

# Appendix F

## 2019 Preparedness and Mitigation Survey

This Appendix shows the findings from the 2018-2019 on-line preparedness and mitigation survey and compares it to the results of the 2003 household survey and 2010 on-line survey. As part of the review and update of the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, the City conducted a preparedness and mitigation survey on-line. Understanding how the community views natural hazards is an important part of the natural hazard mitigation process. Examining people's attitudes about hazards may help to identify gaps in preparedness, and ways in which public/private coordination could be improved within the City.

### Methods

The City developed the survey using some of the same questions used in the original household surveys conducted in 2003 by the Oregon Natural Hazards Workshop and 2010 on-line survey. The 2003 survey was adapted from one that had been implemented statewide as part of the development of the Partners for Disaster Resistance Strategic Plan.

The survey and its link was sent out through various means including social media and in the City's "Your City" newsletter that is distributed to all residents in the City.

The survey addressed the following topics:

- Preparedness Activities
- Risk Reduction Activities
- Community Planning Priorities

There were 211 relevant participants in the survey, the results are compared with the results of the previous surveys.

### Limitations of Sampling Methodology

This survey identifies key issues about how residents perceive their risk from natural hazards in Beaverton; however, there are limitations to the data. There were only 211 respondents to the survey and as an open on-line survey there are no guarantees that they represent a good cross-section of all Beaverton residents. Additionally, it is a snapshot of perceptions at a single point in time and as such, survey responses may reflect external issues, such as terrorism threats or recent occurrences of natural hazards. Since this survey was not targeted to specific demographics within the city's population, there is the potential that those who took the time to participate are likely to be better aware of the hazards and threats than the average resident and as such are likely to be better prepared.

# Survey Findings

## Level of Household Disaster Preparedness Activities

The on-line survey shows a general decrease in household preparedness activities from the last survey; but is still better than the results of the 2003 survey. Some of the larger changes include:

- 13% fewer households had someone trained in first aid or CPR in the past year.
- 8% fewer households developed an emergency plan.
- 5% more households indicated that they have at least talked to members about what to do in the case of a natural disaster or emergency.
- 6% fewer households indicated that they have not prepared a disaster supply kit.

**Table F.1. Level of Household Disaster Preparedness Activities**

| In the following list, please check those activities that you have done in your household, plan to do in the near future, have not done, are unable to do, or feel are not necessary for you to be prepared. |      |           |            |          |              |
|--|------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------|
|  | Year | Have Done | Plan to Do | Not Done | Unable to Do |
| Attended meetings or received written information on natural disasters or emergency preparedness?  | '19  | 74%       | 4%         | 21%      | 0            |
|  | '10  | 81%       | 3%         | 14%      | 1%           |
|  | '03  | 37%       | 5%         | 57%      | 2%           |
| Talked with members in your household about what to do in case of a natural disaster or emergency?   | '19  | 72%       | 12%        | 13%      | 2%           |
|  | '10  | 67%       | 14%        | 11%      | 1%           |
|  | '03  | 46%       | 20%        | 29%      | 5%           |
| Developed a "Household/Family Emergency Plan" in order to decide what everyone would do in the in event of a disaster?   | '19  | 41%       | 34%        | 23%      | 2%           |
|  | '10  | 43%       | 36%        | 15%      | 1%           |
|  | '03  | 26%       | 26%        | 44%      | 4%           |
| Prepared a "Disaster Supply Kit" (Stored extra food, water, batteries, or other emergency supplies)?   | '19  | 65%       | 20%        | 13%      | 1%           |
|  | '10  | 65%       | 25%        | 7%       | 1%           |
|  | '03  | 39%       | 23%        | 37%      | 1%           |
| In the last year, has anyone in your household been trained in First Aid or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation   | '19  | 46%       | 21%        | 31%      | 2%           |
|  | '10  | 59%       | 10%        | 28%      | 0%           |
|  | '03  | 30%       | 5%         | 63%      | 2%           |

Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, 2003

To target effective programs that will better prepare residents for emergency events, the amount of time a person is willing to commit to activities is important to understand. The 2003 and 2010 surveys questions were based on number of hours in a year. For this survey we put it in the context of months and weeks. In 2019 52% of the respondents indicated that they were willing to spend 2 to 3 hours a month getting prepared for natural disasters and emergencies. As a comparable; CERT training takes 3 hours a week for seven weeks.

**Table F.2. 2018-19 Survey**

| How much time are you willing to spend on preparing yourself and/or household for a natural disaster or emergency event? | 2019** Survey |
|--|---------------|
| 0 – 1 hour/month (equates to 0 – 12 hours a year)  | 32%           |
| 2 – 3 hours/month (equates to 24 – 36 hours a year)  | 52%           |
| 1 – 2 hours/week   | 13%           |
| 3 – 4 hours/week   | 2%            |
| 1 hour/day   | 2%            |

\*\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

| How much time (per year) are you willing to spend on preparing yourself and/or household for a natural disaster or emergency event? | 2010* Survey | 2003^ Survey |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| 0 – 1 hour  | 3%           | 18%          |
| 2 – 3 hours   | 19%          | 35%          |
| 4 – 7 hours   | 14%          | 18%          |
| 8 – 15 hours  | 26%          | 13%          |
| 16+ hours   | 29%          | 11%          |

\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

^Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, January 2003

Table F.3 shows a comparison of the three surveys, of the most common steps that households have taken to prepare for natural disasters. Between all three surveys, smoke detectors, flashlights, batteries, fire extinguishers, and medical supplies were the top 4 common items stored among respondents. *Preparing a Disaster Supply Kit* dropped 9% from 2010 and receive first aid/CPR training dropped 19%. One respondent cited cost as a factor for letting their training lapse. *Developed a reconnection plan* was at the bottom for all three surveys. Other steps provided by respondents in the 2019 survey included:

- CERT Training
- HAM radio training/certification
- Talking with neighbors
- Structural and non-structural seismic mitigation
- Disaster preparedness training

**Table F.3.**

| Steps Respondents have taken to prepare for natural disaster | 2019** | 2010* | 2003^ |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| Developed a reconnection plan: Where to go and who to call   | 40%    | 42%   | 21%   |

|  |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Discussed utility shutoffs                                 | 50% | 58% | 28% |
| Have installed a smoke detector on each level of the house | 94% | 95% | 90% |
| Have stored a battery-powered radio                        | 60% | 73% | 57% |
| Have stored a fire extinguisher                            | 72% | 73% | 69% |
| Have stored batteries                                      | 76% | 80% | 74% |
| Have stored flashlight(s)                                  | 87% | 92% | 83% |
| Have stored food - enough for at least 3 days              | 73% | 75% | 54% |
| Have stored medical supplies (First aid kit)               | 84% | 85% | 63% |
| Have stored water - enough for at least 3 days             | 63% | 72% | 49% |
| Made a fire escape plan                                    | 47% | 51% | 33% |
| Other (please explain)                                     | 10% | 12% | 3%  |
| Prepared a Disaster Supply Kit                             | 53% | 62% | 21% |
| Received First Aid/CPR Training                            | 49% | 68% | 38% |

\*\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

^Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, January 2003



## Property and Financial Recovery

The need to have adequate provisions for financial and property recovery when natural disasters do occur is a necessary component of natural hazard preparedness. The number of people reporting that they have earthquake insurance dropped by 6%. Respondents indicating that they had fire insurance dropped by 14%.

**Table F.4.**

| What household insurance cover for natural hazards do you have? | 2019** | 2010* | 2003^ |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| Flood   | 16%    | 17%   | 28%   |
| Earthquake  | 51%    | 57%   | 56%   |
| Fire  | 74%    | 88%   | NA    |

\*\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

^Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, January 2003

Additional refinement to these questions could be done to identify what percentage of people who live in a flood risk area carry flood insurance and to identify reasons people do not carry earthquake insurance.

## Natural Hazard Risk Reduction

Risk reduction activities are those actions you can take to protect your home from natural hazard events, such as earthquakes, floods or wildfires. These can be nonstructural modifications or retrofits to protect a home's contents against damage, often at minimal cost (See Table F.5). It can also be structural retrofits to strengthen a home's structure or skeleton (See Table F.6). These types of modifications to a structure tend to be quite involved and generally require the expertise of a registered design professional (engineer, architect, or building contractor).

It should be noted that in all three surveys, several of the “Other” comments related to the fact that the respondents were renters which limited them on the nonstructural activities that they could do and prevented them from being able to do any structural modifications.

Securing the water heater to the wall remains the top non-structural mitigation modification.

**Table F.5**

| What nonstructural modifications for earthquakes have you made to your home? | 2019** | 2010* | 2003^ |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| Anchor bookcases, cabinets to wall   | 34%    | 30%   | 17%   |
| Secure water heater to wall  | 71%    | 71%   | 47%   |
| Install latches on drawers/cabinets  | 8%     | 8%    | 8%    |
| Fit gas appliances with flexible connections                                 | 32%    | 40%   | 28%   |
| None   | 22%    | 18%   | 35%   |

\*\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

^Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, January 2003

**Table F.6**

| What structural modifications for earthquakes have you made to your home? | 2019** | 2010* | 2003^ |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| Secure home to foundation   | 22%    | 16%   | 14%   |
| Brace inside of cripple wall with sheathing                               | 5%     | 4%    | 4%    |
| Brace unreinforced chimney  | 4%     | 0%    | 3%    |
| Brace unreinforced masonry & concrete walls and foundations               | 2%     | 3%    | 3%    |
| None  | 76%    | 73%   | 44%   |

\*\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

^Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, January 2003

While the percentages were still close between those who did not consider natural hazards when they bought/moved into their current home and those who did, the numbers flipped. Now a slight majority considered natural hazards (See Table F.7). In the 2019 there was a 12% increase of respondents that indicated that they would be willing to spend more money on a home that had features that made it more disaster resistant, compared to the respondents in 2010 (See Table F.8).

**Table F.7**

| <b>Did you consider the possible occurrence of a natural hazard when you bought/moved into your current home?</b> | <b>2019**</b> | <b>2010*</b> | <b>2003^</b> |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Yes   | 51%           | 49%          | 37%          |
| No  | 49%           | 51%          | 63%          |

\*\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

^Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, January 2003

**Table F.8**

| <b>Would you be willing to spend more money on a home that had features that made it more disaster resistant?</b> | <b>2019**</b> | <b>2010*</b> | <b>2003^</b> |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Yes   | 62%           | 50%          | 42%          |
| No  | 7%            | 12%          | 43%          |
| Don't Know  | 31%           | 38%          | 15%          |

\*\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

^Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, January 2003

## Incentives

Tax breaks became the highest motivator in the 2019 survey for taking additional steps to better protect their homes from natural disasters. Insurance discounts dropped being the second highest motivator (See Table F.9).

**Table F.9**

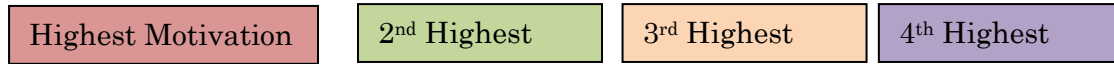
| <b>Which of the following incentives, if any, would motivate you to take additional steps to better protect your home from a natural disaster?</b> | <b>2019**</b> | <b>2010*</b> | <b>2003^</b> |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Insurance discount   | 72%           | 81%          | 72%          |
| Low interest rate loan   | 33%           | 34%          | 26%          |
| Lower new home construction costs  | 17%           | 24%          | 20%          |
| Mortgage discount  | 39%           | 45%          | 37%          |
| Tax break or incentive   | 80%           | 80%          | 71%          |

|       |     |    |    |
|-------|-----|----|----|
| None  | 8%  | 5% | 9% |
| Other | 10% | 8% | 2% |

\*\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

^Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, January 2003



Barriers identified to better protecting homes from a natural disaster included being a renter, HOAs, living in a duplex or triplex.

### Preferred Sources and Formats of Information

The creation of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 expanded the importance of educating and informing the public on natural hazard preparedness. Because of this, it is important to understand the mechanisms for information dissemination to develop and implement effective outreach and education activities. All three survey findings show that the majority of respondents trusted utility companies most to provide information about home and family safety. The American Red Cross and government agencies also ranked high as trusted sources of information. Table F.10 shows the most trusted information sources for survey respondents. Other potential trusted sources provided by respondents included CERT, local businesses, and Home Owner Associations.

**Table F.10**

| Who would you most trust to provide you with information about how to make your household and home safer from natural disasters? | 2019** | 2010* | 2003^ |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| News media   | 20%    | 12%   | 29%   |
| Government agency  | 66%    | 66%   | 42%   |
| Insurance agent or company   | 34%    | 36%   | 33%   |
| Utility company  | 66%    | 73%   | 54%   |
| University or research institution   | 60%    | 45%   | 32%   |
| American Red Cross   | 65%    | 65%   | 45%   |
| Other non-profit organization  | 38%    | 49%   | 15%   |
| Not sure   | 8%     | 8%    | 9%    |
| Other:   | 6%     | 8%    | 7%    |

\*\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

^Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, January 2003

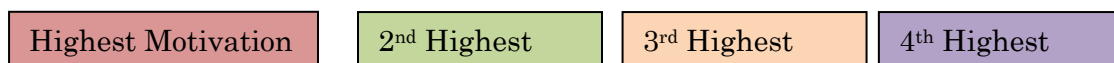


Table F.11 shows the preferences respondents have for 12 different methods of communication. Mail, Internet, and Fact sheet/brochure were ranked in the top 4 of all three surveys, with mail by percentage being the most consistent between the three sets of findings. Future surveys should make a distinction or separation between on-line and social media.

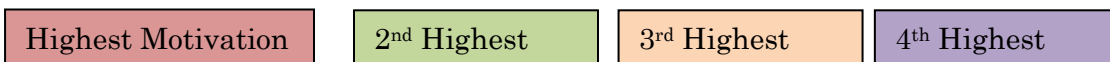
**Table F.11**

| <b>What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your household and home safer from natural disasters?</b> | <b>2019**</b> | <b>2010*</b> | <b>2003^</b> |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Newspaper stories  | 26%           | 27%          | 44%          |
| Newspaper ads  | 3%            | 7%           | 9%           |
| Television news  | 22%           | 26%          | 53%          |
| Television ads   | 5%            | 16%          | 13%          |
| Radio news   | 19%           | 34%          | 29%          |
| Radio ads  | 5%            | 21%          | 9%           |
| Schools  | 15%           | 15%          | 13%          |
| Outdoor advertisements (billboards, etc.)  | 12%           | 12%          | 7%           |
| Books  | 24%           | 20%          | 11%          |
| Mail   | 53%           | 51%          | 53%          |
| Fire Department/Rescue   | 48%           | 52%          | 29%          |
| Internet   | 50%           | 77%          | 30%          |
| Fact sheet/brochure  | 71%           | 61%          | 42%          |
| Chamber of Commerce  | 10%           | 9%           | 5%           |
| Public workshops/meetings  | 56%           | 45%          | 13%          |
| Magazine   | 8%            | 13%          | 10%          |
| University or research institution   | 36%           | 23%          | 12%          |
| Other (please explain)   | 7%            | 8%           | 4%           |

\*\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

^Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, January 2003



## Community-Wide Planning Goals and Implementation Strategies

Natural hazards can have a significant impact on a community, but planning for these events can help lessen the impacts. To help Beaverton identify any changes in citizens’ priorities for planning for natural hazards and with the types of strategies that they will support to reduce



the communities' risk. Table F.12 illustrates generally how important respondents feel each goal statement is and provides a comparison between the three sets of survey findings. In all three surveys "Protecting Critical Facilities" received the highest ranking of either "Very Important" with 94% of the respondents in 2019, 93% in 2010 and 86% in 2003.

**Table F.12**

| The following statements will help determine citizen priorities for planning for natural hazards. Please tell us how important each one is to you. |     |                |                    |         |                    |               |
|--|-----|----------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|
| Statement  | Yr  | Very Important | Somewhat Important | Neutral | Not Very Important | Not Important |
| Protecting private property  | '19 | 51%            | 39%                | 9%      | 1%                 | 2%            |
|  | '10 | 39%            | 39%                | 18%     | 4%                 | 1%            |
|  | '03 | 58%            | 30%                | 8%      | 4%                 | 1%            |
| Protecting critical facilities (e.g. transportation networks, hospitals, fire stations)  | '19 | 94%            | 4%                 | 1%      | 0                  | 1%            |
|  | '10 | 93%            | 6%                 | 2%      | 0%                 | 0%            |
|  | '03 | 86%            | 12%                | 2%      | 1%                 | 0%            |
| Preventing development in hazard areas   | '19 | 62%            | 30%                | 6%      | 1%                 | 1%            |
|  | '10 | 56%            | 29%                | 14%     | 1%                 | 0%            |
|  | '03 | 45%            | 35%                | 17%     | 2%                 | 1%            |
| Enhancing the function of natural features (e.g. streams, wetlands)  | '19 | 52%            | 34%                | 9%      | 2%                 | 2%            |
|  | '10 | 36%            | 32%                | 26%     | 5%                 | 2%            |
|  | '03 | 35%            | 33%                | 25%     | 6%                 | 2%            |
| Protecting historical and cultural landmarks   | '19 | 19%            | 42%                | 25%     | 10%                | 4%            |
|  | '10 | 17%            | 38%                | 30%     | 10%                | 4%            |
|  | '03 | 23%            | 38%                | 28%     | 9%                 | 3%            |
| Promoting cooperation among public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, and businesses  | '19 | 69%            | 27%                | 3%      | 1%                 | 1%            |
|  | '10 | 75%            | 21%                | 4%      | 0%                 | 0%            |
|  | '03 | 42%            | 38%                | 16%     | 2%                 | 2%            |
| Protecting and reducing damage to utilities  | '19 | 85%            | 13%                | 2%      | 0                  | 1%            |
|  | '10 | 75%            | 21%                | 4%      | 0%                 | 0%            |
|  | '03 | 65%            | 27%                | 7%      | 1%                 | 0%            |

|  |     |     |     |    |    |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| Strengthening emergency services<br>(e.g. police, fire, ambulance) | '19 | 75% | 21% | 3% | 1% | 1% |
|  | '10 | 66% | 23% | 9% | 1% | 0% |
|  | '03 | 68% | 23% | 8% | 1% | 1% |

\*\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

^Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, January 2003

There are a number of activities that a community can undertake to reduce the risk from natural hazards. These activities can be both regulatory and non-regulatory. Table F.13 shows respondents' general level of agreement regarding the community-wide strategies included in the survey.

**Table F.13**

| The following statements will help determine citizen priorities for planning for natural hazards. Please tell us how important each one is to you. |     |                |       |         |          |                   |          |
|--|-----|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|----------|
|  | Yr  | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Not Sure |
| a. I support a regulatory approach to reducing risk  | '19 | 31%            | 36%   | 18%     | 4%       | 8%                | 3%       |
|  | '10 | 14%            | 37%   | 30%     | 11%      | 5%                | 4%       |
|  | '03 | 15%            | 38%   | 24%     | 13%      | 5%                | 6%       |
| b. I support a non-regulatory approach to reducing risk  | '19 | 33%            | 35%   | 19%     | 4%       | 3%                | 5%       |
|  | '10 | 23%            | 38%   | 25%     | 8%       | 2%                | 5%       |
|  | '03 | 19%            | 38%   | 26%     | 10%      | 1%                | 6%       |
| c. I support a mix of both regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to reducing risk   | '19 | 54%            | 26%   | 12%     | 3%       | 3%                | 3%       |
|  | '10 | 35%            | 44%   | 18%     | 1%       | 0%                | 2%       |
|  | '03 | 22%            | 42%   | 21%     | 7%       | 3%                | 5%       |
| d. I support policies to prohibit development in areas subject to natural hazards  | '19 | 61%            | 30%   | 6%      | 2%       | 1%                | 1%       |
|  | '10 | 42%            | 36%   | 15%     | 5%       | 1%                | 2%       |
|  | '03 | 32%            | 43%   | 18%     | 4%       | 2%                | 2%       |
| e. I support the use of tax dollars (federal and/or local) to compensate land owners for not developing in areas subject to natural hazards        | '19 | 8%             | 23%   | 27%     | 23%      | 14%               | 4%       |
|  | '10 | 5%             | 21%   | 28%     | 26%      | 13%               | 7%       |
|  | '03 | 6%             | 18%   | 25%     | 30%      | 17%               | 3%       |

|   |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| f. I support the use of local tax dollars to reduce risks and losses from natural disasters | '19 | 34% | 44% | 12% | 3%  | 3% | 4% |
|   | '10 | 18% | 55% | 21% | 2%  | 4% | 1% |
|   | '03 | 7%  | 51% | 27% | 9%  | 4% | 2% |
| g. I support protecting historical and cultural structures                                  | '19 | 16% | 40% | 31% | 8%  | 4% | 3% |
|   | '10 | 8%  | 43% | 34% | 13% | 2% | 0% |
|   | '03 | 10% | 39% | 39% | 8%  | 4% | 0% |
| h. I would be willing to make my home more disaster-resistant                               | '19 | 50% | 41% | 8%  | 1%  | 0  | 2% |
|   | '10 | 36% | 52% | 9%  | 0%  | 0% | 3% |
|   | '03 | 13% | 59% | 23% | 1%  | 1% | 3% |
| i. I support steps to safeguard the local economy following a disaster event                | '19 | 40% | 47% | 9%  | 1%  | 0  | 4% |
|   | '10 | 40% | 49% | 9%  | 1%  | 1% | 0% |
|   | '03 | 16% | 62% | 19% | 2%  | 1% | 1% |
| j. I support improving the disaster preparedness of local schools                           | '19 | 70% | 25% | 4%  | 0   | 1% | 1% |
|   | '10 | 59% | 36% | 5%  | 1%  | 0% | 0% |
|   | '03 | 33% | 52% | 12% | 3%  | 0% | 0% |
| k. I support a local inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure.                     | '19 | 50% | 40% | 7%  | 0   | 1% | 3% |
|   | '10 | 31% | 59% | 7%  | 3%  | 0% | 0% |
|   | '03 | 17% | 53% | 23% | 4%  | 2% | 2% |

\*\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2019

\* Source: City of Beaverton, Preparedness and Mitigation Survey, 2010

^Source: ONHW/CPW, Beaverton Household Risk Perception Survey, January 2003

Table F.13 illustrates that in 2003 85% of the respondents strongly agree or agree that they support improving the disaster preparedness of local schools (j.) and in the 2019 and 2010 surveys it was 95%. In the 2019 survey, strong support was also shown for:

- Policies to prohibit development in areas subject to natural hazards (91%)
- Respondents making their homes more disaster-resistant (91%)
- Local inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure (90%)

Least popular included:

- The use of tax dollars (federal and/or local) to compensate land owners for not developing in areas subject to natural hazards (31%)
- Protection of historical and cultural structures (56%)

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