing and contacting eligible respondents in the dispersed population that was displaced by Katrina. The CAG participation rate among screening survey respondents was 41.9%. This is a relatively low participation rate in comparison to the rates found in one-shot surveys, but is actually considerably higher than the rate of participation in typical consumer

panel surveys. It is noteworthy that the amount of subjectively rated stress reported by respondents and the amount of psychological distress reported by respondents in the month before interview (both of which were assessed in the screening interview) were significantly higher among screening survey respondents who declined to join the CAG than those who joined. Furthermore, a number of those who declined to join told interviewers that their experiences during and after Katrina were so painful to recall that they felt psychologically unable to relive those experiences by participating in the CAG interviews.

The sample of 1043 CAG members was weighted to adjust for significant differences between screening survey respondents who declined to participate in the CAG and those who participated in measures of perceived stress, psychological distress, and a range of social and demographic variables. A weight for within-household probability of selection was also used to adjust for the fact that only one random respondent was invited to join the CAG in each sample household. A post-stratification weight was also used to adjust for residual discrepancies between the sample and data from the 2000 Census for the affected areas on a range of social, demographic, and pre-hurricane housing variables. The consolidated weight, finally, was trimmed to increase design efficiency based on evidence that trimming did not significantly affect outcome variable prevalence estimates.

Table 1 presents the distribution of 2000 Population Census data for the pre-hurricane residents of the affected areas in comparison to both unweighted and weighted data for the CAG respondents. The unweighted data under-represent pre-hurricane New Orleans Metropolitan Area residents who are young, unmarried, low-income, not working, and residents of Orleans Parish. The unweighted CAG sample in the remainder of the hurricane area under-represents the young and those who were pre-hurricane residents of Alabama. Even with these different sorts of under-representation, though, we have substantial numbers of respondents in each of the under-represented groups. For example, 26.8% of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area sample is young, while 20.2% live in low-income families. This means that we have enough cases to weight the data to balance for the under-representation of these population segments. As shown in the table, weighting the CAG data substantially reduced the discrepancies between the Census and the sample on these variables. This was, of course, by design, as we weighted the sample to approximate the Census on all the demographic and housing variables included in the 2000 Census Long-Form.

It is useful to review these distributions in some more detail in order to appreciate the composition of the pre-hurricane population in the affected areas. The weighted sample closely approximates the Census population in having 7.3% of respondents with pre-hurricane residences in New Orleans City (Orleans Parish), 13.9% in the remainder of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area, 31.7% in the remainder of Louisiana that was affected by the hurricane, 25.7% in the parts of Alabama affected by the hurricane, and 31.4% in the parts of Mississippi affected by the hurricane. (Table A39) Approximately one-third of the weighted sample is in the age range 18-39, somewhat less than half in the age range 40-59, and about one-fifth in the age range 60+. (Table A40) This age distribution did not differ significantly by gender, race-ethnicity, education, or by area of pre-hurricane residence (New Orleans City, the remainder of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area, and other areas affected by the hurricane). Respondents who were still residing in their pre-hurricane homes at the time of interview, though, were significantly older than respondents who were displaced from their homes.

Table 1. Comparison of socio-demographic characteristics of the affected area in the 2000 US Census of the Population with the comparable characteristics of CAG members both before and after weighting

	New Orleans Metropolitan Area			Remainder of area affected by the hurricane		
	Census %	Weighted CAG %	Unweighted CAG %	Census %	Weighted CAG %	Unweighted CAG %
Age						
18-39	41.2	33.7	26.8	42.8	33.3	34.7
40-59	36.7	46.3	48.2	34.5	45.6	43.9
60+	22.1	20.1	25.1	22.7	21.2	21.4
Sex						
Male	46.3	43.7	45.6	46.8	47.6	46.3
Female	53.8	56.4	54.4	53.2	52.4	53.7
Marital status						
Married/cohabitating	50.7	55.9	55.7	55.4	60.7	55.0
Never married	26.2	20.7	18.2	22.6	19.5	18.7
Separated/widowed/divorced	23.1	23.4	26.1	22.0	19.8	26.3
Family income ¹						
Low	28.2	28.2	20.2	33.3	38.5	37.4
Low-average	29.0	25.7	26.8	30.8	26.6	27.6
High-average	30.4	29.2	33.2	27.4	24.6	23.8
High	12.3	16.9	19.9	8.5	10.4	11.1
Pre-hurricane housing						
Mobile home	5.2	4.0	5.1	16.7	16.3	17.2
Detached home	67.5	67.8	71.0	72.6	73.3	71.3
Attached home	27.3	28.2	23.9	10.7	10.5	11.6
Pre-hurricane employment						
Working	57.6	67.2	68.0	55.0	61.3	61.3
Race-ethnicity						
White	60.7	62.1	69.2	67.0	62.5	65.9
Black	32.7	31.1	24.2	30.3	29.6	28.1
Other	6.6	6.8	6.6	2.7	7.9	6.0
Pre-hurricane residence						
N.O. City	33.7	34.1	28.1	35.4		27.0
Rest of N.O. metro	66.3	65.9	71.9	43.5		32.7
Rest of LA				21.2	40.2	40.3
AL*					31.7	
MS*					28.1	

¹Income was defined using the official federal government definition of poverty (<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html>). This definition takes into consideration family income, number of adults residing in the household, and number of children residing in the household. Our definition of Low-income households included families with incomes less than or equal to 1.5 times the poverty line. Low-average income was defined as greater than 1.5 to 3.0 times the poverty line, while High-average was defined as greater than 3.0 to 6.0 times the poverty line and High income as greater than 6.0 times the poverty line.

Somewhat more than half the weighted sample (53.2%) is female. (Table A41) The majority of respondents are Non-Hispanic Whites (62.4%), with lower proportions of Non-Hispanic Blacks (29.9%), Hispanics (3.0%), or other race-ethnic groups (4.7%). (Table A42) Non-Hispanic Whites are significantly more likely than other respondents to have high education, high pre-hurricane income, and to be married. The racial-ethnic composition of the sample also varies dramatically by pre-hurricane area of residence, with the majority of pre-hurricane residents of New Orleans City Non-Hispanic Black (64.4%), compared to only 13.6% Non-Hispanic Blacks in the remainder of the pre-hurricane New Orleans Metropolitan Area and 29.6% of the remainder of the sample area.

Two-thirds (67.8%) of respondents were married or cohabiting at the time of the hurricane, 15.3% never married, and 16.9% previously married. (Table A43) This distribution varies significantly with age, race-ethnicity, pre-hurricane income, and pre-hurricane area of residence in ways consistent with the Census, with marriage lower among the elderly, Non-Hispanic Blacks, those with low pre-hurricane incomes, and those who resided in New Orleans City prior to the hurricane. The majority (62.6%) were employed prior to the hurricane. (Table A44) This was most true, though, of those less than 60 years of age, Hispanics, the married and previously married, and those with high pre-hurricane incomes. Smaller proportions of the sample were retired (13.5%), homemakers (5.6%), students (2.2%), and *other* (16.0%), where *other* includes the unemployed and disabled and those looking for work.

Close to one-fourth of respondents (23.3%) have less than a high school education, while a similar number completed high school without any additional education (22.7%), and slightly higher proportions completed some post high school education short of a bachelor's degree (28.6%), and the remainder completed a bachelor's degree (25.3%). (Table A45) More than one-third (36.3%) of respondents were classified as having low pre-hurricane household income, compared to 26.4% low-average, 25.6% high-average, and 11.8% high. (Table A46) Low pre-hurricane income, as one would expect, was highest among young, Non-Hispanic Black, poorly educated, never married respondents.

Similar to the 2000 Census population, close to half of respondents (49.4%) owned their home with a mortgage before the hurricane, while 27.5% owned without a mortgage, and 17.4% rented. (Table A47) As one would expect, ownership was lower and rental higher among the young, people with low pre-hurricane incomes, and residents of New Orleans City. Most pre-hurricane homes were one-family detached houses (69.1%), with smaller numbers attached houses (6.0%), apartments (7.9%), or mobile homes (12.8%). (Table A48) A much higher proportion of respondents lived in an apartment (18.7%) or an attached home (25.8%) in New Orleans City than in other areas. The vast majority of the sample (86.8%) lived in their pre-hurricane home at the time of the interview, but this was dramatically less true of pre-hurricane residents of New Orleans City (24.2%) than the rest of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area (70.5%) or the other areas affected by the hurricane (95.5%). (Table A49) It is noteworthy that the sample contains no pre-hurricane residents of Alabama or Mississippi who were displaced by the hurricane and lived in another county or state at the time of interview. We know that such people exist because some of them were part of the ARC list of people who applied for disaster relief. However, such individuals were few in number in the ARC list and the contact information for those who were randomly selected for CAG recruitment was inadequate to trace them. More than half of respondents described their religious preference as Protestant (58.5%), compared to 28.2% Catholic, and 9% no religion. (Table A50) Catholics have a particularly high

presence among respondents who lived in the New Orleans Metropolitan Area outside of New Orleans City prior to the hurricane (45.3%). More than half of respondents described themselves as very religious (55.5%). (Table A51) Religiosity is significantly higher among older than younger respondents and among those who have been married than the never-married. When asked how often they seek comfort in a religious or spiritual way when they have problems in their day-to-day lives, 59.6% of respondents said *often* and an additional 18.9% *sometimes*. (Table A52) Use of religion to seek emotional comfort is higher among non-Hispanic Blacks (71.9%) than other respondents.

Appendix II. Baseline Interview Schedule

Introduction

NOTE: The survey began by explaining the project to respondents and obtaining verbal informed consent. The household was then enumerated and a random adult respondent was selected, again obtaining informed consent if the respondent was different from the initial household informant. Contact information and tracking information (i.e., contact information for three close friends or relatives who will know where to find the respondent if he or she subsequently moves) was also obtained. The respondent will be referred to henceforth as R and we will refer to R as “him” even though R might be either male or female. We will refer to the household as the HU. Our survey traces R, not the HU, over time, which means that we will follow R to a new HU rather than select a new R in the original HU if R moves out of his original HU in the course of the tracking period. We mailed R a card to keep in his wallet that contains the project 800 number. We asked R to call this toll-free number if he ever moves to help us find R again. This card also has the address of a web site that has information regarding the project which R can use to see how the project is progressing.

Oral history

For the next part of the interview, we would like you to hear from you in your own words, about what happened to you from the time you first heard that Hurricane Katrina was coming until today. We would like you to take about 10 minutes to do this. We would like to tape your statement so we can possibly post it on our website. Would it be okay with you for us to record and post the recorded description of your experiences? *NOTE: The Interview uses probes to elicit information about both the events that made up the respondents’ experiences and also the thoughts and feelings of the respondents during that period, including plans for the future.*

Pre and post-hurricane life situation

1. How old are you?
2. IF NECESSARY: Are you a male or female?
3. In the week before the hurricane, were you married, separated, divorced?
4. In the week before the hurricane, were you living with someone in a marriage-like relationship? *NOTE: This question is asked only if R reported not being married. “Skip logic” of this sort is not rigorously mapped out in this document, but can generally be inferred from marginal comments.*
5. In the week before the hurricane, how many people lived with you, not counting yourself? *NOTE: Questions are then asked to record age, sex, and relationship to R for each such person.*
6. In the week before the hurricane, were you employed, self-employed, looking for work, disabled, a student, a homemaker, retired, or something else?
7. Who was the main breadwinner in your household before the hurricane - you, someone else, or both you and someone else?
8. And which one of those people made the most money?
9. In the week before the hurricane, was [MAIN BREADWINNER] employed, self-employed, looking for work, disabled, a student, a homemaker, retired, or something else?

10. What's (his/her) job situation now - employed, self-employed, looking for work, or what?
11. And what's YOUR job situation now - are you employed, self-employed, looking for work, or what?
12. In what state did you live the week before hurricane Katrina? In what town did you live? In what [county/parish] did you live? What was your zip code? IF NEC: Was your home in the New Orleans Metropolitan Area?
13. Was the home in which you lived owned by you or someone else in the household free and clear without a mortgage or loan, owned with a mortgage or loan, rented for cash rent, or occupied without having to pay cash rent?
14. Was your home a mobile home, a one-family house detached from any other house, a one family house attached to one or more other houses, an apartment, a boat, an RV or van, or something else?
15. How many apartments were in the building?
16. The next question is about how many rooms were in the [house/apartment/mobile home/van/boat]? Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers halls or half-rooms. With these exclusions in mind, how many rooms were in your [house/apartment/mobile home/van/boat]? *NOTE: The four preceding questions are taken from the 2000 Census and are included here to facilitate post-stratification of the sample to match the Census population of the affected areas in the 2000 Census. Other matching variables include age, sex, education, marital status, and number/ages of people in the HU.*
17. Are you still living in this same [house/apartment/mobile home/van/boat] now?
18. What was the main phone number of that household? Please start with the area code...
19. Do you currently live in the New Orleans Metropolitan Area?
20. IF LIVED IN NEW ORLEANS METRO AREA PRIOR TO STORM BUT NOT NOW: Would you say that you will DEFINITELY move back to the New Orleans area, PROBABLY will move back, probably will NOT move back, or DEFINITELY will not move back?
21. What will be the most important deciding factors in whether or not you move back?
22. If you do end up moving back, how long do you think it will be until you move back in terms of weeks, months or years?

Pre-hurricane social networks and support

1. In the months before Hurricane Katrina, about how many relatives did you have who lived in the same [county/parish] as you, NOT counting those who lived with you?
2. About how many relatives did you have who lived someplace that was not affected by either Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita?
3. Not counting relatives, about how many people in the [county/parish] were you friendly enough with that you could borrow a cup of sugar or have them pick up your mail if you were out of town?
4. About how many friends or relatives in the [county/parish] were you close enough to that you could talk about your private feelings without feeling embarrassed?
5. About how many friends or relatives who did NOT live in the [county/parish] were you close enough to that you could talk about your private feelings without feeling embarrassed?
6. About how many of your friends or relatives counted on you for emotional support when they needed it?

7. About how many of your friends and relatives counted on you for practical support or advice when they needed it?
8. About how many people CURRENTLY count on you for emotional or practical support?
9. About how many people do you CURRENTLY have who you could talk to about your private feelings without feeling embarrassed?
10. Since the hurricane, about how many NEW people have you met that you expect to continue to have as a friend?
11. About how many old friends have you lost since the hurricane, either because they died or because you lost track of them?

Pre-hurricane life satisfaction

1. The next questions are about how satisfied or dissatisfied you were with various aspects of your life before the hurricane. Here's the first one. In the year before the hurricane, were you, in general, satisfied or dissatisfied with:
 - a. Your financial situation?
 - b. Your work situation?
 - c. Your health?
 - d. If married before the hurricane: your marriage?
 - e. Your relationships with your family?
 - f. Your friendships?
 - g. Your leisure activities?
 - h. Your neighborhood?
 - i. Your life overall?

NOTE: For each response, R was asked if they were very, somewhat, or only a little (satisfied/dissatisfied).

2. Using the same scale, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life overall right now?

Leading up to the hurricane

1. How soon before hurricane Katrina hit did you first hear that it might be coming?
2. When they first announced the fact that Katrina was coming, local TV, radio, and newspapers told people four things they should do to prepare for the hurricane: to pack up three days of food and water to take with them if they had to evacuate; to get a flashlight, transistor radio, and batteries to take with them if they had to evacuate; to make sure all medicines needed by anyone in the house were up to date and available in case they had to evacuate; to have an evacuation plan so that all family members would know where to find each other if they had to evacuate and were separated. About how many times did you hear or see a TV, radio, or print message that gave these four evacuation preparedness recommendations before Katrina?
3. Which of the following four things did your family do in preparation for Katrina BEFORE it happened? - Don't count things you did AFTER the hurricane and you knew you had to evacuate, just those you did BEFORE. Did your family do this in preparation BEFORE Katrina? (a) Did you pack three days of food and water? (b) Did you pack a flashlight, transistor radio, and batteries? (c) Did you make sure all needed medicines were available and ready to take in case of an evacuation? (d) Did you have an evacuation plan that all household members knew about?
4. Did you evacuate to a safe place outside of the hurricane area BEFORE Katrina hit?

5. You mentioned living with [NUMBER] other [person/people]. Did [both/all] of you evacuate together? IF NOT: Why not?
6. Some people who didn't evacuate in advance of the hurricane wanted to, but couldn't because of things like no transportation, no money, no place to go, or their job required them to stay through the hurricane. Other people decided not to evacuate even though they could have either because they didn't think the hurricane was going to be very bad, they needed to stay and take care of someone who couldn't travel, they wanted to protect their home, or for some other reason. Which one were you? Did you want to evacuate in advance but were unable to do so? Or did you decide not to evacuate even though you could have done so?
7. What prevented you from evacuating in advance of the hurricane?
8. Why did you decide not to evacuate?
9. Did you evacuate eventually? Or did you stay in your home throughout the hurricane (and flood) and all the time since?
10. Which of the following describes how you finally evacuated your home - you walked or swam through water, you walked or drove without getting wet, you took a bus, a train, a boat, you were rescued by a police or Coast Guard boat, you were rescued by helicopter, or you evacuated in some other way?
11. You mentioned (walking/swimming) through water. I have three questions about the water: How deep did the water get that you had to walk through? How far did you have to walk through water? How far did you have to swim?
12. Where were you during the worst part of Katrina - at home, in the home of someone else, in a shelter, or somewhere else?
13. How long did you stay there after the hurricane hit?
14. You mentioned living with [NUMBER] other [person/people] before the hurricane. Did [both/all] of you stay together through the hurricane? IF NOT: Why not?
15. Did you have to be rescued?
16. You mentioned being rescued. I'd like you briefly to describe where you were at the time of the rescue and how much danger you were in.
17. I need to get a list of each place you spent at least one night after you evacuated, how you got there, and for how long you stayed up to now. How many places did you spend at least one night after you evacuated? *NOTE: For each such place, information is recorded about the type of place, how R got there, what the relationship is of R to the person that took R to this place, and how long R stayed at this place.*
18. Would you describe your current living conditions as better, worse, or about the same as your living conditions in the few months before the hurricane? A lot, somewhat, or only a little (better/worse)?
19. In what state do you currently live? In what town do you currently live? In what [county/parish] do you currently live?
20. Do you live in the same residence as before the hurricane?
21. How did you decide to move to [PLACE]?
22. Do you think you will stay in this town permanently? Or is this only temporary?
23. You mentioned living with [NUMBER] other [person/people] before the hurricane. [Does (he/she)/Do both of them/Do all of them] live with you currently?
24. How many of them no longer live with you? *NOTE: For each person who no longer lives with R, information is recorded on relationship and reason.*

25. How many other people currently live with you who did not live with you before the hurricane?

Experiences in the hurricane and aftermath

1. The next questions are about experiences you may have had DURING Hurricane Katrina and (the flood and) in the aftermath, including any time you were also exposed to Hurricane Rita. Were you also hit by Hurricane Rita?
2. In that case, I want you to tell me about experiences both in Katrina and Rita in answering the next questions. At any time during or in the aftermath of [either hurricane/the hurricane/ or flood] did you think that you might die?
3. How much did you feel each of the following emotions during [either hurricane/the hurricane]: How much did you feel frightened -- not at all, a little, some, a lot, or extremely? How much did you feel helpless? How much did you feel horrified?
4. How much during [either hurricane/the hurricane/or flood] did your sense of time change, so that things seemed to be happening in slow motion - did this happen not at all, a little, some, a lot, or extremely?
5. Did you see any dead bodies either during or after [either hurricane/the hurricane/or flood]?
6. Did you witness anyone drown - either see it yourself or hear it happen?
(Other than NAMES OF RELATIONSHIPS OF PEOPLE ALREADY MENTIONED WHO WERE KILLED) Were any (other) members of your family members or close friends killed as a result of [either hurricane/the hurricane/or flood]?
7. Who were the (other) family members or close friends that died as a result of [either hurricane/the hurricane/or flood]?
8. Did you have any pets that were either killed or that you left behind and lost?
9. Not counting (PEOPLE KILLED), were any other of your family members seriously injured or become seriously ill as a result of [either hurricane/the hurricane/or flood]?
10. Who were the family members that were seriously injured or became seriously ill as a result of the hurricane?
11. Were YOU seriously injured or did you become seriously ill as a result of [either hurricane/the hurricane/or flood]? IF YES: Briefly, what happened?
12. Were you exposed to any chemicals or water that you think might have been toxic or contaminated?
13. At any time during or after [either hurricane/the hurricane/or flood] were you unsure about the safety or whereabouts of any family members or close friends?
14. Who were the people whose whereabouts you were unsure of? NOTE: For each, information is obtained on whether the person is still missing or, if not, how long it took to learn about this person.
15. As you probably know, the Red Cross, Salvation Army, CNN, and other organizations created lists that they posted to let people who lost track of their family members know they were alive and where to find them. (IF R LIVES ALONE: Did you put your name on any of these lists? ALL OTHERS: Did you or anyone else in your household put their name on any of these lists?) IF YES: How many different lists of this sort did (IF R LIVES ALONE: you put your name on/ALL OTHERS: you or anyone else in your household put their name on?)
16. In the first few weeks after [either hurricane/the hurricane/or flood], how much difficulty did you have in each of the following areas -- none, a little, some, a lot, or extreme difficulty?

Shortage of food, water, or clothing? Problems getting needed medicines or medical attention?
Financial problems? Crowded or unsanitary living conditions? Family arguments?

Embarrassment or humiliation? Fear of crime? Lack of information from the authorities?

17. Did you apply to any of the following organizations for aid: FEMA? Any other government program such as food stamps, unemployment insurance, or welfare? The Red Cross? Any other voluntary or religious organization?

18. Some people who were displaced by [either hurricane/the hurricane/or flood] were victimized in various ways -- like having things stolen from them, being threatened, robbed, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted. Have any of these things happened to you since the hurricane?

19. Have any of these things happened to any of your family members or close friends since the hurricane(s)?

20. Did you witness any of these things happening to a family member or close friend - either see it yourself or hear it while it was happening?

21. Did you witness any of these things happening to anyone else?

22. I'm going to read a list and ask you to say 'yes' or 'no' to whether each of the following things happened to you since the hurricane(s): (Did this happen to you since the hurricane(s)...) Was something stolen from you, including your home being vandalized? Were you threatened? Were you robbed? Were you physically assaulted? Were you sexually assaulted?

23. I'm going to read a list and ask you to say 'yes' or 'no' to whether each of the following things happened to any of your family members or close friends since the hurricane(s): (Did this happen to any of your family members or close friends since the hurricane(s)...) Was something stolen from any of these people, including their homes being vandalized? Were any of them threatened? Were any of them robbed? Were any of them physically assaulted? Were any of them sexually assaulted? *NOTE: For each mention, information is recorded about who this happened to.*

24. I'm going to read a list and ask you to estimate about how many times you witnessed each of the following things happen to someone since the hurricane(s): Being threatened, robbed, or mugged? Being physically assaulted? Being sexually assaulted?

25. Sometimes people in disasters have experiences they consider horrible or disgusting - like drinking muddy water or having to go to the bathroom in public or dealing with sewage. Did you have any horrible or disgusting experiences due to [either hurricane/the hurricane/flood]? IF YES: Briefly, what happened and how long did it go on?

26. What is your estimate of the total dollar value before any insurance compensation of all property and possessions that you or anyone else living in your household lost in [either hurricane/the hurricane/or flood] or in the looting that occurred afterwards?

27. About how much do you think you will get back from insurance coverage?

28. Taking everything into consideration, how stressful overall would you say your experiences with the hurricane(s) or the flood and the aftermath have been on a 0 -to-10 scale where 0 means not at all stressful and 10 means the most stressful thing you can imagine? You can use any number between 0 and 10 to answer.

29. If you had to pick one and only one thing, what would be the one thing about the hurricane(s) or the flood or the aftermath that was MOST STRESSFUL to you?

Practical problems

1. Most people who lived through Katrina [and Rita] have practical problems – like

dealing with insurance issues, finding a permanent place to live, getting a job, and the like. What would you say are currently your most serious practical problems caused by Katrina?

2. If you could decide government policy, what three practical actions would you say the government could do right now that would be MOST HELPFUL to you in dealing with the effects of the hurricane(s)?

Perceptions

1. The next questions ask you to rate how well various people and organizations responded to the hurricane(s) [or flood]. Using the categories excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor, how would you rate each the following: FEMA? The state and local police? Other parts of state and local government? The national guard and armed forces? Other parts of the federal government? The Red Cross? Other relief agencies? The insurance industry? Your family? Your close friends? Your neighbors? The American public? You. How would you rate your own response to the Hurricane(s) [and flood]?

2. How ashamed do you feel about anything you did during or after the hurricane(s) [or flood] - very, somewhat, a little, or not at all ashamed?

3. How much do you think your family or friends are either upset with you or disappointed in you for anything you did during or after the hurricane(s)[or flood] - a lot, some, a little, or not at all?

4. IF AT ALL TO EITHER OF LAST TWO QUESTIONS: Briefly, what did you do that makes you most ashamed (and that) makes people most upset with you?

5. How proud do you feel about anything you did during the hurricane(s) [or flood] - very, somewhat, a little, or not at all proud?

6. How much do you think your family or friends admire the way you behaved in the hurricane(s) [or flood] - a lot, some, a little, or not at all?

7. IF AT ALL TO EITHER OF LAST TWO QUESTIONS: Briefly, what did you do that makes you most proud (and that) makes people most admire you?

8. Disasters can sometimes have positive effects. For example, they can bring people closer together with their loved ones. How much did the hurricane(s) [or flood] bring you closer together with your loved ones - a lot, some, a little, or not at all?

9. How much did the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you LESS close to your loved ones?

10. How much did YOUR EXPERIENCES WITH the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you feel emotionally closer to other people who were displaced by the hurricane?

11. How much did YOUR EXPERIENCES WITH the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you feel LESS emotionally close to other people who were displaced by the hurricane?

12. How much did YOUR EXPERIENCES WITH the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you have more faith and trust in people?

13. How much did YOUR EXPERIENCES WITH the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you have LESS faith and trust in some people?

14. How much did anyone in your personal life DISAPPOINT you by not responding to you or other hurricane(s) [or flood] victims in the way you would have expected?

15. How much did the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you feel more concerned or compassionate about the needs of other people?

16. How much did YOUR EXPERIENCES WITH the hurricane(s) [or flood] help you set new priorities for your life?

17. Disasters also sometimes help people find a deeper meaning and purpose in their lives. How much did the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you feel a deeper meaning or purpose in life?
18. How about the opposite - How much did the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you feel that life has no meaning or purpose?
19. How much did your experiences with the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you more spiritual or religious?
20. How much did your experiences with the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you LESS spiritual or religious?
21. How much did the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you feel less safe and secure in your day-to-day life?
22. How much did the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you more afraid about bad things that might happen in the future?
23. How much did the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you realize that you have inner strengths or competence that you didn't previously know you had?
24. How much did the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you realize BAD THINGS or weaknesses about yourself that you didn't previously know you had?
25. Disasters have different effects on different people. Some people become BETTER able to cope with future stresses, while other people become LESS able to cope with future stresses. Which of these effects do you think your experiences with the hurricane(s) [and flood] will have on you over time - will you be BETTER able to cope with future stresses or LESS able?
26. How optimistic do you feel about the way things will turn out for you in the future - very optimistic, somewhat, not very, or not at all optimistic?
27. How much faith do you have in your own abilities to rebuild your life - a lot, some, a little, or none?
28. How much faith do you have in your neighbors, friends, or relatives helping you rebuild your life - a lot, some, a little, or none?
29. How much faith do you have that the government will help you rebuild your life - a lot, some, a little, or none?
30. Now I want to ask you some questions about how you view other people. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?
31. How much do you trust each of the following groups of people, generally speaking, using the response categories a lot, some, only a little, or not at all: First, how much, generally speaking, do you trust: government officials; people who have the same religion as you; people who have a different religion from you; White people; Black people; Hispanic people; Asian people?
32. Some people displaced by Katrina [and Rita] ended up in a new town where the people helped them start a life as good as, or even better than, the life they had before. Did that happen to you?
33. Overall, would you say your current life is better, worse, or about the same as before the hurricane?

Physical health

1. The next questions are about your health. Would you say your physical health in the year or so BEFORE the hurricane(s) was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

2. Is your current physical health better, worse, or about the same as before the hurricane?
3. The next questions are about your health in the year BEFORE Katrina. In the year before Katrina, how much difficulty did you have with each of the following areas of life because of problems with your physical or mental health: Did health problems cause no difficulty, mild, moderate, or severe difficulty in this area in the year before Katrina? First, difficulty with mobility, like standing for long periods, moving around inside your house, or getting out of your house? Difficulty with your concentration, memory, understanding, and ability to think clearly? Difficulty with self-care, like taking a bath, dressing, or feeding yourself? Difficulty maintaining a normal social life and participating in social activities? Difficulty taking care of normal household responsibilities? Difficulty working or holding a job?
4. Which of the following health problems did you have in the year before Katrina: Arthritis or rheumatism? Back pain, neck pain, or lumbago? Asthma? Cancer? Diabetes? Emphysema? COPD, TB, or any other serious lung disease? High blood pressure or hypertension? Heart attack or stroke? Heart disease? Kidney disease? Migraine headaches? Other frequent or severe headaches? An ulcer either stomach, duodenal or peptic? Any other serious stomach problems? Depression? Any other mental health problem? A problem with drinking or drugs? Any other serious health problem? (If so, describe)
5. Some people with pre-existing health problems like this either stopped getting treatment in the months since Katrina [and Rita] or cut back on how frequently they got treatment because of various problems with insurance, transportation, moving, and other things caused by the hurricane. Did Katrina [or Rita] cause you either to stop getting treatment or to cut back on getting treatment for any pre-existing health problem?
6. For which health problems did you either stop getting treatment or cut back on getting treatment?
7. How many times have you seen a doctor for a pre-existing health problem in the months since Katrina?
8. And about how many times do you estimate that you would have seen a doctor for a pre-existing health problem during the same time period if Katrina had never occurred?
9. What were your main reasons for not seeing a doctor as often as if Katrina [and Rita] had not happened?

Emotional reactions

1. After disasters like Katrina [and Rita], most people have emotional reactions of some sort, such as becoming more nervous, depressed, or withdrawn than usual. I want you to tell me how often you have had each of the following reactions in the past 30 days. How often have you had nightmares or upsetting dreams about the hurricane(s) [or flood] or aftermath – most every day, two to four days a week, about once a week, less than once a week, or never?
2. In the past 30 days, how often have you had upsetting thoughts or memories about the hurricane(s) [or flood] or aftermath?
3. In the past 30 days, how often have you found yourself thinking back and reliving your experiences in the hurricane(s) [or flood] or aftermath?
4. How often have you found yourself thinking how things might have turned out differently if you or your family or friends had made different decisions?

5. In the past 30 days, how often have you found yourself thinking how things might have turned out differently if the government or relief agencies had acted differently?
6. How often have you acted or felt as if you were living through the hurricane(s) [or flood] again?
7. How often have you felt upset by reminders of the hurricane(s) [or flood] or terrible things that happened to you after the hurricane(s)?
8. In the past 30 days, how often have you had bodily reactions - such as fast heartbeat, stomach churning, sweatiness, or dizziness – when reminded of the hurricane(s) [or flood] or aftermath?
9. How often have you had difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep?
10. How often have you been more irritable or angry than usual?
11. In the past 30 days, how often have you had more difficulty concentrating than usual?
12. How often have you had heightened awareness of potential dangers to yourself or others?
13. How often have you been more jumpy or easily startled than usual?
14. When a painful memory of the hurricane(s) [or flood] pops into your mind, how often do you do each of the following things – all the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, or never: (Do you do this ... all the time, most, some, a little of the time, or never?) How often do you try to push the memory out of your mind? How often do you try to think of something else that is more pleasant? How often do you try to distract yourself by doing something to get your mind off the painful memory?
15. How often in the past 30 days have you felt either anxious or worried or nervous – all of the time, most of the time, sometimes, rarely, or never?
- 15A. How often have you felt so anxious or worried or nervous that nothing could calm you down?
16. How often in the past 30 days have you felt restless or fidgety?
17. How often have you felt sad or depressed?
- 17A. How often have you felt so sad that nothing could cheer you up?
18. How often have you felt hopeless?
19. How often have you felt worthless?
20. How often have you felt that everything was an effort?
21. How often have you felt angry?
- 21A. How often have you felt so angry that you either lost your temper or felt out of control?
22. Thinking of all the emotional reactions I just asked you about, how much did these reactions interfere with your ability to get along with people in the past 30 days – not at all, a little, some, a lot, or extremely?
23. How much did your emotional reactions in the past 30 days interfere with your ability to work or do the practical things you needed to do?
24. Since the hurricane(s) have you received any sort of professional counseling for problems with your emotions, nerves, or mental health? IF YES: What kind of professional did you see?
25. How many sessions of psychological counseling or psychotherapy have you received since the hurricane?
26. How many minutes did [this session/these sessions] last (on average)?
27. Are you still going to counseling or psychotherapy sessions or have you stopped?
28. What were your reasons for stopping?
29. Since the hurricane(s) have you taken a prescription medicine for problems with your emotions, nerves or mental health?

30. What prescription medications have you taken for your problems with your emotions, nerves or mental health? [If you're taking more than one, please give me one name at a time. Let's start with the first one...] FOR EACH MEDICATION TAKEN: About how many days out of the past 30 did you take [MEDICINE]? How much [MEDICINE] did you usually take on the days you took it? IF NEEDED: Was that a pill, injection, teaspoon, tablespoon, drops or doses by syringe? Who prescribed [this medication/these medications]?

31. *NOTE: The following two questions were asked only of people who did not obtain any treatment.* Was there a time since the hurricane(s) when you felt that you might need to see a professional because of problems with your emotions, nerves, or mental health?

32. What were your reasons for not seeing a professional?

Loss

1. People lost many things because of Hurricane Katrina [and Hurricane Rita] - loved ones, property, a sense of community, and a way of life. On a 0-to-10 scale where 0 means no loss and 10 means the greatest loss you can imagine, what number describes how much you lost because of the hurricane(s)? You can use any number between 0 and 10 to respond. IF NOT 0: Briefly, what was your greatest loss due to the hurricane(s)?

2. In the past 30 days, how often have you found yourself longing or yearning for the people or things you lost?

3. How BITTER do you feel over your loss - not at all, a little, some, a lot, or extremely bitter?

4. How EMPTY or MEANINGLESS do things seem since your loss - not at all, a little, some, a lot, or extremely?

5. How difficult is it for you to accept your loss or to believe that it's real - not at all, a little, some, a lot, or extremely difficult?

History of emotional problems

1. The next questions are about terrible experiences that might have happened to you at any time in your life BEFORE Katrina. When I use the term "terrible experience" I mean things like physical or sexual assault, a natural disaster, a serious automobile accident, seeing someone killed or seriously injured, having a loved one die by homicide or suicide, or any other terrible experience that you either witnessed or that(READ SLOWLY)put-you-or-someone-close-to-you-at-risk-of-serious-harm-or-death. With that definition in mind, not counting Katrina and the events that happened after Katrina, did a "terrible experience" ever happen to you at any previous time in your life?

2. Not counting Katrina, about how many different times before Katrina did a "terrible experience" ever happen to you in your life?

3. Terrible experiences can sometime cause emotional problems that last for months or even years - like nightmares, very upsetting thoughts, feeling emotionally numb or detached from other people, and avoiding situations that remind you of the experience. Not counting time since Katrina, did you ever have problems like these after [your/either of your/any of your] other "terrible experience(s)"?

4. Not counting time since Katrina, what's the longest number of weeks, months, or years you ever had these kinds of emotional problems related to a "terrible experience" at least once or twice a week?

5. Did you ever get professional treatment for these emotional problems?
6. I need you to think back over your entire life to answer the next few questions. Not counting the time since Katrina, did you EVER IN YOUR LIFE have times lasting a month or longer when you felt sad or depressed most of the time? IF YES: About how many different years in your life did you have times like this lasting a month or longer? During the times your depression was at its worst, did you also have other problems like low energy, or changes in your sleep or appetite, or problems with your ability to concentrate? Did you ever get professional treatment for your depression? How much did your depression ever interfere with your life or activities - not at all, a little, some, a lot, or extremely?
8. Not counting the time since Katrina, did you ever have times in your life lasting a month or longer when you were nervous, or edgy, or anxious, or worried most of the time? IF YES: About how many different years in your life did you have times like this lasting a month or longer? During the times your nerves or anxiety were at their worst, did you also have other problems like being restless, irritable, easily tired, or have difficulty falling asleep? Did you ever get professional treatment for your nerves or anxiety? How much did your nerves or anxiety ever interfere with your life or activities - not at all, a little, some, a lot, or extremely?
9. Not counting times since Katrina, did you ever in your life have "anxiety attacks" -- when all of a sudden out of the blue you felt very frightened or panicky, you had physical sensations like pounding heart, shortness of breath, dizziness, or feeling like you were going to throw up, that you might lose control, or that you might go crazy or die? IF YES: About how many different years in your life did you have anxiety attacks? Did you ever get professional treatment for your anxiety attacks? How much did your anxiety attacks ever interfere with your life or activities - not at all, a little, some, a lot, or extremely?
- 10 Not counting times since Katrina, did you ever in your life have "ANGER attacks" when all of a sudden you lost control and either yelled, broke things, or tried to hurt someone? IF YES: About how many different years in your life did you have anger attacks? How much did your anger attacks ever interfere with your life or activities - not at all, a little, some, a lot, or extremely?
11. Not counting times since Katrina, did you ever in your life have any problems with alcohol or drugs bad enough either that your family worried or that you had complaints at work or school or with the law? IF YES: About how many different years in your life did you have problems with alcohol or drugs? Did you ever get professional treatment for your problems with alcohol or drugs? How much did your problems with alcohol or drugs ever interfere with your life or activities - not at all, a little, some, a lot, or extremely?
12. The next set of questions are about thoughts of hurting yourself that you EVER had in your life, including the times since Katrina (and since Rita/and since the flood). Have you EVER in your life seriously thought about committing suicide? IF YES: How old were you the FIRST time this happened? Have you seriously thought about committing suicide at any time in the past 12 months? Have you had those thoughts in the past 30 days? How old were you the LAST time you thought about committing suicide?
13. Have you ever made a PLAN for committing suicide? IF YES: How old were you the FIRST time you made a suicide plan? Did you make a plan for committing suicide at any time in the past 12 months? Did you think about a suicide plan at any time in the past 30 days? How old were you the LAST time you made a suicide plan?
14. Have you ever ATTEMPTED suicide? IF YES: How many times did you attempt suicide in your lifetime? How old were you [the first time]? Have you attempted suicide in the past 12

months? Did it result in an injury or poisoning? Did it require medical attention? Did it require overnight hospitalization? Was your (most recent) attempt in the past 30 days? There are three statements I will read out loud. Please tell me which of these three statements best describes your situation when you attempted suicide (most recently): One, I made a serious attempt to kill myself and it was only luck that I did not succeed. Two, I tried to kill myself, but knew that the method was not fool-proof. Three, my attempt was a cry for help, I did not intend to die. Which of these three statements best describes your situation when you attempted suicide after Katrina - one, two, or three? Which of the following methods did you use? Just stop me when I get to your method: LIST OF METHODS FOLLOWED WITH AN OPEN-ENDED RESPONSE FOR OTHER METHODS.

33. Not counting times since Katrina, did you ever in your life get professional treatment for any emotional problem?

Personal profile

1. How would you rate yourself on each of the following attributes, using the response options excellent, good, fair, and poor: How about... Your ability to keep calm and think of the right thing to do in a crisis? Your ability to concentrate and learn new things? Your ability to get along with people? Your ability to get people to do what you want them to do? Your ability to stay out of trouble when you're in a dangerous situation? Your ability to control your emotions when you need to stay in control? Your ability to keep a sense of humor in tense situations? Your ability to make a plan and follow through when planning is needed? Your ability to manage money? Your ability to stick to a job and finish it once it is started? Your ability to manage your time and get things done on schedule? Using the same response scale, how would you rate yourself on being responsible, such as showing up when you say you will and remembering to do things you promise to do?

Demographics

1. The last questions are for classification purposes. What is the highest degree or level of school you completed?
2. Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin?
3. Which of the following categories best describes your racial background...
4. And what's your religion - Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Muslim, Other, or no religion?
5. How religious or spiritual are you - very, somewhat, not very, or not at all?
6. When you have problems in your day to day life, how often do you seek comfort in a religious or spiritual way - such as praying, meditating, attending a religious service, or talking to a spiritual advisor - often, sometimes, rarely, or never?
7. Some people have problems filling out forms because of their eyesight or reading ability or arthritis. When you have to fill out forms, such as FEMA applications or insurance forms, how often do you have someone help you read or fill out the materials - always, most of the time, sometimes, occasionally, or never?
8. How confident are you in filling out forms by yourself – extremely confident, quite a bit, somewhat, not very, or not at all confident?

9. The next question is about the total income of your household before taxes in the 12 months before Katrina, including income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, investment income, income from Social Security and retirement benefits, help from relatives, and so forth. Was your total household income in the 12 months before Katrina less than 20,000 dollars, between 20 and 40,000, between 40 and 80,000, or more than 80,000 dollars? BRANCHES DEPENDING ON RESPONSES: Was it less than 5000, between 5 and 10, between 10 and 15, or more than 15,000? Was it less than 25 thousand, between 25 and 30, between 30 and 35, or more than 35 thousand? Was it less than 50 thousand, between 50 and 60, between 60 and 70, or more than 70 thousand? Was it less than 100 thousand, between 100 and 150, or more than 150,000?
10. Was your total household income in the past 30 days more than the same time one year ago, less than a year ago, or about the same as a year ago?
11. Including income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, investment income, income from Social Security and retirement benefits, help from relatives, and so forth, was your total pre-tax household income in the past 30 days less than 1,000 dollars, between 1 and 2,000, between 2 and 3,000, or more than 3,000 dollars? BRANCHES DEPENDING ON RESPONSES: Was it less than 500, between 500 and 800, or more than 800? Was it less than 15 hundred, between 15 and 18 hundred, or more than 18 hundred? Was it less than 25 hundred, between 25 and 28, or more than 28 hundred? Was it less than 4000, between 4 and 6, or more than 6000?
12. BEFORE THE HURRICANE, which of the following kinds of health insurance did you have -- none, private insurance through a current or former employer or union, private insurance that you purchased directly from the insurance company, Medicare, Medicaid, other government insurance based on financial need, government insurance for military personnel or veterans, or some other kind of health insurance?
13. Is your current insurance coverage the same, or has it changed? IF CHANGED: What kind of health insurance do you have CURRENTLY?

Suggestions for authorities

1. As I mentioned at the beginning of the interview, the goal of this survey is to assess the needs of people affected by hurricane Katrina. Given that goal, is there anything you think I should have asked you? IF YES AND IF NEC: What should I have asked? How would you have answered that question if I had asked it?
2. Is there anything the authorities should know about the effects of the hurricane that wasn't covered in this survey? IF YES AND IF NEC: What should they know?
3. Do you have any thoughts about things government relief agencies are not already doing that they should be doing? IF YES AND IF NEC: What should they do?

Appendix III. Selected tables of results from the baseline CAG survey

Notes to the Appendix Tables

Each appendix table presents the response distribution of a single survey question both in the total sample and is a consistently-defined set of sub-samples that break out results by respondent gender, age, race-ethnicity, education, marital status, pre-hurricane income, pre-hurricane residence, and post-hurricane residential mobility.

All the percentages presented in the tables are *column* percentages. This means that the percentages sum to 100% within each column. These percentages are *weighted*, which means that they were calculated from the dataset after the cases had been weighted to adjust for differential probabilities of selection and differential non-response. Reports of the number of respondents used to make the calculations, in comparison, are based on unweighted data, allowing the reader to see the actual number of survey respondents in the denominator of each column. Note that sub tables are based on calculations in sub-samples. For example, Table A8 is based only on responses of people who reported that they evacuated after the hurricane. In situations of this sort, the table will include a footnote describing the sub-sample.

The separation of respondents on the basis of race-ethnicity is labeled in the tables *Hispanic*, *White*, *Black*, and *Other*. Respondents labeled *Hispanic* are those who reported Hispanic ethnic ancestry on either side of their family whether or not they also reported other ancestries. Respondents labeled *White*, in comparison, are actually Non-Hispanic Whites, which means that they reported White race, no other race (i.e., not Asian or Black, or Native American or Pacific Islander), and did not report Hispanic ethnicity. Respondents labeled *Black*, in comparison, are actually Non-Hispanic Blacks, while respondents labeled *Other* are defined residually.

In the case of marital status, respondents who are both previously married and cohabiting are classified here in the category *married or cohabiting*.

Pre-hurricane income was defined using the official federal government definition of poverty (<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html>). This definition takes into consideration family income, number of adults residing in the household, and number of children residing in the household. We used a four-category distinction. Our definition of *Low-income* households included families with incomes less than or equal to 1.5 times the poverty line. *Low-average* income was defined as greater than 1.5 to 3.0 times the poverty line, while *High-average* was defined as greater than 3.0 to 6.0 times the poverty line and *High* income as greater than 6.0 times the poverty line.

Pre-hurricane residence was divided into three categories: *New Orleans City* includes pre-hurricane residents of Orleans parish. *New Orleans Metropolitan Area* includes pre-hurricane residents of the remaining six parishes in the official US Bureau of the Census definition of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area, not including those in Orleans parish (the seventh of the seven parishes in the Metropolitan Area). *Other location* includes all other respondents, who were residents the counties in Alabama, Louisiana (exclusive of the New Orleans Metropolitan Area),

and Mississippi that were defined by FEMA as eligible for individual assistance after the hurricane. Residence at the time of interview is irrelevant to these definitions, as they focus on pre-hurricane residence.

Post-hurricane location, finally, was defined in three categories: respondents who resided in their pre-hurricane residence at the time of the interview; those who resided at the time of interview in a different home but in the same county (or, in Louisiana, parish) as their pre-hurricane home; and those who resided at the time of interview in a different county or state as their pre-hurricane home.

Table A1. How soon before hurricane Katrina hit did you first hear that it might be coming?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED COHABITATE	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL D	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
< 1 day	9.8	6.5	12.8	8.2	10.4	11.2	6.5	9.4	12.1	2.7	11.5	8.8	8.1	11.4	3.3	9.3	12.7	6.3	12.2	3.8	11.6	9.8	9.7	9.9	8.3	9.9
1-2 days	36.3	39.5	33.6	43.1	37.4	23.1	40.7	43.1	22.5	32.3	30.0	39.0	44.8	35.6	43.5	32.9	25.0	44.6	43.4	37.6	43.1	54.2	32.6	35.1	45.2	43.7
3-4 days	5.8	7.4	4.4	4.0	5.5	9.2	7.8	7.0	3.5	3.3	2.6	8.9	8.1	6.9	4.0	2.9	2.8	5.4	7.7	11.9	5.4	10.1	5.1	5.5	8.2	7.5
more than 4 days	44.9	44.1	45.6	42.9	44.5	48.9	44.2	39.1	54.9	57.8	50.7	41.5	38.0	44.3	42.8	48.9	53.5	41.7	35.8	44.9	36.0	24.0	49.4	46.1	37.4	36.1
Don't know	3.2	2.6	3.7	1.7	2.2	7.6	0.8	1.4	7.0	3.9	5.2	1.8	1.0	1.7	6.4	6.0	6.0	2.1	0.9	1.8	3.8	1.9	3.3	3.3	0.8	2.8
Significance	.	0.167		0.093			0.000				0.008			0.088			0.000				0.000			0.727		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

RETURN TO TEXT

Table A2. When they first announced the fact that Katrina was coming, local TV, radio, and newspapers told people four things they should do to prepare for the hurricane:

1. To pack up three days of food and water to take with them if they had to evacuate;
2. To get a flashlight, transistor radio, and batteries to take with them if they had to evacuate;
3. To make sure all medicines needed by anyone in the house were up to date and available in case they had to evacuate;
4. To have an evacuation plan so that all family members would know where to find each other if they had to evacuate and were separated.

About how many times did you hear or see a TV, or radio, or print message that gave these four evacuation preparedness recommendations before Katrina? (Qb1.1)

	Number of times heard or saw message																										
	Gender			Age			Race - Ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLACK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVR MARRIED	PREV MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL D	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
0 times	12.2	8.9	15.1	11.0	12.3	13.7	4.5	10.5	16.5	11.2	14.0	11.7	9.4	8.8	10.6	27.0	15.7	9.5	11.5	9.0	25.6	15.4	10.3	10.9	19.1	21.1	
1-4 times	16.9	16.3	17.5	20.1	16.1	13.5	13.0	17.7	17.7	3.6	16.8	19.1	14.7	14.8	29.4	14.0	20.9	14.0	13.2	19.1	24.4	26.3	14.6	15.4	16.9	32.3	
5-10 times	24.1	25.6	22.7	25.8	23.3	23.0	7.4	19.3	31.6	50.5	20.4	22.1	32.9	24.0	31.4	17.7	28.4	18.5	25.6	19.6	16.2	19.1	25.7	25.2	20.4	14.1	
11-40 times	28.2	32.6	24.3	26.1	24.2	40.2	27.1	31.3	23.5	17.9	27.5	30.2	27.2	30.8	21.5	23.8	19.9	34.2	30.1	36.3	27.4	27.1	28.5	28.8	31.3	19.7	
>40 times	18.7	16.7	20.4	17.0	24.0	9.7	48.1	21.2	10.7	16.8	21.3	17.0	15.8	21.5	7.2	17.6	15.1	23.8	19.6	16.1	6.3	12.1	21.0	19.6	12.3	12.9	
Significance		0.145		0.102			0.000				0.393			0.001			0.090				0.000			0.005			
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A3. Which of the following four things did you family do in preparation for Katrina BEFORE it happened? Dont count things you did AFTER the hurricane and you knew you had to evacuate, just those you did before. (QB1_2 A-D)

- The four options given were:
1. Did you pack three days of food and water?
 2. Did you pack a flashlight, transistor radio, and batteries?
 3. Did you make sure all needed medications were available and ready to take in case of an evacuation?
 4. Did you have an evacuation plans that all household members knew about?

	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED COHABITATE	NEVER MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLEANS CITY	NEW ORLEANS METRO	OTHER LOCAL TION	SAME HOUS EHL	SAME COU-NTY

I. Percent Yes¹

Food, etc.	69.7	69.9	69.6	68.4	73.8	63.0	71.6	69.4	66.9	91.6	75.9	64.8	64.1	70.9	70.7	64.3	71.4	70.6	66.4	69.8	51.5	60.1	73.1	71.7	62.0	53.5
Flashlight, etc.	84.7	87.1	82.6	79.5	89.5	82.6	90.7	85.8	80.8	92.1	85.7	82.3	85.7	87.2	75.6	82.9	83.7	86.6	82.5	88.4	64.8	75.8	88.1	86.6	78.1	69.3
Medicine	88.8	90.2	87.6	80.4	93.9	91.2	94.9	89.7	84.7	99.2	90.8	90.8	82.9	91.9	77.7	86.5	87.4	86.0	90.9	95.1	84.7	82.7	90.3	89.9	91.1	76.3
Evacuation plan	67.8	68.7	67.0	64.3	73.5	60.7	80.3	72.0	58.1	65.8	68.2	70.0	64.5	73.2	60.7	52.5	62.7	71.5	72.8	64.4	52.6	74.1	68.1	68.9	62.4	59.6

II. Significance

Food, etc.	.	0.941	0.265	0.119	0.120	0.572	0.806	0.001	0.025																	
Flashlight, etc.	.	0.182	0.021	0.196	0.698	0.076	0.688	0.000	0.001																	
Medicine	.	0.462	0.000	0.013	0.124	0.009	0.203	0.058	0.004																	
Evacuation plan	.	0.755	0.136	0.106	0.689	0.001	0.300	0.010	0.265																	
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Sum of Percent Yes is greater than 100% as each of the four preparation options is asked of each respondent.

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Table A4. Did you evacuate to a safe place outside of the hurricane area BEFORE Katrina hit?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHTB	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Yes	40.4	39.3	41.4	40.4	39.2	43.1	58.4	42.6	35.7	29.5	37.6	40.6	45.3	41.5	32.5	43.0	41.4	36.7	44.3	37.2	78.3	75.4	30.7	36.0	63.7	73.4
No	59.6	60.7	58.6	59.6	60.8	56.9	41.6	57.4	64.3	70.5	62.4	59.4	54.7	58.5	67.5	57.0	58.6	63.3	55.7	62.8	21.7	24.6	69.3	64.0	36.3	26.6
Significance	.	0.683		0.793			0.305				0.354			0.477			0.802				0.000			0.000		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

RETURN TO TEXT

Table A5. Some people who didn't evacuate in advance of the hurricane wanted to, but couldn't because of things like no transportation, no money, no place to go, or their job required them to stay through the hurricane. Other people decided not to evacuate even though they could have either because they didn't think the hurricane was going to be very bad, they needed to stay and take care of someone who couldn't travel, they wanted to protect their home, or for some other reason. Which one were you? Did you want to evacuate in advance but were unable to do so? Or did you decide not to evacuate even though you could have done so?

	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Wanted to but unable	25.9	17.9	33.1	32.0	27.4	12.2	32.4	18.8	37.2	33.9	31.3	26.8	13.6	19.5	43.9	33.0	40.2	23.4	17.6	6.4	45.5	38.7	24.5	25.9	26.3	24.6
Decided not to	65.0	73.0	57.8	60.1	65.5	71.9	59.8	72.4	53.9	51.3	61.9	65.2	71.1	69.0	50.7	63.8	49.8	70.4	67.3	92.1	35.9	42.2	67.3	65.7	64.8	47.4
Both (vol)	2.9	1.3	4.3	1.5	5.2	.	.	2.9	3.5	.	0.7	4.4	5.6	3.6	2.7	.	2.3	2.2	6.0	0.2	0.9	8.5	2.6	3.1	.	.
Don't know	6.2	7.8	4.8	6.4	1.9	15.9	7.8	5.8	5.4	14.7	6.1	3.6	9.7	7.9	2.8	3.2	7.7	4.1	9.0	1.4	17.8	10.6	5.6	5.3	8.9	28.1
Significance	.	0.018		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.090			.	.	.	0.001				0.000			.	.	.
VALID CASES ¹	446	211	235	142	209	95	11	282	140	13	200	142	104	267	72	107	158	120	110	58	45	89	312	355	60	31
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
‡	42.8	44.1	41.7	45.1	43.3	38.8	31.4	39.9	51.9	41.9	49.0	44.1	33.2	41.5	46.2	44.0	54.9	42.4	36.2	34.5	26.8	20.9	69.5	46.4	40.3	24.0

¹Only respondents who did not evacuate to a safe place outside the hurricane area before the hurricane hit or were unsure if they did answered this question.

RETURN TO TEXT

Table A6. Why did you decide not to evacuate?

	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location				
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT E	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW - AVE	HIGH - AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL D	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
	I. Reasons																										
Stay with fam/friends	18.5	19.6	17.3	19.4	19.9	13.9	20.8	19.7	18.1	0.0	16.8	20.7	18.8	20.8	23.4	3.3	13.5	21.8	24.8	10.9	15.0	22.2	18.4	17.6	10.3	59.6	
Protect home /property	8.8	11.9	5.5	6.7	10.3	8.4	64.6	6.2	12.6	0.0	15.2	1.2	6.4	6.5	3.8	23.9	4.8	14.4	10.9	2.0	5.8	7.6	8.9	9.1	5.1	0.0	
Underestimated risk	62.0	54.7	70.0	68.8	61.6	53.2	77.3	65.5	46.6	100	58.3	63.8	66.2	62.9	65.7	54.5	63.4	59.6	60.2	66.8	59.0	40.8	63.0	62.9	63.3	26.8	
Job/work/business	6.6	6.1	7.1	5.2	7.0	7.7	0.0	5.9	9.8	0.0	4.4	4.6	12.6	6.3	12.2	2.9	5.3	0.2	7.9	18.2	7.8	18.4	6.1	5.5	3.1	50.2	
Medical/health reasons	1.9	0.4	3.6	4.7	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.7	5.5	0.0	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.6	8.8	2.0	5.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	7.9	0.4	1.9	1.7	7.0	4.4	
No place to go	2.4	0.8	4.0	0.0	2.2	6.2	0.0	3.1	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.7	4.6	0.6	1.6	11.4	2.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.3	7.6	0.0	
Not enough time	4.6	4.6	4.6	2.4	5.3	6.1	0.0	3.3	7.8	5.2	2.1	7.0	6.0	3.8	2.2	10.5	2.7	1.8	9.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	
Not enough money	3.3	2.6	4.0	1.4	4.9	2.2	0.0	4.7	0.6	0.0	3.6	5.2	0.6	3.8	0.0	3.8	5.9	4.0	1.8	0.0	10.6	0.0	3.3	3.3	5.5	0.0	
Traffic/transportation	3.3	5.5	0.9	4.3	1.2	6.7	0.0	3.1	4.4	0.0	6.2	0.5	1.4	4.4	0.0	1.0	4.9	2.2	0.0	7.5	0.0	4.4	3.3	3.3	5.9	0.0	
Evacuated too close	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	5.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	
Pets	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.6	1.7	3.7	6.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.7	0.9	2.2	3.9	2.2	3.0	0.4	3.9	2.8	5.2	17.9	1.7	2.4	5.9	0.0	
Other	2.1	3.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	6.4	0.0	0.7	6.0	0.0	4.3	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.6	5.2	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.9	1.9	0.0	9.2	
VALID CASES ¹	298	155	143	87	140	71	6	212	75	5	126	94	78	190	39	69	87	85	82	44	23	50	225	246	39	13	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	28.6	32.4	25.4	27.6	29.0	29.0	17.1	30.0	27.8	16.1	30.9	29.2	24.9	29.5	25.0	28.4	30.2	30.0	27.0	26.2	13.7	11.7	50.1	32.2	26.2	10.1	

¹Only those respondents who did not evacuate in advance of the hurricane because they were unable to do so or decided not to answered this question.

Table continues on next page

(Table A6. cont.)

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
II. Significance																											
Stay with fam/friends	.	0.743		0.804			.	.	.	.	0.863			0.124			0.610				0.874			0.000		
Protect home /property	.	0.162		0.777			.	.	.	.	0.002			0.000			0.406				0.879			.		
Underestimated risk	.	0.109		0.316			.	.	.	.	0.663			0.737			0.937				0.058			0.032		
Job/work/business	.	0.829		0.905			.	.	.	.	0.334			0.384			0.007				0.138			0.000		
Medical/health reason	.	0.015		0.111			.	.	.	.	.			0.026			.				0.158			0.336		
No place to go	.	0.141		.			.	.	.	.	0.427			0.000			.				.			.		
Not enough time	.	0.984		0.677			.	.	.	.	0.271			0.046			0.114				.			.		
Not enough money	.	0.271		0.501			.	.	.	.	0.026			.			.				.			.
Traffic/transportation	.	0.023		0.314			.	.	.	.	0.026			.			.				.			.
Evacuated too close	.	0.737		0.720			.	.	.	.	.			.			.				0.000			.		
Pets	.	0.458		0.616			.	.	.	.	0.004			0.771			0.371				0.000			.		
Other	.	0.002		.			.	.	.	.	.			.			.				.			.
VALID CASES ¹	298	155	143	87	140	71	6	212	75	5	126	94	78	190	39	69	87	85	82	44	23	50	225	246	39	13	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	28.6	32.4	25.4	27.6	29.0	29.0	17.1	30.0	27.8	16.1	30.9	29.2	24.9	29.5	25.0	28.4	30.2	30.0	27.0	26.2	13.7	11.7	50.1	32.2	26.2	10.1	

¹Only those respondents who did not evacuate in advance of the hurricane because they were unable to do so or decided not to answered this question.

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Table A7. Some people who didn't evacuate in advance of the hurricane wanted to, but couldn't because of things like no transportation, no money, no place to go, or their job required them to stay through the hurricane. What prevented you from evacuating in advance of the hurricane? Was it:

1. No transportation
2. No money
3. No place to go
4. Job required to stay
5. Medical
6. Insufficient information
7. Elderly
8. Other people staying
9. No gas
10. Blocked roads
11. Expectations
12. Other

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED COHABITATE	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
	I. Percent Yes ¹																										
No transport	27.6	23.8	29.7	38.6	25.5	13.2	6.5	20.2	34.1	44.7	39.0	32.7	1.0	12.3	55.1	41.4	50.0	12.1	6.0	1.8	48.2	16.3	26.4	26.2	15.4	38.1	
No money	34.0	20.7	41.2	41.7	36.9	7.3	6.5	27.5	41.0	44.8	43.6	39.9	9.4	19.3	44.5	67.1	57.8	24.3	5.1	1.8	45.6	11.2	40.7	28.9	43.0	50.0	
No place to go	18.5	10.1	23.0	20.5	22.3	.	.	16.4	22.0	17.9	30.8	15.6	0.7	10.7	29.9	28.7	27.5	20.5	1.7	3.5	19.3	1.4	25.8	18.3	7.4	23.7	
Job required to stay	28.1	41.9	20.7	35.0	23.6	31.2	45.6	38.2	20.9	.	8.3	32.5	57.1	35.0	26.0	9.4	6.7	37.2	56.5	52.1	25.1	40.0	23.7	31.7	10.9	21.8	
Medical	5.1	6.7	4.2	0.3	8.8	0.9	6.5	6.1	4.6	.	4.6	3.2	8.2	4.5	0.3	12.6	3.7	0.9	0.7	28.7	2.4	9.2	4.0	6.9	0.5	.	
Insufficient info	0.8	2.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.8	.	0.8	0.9	.	1.2	0.7	.	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	5.5	.	
Elderly	3.4	1.5	4.4	1.8	5.1	.	.	5.7	2.0	.	2.9	4.8	2.2	3.8	2.4	3.3	1.0	8.9	4.2	.	8.9	1.6	2.5	4.2	3.5	.	
Other people stayed	8.0	6.8	8.6	5.8	7.5	14.1	47.9	6.2	5.1	16.8	10.0	1.9	12.3	13.1	1.2	0.4	2.4	9.3	24.5	.	.	15.9	6.9	7.9	2.4	10.7	
No gas	1.5	.	2.3	.	2.3	1.6	.	2.1	.	11.7	0.1	4.0	0.8	2.2	0.8	0.2	1.3	3.7	.	.	1.1	2.6	1.2	2.1	.	.	
Blocked roads	2.5	6.0	0.6	0.8	3.8	0.8	.	0.6	4.6	.	5.2	.	1.0	4.0	.	0.7	4.7	.	.	2.4	.	1.0	3.9	3.4	.	.	
Expectations	0.3	.	0.5	.	0.6	.	.	0.7	.	.	.	.	1.2	0.5	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	1.7	.	.	.	3.8	.
Other	0.9	1.9	0.4	.	1.2	1.6	.	1.6	0.5	.	0.6	.	2.7	1.6	.	.	.	1.0	3.6	.	1.4	2.6	.	0.9	.	1.3	
VALID CASES ²	158	61	97	59	75	24	5	77	68	8	76	52	30	85	35	38	72	39	32	15	23	41	94	119	21	18	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	15.1	12.7	17.2	18.7	15.5	9.8	14.3	10.9	25.2	25.8	18.6	16.1	9.6	13.2	22.4	15.6	25.0	13.8	10.5	8.9	13.7	9.6	20.9	15.6	14.1	14.0	

¹Sum of Percent Yes is greater than 100% as each respondent can select all response options that apply.

²Includes only those participants who responded that they wanted to evacuate but couldn't.

Table continues on next page

(Table A7. cont.)

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARRIED	PREV IOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
II. Significance																										
No transport	.	0.537		0.143			0.127				0.000			0.001			0.000				0.102			0.434		
No money	.	0.054		0.071			0.186				0.068			0.001			0.000				0.046			0.314		
No place to go	.	0.161		.			.				0.010			0.200			0.047				0.003			0.551		
Job required to stay	.	0.028		0.617			.				0.000			0.071			0.001				0.450			0.461		
Medical	.	0.612		0.000			.				0.681			0.080			0.000				0.453			.		
Insufficient info	.	0.000		0.167			.				.			0.562			0.956				0.954			.		
Elderly	.	0.331		.			.				0.741			0.925			.				0.077			.		
Other people stayed	.	0.796		0.699			0.048				0.280			0.000			.				.			0.774		
No gas				0.001			0.177			.				0.607			.		
Blocked roads	.	0.013		0.333			.				.			.			.				.			.
Expectations		
Other	.	0.203		.			.				.			.			.				.			.
VALID CASES ²	158	61	97	59	75	24	5	77	68	8	76	52	30	85	35	38	72	39	32	15	23	41	94	119	21	18
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	15.1	12.7	17.2	18.7	15.5	9.8	14.3	10.9	25.2	25.8	18.6	16.1	9.6	13.2	22.4	15.6	25.0	13.8	10.5	8.9	13.7	9.6	20.9	15.6	14.1	14.0

¹ Sum of Percent Yes is greater than 100% as each respondent can select all response options that apply.

² Includes only those participants who responded that they wanted to evacuate but couldn't.

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Table A8. How many places did you spend at least one night after you evacuated?

of places respondents stayed at least one night

NUMBER OF PLACES	TOTL	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
		MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL D	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
1	56.4	59.2	54.3	55.9	55.2	60.0	32.9	55.4	61.7	60.7	67.4	45.8	50.8	58.1	56.6	49.8	64.9	56.5	49.3	45.9	26.6	33.1	69.6	61.5	31.2	39.8
2	18.3	18.5	18.1	17.1	18.5	19.7	33.2	17.9	15.4	25.4	11.9	21.9	24.1	17.6	16.7	22.3	9.6	22.3	22.3	26.4	20.7	21.4	16.8	18.5	16.4	18.3
3	12.2	9.9	13.9	9.9	13.7	12.8	24.0	12.0	12.3	4.1	9.7	18.5	9.4	10.2	12.1	19.8	15.6	6.9	12.9	12.6	20.2	24.5	6.7	9.8	18.2	23.5
4	6.6	3.7	8.8	7.8	7.7	2.4	6.3	6.4	8.4	.	7.5	5.1	7.0	7.1	9.4	2.7	6.9	4.4	8.6	6.9	18.0	8.7	3.8	5.1	15.0	11.4
5	3.2	4.4	2.3	5.3	1.6	3.0	3.7	3.4	1.5	9.1	0.5	5.0	5.3	3.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	6.2	2.9	0.9	8.9	3.9	1.9	2.7	6.6	4.1
6+	2.4	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.7	1.0	.	3.6	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.5	1.6	0.2	2.4	3.9	5.9	5.1	8.0	0.1	1.5	11.8	2.5
Don't know	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	.	1.2	0.4	.	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4
Significance	.	0.291		0.750			.				0.011			0.580			0.013				0.000			0.000		
VALID CASES ¹	767	335	432	234	353	180	30	520	191	26	280	241	246	463	122	182	195	211	227	134	162	381	224	514	130	123
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	73.5	69.9	76.6	74.3	73.1	73.5	85.7	73.6	70.7	83.9	68.6	74.8	78.6	71.9	78.2	74.9	67.7	74.6	74.7	79.8	96.4	89.4	49.9	67.2	87.2	95.3

¹This includes all respondents who evacuated before the storm and those who evacuated eventually.

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Table A9. Summary of stressful experiences during the hurricane and the aftermath

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
I. Personal Trauma																											
Had to be rescued	0.9	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.9	16.1	0.1	1.0	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	4.2	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.3	2.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	3.6	1.3	
Victimized ¹	6.7	7.1	6.4	12.2	5.2	1.2	24.7	6.8	5.9	0.0	4.4	13.5	3.2	4.6	11.4	10.9	7.1	5.5	9.8	1.7	10.0	12.8	5.4	5.4	12.0	17.2	
Any personal trauma ²	7.1	7.1	7.1	12.6	5.4	2.1	24.7	6.8	6.8	1.9	4.9	14.2	3.2	4.7	12.3	12.3	7.9	5.5	10.1	1.8	12.5	13.0	5.6	5.6	15.7	18.5	
II. Vicarious Trauma																											
Death of a loved one	10.3	7.1	13.2	12.7	11.4	4.3	30.9	8.6	12.8	5.5	10.3	8.9	12.1	8.0	12.6	17.5	11.8	9.6	11.5	5.2	35.9	13.6	7.4	8.4	25.0	22.0	
Loved one victimized ³	11.4	10.5	12.1	21.5	7.9	2.8	22.4	10.7	13.1	2.1	10.1	13.8	10.9	9.7	20.1	10.4	9.3	14.2	10.1	14.3	24.1	16.7	9.3	9.7	14.1	27.6	
Any vicarious ⁴	18.7	16.5	20.6	28.4	16.9	7.0	35.0	17.3	21.5	7.6	17.6	20.8	18.3	15.6	29.4	21.3	17.5	20.4	18.8	18.0	50.0	27.5	14.2	15.5	36.5	41.1	
III. Loss																											
Financial loss ⁵	52.5	48.8	55.8	57.0	50.9	49.1	70.2	45.6	64.7	54.7	57.9	49.4	46.3	45.6	63.4	70.3	71.5	54.5	33.8	30.5	81.9	64.0	47.8	48.0	77.2	85.0	
Property loss ⁶	21.8	26.0	18.1	24.3	23.5	13.9	33.0	22.9	18.6	19.2	22.4	24.8	17.3	21.6	20.1	23.8	12.1	29.2	22.9	32.4	32.3	26.2	20.0	20.7	32.2	27.3	
Current housing ⁷	42.0	39.2	44.6	56.4	37.7	28.8	50.4	37.6	47.3	62.3	40.1	41.2	46.5	39.1	47.1	49.1	52.3	35.6	38.7	32.0	87.0	63.6	34.1	33.3	100	100	
Past housing adversity ⁸	9.0	7.8	10.1	10.2	9.5	6.3	8.2	9.2	8.8	9.0	6.5	8.8	13.9	8.8	10.4	8.8	7.8	10.6	9.4	8.3	35.0	20.1	4.7	6.6	34.2	20.4	
Loss of support ⁹	59.2	65.4	53.7	50.8	62.2	65.9	53.0	58.7	64.5	35.4	60.0	59.0	57.8	54.8	67.7	68.9	59.7	64.6	61.1	41.3	89.4	69.6	54.6	56.5	71.8	79.4	
Any loss ¹⁰	84.6	87.3	82.3	88.3	82.7	83.0	97.1	83.5	85.9	82.7	87.3	84.3	80.2	83.3	89.0	85.9	93.0	86.0	80.5	64.5	98.7	92.7	81.9	82.3	100	100	
IV. Other Stressors																											
Became ill/injured	17.1	12.1	21.4	17.6	18.7	12.7	29.4	15.6	18.6	19.7	19.4	18.3	11.5	12.8	19.5	32.2	21.3	16.7	16.4	6.3	25.6	19.4	15.9	16.7	21.8	18.1	
Physical adversity ¹¹	36.3	29.4	42.3	46.4	37.2	18.1	49.9	30.5	45.3	46.7	36.8	37.1	34.4	30.8	47.2	48.4	43.4	41.9	28.6	18.0	49.9	44.3	33.6	33.5	42.9	61.8	
Psychological adversity ¹²	22.8	19.5	25.7	25.3	24.3	15.7	23.4	20.5	28.7	15.9	20.6	22.4	27.3	16.9	34.7	36.0	24.3	29.7	20.2	8.8	39.6	23.6	21.1	21.8	23.8	33.4	
Any other stressor ¹³	44.8	39.2	49.6	54.4	44.5	30.1	57.0	39.1	55.1	46.7	45.0	45.7	43.4	39.8	55.9	54.8	50.6	52.7	37.5	24.7	66.3	52.3	41.4	41.8	54.3	70.3	
V. Number of stressors																											
No stressors	7.7	7.4	7.9	5.2	7.8	11.3	2.9	7.5	9.5	0.3	5.7	6.4	12.7	8.3	5.9	6.9	3.1	6.7	9.7	19.5	1.3	4.2	8.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	
1 or 2 stressors	22.5	20.8	23.9	13.6	25.3	30.5	20.9	27.5	12.4	20.3	22.2	24.8	20.3	27.4	9.4	14.4	16.6	19.7	32.2	25.8	1.2	12.1	26.3	25.0	6.1	6.2	
3 or 4 stressors	29.3	34.5	24.7	29.7	26.5	34.5	21.4	30.6	23.5	53.2	32.7	27.6	24.9	30.9	28.3	23.6	32.8	29.7	23.1	30.8	15.0	23.7	31.6	31.5	17.9	13.0	
5 or more stressors	40.6	37.3	43.5	51.4	40.4	23.8	54.8	34.3	54.5	26.1	39.4	41.2	42.1	33.4	56.4	55.1	47.6	43.8	35.0	23.9	82.5	60.0	33.3	34.8	76.1	80.8	
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹Victimized = physical assault, sexual assault, or robbery²Any personal trauma = rescued or victimized³Loved one victimized = physical assault, sexual assault, or robbery⁴Any vicarious = either death of a loved or loved one victimized⁵Financial loss = home vandalized or something of value stolen⁶Property loss = loss of property with a value of at least 30% annual salary⁷Current housing = poor current living conditions, or not in same home as before the hurricane and do not expect to stay permanently⁸Past housing adversity = either stayed in shelter or moved 4 or more times after hurricane⁹Loss of support = either death or separation from a confidante¹⁰Any loss = either financial loss or property loss or current housing adversity or past housing adversity or loss of social support¹¹Physical adversity = at least two of the following in the weeks after the hurricane: inadequate food, inadequate medical care, lack of finances, unsanitary living conditions¹²Psychological adversity = repeated experiences considered embarrassing, horrible, or disgusting (e.g., drinking muddy water, having to use toilet facilities in a public setting)¹³Any other stressor = illness/injury or physical adversity or psychological adversity

Table A10. Would you describe your current living conditions as better, worse, or about the same as your living conditions in the few months before the hurricane?

Interviewers probed respondents to answer using one of the following response options:

1. A lot better
2. Somewhat better
3. Only a little better
4. Only a little worse
5. Somewhat worse
6. A lot worse
7. About the same

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLEANS CITY	NEW ORLN METRO	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
I. Better																											
A lot	4.2	2.4	5.7	5.0	3.8	3.7	1.1	2.3	7.4	10.8	5.6	4.1	1.5	2.4	12.9	3.1	6.4	4.7	1.7	1.5	6.7	2.9	4.1	3.6	5.5	8.8	
Somewhat	3.6	2.6	4.4	5.2	2.7	2.8	4.8	2.6	4.4	10.7	4.6	2.3	3.1	2.3	8.7	4.0	6.3	0.5	4.0	1.1	1.1	4.1	3.7	3.5	4.9	3.3	
Only a little	3.3	2.6	3.8	1.9	5.7	0.3	20.5	0.7	7.4	0.5	5.5	2.1	0.6	2.1	9.4	2.3	6.4	3.3	0.3	0.2	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.2	6.7	2.5	
Same	52.6	54.1	51.2	44.0	53.9	63.3	26.2	56.1	48.6	47.0	49.1	60.5	50.0	57.6	34.1	48.9	44.6	47.6	64.9	61.4	29.8	35.7	57.6	55.2	25.6	40.6	
II. Worse																											
Only a little	9.2	11.2	7.5	13.4	7.0	7.5	17.6	10.0	6.5	10.7	8.9	5.9	13.6	9.8	6.1	10.0	7.0	12.0	8.8	11.0	15.0	8.8	8.8	9.3	6.5	10.5	
Somewhat	12.3	12.6	12.1	17.3	11.3	6.5	18.3	14.8	8.2	1.3	9.3	13.0	17.0	13.7	13.5	5.6	8.2	16.7	11.9	16.3	19.7	23.7	9.6	11.7	15.5	17.1	
A lot	14.9	14.5	15.3	13.2	15.7	15.9	11.4	13.5	17.6	19.0	17.0	12.1	14.2	12.0	15.3	26.2	21.3	15.3	8.4	8.6	25.4	21.9	12.7	13.5	35.4	17.2	
Significance	.	0.402		0.084			0.001				0.039			0.000			0.000				0.000			0.001			
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A11. Is your current physical health better, worse, or about the same as before the hurricane?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLACK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED COHABITATE	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCATION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
I. Better																											
A lot	4.1	3.6	4.6	9.5	2.0	0.3	3.8	1.8	9.6	0.5	5.6	3.7	1.9	2.9	12.8	1.3	8.5	1.4	1.5	2.5	10.9	8.3	2.8	3.0	4.1	15.7	
Somewhat	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.8	3.2	1.0	.	2.0	2.4	.	1.9	1.1	3.0	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.2	0.8	2.7	2.0	1.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	3.0	0.8	
Only a little	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.4	.	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.5	
Same	62.1	69.0	56.1	55.7	62.7	70.9	53.1	60.9	63.3	76.5	62.2	62.2	61.8	64.8	60.1	53.2	55.4	69.5	61.1	68.4	31.4	37.7	69.3	65.1	41.9	42.3	
II. Worse																											
Only a little	9.9	8.0	11.6	8.5	12.4	6.8	3.3	11.0	9.0	6.0	8.4	11.2	11.3	9.8	11.3	9.0	8.8	8.2	12.1	12.7	29.4	23.4	5.7	8.0	26.9	19.8	
Somewhat	10.6	9.2	11.8	13.5	8.9	9.6	18.3	13.2	5.7	1.3	10.3	9.0	12.9	11.9	8.2	7.4	11.5	8.2	12.2	9.9	10.9	17.7	9.3	10.8	10.0	8.5	
A lot	9.9	6.4	13.0	11.3	9.8	8.0	20.9	9.6	8.6	15.6	10.5	10.9	7.8	6.7	5.8	26.7	12.7	10.6	8.0	3.9	15.6	9.9	9.4	9.6	11.9	11.4	
DK	0.5	1.1	0.0	.	0.0	2.4	.	0.8	.	.	0.1	1.7	.	0.8	.	0.1	.	0.1	1.9	0.1	.	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	.	
Significance	.	0.036	
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
‡	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A12. Overall, would you say your current life is better, worse, or about the same as before the hurricane?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLK	OTHR	HS-GRAD OR LESS	SOME-COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE OR MORE	MARR-IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR-MARR-IED	PREV-IOUS-MARR-IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW-ORLN CITY	NEW-ORLN METR	OTHR-LOCA TION	SAME-HOUS EHLD	SAME-COU-NTY	DIFF-RNT COU-NTY	
I. Better																											
A lot	4.7	1.9	7.2	6.1	3.4	5.3	3.0	3.6	8.0	.	5.9	4.4	3.0	3.7	9.0	5.0	6.7	6.6	1.7	0.8	4.9	3.5	4.9	4.6	7.2	4.7	
Somewhat	5.0	4.5	5.4	5.3	5.8	2.8	5.9	3.8	8.0	0.9	6.7	4.2	2.9	4.9	8.2	2.5	6.2	4.0	3.8	6.2	2.2	5.5	5.2	4.8	6.3	6.3	
Only a little	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.0	0.3	2.4	7.5	0.4	4.3	3.8	2.8	2.8	8.2	3.7	7.7	1.3	2.5	0.2	3.9	1.3	4.2	3.9	5.0	2.1	
Same	60.4	64.7	56.6	54.4	61.7	67.2	61.8	62.9	53.5	70.6	60.6	62.0	58.2	66.4	46.3	49.0	53.4	63.5	67.8	59.1	35.3	42.5	65.9	63.7	31.7	42.3	
II. Worse																											
Only a little	7.5	9.1	6.1	10.9	5.9	5.5	0.7	7.4	7.8	10.4	3.5	9.7	12.3	6.3	11.2	8.7	6.0	5.4	6.8	18.3	15.4	16.4	5.2	6.5	12.3	15.1	
Somewhat	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.0	8.6	7.4	5.9	10.4	4.5	3.1	7.5	5.7	12.3	9.3	4.9	6.9	4.2	11.9	9.7	8.7	21.7	16.7	5.4	7.3	14.1	14.0	
A lot	9.8	7.2	12.1	11.5	9.1	8.6	22.3	9.3	9.0	14.5	10.4	10.3	8.2	6.4	12.2	21.3	14.5	7.1	7.3	6.7	16.6	13.4	8.5	8.5	22.6	15.4	
DK/Refused	0.6	1.1	0.2	.	1.3	0.1	.	0.2	1.6	.	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	.	2.9	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	.	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	.	
Significance	.	0.071		0.046			.	.	.	0.000			
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A13. In the year before the hurricane, were you, in general, satisfied or dissatisfied with your life overall?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED COHABITATE	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
I. Satisfied																											
Very	70.8	74.2	67.8	71.2	67.5	77.2	81.3	70.3	68.5	84.8	68.6	69.8	75.8	78.0	60.3	51.0	58.3	72.4	79.0	87.6	73.6	69.1	70.8	70.7	67.7	73.3	
Somewhat	18.7	17.3	20.0	21.9	18.5	14.2	12.4	19.6	18.9	9.6	16.2	20.6	21.2	15.5	24.7	26.3	22.5	18.7	16.8	11.3	22.0	20.4	18.1	18.9	23.9	14.4	
Only a little	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.5	.	2.9	2.8	1.4	2.2	3.6	2.5	1.2	0.4	10.7	3.8	2.4	2.6	.	0.8	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.5	0.5	
Neither	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.7	0.2	0.3	5.5	.	2.7	2.1	0.1	1.1	6.5	0.8	3.3	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	6.2	
II. Dissatisfied																											
Only a little	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	.	0.6	0.3	.	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.9	
Somewhat	2.4	1.6	3.0	0.3	4.4	1.3	0.5	2.5	1.9	4.2	4.3	1.2	0.2	2.2	0.0	5.2	3.9	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.1	
Very	3.1	2.5	3.7	2.3	5.0	0.5	5.7	3.7	2.1	.	5.4	2.3	.	1.8	7.8	4.4	7.8	1.0	0.1	.	1.5	0.4	3.8	3.4	0.3	1.5	
Significance	.	0.860		0.291			0.000			0.257			0.144		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Table A14. Using the same scale, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life overall right now?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED COHABITATE	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
I. Satisfied																											
Very	40.3	47.8	33.8	37.5	36.0	54.2	36.1	39.3	44.7	28.8	44.6	34.9	38.6	43.1	36.7	32.5	41.9	31.4	44.4	46.6	11.7	26.0	45.5	42.5	21.3	28.7	
Somewhat	29.1	26.4	31.5	29.3	32.7	20.8	37.8	31.5	23.0	30.8	24.0	31.1	36.1	31.1	28.3	21.9	20.2	33.1	34.6	35.8	32.4	34.6	27.8	28.9	36.7	27.3	
Only a little	5.3	4.1	6.3	6.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	5.2	6.3	1.4	5.1	7.5	3.0	4.4	5.7	8.2	5.0	7.3	4.0	4.2	10.3	6.2	4.6	4.9	8.8	6.7	
Neither	2.1	3.6	0.9	1.5	0.7	6.2	.	2.2	2.6	.	3.0	2.1	0.5	2.7	0.0	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.6	2.4	0.4	0.4	
II. Dissatisfied																											
Only a little	4.8	4.2	5.3	2.1	7.0	4.1	1.1	4.4	6.7	.	5.9	1.6	6.3	4.2	5.8	5.9	7.1	7.4	0.9	0.1	10.6	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	8.6	
Somewhat	7.1	4.0	9.8	8.5	7.9	3.0	21.0	6.3	4.5	25.2	7.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.2	9.7	7.4	7.2	6.2	7.6	10.2	11.1	6.1	7.2	7.8	5.4	
Very	11.3	10.1	12.4	14.7	10.3	8.3	2.6	11.1	12.2	13.8	9.7	16.2	8.8	7.9	17.3	19.9	15.9	11.2	7.7	5.4	24.4	17.3	9.1	9.7	20.8	22.9	
Significance	.	0.019		0.018			.	.	.	.	0.216			0.112			0.064				0.000			0.011		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Table A15. Change in life satisfaction after Katrina

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
-6 (Highest worse)	6.6	7.1	6.2	11.7	3.9	4.5	2.6	6.2	7.3	10.4	6.5	9.0	4.1	5.6	12.1	5.6	8.4	5.5	6.5	3.7	16.1	10.0	5.1	5.6	14.2	12.4
-5	7.6	5.3	9.7	8.4	8.5	4.6	16.1	6.5	6.5	24.1	6.1	8.3	9.7	5.8	5.9	16.7	8.6	8.1	5.7	7.7	16.6	9.7	6.4	7.5	8.2	8.3
-4	4.4	4.5	4.2	2.5	6.1	3.6	4.8	4.2	5.4	0.3	4.9	1.6	6.5	4.5	2.9	5.1	4.9	8.2	1.2	1.2	8.8	4.3	4.0	4.1	5.6	6.5
-3	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.4	1.5	3.8	0.7	2.6	3.4	.	2.1	4.5	1.5	2.3	3.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.3	.	3.0	5.7	2.1	2.1	2.8	8.1
-2	3.9	2.4	5.2	4.0	3.6	4.4	1.4	3.2	6.1	.	4.2	4.5	2.6	3.7	4.9	3.5	4.3	5.9	1.6	2.8	6.4	5.1	3.4	3.6	7.2	4.9
-1	18.0	15.6	20.2	16.4	21.9	12.2	25.7	19.6	12.9	25.0	15.5	18.4	22.2	22.4	8.9	8.7	7.9	20.1	24.8	29.9	27.4	26.2	15.7	17.3	23.9	22.2
0 (No change)	47.7	53.6	42.6	44.2	45.2	58.9	42.1	48.9	47.2	40.2	45.6	49.6	49.5	48.4	45.9	46.6	46.5	42.9	51.6	54.0	18.8	33.3	53.0	50.2	32.1	31.7
1	4.9	5.4	4.4	7.2	2.2	7.1	0.7	5.5	4.7	.	7.1	2.1	3.9	5.0	5.9	3.4	7.4	4.0	4.3	0.4	0.5	2.7	5.7	5.3	2.5	1.9
2	1.3	0.2	2.4	0.5	2.5	0.1	.	1.0	2.4	.	2.4	0.8	.	0.3	6.3	0.8	2.1	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.5
3	0.2	0.3	0.2	.	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	.	.	0.1	0.6	.	0.1	.	1.0	.	0.5	0.4	.	.	0.7	0.2	0.3	.	0.1
4	0.2	0.1	0.3	.	0.2	0.4	.	0.1	0.4	.	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	.	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	.	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.3
5	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.3	3.0	.	5.7	1.2	1.9	.	2.9	0.5	.	0.9	0.3	4.9	3.7	0.1	0.3	.	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	.	2.9
6 (Highest better)	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.1	.	0.8	1.8	.	2.3	.	.	0.8	3.2	0.3	2.8	.	0.1	.	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.2	.	0.2
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
p stat	.	0.430	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

¹A negative score means lower current satisfaction than before Katrina. A positive score means higher current satisfaction than before Katrina.

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Table A16. Most people who have lived through Katrina (and Rita) have practical problems -- like dealing with insurance issues, finding a permanent place to live, getting a job, and the like.

What would you say are currently your most serious practical problems caused by Katrina?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED COHABITATE	NEVR MARRIED	PREV IOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
I. Financial¹																										
Insurance ²	34.1	38.3	30.6	31.6	34.8	37.5	66.0	38.3	25.0	28.3	31.6	31.1	42.3	37.0	19.3	37.0	24.1	47.4	36.8	24.4	26.9	41.3	33.5	36.1	31.7	21.0
Housing ³	49.5	41.0	56.5	45.6	45.6	67.9	56.4	42.4	62.8	30.0	49.5	40.6	59.7	47.3	43.2	63.0	53.5	46.3	47.8	48.1	57.4	51.4	48.0	46.2	70.5	62.2
Employment ⁴	37.3	32.7	41.1	49.4	34.1	21.5	31.1	35.7	37.5	61.1	38.2	33.7	39.5	37.9	49.6	24.0	39.3	27.5	41.9	48.1	46.2	32.9	37.0	36.7	25.3	47.4
Other Financial ⁵	20.4	24.6	16.8	24.8	20.0	12.5	2.1	22.7	17.7	26.3	25.0	22.6	9.1	19.9	28.9	14.6	24.2	16.5	17.8	24.2	17.2	11.1	22.8	21.3	11.2	18.7
Any financial ⁶	61.3	59.5	62.8	64.9	63.4	51.0	69.4	56.1	71.9	58.0	61.9	61.4	60.1	59.1	65.3	66.6	62.0	68.4	59.0	47.9	86.6	70.6	57.3	58.2	76.3	85.0
Services/infrastructure ⁷	40.9	42.2	39.7	34.8	45.5	40.5	52.9	44.0	33.5	38.3	33.5	46.4	48.0	41.7	40.1	38.3	32.6	43.2	41.4	60.1	41.1	55.1	38.3	40.7	46.6	39.1
Medical ⁸	8.7	7.0	10.1	4.4	13.2	5.6	3.8	9.1	6.8	18.5	7.6	10.8	8.2	6.1	12.1	15.7	8.6	6.4	8.5	14.4	14.3	13.7	7.2	8.3	12.6	10.2
II. Significance																										
Insurance ²		0.307		0.790			0.071				0.212			0.120			0.004			0.196			0.106			
Housing ³		0.029		0.037			0.033				0.125			0.178			0.874			0.417			0.008			
Employment ⁴		0.140		0.005			0.529				0.730			0.036			0.208			0.396			0.165			
Other Financial ⁵		0.053		0.423			0.354				0.013			0.319			0.631			0.041			0.310			
Any financial ⁶		0.493		0.050			0.013				0.935			0.556			0.129			0.000			0.000			
Services/infrastructure ⁷		0.591		0.169			0.228				0.017			0.892			0.002			0.011			0.784			
Medical ⁸		0.237		0.002			0.265				0.551			0.022			0.477			0.053			0.432			
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹Sum of Percent Yes is greater than 100% as each respondent is given the option to name up to 3 practical problems.

²Insurance = e.g., getting insurance, dealing with insurance companies, dealing with mortgage companies, mortgage increased

³Housing = e.g., home repair, finding a new home, getting in touch with others, family and friends have moved in, didn't receive promised FEMA money

⁴Employment = e.g., difficulty finding job, losing previous job, concerns about job security, rebuilding business, reduction in pay

⁵Other financial = financial stability (paying bills, buying necessities), lost clothes/personal items

⁶Any financial = either insurance or housing or employment or other financial

⁷Services/Infrastructure = difficulty obtaining needed building materials, difficulty finding skilled laborers, clean up (debris, tree removal, flooding), can't get a FEMA trailer, shut down/changing schools (access to education), difficulty getting or preparing or storing food, transportation problems related to not being able to repair car or get gas, public transportation not working, problems with road or bridge repair or traffic lights or increased traffic interfering with travels, dealing with government agencies/politics/FEMA, no gas or electricity or phone, increase in costs of gas or electricity or phone, water contaminated or inaccessible, poor mail service, problems with crime or safety, quality of everyday life (disrupted schedule, living without modern conveniences), stores/businesses (hours reduced, understaffed, long lines, lack of supplies), availability of childcare

⁸Medical = Mental health issues (stress, depression, overwhelmed), difficulties getting needed / medical care or medications

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Table A17. If you could decide government policy, what three practical actions¹ would you say the government could do right now that would be MOST HELPFUL to you in dealing with the effects of the hurricane(s)?

What would you say the most helpful practical action the government could do that would be most helpful?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT E	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
I. Percent Yes																											
Infrastructure ¹	26.2	25.5	26.9	23.8	25.0	32.7	16.6	25.8	25.8	40.2	21.3	24.8	36.8	28.7	18.8	22.8	27.3	16.5	28.7	39.5	37.5	27.1	25.0	25.3	38.7	29.1	
Individual assistance ²	43.2	40.5	45.5	42.9	47.5	34.2	44.9	37.3	52.1	62.7	44.2	39.6	45.3	45.4	38.3	38.4	45.7	46.2	36.3	43.2	58.5	44.5	41.5	41.5	40.9	62.1	
Processes ³	43.5	46.5	40.9	43.6	46.6	36.7	24.1	48.6	38.1	23.6	33.5	54.8	48.9	42.7	46.0	44.6	33.3	52.5	51.9	36.7	26.5	52.0	43.6	44.5	39.3	35.3	
Prepare for future ⁴	29.0	32.8	25.7	31.5	30.9	21.1	20.8	30.5	27.9	21.8	23.6	34.7	32.5	30.8	22.1	28.3	23.0	26.3	33.6	44.0	43.1	34.6	26.8	28.6	37.6	28.3	
Miscellaneous	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.5	0.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	2.1	
II. Significance																											
Infrastructure ¹		0.782		0.408			0.495				0.054			0.301			0.034				0.174			0.269			
Individual assistance ²		0.359		0.201			0.022				0.750			0.378			0.472				0.094			0.009			
Processes ³		0.212		0.455			0.037				0.004			0.920			0.004				0.054			0.387			
Preparation for future ⁴		0.136		0.355			0.703				0.129			0.361			0.049				0.017			0.521			
Miscellaneous		0.614		0.150			.				0.541			0.674			0.266				.			0.805			
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

¹Infrastructure = help repair homes; clean up (debris, etc.), build new homes/provide affordable housing; provide concrete plans to rebuild cities and communities; fix traffic and transportation issues; hire more medical staff and make health care readily available to everyone; repair roads, bridges, and highways; provide utilities (power, gas, water); determine policies for zoning/building infrastructure/bidding on construction; restore wetlands/coastal regions; rReopen schools
²Individual Assistance = financial assistance for personal and property loss from federal/state/local governments; give more FEMA trailers/place trailers near water and power/temporary housing; create job opportunities (i.e. hire for clean up, repair, etc.)/increase pay; tax exemption; regulate interest rates on mortgage payments and loans; open psychological and financial counseling/info centers and phone lines; provide consistent assistance for people of all economic status; control cost of living (rent, food, gas); help find missing people/animals (pets); financial assistance for local businesses and business owners; make it easier for homeowners to sell homes to people who want to rebuild/relocation assistance;
³Processes = replace/reorganize/reelect government officials or agencies (cut the red tape); regulate and re-evaluate insurance companies policies and settlements; faster response rate/increase in agencies to help; prioritize which people and locations need most help/help people; better communication among federal/state/local government and general public; government officials (FEMA, Red Cross, president, homeland security, others) take ownership of problems/keep promises; send in effective law enforcements to ensure public safety; conduct thorough background check on financial assistance applicants to avoid fraud; decrease amount of paperwork required to consult with FEMA in person/make obtaining assistance easier; permit people to return home/inform people when they can return home and rebuild; allocate funds to local government/give more control to local government;
⁴Preparation for Future = create a practical evacuation and united response plan for future; mprove and repair levee systems to withstand future disasters; provide basic necessities to everyone (food, clothing, shelter); release Flood Maps/FEMA maps;

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Table A18. The next questions ask you to rate how well various people and organizations responded to the hurricane(s) [and flood]. Using the categories excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor:

How would you rate FEMA's response to the hurricane(s) [and flood]?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVR MARRIED	PREV IOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL D	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
Excellent	6.4	4.9	7.8	8.0	5.7	5.5	5.7	4.1	12.1	0.5	10.1	4.1	2.4	4.5	10.4	10.3	9.6	6.9	2.9	3.1	2.6	4.3	7.1	7.0	2.3	2.8	
Very good	7.5	4.7	9.9	6.1	5.6	13.7	3.0	5.8	10.1	15.1	10.1	5.8	4.6	6.7	6.7	11.3	11.5	7.9	3.9	2.0	2.1	5.1	8.4	7.9	9.3	2.2	
Good	23.3	26.4	20.7	16.4	27.5	25.2	8.2	25.8	21.9	9.7	23.7	21.4	25.0	26.0	19.2	16.3	21.5	28.2	24.1	16.4	6.7	18.0	25.8	23.9	17.4	20.7	
Fair	15.5	12.6	18.1	18.4	15.3	11.4	7.6	16.5	14.5	14.4	13.2	13.6	22.0	13.8	20.3	18.0	15.1	14.6	12.1	26.6	22.1	17.8	14.5	15.0	22.0	17.5	
Poor	27.0	24.8	28.9	29.1	24.8	28.3	29.8	26.8	25.1	39.5	25.5	28.3	28.2	27.9	24.3	25.6	29.1	21.0	29.6	28.1	41.2	26.0	25.8	26.7	29.6	28.5	
Very poor	19.3	25.7	13.6	20.7	20.8	13.7	45.7	19.8	15.3	20.1	15.9	25.9	18.0	19.8	17.9	18.2	12.4	20.9	25.4	23.5	22.3	28.4	17.4	18.7	19.0	25.6	
Don't know	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.3	2.2	.	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	2.1	0.3	2.9	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	2.7	
Significance	.	0.003		0.111			.	.	.	.	0.010			0.487			0.009				0.000			0.301		
Valid cases	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A19. The next questions ask you to rate how well various people and organizations responded to the hurricane(s) [and flood]. Using the categories excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor:
 How would you rate the state and local police response to the hurricane(s) [and flood] ?

	TOTAL	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
		MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLACK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVER MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL D	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Excellent	20.3	18.4	21.8	12.7	24.7	22.5	11.3	22.8	18.4	3.2	22.0	20.5	16.7	20.1	13.2	27.4	18.4	20.8	24.0	16.6	8.2	10.4	23.1	22.0	9.5	7.8
Very good	20.4	22.9	18.3	17.9	17.8	30.2	19.8	25.2	9.4	28.1	17.3	24.4	21.7	21.6	12.7	22.6	16.7	21.8	18.4	33.2	3.8	15.1	22.9	22.5	11.2	3.7
Good	28.5	31.7	25.6	30.4	28.6	25.2	22.4	30.1	28.1	13.5	26.2	33.8	26.6	31.6	28.5	15.9	23.7	28.5	36.1	26.6	21.8	36.8	27.6	28.2	33.6	28.0
Fair	14.7	13.5	15.9	17.1	14.6	11.3	39.5	11.9	18.3	13.9	16.0	7.6	20.6	15.2	14.4	13.2	13.6	19.1	13.4	11.5	21.7	17.6	13.6	13.7	24.5	20.4
Poor	8.6	5.3	11.5	9.2	10.4	3.6	6.4	5.4	12.9	25.1	9.9	5.0	10.1	6.2	15.1	12.1	14.5	4.7	3.9	9.0	16.1	10.1	7.6	8.4	4.6	12.4
Very poor	5.4	7.0	3.9	10.2	2.8	3.2	0.3	3.6	10.4	0.5	6.3	7.4	1.3	4.4	11.4	3.8	8.3	4.2	3.8	2.4	22.9	7.1	3.4	3.3	9.1	24.7
Don't know	2.2	1.2	3.0	2.5	1.1	4.1	0.2	1.1	2.5	15.8	2.3	1.3	2.9	0.9	4.8	5.1	4.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	5.4	3.0	1.7	1.8	7.5	3.0
Significance	.	0.108		0.011			0.000				0.044			0.015			0.001				0.000			0.000		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
‡	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

RETURN TO TEXT

Table A20. The next questions ask you to rate how well various people and organizations responded to the hurricane(s) [and flood]. Using the categories excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor:
 How would you rate other¹ parts of state and local government response to the hurricane(s) [and flood]?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVER MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
Excellent	7.4	8.6	6.4	5.1	7.9	9.8	1.9	7.1	9.6	.	8.5	6.9	5.9	7.3	8.1	7.2	7.2	11.1	4.4	6.1	2.7	4.3	8.4	7.8	5.9	4.4	
Very good	9.9	10.2	9.6	6.3	11.3	12.5	3.7	12.0	7.3	2.8	7.7	10.3	13.5	11.3	4.0	9.6	7.3	13.5	8.2	13.6	0.9	3.1	11.9	10.9	5.6	2.3	
Good	26.7	26.0	27.3	27.2	27.2	24.9	17.3	28.8	22.4	32.7	30.3	24.9	22.2	30.4	17.9	20.1	29.2	23.0	29.5	21.3	16.8	17.6	29.2	27.9	25.4	14.8	
Fair	22.5	21.6	23.3	26.8	22.3	16.2	20.5	20.3	30.3	3.7	22.6	18.9	26.4	20.8	31.9	21.0	24.0	27.3	16.4	20.4	33.6	21.8	21.6	21.4	30.0	29.5	
Poor	19.7	21.3	18.3	15.9	21.4	22.1	30.7	18.9	18.2	33.8	20.6	18.0	20.0	21.0	12.2	21.4	19.7	13.7	24.6	22.5	23.6	30.6	17.4	20.2	10.4	20.2	
Very poor	10.5	11.0	10.1	15.2	8.2	8.0	25.7	9.9	9.8	13.8	7.9	17.1	7.9	7.3	21.7	13.1	9.4	7.3	13.5	14.7	19.5	17.1	8.5	9.0	19.7	20.6	
Don't know	3.3	1.3	5.0	3.4	1.7	6.6	0.2	3.1	2.4	13.2	2.4	3.9	4.1	2.0	4.2	7.6	3.1	4.2	3.4	1.3	2.8	5.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	8.2	
Significance	.	0.590		0.283			.	.	.	.	0.514			0.014			0.351				0.000			0.002		
Valid cases	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ "Other" excludes the state and local police.

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Table A21. The next questions ask you to rate how well various people and organizations responded to the hurricane(s) [and flood]. Using the categories excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor:
 How would you rate the national guard and armed forces' response to the hurricane(s) [and flood]?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLACK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVER MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Excellent	32.0	28.1	35.4	30.7	34.1	29.5	36.6	33.7	29.1	24.2	33.9	37.3	22.5	31.6	24.0	40.9	33.5	34.5	31.7	22.2	20.4	32.6	33.0	32.5	24.5	30.7
Very good	25.1	28.1	22.5	20.6	27.6	26.9	49.3	29.5	13.7	24.2	24.8	24.1	26.9	27.2	18.4	23.0	19.3	30.6	23.6	34.1	12.3	18.5	27.5	27.1	20.7	7.4
Good	25.7	27.0	24.6	26.9	23.2	29.5	11.2	24.3	32.4	12.0	25.3	22.1	30.7	27.0	22.4	23.6	26.7	25.1	26.9	21.7	32.1	25.9	25.1	25.7	29.7	24.5
Fair	8.6	9.0	8.3	10.4	8.1	7.0	2.7	6.1	14.1	10.8	7.2	10.1	9.6	6.4	18.8	8.5	7.6	6.6	9.7	14.0	15.1	10.0	7.8	8.0	9.5	15.0
Poor	4.9	6.3	3.7	6.5	5.3	1.7	.	4.4	4.6	17.8	5.9	2.3	6.3	4.8	9.2	1.7	7.2	2.1	4.8	4.5	9.1	6.6	4.3	4.7	7.9	6.1
Very poor	1.4	0.2	2.5	3.5	0.2	0.7	.	0.2	4.2	.	1.3	2.7	0.2	1.0	3.8	0.9	2.8	0.4	1.1	.	10.4	4.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	13.6
Don't know	2.2	1.4	2.9	1.5	1.6	4.6	0.2	1.8	1.9	10.9	1.8	1.5	3.8	2.1	3.5	1.2	2.8	0.7	2.2	3.5	0.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	4.2	2.7
Significance	.	0.163		0.189			.	.	.	.	0.289			0.033			.	.	.	.	0.000			0.000		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A22. The next questions ask you to rate how well various people and organizations responded to the hurricane(s) [and flood]. Using the categories excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor: How would you rate other¹ parts of the federal government's response to the hurricane(s) [and flood]?

	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location				
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVER MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
Excellent	7.1	6.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.4	.	5.5	12.0	0.5	11.2	4.6	2.5	5.8	17.4	2.9	11.8	6.4	2.8	3.4	2.2	4.5	8.0	7.7	5.0	2.4	
Very good	5.0	4.9	5.0	3.0	5.6	6.8	.	4.1	6.9	6.2	6.4	4.1	3.4	4.9	3.0	7.0	4.3	10.1	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.8	5.7	5.3	3.4	2.1	
Good	26.2	24.1	28.0	23.0	27.7	27.8	27.2	31.5	15.5	22.8	29.3	26.7	19.9	29.8	13.8	22.8	23.7	27.1	28.4	26.7	10.2	14.2	29.8	27.6	16.0	17.4	
Fair	20.1	19.9	20.3	23.7	20.5	13.5	31.9	16.9	27.1	10.7	17.6	17.3	27.8	18.9	26.0	19.4	21.0	23.5	16.8	17.0	13.2	28.8	19.2	20.0	28.6	16.3	
Poor	24.8	25.8	23.9	29.6	21.8	23.5	8.9	25.6	23.4	31.6	22.0	24.3	30.1	24.0	23.5	28.8	23.5	18.9	31.6	27.0	51.1	25.6	22.2	23.7	22.6	36.9	
Very poor	12.3	13.5	11.3	10.6	13.1	13.4	28.8	11.6	12.0	14.2	8.8	18.5	11.7	12.8	12.9	10.2	10.6	12.1	11.1	20.8	20.4	18.7	10.5	11.1	19.7	21.5	
Don't know	4.6	5.3	4.0	2.7	4.1	8.7	3.2	4.7	3.1	14.1	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.3	9.0	5.1	1.9	7.2	3.4	1.5	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	3.5	
Significance	.	0.934		0.668			.	.	.	.	0.031			0.019			0.040				0.000			0.026		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
‡	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ "Other" excludes the national guard and armed forces.

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Table A23. The next questions ask you to rate how well various people and organizations responded to the hurricane(s) [and flood]. Using the categories excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor: How would you rate the Red Cross response to the hurricane(s) [and flood]?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLACK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVER MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Excellent	31.9	26.7	36.5	31.5	33.7	28.8	30.6	30.5	35.5	29.3	38.5	27.7	24.8	32.3	32.7	29.8	40.7	32.8	20.8	27.4	19.0	29.6	33.6	32.8	28.1	25.3
Very good	18.0	25.5	11.3	19.0	18.9	14.4	12.5	18.3	20.0	4.5	17.6	19.5	16.9	17.1	18.5	21.0	20.7	18.3	18.5	7.6	16.0	14.8	18.7	17.9	24.8	15.0
Good	26.7	24.7	28.4	29.9	23.4	28.7	13.0	31.1	21.6	8.9	20.1	29.6	35.3	28.4	19.2	26.8	19.6	23.5	35.3	37.0	26.5	36.6	25.0	26.2	29.8	30.2
Fair	8.8	7.9	9.6	5.8	10.2	10.5	3.7	7.9	10.4	13.9	8.2	7.5	11.4	8.5	6.5	12.0	6.8	12.0	7.3	10.9	23.7	8.5	7.5	8.0	7.7	17.2
Poor	7.2	6.4	7.8	5.5	8.4	7.2	18.2	6.3	6.8	14.0	8.8	5.0	6.7	6.7	11.7	4.9	6.6	8.4	5.9	9.0	12.8	4.2	7.2	6.9	5.5	11.1
Very poor	4.8	4.7	5.0	7.6	2.4	5.9	5.7	3.5	4.1	26.5	5.4	6.8	1.6	3.9	11.1	3.0	5.2	1.0	7.7	6.0	1.5	5.3	5.1	5.3	3.1	1.0
Don't know	2.6	4.1	1.2	0.6	3.1	4.5	16.3	2.4	1.7	2.8	1.4	4.0	3.2	3.1	0.3	2.6	0.4	3.9	4.5	2.1	0.5	1.0	3.1	2.9	1.0	0.3
Significance	-	0.003		0.251			0.002				0.134			0.173			0.016				0.000			0.148		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A24. The next questions ask you to rate how well various people and organizations responded to the hurricane(s) [and flood]. Using the categories excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor: How would you rate the other¹ relief agencies' response to the hurricane(s) [and flood]?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLACK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVER MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCATION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Excellent	17.3	15.4	19.0	12.7	20.6	17.3	9.5	17.7	19.7	0.5	20.2	14.5	15.1	19.1	16.5	10.6	18.2	18.1	16.4	14.4	13.1	14.4	18.2	18.0	15.4	11.2
Very good	14.1	15.6	12.8	15.4	12.8	15.0	27.6	15.6	10.2	9.9	11.4	14.1	19.0	14.0	10.2	18.3	11.2	14.1	18.3	13.9	10.5	12.8	14.7	14.3	19.8	8.5
Good	32.8	36.1	30.0	34.2	33.7	28.7	19.3	38.2	26.3	11.3	31.8	37.2	29.7	37.2	23.1	24.1	27.3	33.2	39.9	33.6	25.6	32.7	33.5	33.1	29.9	31.9
Fair	14.8	10.5	18.5	12.7	16.5	14.3	23.9	10.3	21.2	26.6	14.1	8.1	23.5	11.3	19.1	24.7	19.2	13.1	10.7	13.9	19.3	12.7	14.7	14.4	15.6	17.7
Poor	6.4	5.8	6.9	5.7	6.4	7.8	1.9	6.1	8.1	3.6	8.4	5.1	4.3	5.0	11.6	7.6	8.1	5.0	3.0	12.1	11.1	9.0	5.5	6.1	6.5	9.5
Very poor	3.0	3.0	2.9	7.2	1.2	.	0.7	1.6	3.3	20.8	0.8	6.9	2.4	1.3	12.2	1.2	3.5	1.6	2.9	4.7	5.2	5.9	2.2	2.2	3.2	10.5
Don't know	11.6	13.6	10.0	12.2	8.8	17.0	17.1	10.4	11.2	27.3	13.3	13.9	6.0	12.2	7.2	13.6	12.5	15.1	8.8	7.4	15.3	12.4	11.2	11.8	9.5	10.7
Significance	.	0.276		.	.	.	0.000				0.007			0.000			0.518				0.390			0.152		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ "Other" excludes FEMA and The Red Cross.

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Table A25. The next questions ask you to rate how well various people and organizations responded to the hurricane(s) [and flood]. Using the categories excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor: How would you rate the insurance industry's response to the hurricane(s) [and flood]?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLACK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVER MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCALITY	SAME HOUS EHL	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Excellent	3.6	3.9	3.4	2.4	4.3	4.4	.	3.7	4.5	.	6.3	1.5	1.2	3.6	3.8	3.6	6.1	0.8	4.0	1.7	2.3	1.5	4.2	4.0	3.2	0.5
Very good	3.3	4.6	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.9	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.9	2.1	3.4	5.4	4.0	2.2	1.3	2.9	4.8	3.5	0.9	2.4	3.8	3.3	3.3	6.9	0.7
Good	14.7	12.5	16.6	14.4	12.9	19.0	4.6	16.6	13.9	0.9	16.1	12.9	14.1	15.0	15.3	12.9	15.1	15.1	11.7	18.8	7.2	12.7	15.7	16.1	5.2	5.1
Fair	18.6	17.3	19.8	15.7	20.7	18.7	14.5	21.2	15.4	7.3	18.2	18.5	19.6	21.4	16.0	9.9	16.3	21.3	19.7	17.3	7.2	21.0	19.2	19.0	16.4	15.5
Poor	30.6	29.1	31.9	28.8	34.5	24.9	11.6	29.6	37.1	14.7	28.3	29.0	36.6	29.8	31.4	33.2	27.1	31.1	32.0	37.2	40.3	29.6	29.9	30.1	31.1	35.6
Very poor	24.2	27.6	21.3	29.8	21.0	22.6	65.7	20.4	22.9	57.6	22.9	32.0	18.0	22.4	26.4	29.6	23.9	23.7	25.8	23.0	35.9	28.8	22.4	22.6	28.9	38.2
Don't know	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.9	3.5	6.6	0.9	5.0	3.5	15.6	6.2	2.7	5.1	3.8	4.9	9.6	8.6	3.1	3.3	1.1	4.8	2.5	5.4	4.8	8.3	4.5
Significance	.	0.503		0.789			.	.	.	.	0.124			0.430			0.562				0.022			0.008		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A26. Do you think you will stay in this town¹ permanently? Or is this only temporary?

	Gender			Age			Race - Ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED COHABITATE	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCATION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Permanent	71.2	72.9	69.7	52.9	77.7	86.0	67.8	75.1	65.9	54.2	75.1	67.8	67.9	74.6	61.7	65.9	64.2	78.4	70.2	78.8	32.9	60.7	76.6	76.3	63.9	22.3
Temporary	20.6	17.6	23.2	35.6	14.2	10.6	26.5	17.7	24.5	30.3	17.0	22.4	24.9	18.8	30.2	19.0	22.8	19.3	21.5	14.5	49.2	29.7	16.3	15.6	29.4	67.2
Don't know (VOL)	8.3	9.5	7.2	11.4	8.1	3.5	5.7	7.2	9.7	15.5	7.9	9.8	7.2	6.6	8.1	15.1	13.1	2.3	8.3	6.7	17.9	9.7	7.1	8.1	6.6	10.4
Significance	.	0.349		0.000			0.326				0.523			0.117			0.065				0.000			0.000		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹All respondents were asked this question after giving the name of the town they are currently living in post-hurricane.

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Table A27. Would you say that you will DEFINITELY move back to the New Orleans area, PROBABLY will move back, probably will NOT move back, or DEFINITELY will not move back?

	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Definitely will	15.7	10.2	19.6	13.9	25.1	10.1	.	14.1	16.4	65.6	19.5	14.2	7.0	10.0	15.6	22.2	15.0	17.4	14.7	15.9	19.2	10.2	.	.	34.5	14.3
Probably will	26.6	27.7	25.9	28.0	10.9	40.4	13.0	8.7	35.1	.	28.9	13.0	47.8	29.8	16.8	34.6	24.8	49.8	1.3	.	40.7	4.1	.	.	1.5	28.5
Probably will not	16.5	25.7	9.9	22.9	11.7	4.4	.	33.7	9.5	.	3.5	37.2	13.8	26.9	14.9	6.8	6.7	9.4	50.3	33.5	10.6	25.8	.	.	8.1	17.1
Definitely will not	19.3	14.7	22.5	5.8	37.9	35.1	87.0	41.3	7.7	34.4	27.0	12.6	9.2	27.2	8.9	22.7	17.8	18.2	25.5	18.2	7.1	38.7	.	.	46.2	17.3
Not sure/Don't know	21.9	21.7	22.1	29.4	14.4	10.0	.	2.3	31.3	.	21.1	23.0	22.3	6.1	43.8	13.7	35.7	5.2	8.2	32.4	22.4	21.2	.	.	9.7	22.8
Significance	.	0.723		0.039			.	.	.	.	0.132			0.071			.	.	.	.	0.008			0.009		
VALID CASES ¹	101	35	66	45	38	18	3	29	67	2	57	27	17	39	31	31	43	30	20	8	60	41	0	0	16	85
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	9.7	7.3	11.7	14.3	7.9	7.3	8.6	4.1	24.8	6.5	14.0	8.4	5.4	6.1	19.9	12.8	14.9	10.6	6.6	4.8	35.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	10.7	65.9

¹Only respondents who lived in the New Orleans metropolitan area before Hurricane Katrina, and no longer live there, responded to this question.

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Table A28. What will be the most important deciding factors in whether or not you move back?

	Gender			Age			Race - Ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MAL E	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT E	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEV R MAR R IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORL N MET R	OTHR LOCA TION	SAM E HOU S EHL D	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
I. Deciding Factors																											
Family	25.2	0.0	48.3	36.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	31.6	.	33.5	30.1	0.0	34.9	32.8	0.6	45.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	16.3	45.6	.	.	0.0	25.7	
Job	17.6	1.3	32.5	24.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	7.9	20.1	.	38.2	0.0	8.7	37.5	12.2	0.9	23.5	11.1	0.0	50.9	21.6	8.3	.	.	0.0	17.9	
School	0.7	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	.	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	.	.	0.0	0.7	
Safety ²	35.2	53.8	18.2	37.7	40.9	21.2	0.0	60.1	29.0	.	37.1	42.7	18.2	46.2	34.4	22.7	30.3	13.8	86.1	42.3	32.8	40.9	.	.	0.0	36.0	
Housing	8.8	8.3	9.3	2.7	41.6	8.5	0.0	8.2	9.0	.	10.0	3.9	15.2	12.2	4.5	11.6	4.9	19.0	0.0	19.1	11.7	2.3	.	.	41.2	8.1	
Money/Finances/economy	8.8	12.4	5.4	10.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	13.8	7.5	.	3.6	19.2	0.0	4.6	10.7	10.9	11.8	9.9	0.0	0.0	10.2	5.5	.	.	0.0	8.9	
Infrastructure ³	22.5	28.1	17.2	8.6	23.6	76.8	0.0	3.4	27.5	.	15.1	6.0	66.4	8.0	14.4	53.8	11.3	59.1	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.5	.	.	0.0	22.9	
Don't know	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.9	7.8	2.0	100	5.9	2.3	.	2.8	2.3	6.5	2.6	3.3	4.6	1.6	0.0	13.9	6.8	2.9	4.5	.	.	58.8	2.2	
II. Significance																											
Family	0.192	0.291
Job	.	0.000	0.001	0.179
School	0.908	0.840
Safety ²	.	0.042	.	0.749	0.700	.	.	0.679	.	.	0.011	.	.	.	0.760
Housing	.	0.892	.	0.003	0.512	.	.	0.577	0.116	.	.	.	0.131	.	.
Money/Finances/economy	.	0.323	0.648	0.505
Infrastructure ³	.	0.540	.	0.000	0.005	.	.	0.007	0.000
Don't know	.	0.927	.	0.493	0.638	.	.	0.904	0.618	.	.	.	0.000	.	.
VALID CASES ¹	46	15	31	26	13	7	1	11	34	0	21	14	11	13	17	16	18	17	7	4	33	13	0	0	4	42	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	4.4	3.1	5.5	8.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.6	12.6	0.0	5.1	4.3	3.5	2.0	10.9	6.6	6.3	6.0	2.3	2.4	19.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	32.6	

¹Only respondents who lived in the New Orleans metropolitan area before Hurricane Katrina, and no longer live there, and did not definitively indicate whether they would move back to the area, responded to this question.

²Safety = flood control, evacuation planning

³Infrastructure = services, hospitals, utilities, transportation

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Table A29. [If you do end up moving back, how/How] long do you think it will be until you move back in terms of weeks, months or years?

	Gender		Age			Race - Ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAM E HOUS EHL D	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
1-25 weeks	19.6	10.1	26.9	23.6	22.9	.	.	24.0	18.5	.	15.6	33.3	2.2	6.3	29.5	19.6	28.5	16.2	1.7	7.9	10.0	42.7	.	.	16.5	19.7
26-52 weeks	31.6	31.7	31.4	19.9	29.0	80.4	.	6.8	38.1	100	34.0	8.1	72.0	51.8	9.3	41.4	28.3	43.9	15.1	45.6	41.5	7.5	.	.	59.7	30.2
53-260 weeks	16.4	8.0	22.9	15.2	32.4	4.2	100	14.3	16.8	.	14.3	24.1	6.2	5.2	17.1	27.1	14.5	26.8	8.7	.	19.1	9.8	.	.	2.7	17.1
>= 261 weeks	24.3	47.6	6.1	32.1	15.7	2.6	.	50.4	17.3	.	24.0	32.5	8.7	34.0	29.4	6.9	21.4	11.1	56.4	25.6	19.3	36.3	.	.	.	25.5
DK	8.2	2.5	12.6	9.2	.	12.9	.	4.5	9.3	.	12.1	1.9	10.9	2.7	14.7	4.9	7.3	1.9	18.2	20.9	10.0	3.7	.	.	21.1	7.6
Significance	.	0.011		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.090			0.080			.	.	.	.	0.018			.	.	.
VALID CASES ¹	71	23	48	37	24	10	1	16	53	1	37	20	14	22	25	24	30	22	13	6	50	21	0	0	9	62
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	6.8	4.8	8.5	11.7	5.0	4.1	2.9	2.3	19.6	3.2	9.1	6.2	4.5	3.4	16.0	9.9	10.4	7.8	4.3	3.6	29.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	6.0	48.1

¹ Only respondents who lived in the New Orleans metropolitan area before Hurricane Katrina, and no longer live there, but indicated that there is a possibility that they will move back to New Orleans, responded to this question.

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Table A30. After disasters like Katrina [and Rita], most people have emotional reactions of some sort, such as becoming more nervous, depressed, or withdrawn than usual. I want you to tell me how often you have had nightmares or upsetting dreams about the hurricane(s) [or flood] or aftermath in the past 30 days?

	Gender			Age			Race - Ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVR MARRIED	PREV IIOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL D	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Most every day	2.5	1.7	3.2	2.8	3.0	0.9	.	3.5	0.9	0.6	3.1	3.0	0.8	1.1	2.1	8.3	3.5	1.0	3.6	0.3	8.0	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.3	5.9
Two to four days a week	3.6	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.8	1.0	2.0	2.2	7.3	.	6.0	2.6	0.5	1.5	6.6	9.3	7.1	2.5	1.2	0.5	7.1	5.4	3.0	3.1	5.4	8.1
About once a week	9.2	5.4	12.6	13.4	8.7	3.6	.	6.4	15.7	10.7	6.5	11.3	11.8	8.4	18.5	3.9	11.7	10.8	5.4	6.3	22.9	10.4	7.7	7.4	11.6	26.5
Less than once a week	10.0	8.6	11.2	14.6	6.3	10.7	19.6	12.5	5.3	.	9.3	8.4	13.1	10.1	8.2	11.4	7.4	10.8	14.7	6.1	11.5	13.8	9.2	10.2	15.1	4.6
Never	74.7	81.3	68.9	65.5	77.2	83.8	78.5	75.3	70.7	88.7	75.1	74.7	73.9	78.8	64.6	67.0	70.3	74.9	75.1	86.7	50.4	68.0	78.1	77.0	66.5	54.9
DK	0.0	0.0	.	.	0.0	0.0	.	0.0	.	.	0.0	.	.	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.1	.	0.1	.	0.0	0.2	.
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A31. In the past 30 days, how often have you had upsetting thoughts or memories about the hurricane(s) [or flood] or aftermath?

	Gender			Age			Race - Ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
Most every day	12.6	7.2	17.2	10.6	14.8	10.7	29.0	13.7	10.3	1.2	14.9	11.6	9.3	10.0	8.4	26.6	15.1	10.2	13.1	8.9	26.1	18.6	10.2	11.2	12.6	27.0	
Two to four days a week	10.0	8.5	11.3	13.9	9.6	4.7	7.3	10.2	11.1	2.0	8.9	12.2	9.4	7.6	20.5	9.9	9.1	11.3	11.9	5.6	12.0	20.7	7.9	9.3	15.1	14.3	
About once a week	14.6	11.6	17.2	13.9	19.2	5.7	6.7	12.7	21.5	0.8	14.9	14.2	14.6	13.7	20.4	12.8	16.9	16.5	13.7	5.2	27.1	14.9	13.4	13.9	13.1	22.9	
Less than once a week	13.4	11.2	15.3	11.3	15.8	11.5	7.5	13.4	10.9	32.5	8.3	13.6	22.3	15.1	4.0	14.8	8.5	16.3	10.9	27.4	14.0	12.3	13.5	13.2	23.9	9.6	
Never	48.0	59.6	37.9	48.9	38.7	66.9	49.4	49.5	42.3	63.5	51.4	47.4	42.5	52.8	43.6	33.0	47.3	45.6	49.3	52.9	20.8	33.1	53.2	50.9	34.7	26.2	
DK	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	0.4	.	0.5	3.9	.	1.5	1.0	1.9	0.7	3.2	3.0	3.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	.	0.4	1.8	1.7	0.6	.	
Significance	.	0.003		0.009			.	.	.	.	0.209			0.000			0.021				.	.	.	.	.	.
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A32. How often have you been more jumpy or easily startled than usual?

	Gender			Age			Race - Ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
Most every day	6.9	4.5	9.0	6.5	8.0	5.3	3.4	7.9	5.7	4.1	6.6	8.5	5.6	4.1	5.9	19.0	9.0	6.6	6.4	2.2	12.9	13.7	5.1	6.2	11.0	11.5	
Two to four days a week	8.4	4.1	12.2	9.3	6.2	11.9	0.7	4.9	16.2	11.0	9.7	7.9	6.7	7.4	7.8	13.3	14.1	7.2	2.7	6.2	17.2	8.0	7.7	7.7	13.8	12.5	
About once a week	10.1	8.4	11.7	10.3	9.5	11.3	22.6	9.4	11.3	4.3	9.4	13.7	7.4	7.5	13.7	17.4	9.0	8.1	13.5	11.1	20.4	15.3	8.3	8.7	10.7	25.1	
Less than once a week	12.1	8.7	15.1	17.3	10.2	7.9	22.4	14.4	6.4	11.9	11.0	9.5	17.0	13.6	11.5	6.6	8.2	17.1	12.6	11.8	7.8	10.9	12.7	12.5	20.5	3.2	
Never	61.2	73.2	50.7	56.6	63.8	62.8	50.8	63.1	57.0	68.8	60.7	60.5	63.0	67.1	57.6	40.5	58.2	58.8	64.5	68.7	41.8	51.5	64.7	63.5	43.4	47.1	
DK	1.2	1.1	1.3	.	2.3	0.8	.	0.3	3.4	.	2.5	.	0.3	0.2	3.5	3.2	1.5	2.3	0.3	.	.	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6	
Significance	.	0.004		0.000			0.000		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A33. In the past 30 days, how often have you been more irritable or angry than usual?

	Gender			Age			Race - Ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL D	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
Most every day	10.1	7.6	12.3	10.9	8.9	11.7	19.5	10.6	9.3	3.3	8.6	16.1	6.0	7.6	16.8	14.2	10.6	10.9	10.8	5.3	13.5	18.5	8.3	9.4	17.9	12.9	
Two to four days a week	13.3	11.5	14.9	16.1	14.6	6.1	3.1	11.8	18.5	6.4	13.1	12.6	14.6	12.0	8.5	22.9	17.0	14.9	6.6	13.1	31.3	17.6	10.9	11.7	18.8	27.2	
About once a week	15.6	15.4	15.8	13.0	16.2	18.5	2.0	14.9	18.5	15.9	14.4	15.6	17.9	14.7	20.4	15.0	14.1	12.5	17.4	23.8	24.5	18.0	14.4	14.4	19.2	26.3	
Less than once a week	12.7	9.5	15.5	12.8	15.2	7.2	37.2	13.4	7.0	24.3	9.7	12.9	18.0	14.5	6.0	11.8	9.3	17.8	12.6	12.3	10.2	16.6	12.3	13.0	18.0	7.2	
Never	46.8	54.4	40.1	47.3	43.5	53.1	38.2	48.5	43.5	49.9	51.7	41.9	43.4	50.7	48.3	29.6	46.3	43.1	51.8	45.4	20.5	28.6	52.4	49.9	25.2	26.5	
DK	1.4	1.6	1.3	.	1.6	3.4	.	0.7	3.2	.	2.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	.	6.4	2.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.9	.	
Significance	.	0.106		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.108			.	.	.	0.227				0.000			.	.	.
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A34. Disasters also sometimes help people find a deeper meaning and purpose in their lives. How much did the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you feel a deeper meaning or purpose in life?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLACK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVER MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
A lot	46.9	36.2	56.4	46.6	45.6	50.4	62.4	37.9	67.5	25.9	57.9	41.9	32.6	41.9	57.3	57.9	62.9	44.9	33.2	32.2	47.6	50.9	46.2	46.2	58.8	47.3
Some	28.7	30.9	26.9	17.9	34.2	34.1	17.0	35.3	14.0	43.4	22.7	28.9	39.5	34.7	14.6	17.4	20.4	27.5	37.7	37.6	26.6	25.9	29.4	29.4	20.6	26.6
A little	12.9	16.6	9.7	19.0	11.8	5.6	4.0	14.0	12.5	7.2	10.0	11.9	19.3	11.8	15.2	15.2	6.3	19.2	14.4	15.8	16.7	11.4	12.8	13.0	9.4	14.0
Not at all	11.0	15.9	6.6	16.6	7.8	9.0	16.6	12.5	5.3	23.5	8.7	17.1	8.2	11.1	12.6	9.1	9.9	7.9	14.4	13.8	9.1	10.8	11.2	11.0	10.1	11.5
Don't know/refused	0.5	0.5	0.4	.	0.6	0.9	.	0.4	0.7	.	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	.	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.6
Significance	.	0.000		-			-				0.000			0.019			0.000				-			0.941		
Valid cases	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A35. How much did your experiences with the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you more spiritual or religious?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLACK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVR MARRIED	PREV IOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
A lot	40.7	32.6	47.9	40.2	42.3	38.1	24.7	30.7	67.4	13.6	54.2	33.2	24.5	35.3	52.5	51.8	56.8	40.8	27.6	19.1	33.5	38.6	41.7	41.5	36.6	34.2
Some	26.1	26.7	25.5	17.9	28.5	33.8	8.5	32.5	12.3	39.6	20.0	29.2	33.6	30.4	14.8	19.1	19.0	23.1	29.8	46.8	21.3	26.2	26.5	26.1	24.8	26.4
A little	11.0	11.8	10.3	16.8	9.0	6.1	45.9	10.3	9.7	5.9	9.6	6.2	18.9	10.9	12.1	10.2	9.8	11.8	14.3	5.7	17.0	9.7	10.7	10.7	13.4	12.6
Not at all	21.0	27.4	15.3	25.0	18.5	19.9	4.6	25.2	10.6	40.9	14.5	30.1	22.4	21.9	20.6	17.5	14.0	22.0	26.6	27.8	26.5	25.1	19.7	20.5	22.0	25.3
DK/Refused	1.3	1.4	1.1	.	1.8	2.1	16.3	1.2	0.1	.	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.5	.	1.4	0.4	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.7	0.4	1.4	1.1	3.2	1.5
Significance	.	0.017			-			-			0.000				-		0.000				0.667			0.944		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A36. How much did the hurricane(s) [or flood] make you realize that you have inner strengths or competence that you did not previously know you had?

	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane Income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL D	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
A lot	45.0	36.2	52.8	44.7	44.5	46.7	63.7	35.8	62.4	45.5	54.4	39.4	34.4	39.5	58.8	54.9	57.8	45.5	34.7	27.0	41.5	40.8	46.1	44.8	39.7	50.6
Some	24.4	24.2	24.7	16.7	29.9	24.9	13.1	29.6	15.1	22.8	20.6	25.5	30.2	29.0	10.5	18.9	17.9	22.0	32.5	32.7	30.1	27.0	23.5	23.9	26.9	28.5
A little	14.3	16.4	12.5	21.1	13.1	5.9	4.8	16.7	10.1	15.2	10.6	14.9	20.3	15.6	16.1	7.6	10.2	16.7	15.5	18.8	14.0	16.8	13.9	14.8	15.3	8.7
Not at all	15.1	22.2	8.9	17.4	12.4	17.6	18.2	17.0	10.8	16.5	13.2	20.0	13.1	15.2	14.6	15.4	12.7	13.8	17.1	21.3	14.2	14.9	15.3	15.3	16.8	12.0
DK/Refused	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	5.0	0.2	1.0	1.6	.	1.1	0.3	2.0	0.8	0.1	3.2	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.2
Significance	.	0.004		0.000			.	.	.	.	0.026			0.004			0.004				0.791			0.772		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A37. How much faith do you have in your own abilities to rebuild your life - a lot, some, a little, or none?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane Income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVR MARRIED	PREV MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
A lot	83.4	88.2	79.2	81.9	85.2	81.8	90.7	82.3	85.2	82.7	84.6	86.7	77.7	85.8	83.0	74.4	79.5	82.3	86.8	90.7	73.8	82.2	84.5	84.4	72.4	80.0	
Some	12.2	9.7	14.4	12.5	11.3	13.7	8.4	12.8	10.7	15.9	9.3	9.1	21.1	11.7	9.0	17.2	13.6	15.8	9.4	6.1	15.4	14.7	11.5	11.8	18.8	12.6	
A little	3.7	1.3	5.8	5.2	3.2	2.4	1.0	4.0	3.7	0.9	5.6	3.5	0.5	1.9	7.7	7.4	6.6	1.5	3.0	1.1	9.7	2.3	3.4	3.2	7.1	6.8	
Not at all	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	.	0.2	0.3	.	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.6	
DK/Refused	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.5	.	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.7	.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	.	
Significance	.	0.001		0.269			0.000			0.026			0.010			
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A38. Disasters have different effects on different people. Some people become BETTER able to cope with future stresses, while other people become LESS able to cope with future stresses. Which of these effects do you think your experiences with the hurricane(s) [and flood] will have on you over time - will you be BETTER able to cope with future stresses or LESS able?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVR MARRIED	PREV MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
A lot	56.9	58.3	55.6	55.5	58.8	54.9	73.3	52.0	65.4	56.5	57.8	62.4	49.1	57.2	58.6	53.9	59.4	59.0	52.5	53.8	51.3	49.2	58.8	57.1	50.7	58.0	
Some	23.7	24.1	23.4	26.9	22.2	22.0	24.9	28.2	15.0	18.9	19.3	26.7	28.4	25.9	22.8	15.7	18.2	25.2	26.6	31.2	16.8	31.2	23.0	23.9	28.0	18.9	
A little	8.7	9.5	8.0	9.2	10.2	4.6	0.5	8.6	7.5	22.7	9.5	2.8	13.9	8.9	10.6	6.0	8.7	6.2	10.2	11.3	12.9	5.8	8.8	8.9	4.3	8.9	
Not at all	2.3	4.0	0.8	2.7	1.7	3.0	.	3.6	0.1	.	1.7	3.6	1.9	1.9	3.5	2.6	0.3	2.6	4.8	2.1	0.7	2.9	2.3	2.4	3.1	0.2	
A little less	2.7	1.8	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.1	1.1	2.2	4.6	.	3.3	1.4	3.2	2.5	2.4	4.0	4.4	3.2	1.0	0.4	10.0	2.7	2.1	2.2	4.6	7.3	
Some less	1.7	0.4	2.8	1.0	2.4	1.2	.	2.5	0.5	.	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.7	1.1	4.1	0.7	4.6	3.1	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	
A lot less	2.5	0.7	4.2	2.1	1.1	6.3	.	2.2	3.7	1.3	3.9	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.0	11.1	5.0	2.2	0.6	.	3.4	1.9	2.6	2.4	6.8	1.8	
DK/Refused	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.8	4.9	0.2	0.7	3.3	0.5	2.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	5.0	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	3.2	1.2	1.4	0.6	2.6	
Significance	.	0.026		0.093			-				0.027			0.000			-				0.005			0.303			
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A39. Where did you live the week before hurricane Katrina?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED COHABITATE	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
New Orleans City	7.3	6.7	7.8	8.9	6.4	6.8	3.2	3.7	15.7	3.8	5.8	6.6	10.9	4.8	14.0	11.5	7.5	7.8	6.1	8.4	100	.	.	2.0	27.2	50.7	
New Orleans Metro	13.9	13.1	14.6	12.6	15.1	13.5	25.1	17.4	6.3	9.1	10.0	18.8	15.6	14.0	13.4	14.0	9.0	12.9	18.1	22.1	.	100	.	11.3	35.4	28.8	
Rest of LA (not NO)	31.7	33.9	29.8	36.7	28.7	30.2	45.3	30.0	30.7	51.7	35.1	29.1	28.3	32.3	36.4	25.1	37.0	19.0	35.9	34.8	.	.	40.2	35.7	10.3	2.5	
Alabama	15.7	19.1	12.6	11.8	17.8	17.1	4.1	16.3	14.1	24.6	17.4	15.8	12.3	18.6	4.2	14.2	11.2	27.7	10.8	13.0	.	.	19.9	17.6	8.2	.	
Mississippi	31.4	27.2	35.1	30.0	32.0	32.4	22.3	32.6	33.1	10.8	31.7	29.7	32.9	30.3	31.9	35.3	35.3	32.7	29.1	21.7	.	.	39.9	33.4	19.0	18.0	
Significance	.	0.071		0.344			0.000				0.105			0.058			0.002				-			-			
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A40. How old are you?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR-IED COH-ABI-TATE	NEVR-MARR-IED	PREV-IOUS-MARR-IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW-ORLN-CITY	NEW-ORLN-METR	OTHR-LOCA-TION	SAME-HOUS-EHLD	SAME-COU-NTY	DIFF-RNT-COU-NTY	
18-39	33.3	32.2	34.3	100	.	.	36.9	29.3	38.6	52.4	31.5	37.4	32.1	31.2	63.8	14.2	44.2	29.9	27.2	20.8	40.4	30.2	33.3	31.4	40.5	49.1	
40-59	45.7	42.4	48.6	.	100	.	53.5	47.7	43.6	27.2	47.3	45.4	43.1	46.6	34.2	52.4	38.9	49.5	49.3	50.4	40.1	49.5	45.6	47.0	43.2	34.2	
60+	20.9	25.3	17.1	.	.	100	9.5	23.0	17.8	20.4	21.2	17.2	24.8	22.1	1.9	33.4	16.8	20.6	23.5	28.8	19.5	20.4	21.2	21.6	16.3	16.7	
Significance	.	0.151		-			0.248				0.744			0.000			0.027				0.612			0.024			
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A41. Are you male or female?

	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Male	46.8	100	.	45.2	43.4	56.5	53.7	50.7	38.2	44.2	45.5	47.9	47.8	56.4	25.3	27.5	36.7	48.6	56.7	52.0	43.0	44.0	47.6	47.3	47.8	40.9
Female	53.2	.	100	54.8	56.6	43.5	46.3	49.3	61.8	55.8	54.5	52.1	52.2	43.6	74.7	72.5	63.3	51.4	43.3	48.0	57.0	56.0	52.4	52.7	52.2	59.1
Significance	.	-	.	0.151			0.241				0.895			0.000			0.012				0.705			0.581		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A42. Are you of Hispanic or Latino Origin? (Yes/No)

Which of the following categories best describes your racial background?

1. White or Caucasian
2. Black or African-American
3. Asian
4. American Indian
5. Alaskan Native
6. Native Hawaiian
7. Pacific Island
8. Other

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Non-Hispanic white	62.4	67.7	57.8	54.8	65.1	68.6	.	100	.	.	55.3	68.5	68.4	71.8	30.3	53.9	38.0	67.6	85.3	76.5	31.9	77.9	62.5	64.8	59.8	39.1
Non-Hispanic black	29.9	24.5	34.7	34.6	28.6	25.5	.	.	100	.	36.8	25.9	22.1	20.4	62.3	38.9	53.3	25.3	10.1	11.3	64.4	13.6	29.6	27.4	28.0	57.7
Hispanic	3.0	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.5	1.4	100	.	.	.	4.5	0.7	2.9	2.9	0.9	5.3	2.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.3	5.4	2.7	2.8	7.7	2.9
Other	4.7	4.4	4.9	7.3	2.8	4.5	.	.	.	100	3.4	4.9	6.7	4.9	6.5	2.0	6.2	3.8	1.3	9.0	2.4	3.0	5.1	5.1	4.5	0.3
Significance	.	0.241		0.248			-				0.014			0.000			0.000				0.000					
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

RETURN TO TEXT

Table A43. In the week before the hurricane, were you married, separated, divorced, widowed, or never married?

In the week before the hurricane, were you living with someone in a marriage-like relationship?

	TOTL	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
		MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Married/Cohabitate	67.8	81.8	55.6	63.5	69.2	71.7	66.1	78.0	46.3	71.4	66.8	67.0	70.6	100	.	.	50.6	74.0	81.2	78.2	44.1	68.3	69.9	70.2	64.2	45.3
Never Married	15.3	8.3	21.5	29.3	11.5	1.4	4.4	7.4	31.8	21.5	14.7	17.1	14.3	.	100	.	24.2	12.2	7.1	12.5	29.4	14.8	14.1	13.9	21.2	26.9
Previously Married	16.9	9.9	23.0	7.2	19.3	26.9	29.4	14.6	21.9	7.1	18.5	15.9	15.1	.	.	100	25.2	13.8	11.7	9.3	26.5	16.9	16.0	15.9	14.6	27.9
Significance	.	0.000		0.000			0.000				0.939			-			0.000				0.015			0.002		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A44. In the week before the hurricane, were you employed, self-employed, looking for work, disabled, a student, a homemaker, retired, or something else?

1. Employed
2. Self-Employed
3. Looking for work
4. Disabled
5. Student
6. Homemaker
7. Retired
8. Temporarily laid off (volunteered)
9. Maternity leave (volunteered)
10. Illness/Sick leave (volunteered)
11. Unemployed but not looking for work (volunteered)
12. Other (Specify)

	TOTL	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
		MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Working	62.6	69.6	56.4	70.1	72.7	28.6	78.1	64.1	59.6	50.8	57.9	67.8	65.1	65.2	69.5	45.9	46.9	63.0	76.6	79.5	62.8	69.7	61.3	62.6	68.2	59.3
Student	2.2	1.9	2.5	6.1	0.5	.	0.5	1.3	2.4	14.6	1.0	1.0	5.9	0.9	10.3	0.3	2.9	3.6	0.1	2.1	8.2	0.5	2.0	1.8	4.8	5.6
Homemaker	5.6	.	10.6	8.3	4.6	3.8	9.5	5.8	3.6	13.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	7.5	0.3	3.1	8.2	5.3	3.5	3.0	2.6	6.9	5.7	5.6	4.7	6.1
Retired	13.5	15.1	12.2	.	5.6	52.3	3.1	16.2	10.4	4.6	10.1	12.1	21.3	13.4	0.6	25.5	10.0	16.1	15.7	13.9	11.7	9.3	14.4	14.0	10.1	10.7
Other	16.0	13.4	18.3	15.6	16.7	15.3	8.8	12.5	24.0	16.5	25.5	13.4	1.8	13.0	19.4	25.2	32.0	12.1	4.2	1.5	14.6	13.7	16.6	16.0	12.3	18.3
Significance	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.003				0.000			0.000			0.000				0.101			0.742		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A45. What is the highest degree or level of school you completed?

	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location				
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
Less than high school	23.3	20.9	25.4	18.6	24.3	28.7	14.5	21.2	29.1	19.5	50.6	.	.	23.1	15.0	31.7	37.6	25.7	9.7	3.6	11.4	13.6	26.1	24.4	11.4	18.8	
High school grad	22.7	23.9	21.8	24.9	23.4	17.8	54.2	19.6	27.5	14.0	49.4	.	.	22.3	29.3	18.7	33.8	19.2	15.9	11.3	25.0	19.3	23.1	21.9	23.2	31.2	
Some college	28.6	29.4	28.0	32.1	28.5	23.5	6.6	31.4	24.7	30.2	.	100	.	28.3	31.9	27.0	18.7	28.6	41.9	30.5	25.7	38.7	27.1	28.3	34.5	28.7	
College grad	25.3	25.9	24.9	24.4	23.9	30.0	24.7	27.8	18.7	36.2	.	.	100	26.4	23.7	22.7	9.9	26.5	32.5	54.7	37.9	28.4	23.6	25.4	31.0	21.2	
Significance	.	0.783		0.546			0.022				-			0.527			0.000				0.002			0.324			
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A46. The next question is about the total income of your household before taxes in the 12 months before Katrina, including income, income from Social Security and retirement benefits, help from relatives, and so forth. Was your total household income in the 12 months before Katrina less than 20,000 dollars, between 20 and 40,000, between 40 and 80,000, or more than 80,000 dollars?

FAMILY INCOME ¹	TOTL	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
		MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE OR MORE	MARRIED COHABITATE	NEVER MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Low	36.3	28.5	43.1	48.1	30.9	29.1	30.5	22.1	64.6	48.4	56.3	23.7	14.2	27.1	57.4	54.2	100	.	.	.	37.0	23.5	38.5	35.7	33.0	43.7
Low-ave	26.4	27.5	25.5	23.7	28.6	26.0	28.9	28.6	22.3	21.8	25.8	26.4	27.6	28.8	21.1	21.6	.	100	.	.	28.1	24.5	26.6	26.0	29.6	29.3
High-ave	25.6	31.0	20.8	20.8	27.6	28.7	28.3	34.9	8.7	7.0	14.2	37.4	32.8	30.6	11.9	17.7	.	.	100	.	21.4	33.3	24.6	26.2	23.0	20.0
High	11.8	13.1	10.6	7.3	13.0	16.2	12.3	14.4	4.4	22.8	3.8	12.5	25.4	13.6	9.6	6.5	.	.	.	100	13.5	18.7	10.4	12.1	14.4	7.0
Significance	.	0.012		0.027			0.000				0.000			0.000			-				0.028			0.729		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
‡	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹Income was defined using the official federal government definition of poverty (<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html>). This definition takes into consideration family income, number of adults residing in the household, and number of children residing in the household. Our definition of Low-income households included families with incomes less than or equal to 1.5 times the poverty line. Low-average income was defined as greater than 1.5 to 3.0 times the poverty line, while High-average was defined as greater than 3.0 to 6.0 times the poverty line and High income as greater than 6.0 times the poverty line.

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Table A47. Was the home in which you lived owned by you or someone else in the household free and clear without a mortgage or loan, owned with a mortgage or loan, rented for cash rent, or occupied without having to pay cash rent?

	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVR MARRIED	PREV IOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL D	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Owned w/o mortgage	27.5	29.5	25.7	14.1	24.5	55.2	12.2	27.3	30.5	20.4	30.1	27.1	23.2	23.1	34.0	39.2	28.2	21.3	27.4	39.4	14.0	25.6	29.1	29.5	18.7	11.8
Owned with mortgage	49.4	55.0	44.5	45.7	58.1	36.3	63.3	55.6	36.8	38.7	42.5	50.8	60.4	56.8	27.6	39.4	31.4	57.7	63.1	56.6	39.2	54.3	49.5	51.7	42.6	29.2
Rented	17.4	11.9	22.2	31.7	13.5	3.0	20.0	11.4	27.7	29.6	19.8	18.2	12.0	15.0	28.9	16.4	32.4	14.5	5.9	2.5	40.5	18.2	15.1	13.9	32.3	45.2
Occupied w/o paying rent	2.4	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.3	1.2	2.5	2.4	.	4.0	0.8	1.1	2.2	4.5	1.2	4.2	0.6	2.4	0.5	2.0	0.7	2.7	1.7	3.8	8.5
Other	3.4	2.0	4.6	5.4	1.0	5.3	3.3	3.2	2.5	11.3	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	5.0	3.8	3.8	6.0	1.1	1.0	4.3	1.2	3.7	3.2	2.6	5.3
Significance	.	0.035		0.000			-				0.133			0.000			0.000				0.000					
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A48. Was your home a mobile home, a one-family house detached from any other house, a one family house attached to one or more other houses, an apartment, a boat, an RV or van, or something else?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane Location		
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLK	OTR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARR IED COH-ABI TATE	NEVR MARR IED	PREV IOUS MARR IED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHL	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Mobile home	12.8	12.8	12.8	14.2	15.2	5.3	17.7	11.9	14.5	10.4	18.2	11.8	4.0	14.0	12.9	7.9	17.3	19.3	5.4	.	2.2	4.3	15.2	13.5	11.7	6.0
One-family detached	69.1	75.6	63.4	61.9	66.6	86.1	57.8	74.8	59.4	62.2	61.2	71.8	80.4	71.1	54.7	74.1	53.8	64.4	83.6	95.5	49.8	74.0	70.0	71.7	63.3	45.2
One-family attached	6.0	4.2	7.5	9.0	4.7	3.9	7.3	3.4	10.5	10.8	6.1	6.5	5.1	3.8	16.7	4.8	9.7	6.3	2.1	1.8	25.8	9.4	3.5	3.8	8.6	26.7
Apartment	7.9	3.9	11.3	13.8	6.4	1.6	1.2	5.6	12.0	15.7	8.9	7.5	6.3	7.4	8.2	9.5	15.3	2.7	5.4	1.8	18.7	7.9	6.9	6.7	11.4	17.6
Other	4.3	3.5	5.0	1.2	7.1	3.1	16.1	4.3	3.7	0.9	5.6	2.4	4.2	3.7	7.6	3.8	3.9	7.3	3.4	0.9	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.5
Significance	.	0.037		0.000			0.072				0.026			0.005			-				0.000			0.000		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A49. Are you still living in this same location now?

	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane Location				
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE OR MORE	MARRIED COHABITATE	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCAL TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY	
Same house	86.8	87.8	86.0	81.9	89.2	89.6	79.7	90.2	79.4	94.8	87.3	85.8	87.1	89.9	78.7	82.0	85.6	85.3	89.1	89.2	24.2	70.5	95.5	100	.	.	
Same town	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.8	3.7	3.6	9.4	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.1	4.8	4.9	4.0	5.3	3.1	3.7	4.1	3.8	5.6	17.7	10.7	1.6	.	84.5	.	
Same county	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.1	2.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.7	.	15.5	.	
Same state	4.6	4.5	4.6	3.6	4.9	5.5	4.7	3.8	6.8	.	5.4	2.8	5.1	3.3	4.1	10.2	4.0	5.7	4.2	4.5	27.2	9.2	1.6	.	.	54.7	
Different state	3.8	2.8	4.7	8.8	1.4	1.2	3.3	1.4	9.3	0.5	3.7	5.6	1.9	2.3	10.6	3.6	6.1	3.6	2.3	0.5	30.7	8.1	0.5	.	.	45.3	
Significance	.	0.766		0.000			-				0.354			0.000			0.524				0.000			-			
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A50. And what is your religion - Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Muslim, some other religion, or no religion?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHITE	BLCK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD OR MORE	MARRIED COHABITATE	NEVR MARRIED	PREV IOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Protestant	58.5	55.3	61.4	52.7	61.8	60.8	13.7	55.5	75.1	21.3	60.5	61.0	52.2	59.1	48.9	65.1	59.6	62.9	55.2	52.6	55.0	41.7	61.8	58.7	53.8	59.8
Catholic	28.2	30.9	25.8	26.8	29.9	26.4	86.1	31.0	16.9	25.3	26.9	28.3	30.3	29.4	23.9	26.9	23.7	26.5	34.8	31.2	26.7	45.3	25.3	28.1	31.6	26.5
Jewish	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.5	.	1.1	.	.	.	0.0	2.6	0.9	.	0.2	.	2.0	.	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	.	0.4
Muslim	0.1	.	0.1	0.1	0.1	.	.	.	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	.	0.1	.	0.2	0.1	.	0.2	.	0.6	0.2	.	0.0	.	0.6
No religion	9.0	9.9	8.2	16.0	4.4	7.7	0.2	7.8	7.7	38.1	10.0	7.5	8.8	7.6	18.6	5.9	14.3	5.9	4.2	9.9	13.2	9.7	8.4	8.9	9.0	10.1
Other	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.3	0.6	.	.	0.5	0.1	14.7	0.3	0.3	3.3	0.7	3.5	0.3	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	4.0	1.2
DK	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.0	2.9	2.6	.	4.1	.	.	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.2	5.1	1.5	0.4	2.4	5.0	4.7	1.6	1.1	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.4
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A51. How religious or spiritual are you - very, somewhat, not very, or not at all?

	Gender		Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location			
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVR MARRIED	PREVIOUS MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH -AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCALITY	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Very	55.5	51.8	58.8	40.5	62.7	63.7	50.9	54.0	61.6	39.1	56.0	56.7	53.3	56.0	46.6	61.6	56.0	55.3	51.3	63.8	44.7	46.2	58.1	57.2	42.3	45.8
Somewhat	32.8	34.6	31.2	39.1	30.5	27.7	32.1	34.0	32.7	17.4	32.2	33.0	33.6	34.1	32.9	27.5	29.9	37.9	35.3	24.6	40.3	38.8	31.0	31.5	47.5	37.4
Not very	6.3	6.8	5.9	9.0	4.8	5.2	17.0	8.7	0.4	5.8	7.1	3.8	7.7	5.8	5.0	9.7	6.1	5.5	8.2	4.5	4.0	8.0	6.2	6.7	4.0	3.3
Not at all	4.5	4.9	4.1	9.7	1.6	2.5	.	2.1	5.3	34.0	4.2	4.2	5.4	3.9	11.2	0.9	7.5	1.1	2.6	7.0	11.0	6.8	3.5	3.6	4.6	13.5
Don't know	0.9	1.9	.	1.6	0.4	0.9	.	1.2	0.0	3.6	0.5	2.3	.	0.3	4.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.6	.	.	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	.
Significance	-	-		0.002			-				-			0.008			-				-			-		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table A52. When you have problems in your day to day life, how often do you seek comfort in a religious or spiritual way - such as praying, meditating, attending a religious service, or talking to a spiritual advisor? Often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

	Gender			Age			Race-ethnicity				Education			Marital Status			Pre-hurricane income				Pre-hurricane region			Post-hurricane location		
	TOTL	MALE	FE-MALE	18-39	40-59	60+	HIS-PAN-IC	WHT	BLK	OTHR	HS GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE OR MORE	MARRIED	NEVER MARRIED	PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LOW	LOW-AVE	HIGH-AVE	HIGH	NEW ORLN CITY	NEW ORLN METR	OTHR LOCA TION	SAME HOUS EHLD	SAME COU-NTY	DIFF RNT COU-NTY
Often	59.6	50.3	67.7	52.7	63.3	62.2	52.8	55.4	71.9	39.8	57.1	62.4	60.8	56.6	59.2	71.8	60.5	64.0	51.7	63.9	50.6	54.9	61.2	60.2	52.1	57.2
Sometimes	18.9	18.1	19.5	18.8	21.5	13.3	28.0	22.2	13.3	4.7	22.3	11.4	21.1	21.3	9.2	17.8	15.2	22.4	23.6	12.2	19.5	19.6	18.7	18.9	20.5	17.7
Rarely	8.7	11.9	5.9	11.2	9.5	3.0	2.0	11.0	3.8	14.2	6.3	12.2	9.2	9.3	13.3	2.3	7.1	7.7	10.2	13.0	11.4	12.5	7.8	8.6	14.1	6.6
Never	11.4	17.0	6.4	17.3	5.1	15.7	17.0	10.3	8.4	41.3	12.5	11.6	9.0	10.9	18.4	6.9	15.3	5.7	11.7	11.0	17.0	12.8	10.6	10.7	12.5	17.1
Don't know	1.5	2.7	0.4	.	0.6	5.8	0.2	1.1	2.6	.	1.7	2.4	.	1.9	.	1.2	1.9	0.2	2.9	.	1.6	0.2	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.4
Significance	.	0.000		-			-				-			-			-				0.504			0.821		
VALID CASES	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
N	1043	479	564	315	483	245	35	707	270	31	408	322	313	644	156	243	288	283	304	168	168	426	449	765	149	129
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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