



2022 National Preparedness Poll

July 18, 2022 Analysis

Survey Background and Methodology

- **Background**

- Since 2016, Healthcare Ready has conducted an annual national preparedness poll, gauging the perspectives of Americans on disaster preparedness.

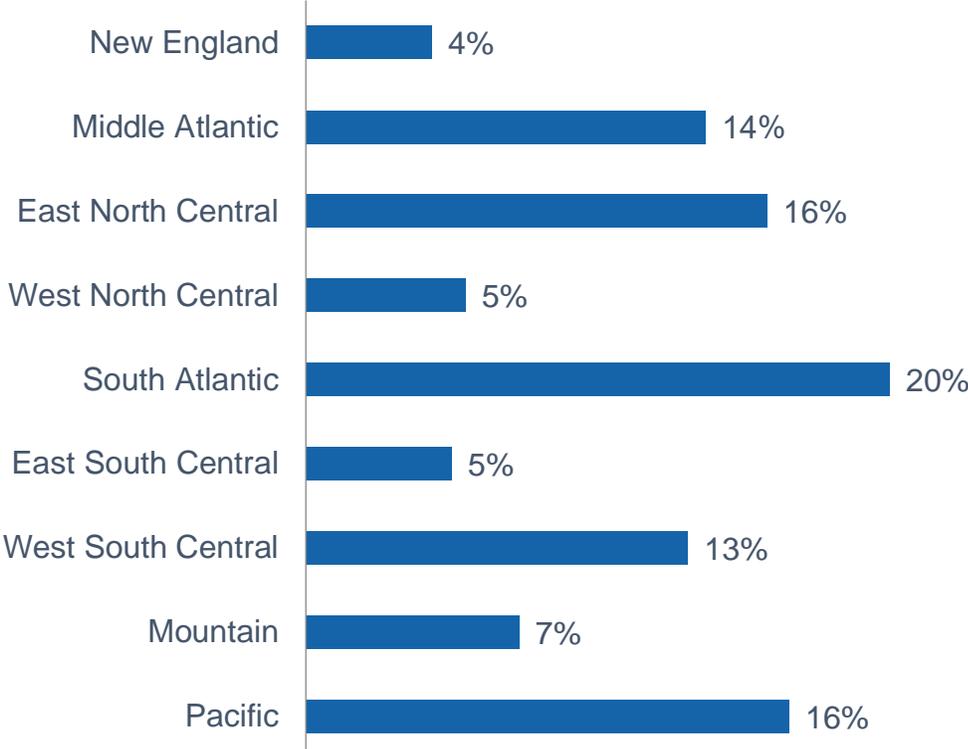
- **Methodology**

- Fieldwork was conducted by YouGov on behalf of Healthcare Ready and was undertaken between May 2 – May 4, 2022.
- The survey was carried out online and respondents were selected at random from the base sample
- The figures have been weighted and are representative of all US adults (aged 18+)
- Total sample size for the Domestic Preparedness Poll was 2,596 adults (aged 18+)
- Pairwise comparisons were performed using Crunch, a data analytics platform powered by YouGov, to determine the presence of significant differences across variables

Respondent Demographics

2022 Poll Distribution, by Census Division

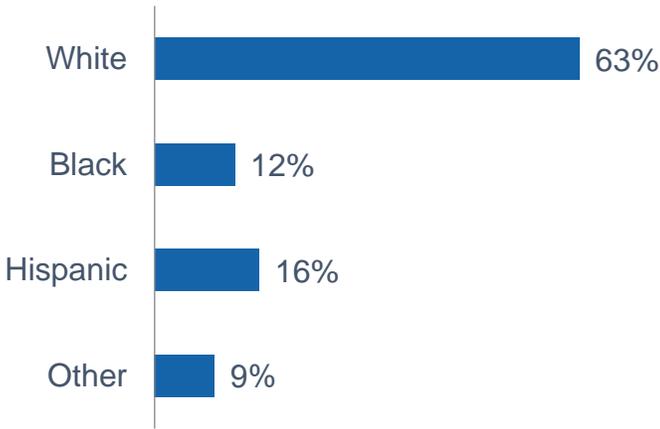
National Distribution by Census Division



2022 Poll Distribution, by Race

Distribution by Race, Regional Breakdown

National Distribution by Race

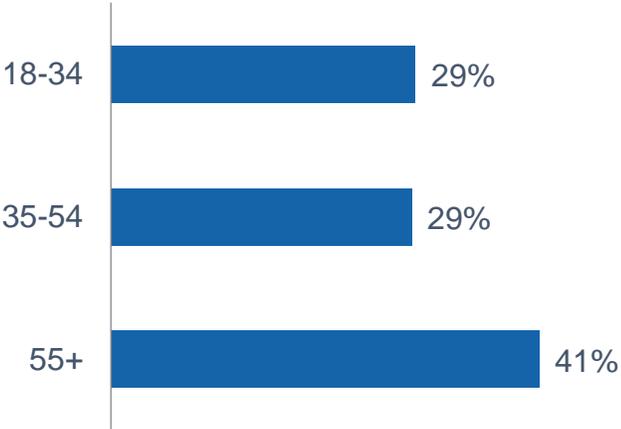


Region	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
New England	69%	5%	13%	13%
Middle Atlantic	61%	14%	16%	9%
East North Central	72%	11%	9%	8%
West North Central	81%	7%	5%	8%
South Atlantic	63%	17%	13%	8%
East South Central	69%	21%	4%	6%
West South Central	54%	14%	25%	8%
Mountain	66%	8%	20%	6%
Pacific	55%	6%	24%	15%

2022 Poll Distribution, by Age

Distribution by Age, Regional Breakdown

National Distribution by Age



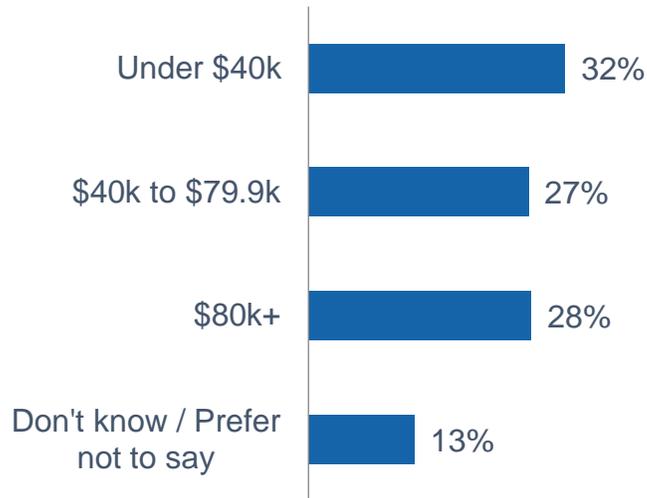
Region	18 - 34	35 - 54	55+
New England	23%	34%	42%
Middle Atlantic	33%	27%	39%
East North Central	24%	29%	47%
West North Central	29%	27%	44%
South Atlantic	28%	28%	44%
East South Central	21%	40%	39%
West South Central	34%	28%	38%
Mountain	27%	30%	43%
Pacific	35%	30%	36%

Sample size: 2,596

2022 Poll Distribution, by Income

Distribution by Income, Regional Breakdown

National Distribution by Income

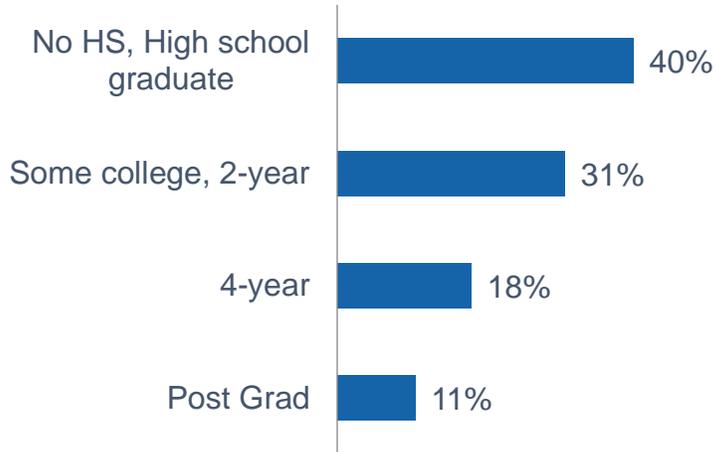


Region	Under \$40k	\$40k - \$79.9k	\$80k+	Don't know/ Prefer not to say
New England	32%	28%	27%	13%
Middle Atlantic	32%	26%	32%	11%
East North Central	36%	29%	23%	12%
West North Central	34%	29%	27%	11%
South Atlantic	32%	30%	25%	13%
East South Central	41%	26%	14%	20%
West South Central	35%	28%	23%	13%
Mountain	35%	27%	24%	13%
Pacific	20%	23%	42%	15%

2022 Poll Distribution, by Education

Distribution by Education, Regional Breakdown

National Distribution by Education



Region	No HS, High School Graduate	Some College, 2-Year	4-Year	Post Grad
New England	42%	24%	23%	11%
Middle Atlantic	48%	25%	15%	12%
East North Central	39%	36%	17%	9%
West North Central	38%	28%	20%	14%
South Atlantic	41%	32%	17%	11%
East South Central	52%	31%	12%	5%
West South Central	38%	37%	17%	8%
Mountain	41%	31%	21%	8%
Pacific	32%	29%	24%	15%

Sample size: 2,596

Disasters of Greatest Concern

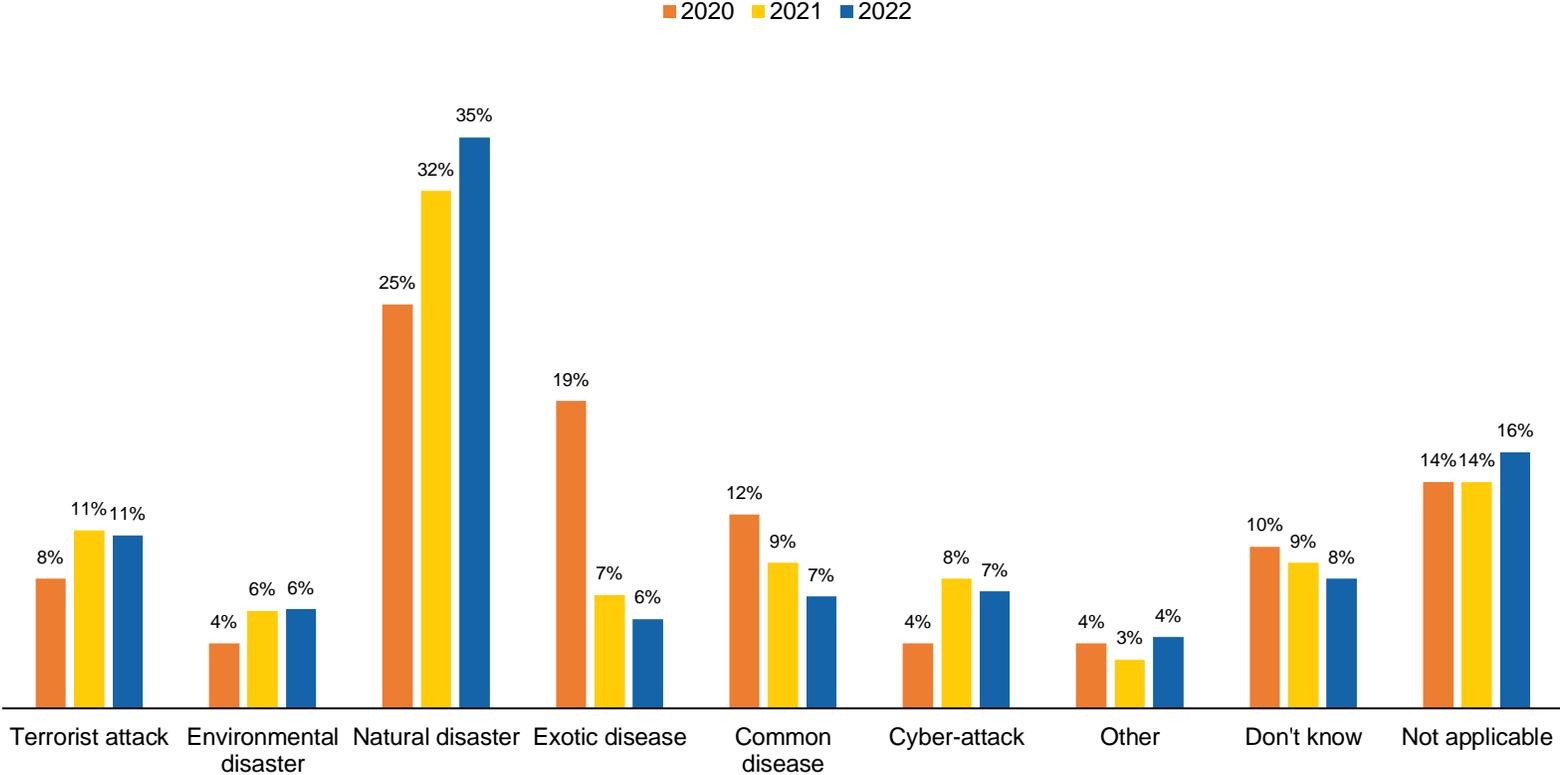
- The purpose of this question is to understand the attitudes, knowledge, and beliefs regarding disasters, and the type of events respondents are most likely to prepare for.
- This poll question asked about concerns for six types of disasters and offered the option to select *Other, Don't Know, and Not applicable*.
 - Response Options: Terrorist attack (i.e., mass shooting incident, bombing, etc.); Environmental disaster (e.g., Flint Michigan, the BP oil spill, etc.); Natural disaster (e.g., hurricane, tornado, flood, wildfire, etc.); An outbreak of an exotic disease (e.g., Ebola, Zika, etc.); An outbreak of a commonly occurring disease (e.g., flu); Catastrophic cyber-attack (e.g., widespread theft of personal information); Another type of disaster; Don't know; Not applicable – I'm not concerned about any disaster affecting my community
- Responses were assessed for associations between concerns for a specific disaster type and demographic factors.

Which ONE, if any, of the following types of disaster are you most concerned will affect your community?

In 2022, respondents are still most concerned that a natural disaster will affect their community, a 10 percentage point increase from 2020.

From 2020 to 2021, there was a sharp decrease in concerns about exotic diseases, and that concern is further reduced in 2022.

Disasters of Greatest Concern 2020-2022 Results

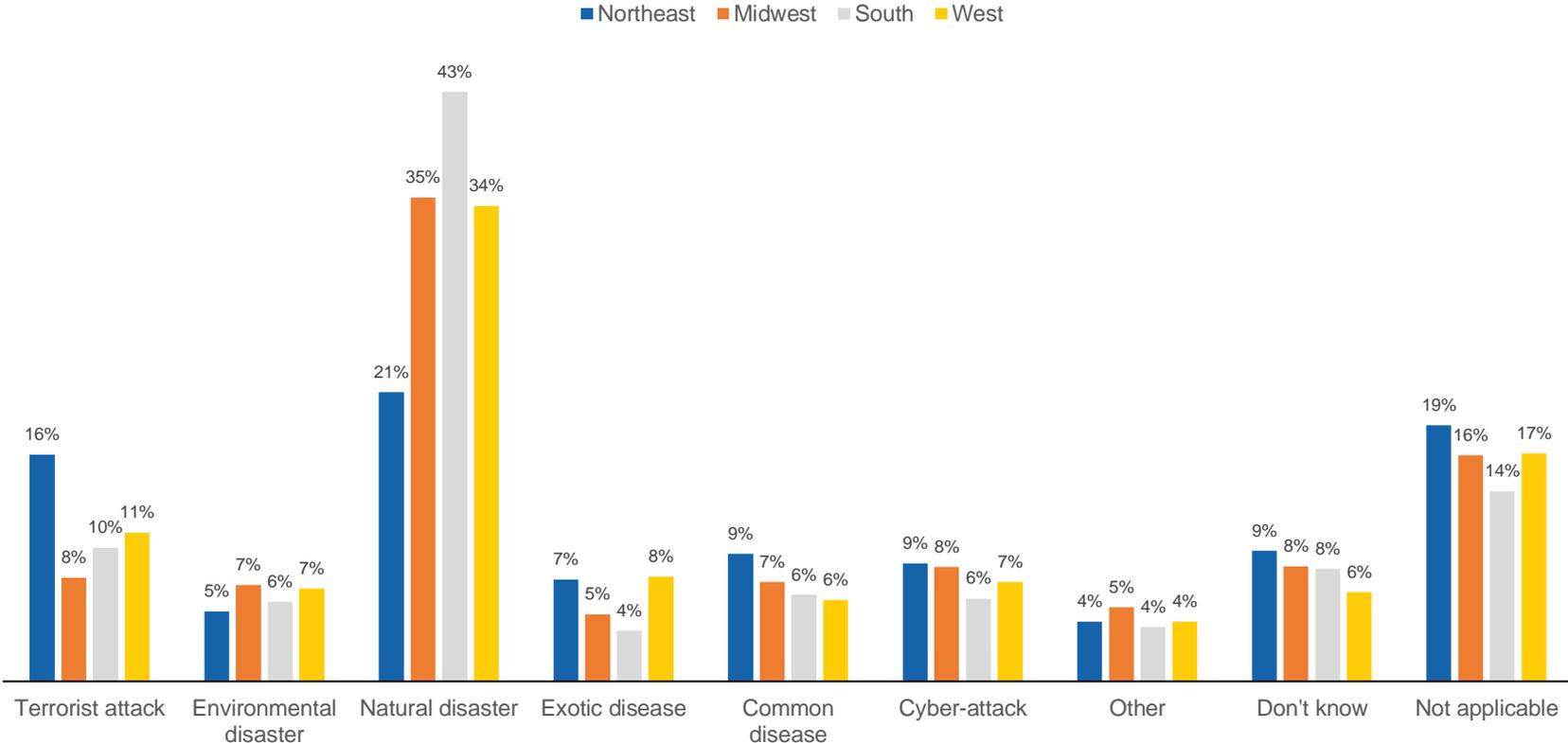


2022 Disasters of Greatest Concern by Region

When stratified by **region**, Respondents in **all regions** are most concerned that a **natural disaster** will affect their community, with the most significant concern being from respondents in the South (43%*).

A more significant percentage of respondents in the **Northeast** are most concerned about a **terrorist attack** compared to the South, West, and Midwest (16%*, 10%, 11%, and 8% respectively).

Disasters of Greatest Concern by Region, 2022 Results



(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

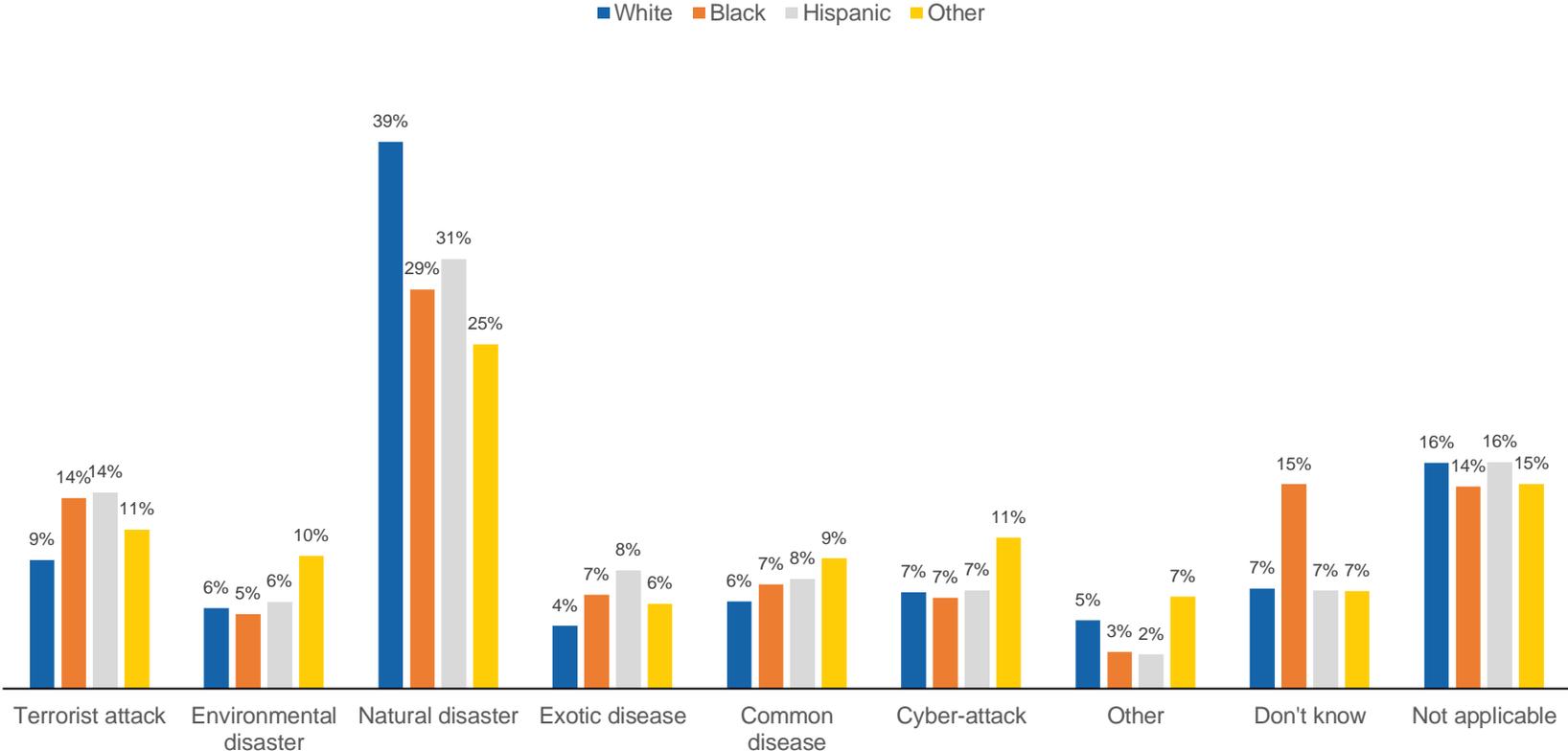
2022 Disasters of Greatest Concern by Race

When stratified by race,

All groups are most concerned that a **natural disaster** will affect their communities, with the most significant concern among White respondents (39%*).

A greater percentage of **Hispanic (14%) and Black (14%) respondents** are concerned about a **terrorist attack** compared to White and Other respondents (9% and 11%, respectively).

Disasters of Greatest Concern by Race, 2022 Results



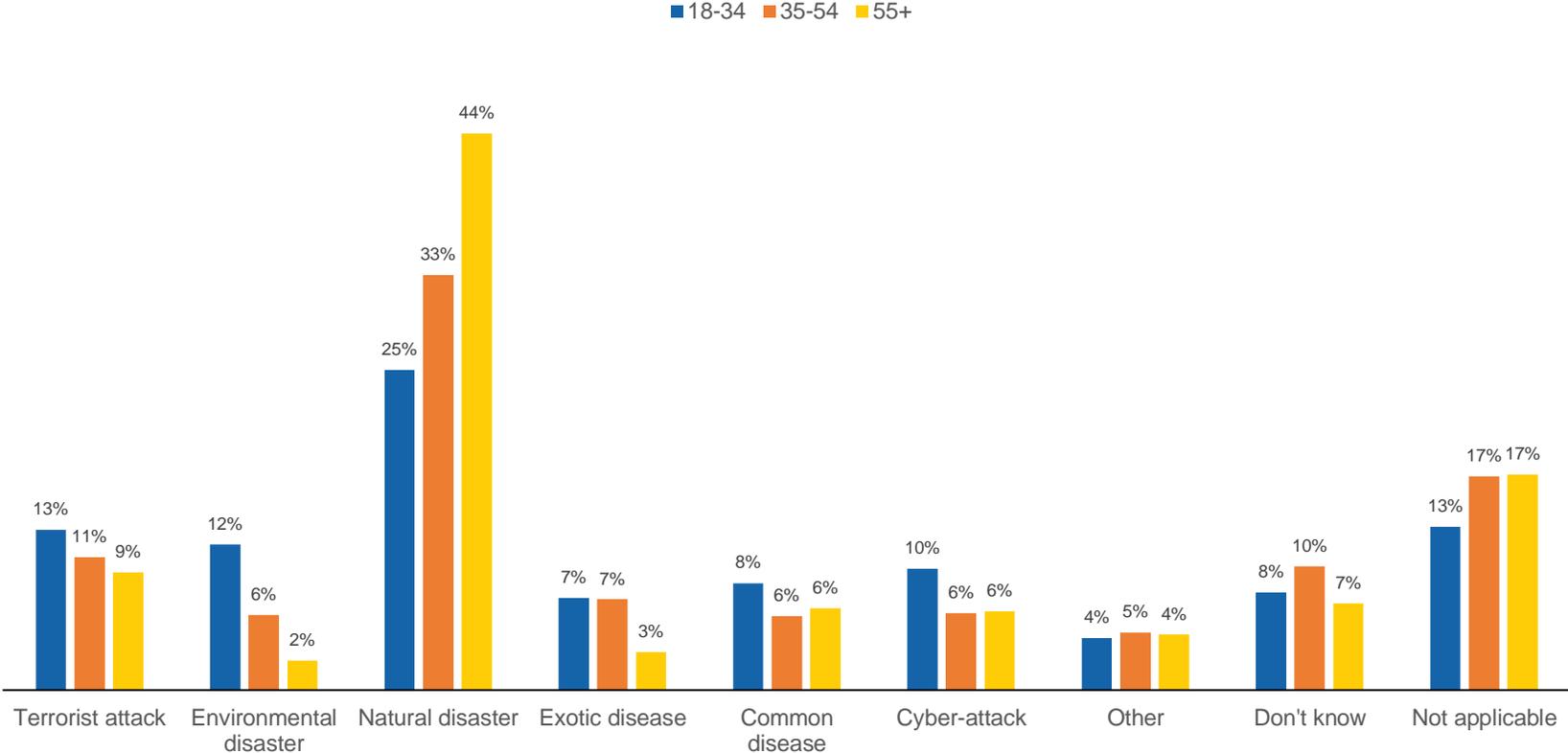
(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

2022 Disasters of Greatest Concern by Age

When stratified by age, **All age groups** are most concerned that a **natural disaster** will affect their community, with the most significant concern amongst respondents ages 55+ (44%*).

A more significant percentage of those ages **18-34** are concerned about an **environmental disaster** (12%*) or a **cyber-attack** (10%*) compared to other age groups.

Disasters of Greatest Concern by Age, 2022 Results



(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

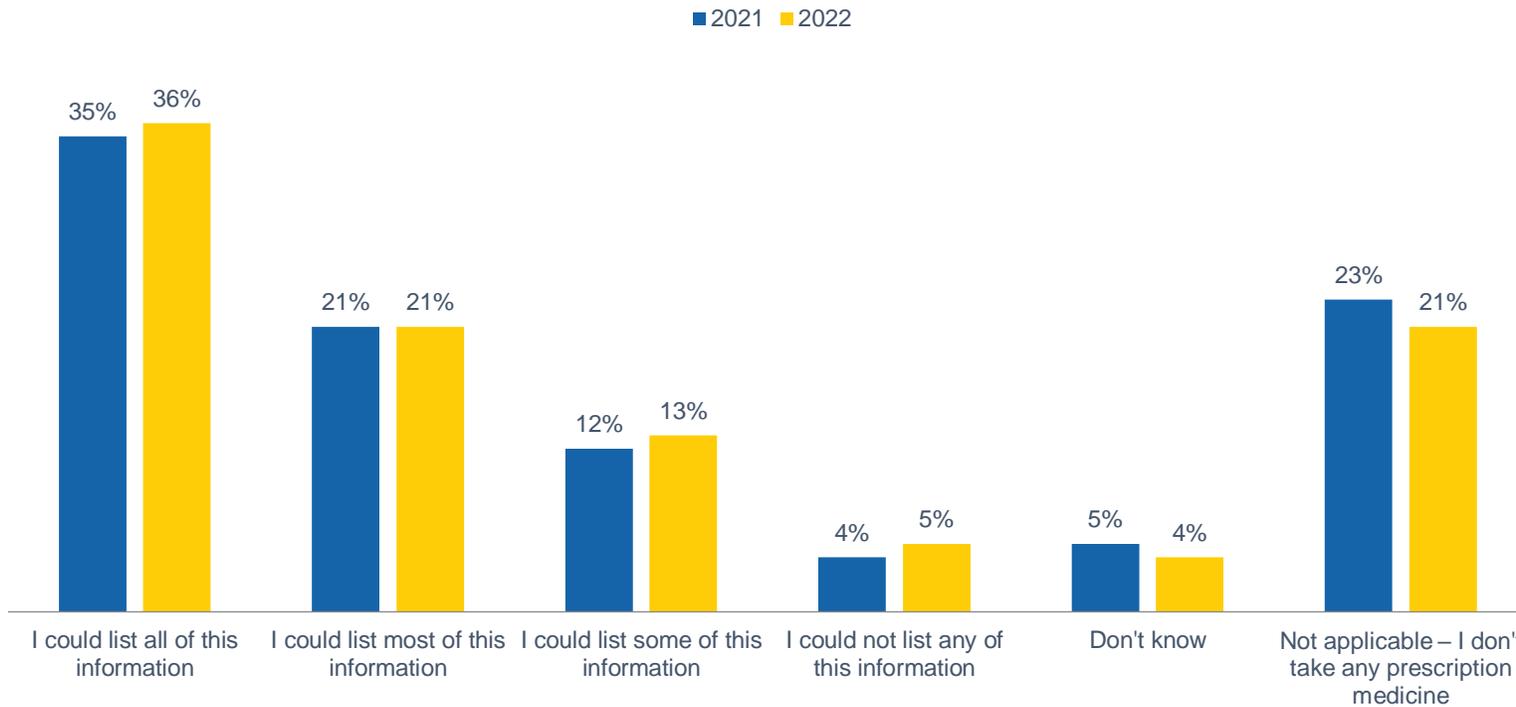
Prescription Knowledge

- The purpose of this question is to assess the likelihood of individuals being able to recall essential medical information in the event of an evacuation where resources may be scarce or unavailable.
- Respondents had six options for indicating their ability to list essential medical information such as the prescription, the doctor who prescribed them, and the necessary dose.
 - Response Options: I could list all of this information; I could list most of this information; I could list some of this information; I could not list any of this information; Don't know; Not applicable – I don't take any prescription medicine
- Responses were assessed for associations between an individual's indicated ability to recall essential medical information during a disaster, and demographic factors.

If you had to evacuate your home with no medications or medical supplies, would you know what prescriptions you take, the doctor who prescribed them, and the dose?

In 2022, 43% of respondents who take prescription medicine reported that they could not list all of their medication information if they had to evacuate their home

Prescription Knowledge in the US, 2021-2022



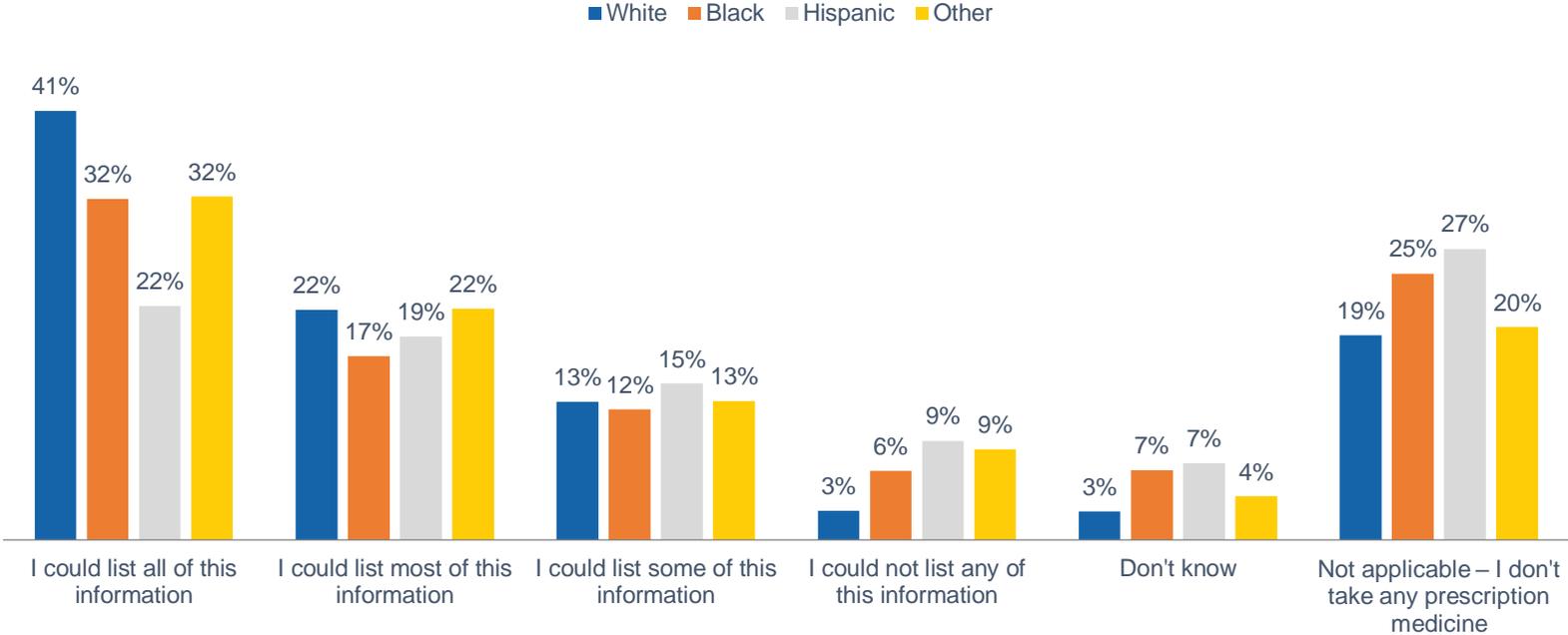
If you had to evacuate your home with no medications or medical supplies, would you know what prescriptions you take, the doctor who prescribed them, and the dose?

When stratified by race,

White respondents (41%*) had the highest percentage of those that **could list all information** related to their medications or medical supplies compared to 32% of Black, 22%* of Hispanics, and 32% of Other respondents.

Hispanic and Other respondents (9%*) had the highest percentage of those that **could not list any information** compared to 3%* of White and 6% of Black respondents.

Prescription Knowledge Differences by Race in the US, 2022



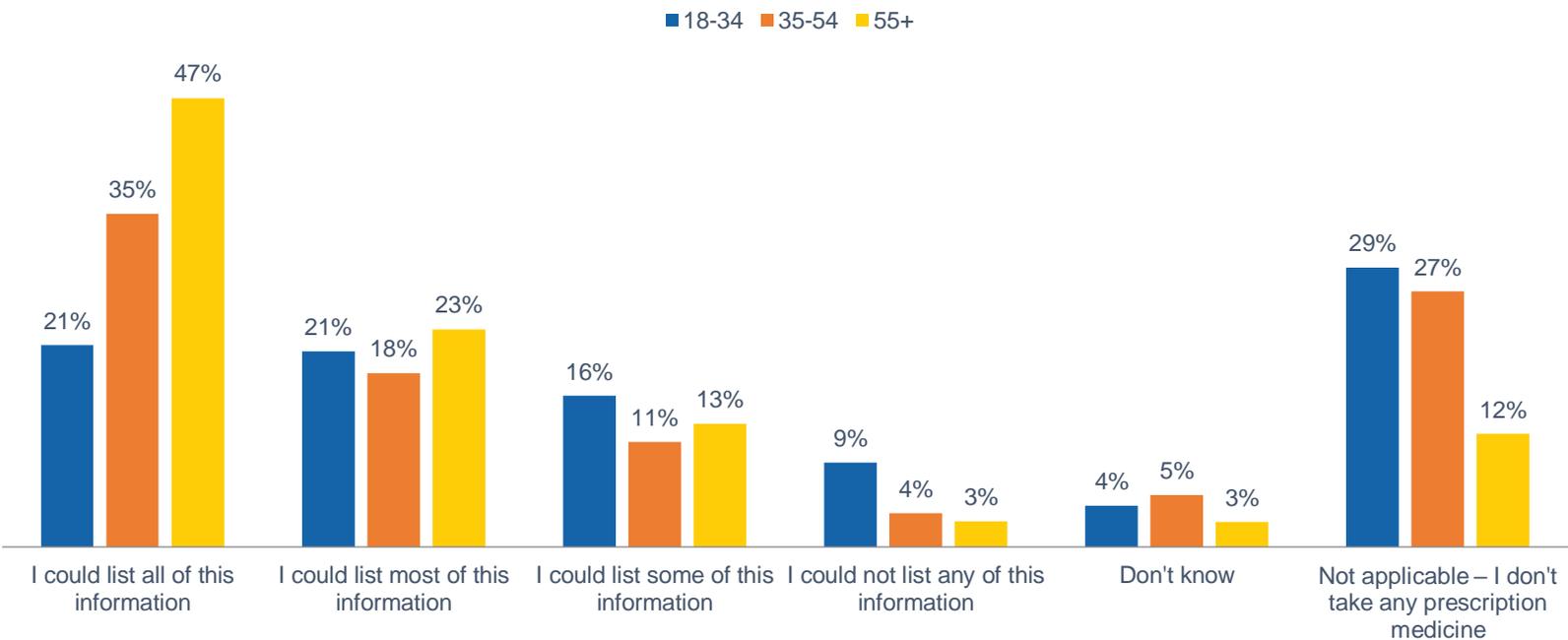
(*), indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

If you had to evacuate your home with no medications or medical supplies, would you know what prescriptions you take, the doctor who prescribed them, and the dose?

When stratified by **age**, Respondents aged **55+** had the highest proportion of those that **could list all information** related to their medications or medical supplies as compared to other ages (47%*).

A greater percentage of respondents ages 18-34 **could not list any information** related to their medications or medical supplies as compared to other ages (9%*).

Prescription Knowledge Differences by Age in the US, 2022



(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

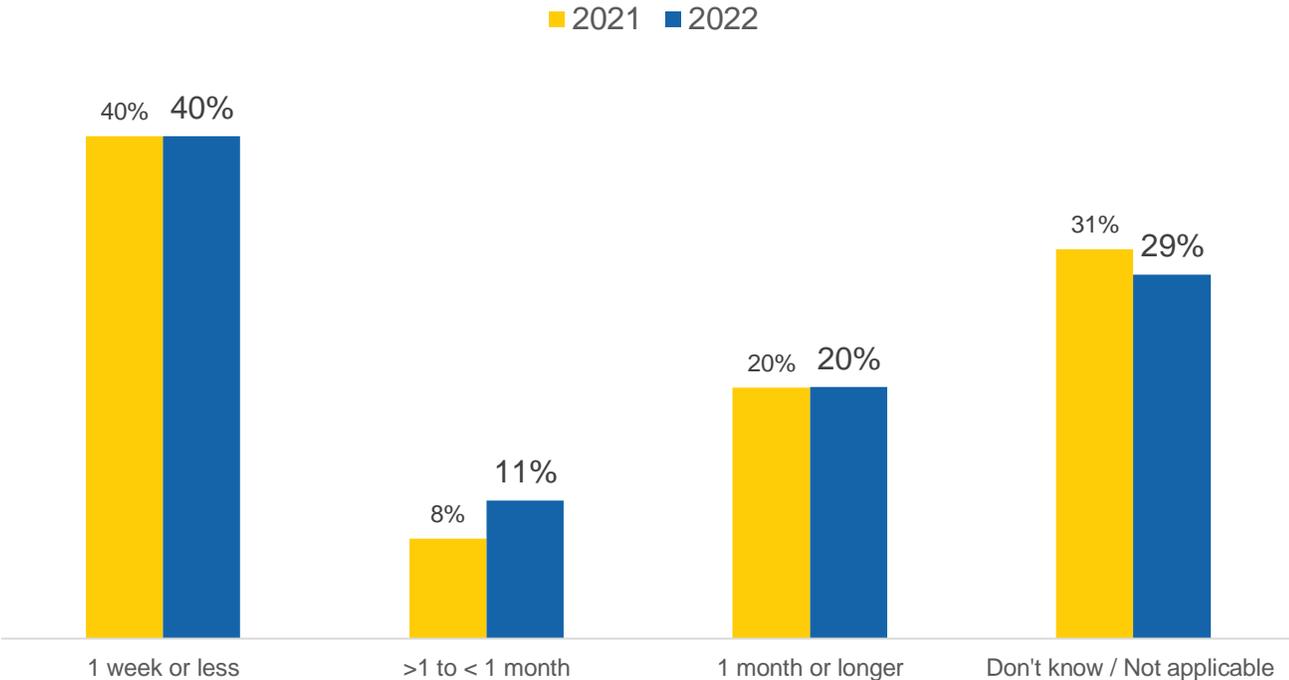
Time Away From Medications

- Disasters can have serious impacts to healthcare access (e.g., direct closure of hospitals, pharmacies, travel impediments) or healthcare supply chains. The purpose of this question is to assess how long respondents believe they can safely remain without access to their medications in case of disruption to their medical supply .
- Respondents were asked to select from eight options to indicate the maximum length of time they could go without access to regular medications and/or equipment before they began experiencing serious effects.
 - Response Options: 1 day or less; 2 to 3 days; 4 to 6 days; 1 week; Longer than a week, but not a whole month; 1 month or longer; Don't know; Not applicable – I do not have a health condition that requires regular medication or medical equipment in my home.
 - For data analysis, the eight options were combined to form four new categories, which are the following: 1 week or less; >1 week to <1 month, 1 month or longer, Don't know/Not Applicable
- Responses were assessed for associations between the length of time an individual believed they could go without access to regular medications or equipment, and demographic factors.
- Individuals who could go the least amount of time away from regular medications or equipment can be considered more medically fragile and potentially vulnerable to disaster impacts without adequate preparedness or community intervention.

Based on your current health conditions, how long do you think you could go without your regular medications, or be away from medical equipment in your home, before you began experiencing serious effects?

In 2022, **40% of respondents reported that they could not go longer than 1 week** without their regular medications. This trend remains consistent with data from 2021.

Time Away from Medications, 2021 and 2022

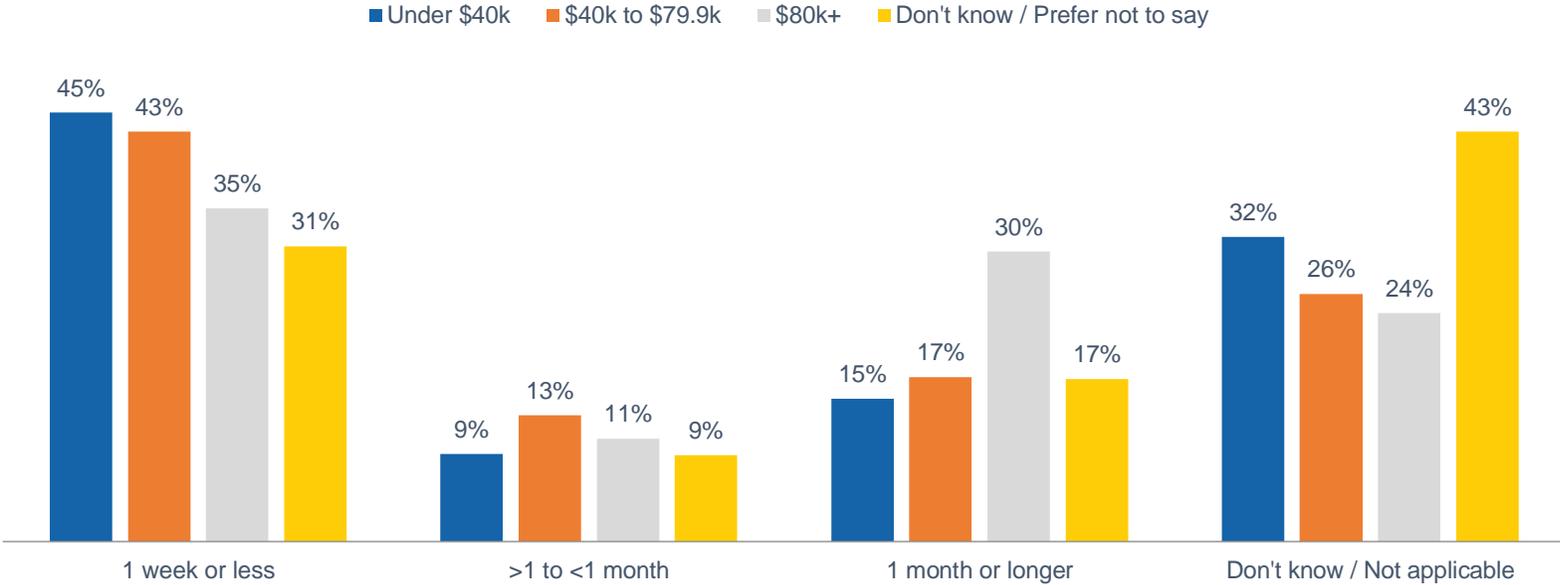


Based on your current health conditions, how long do you think you could go without your regular medications, or be away from medical equipment in your home, before you began experiencing serious effects?

When stratified by **income**,
 Pluralities of all income brackets reported that they could **not go longer than 1 week** without their regular medications, with the highest percentage among respondents with an income under \$40k (45%*).

A higher percentage of respondents with an income of \$80k or more reported that they could go 1 month or longer without their regular medications (30%*).

Time Away from Medications by Income, 2022



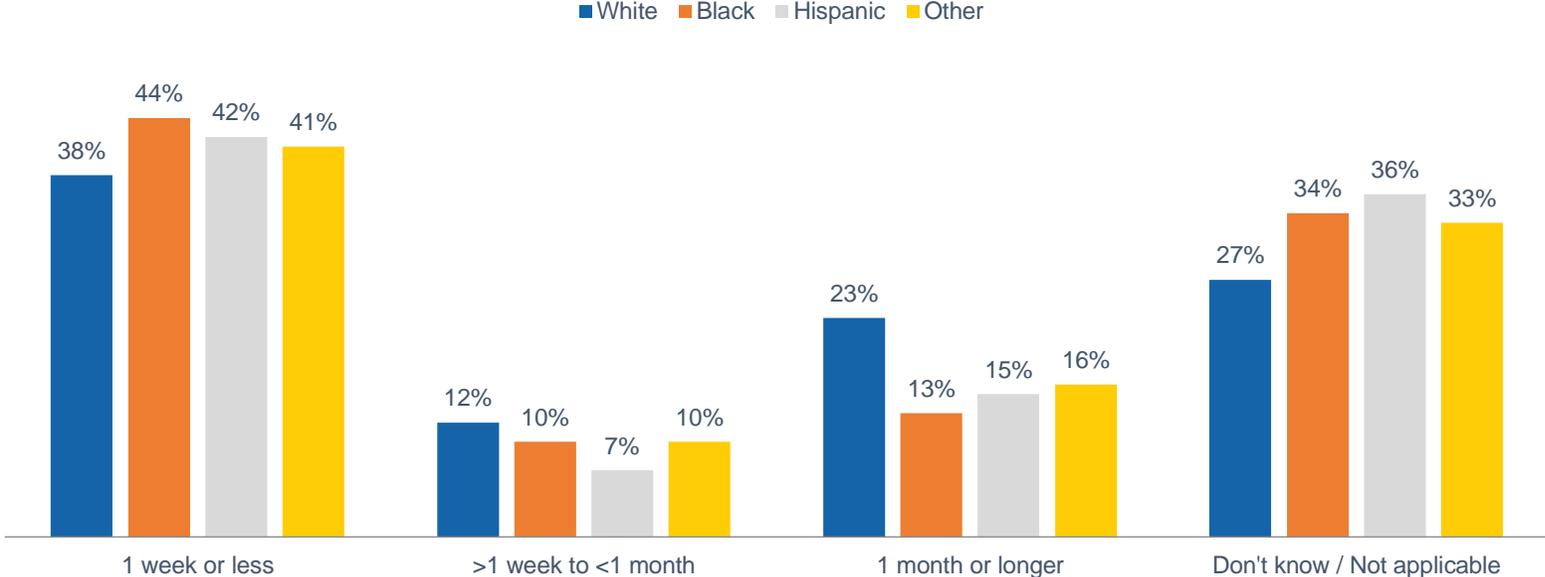
(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Based on your current health conditions, how long do you think you could go without your regular medications, or be away from medical equipment in your home, before you began experiencing serious effects?

When stratified by race, pluralities of all groups reported that they could **not go longer than 1 week** without their regular medications, with the highest percentage among Black respondents (44%*).

A higher percentage of White respondents reported being able to go 1 month or longer without their regular medications compared to others (23%*).

Time Away from Medications by Race, 2022

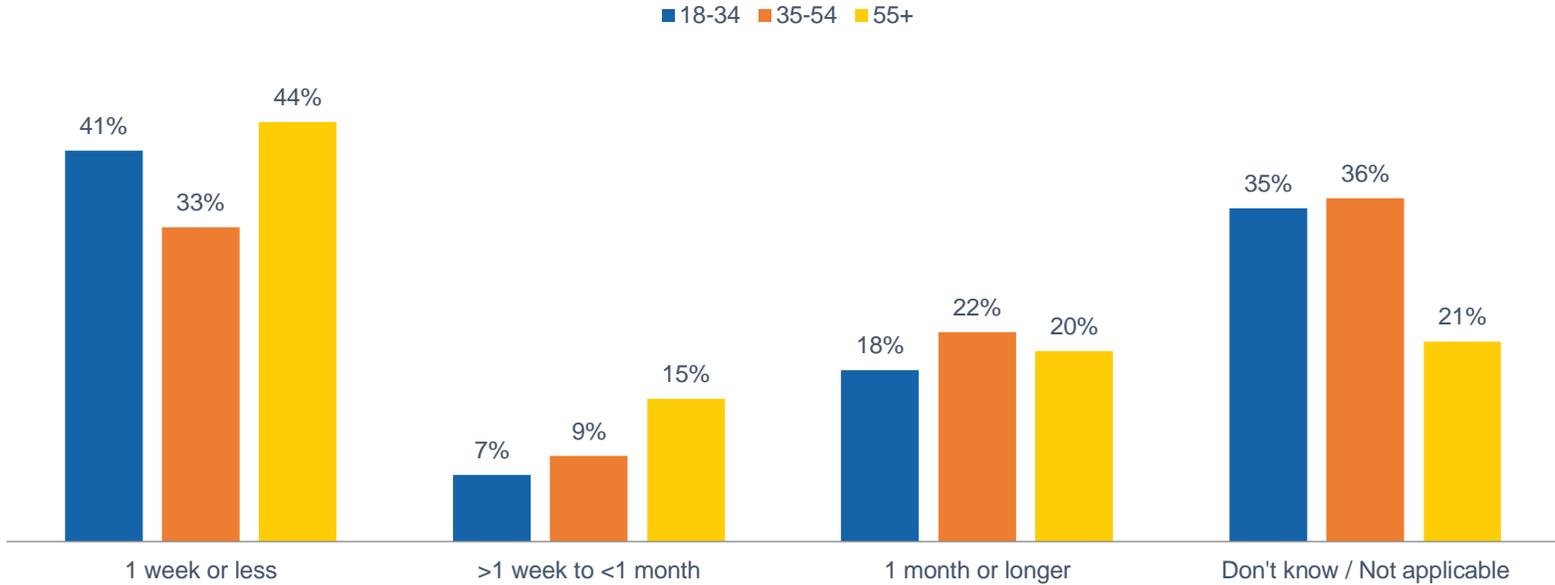


(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Based on your current health conditions, how long do you think you could go without your regular medications, or be away from medical equipment in your home, before you began experiencing serious effects?

When stratified by age, Respondents aged **55+** had the highest percentage of only being able to make it **less than 1 week** without their medication compared to other ages (44%*).

Time Away from Medications by Age, 2022



(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Having an Emergency Plan

- The purpose of this question is to better understand the preparedness practices of respondents by asking whether they have an emergency preparation plan in place, and if they are concerned for an emergency.
- Respondents were asked to select one of five statements to indicate their level of concern for an emergency and whether they have an emergency preparation plan in place.
 - Response Options: My family has a plan in place if an emergency was to occur, and this is something I'm concerned about happening; My family has a plan in place if an emergency was to occur, but this is not something I am concerned about happening; My family does not have a plan in place if an emergency was to occur, but this is something I'm concerned about happening; My family does not have a plan in place if an emergency was to occur, but this is not something I'm concerned about happening; Don't know
- Responses were assessed for associations between preparedness practices, level of concern for risk of an emergency, and demographic factors.
- Results from this question highlights gaps in individual preparedness practices and perceived relative risk of disasters, and can help to inform intervention opportunities to encourage changes in preparedness practices.

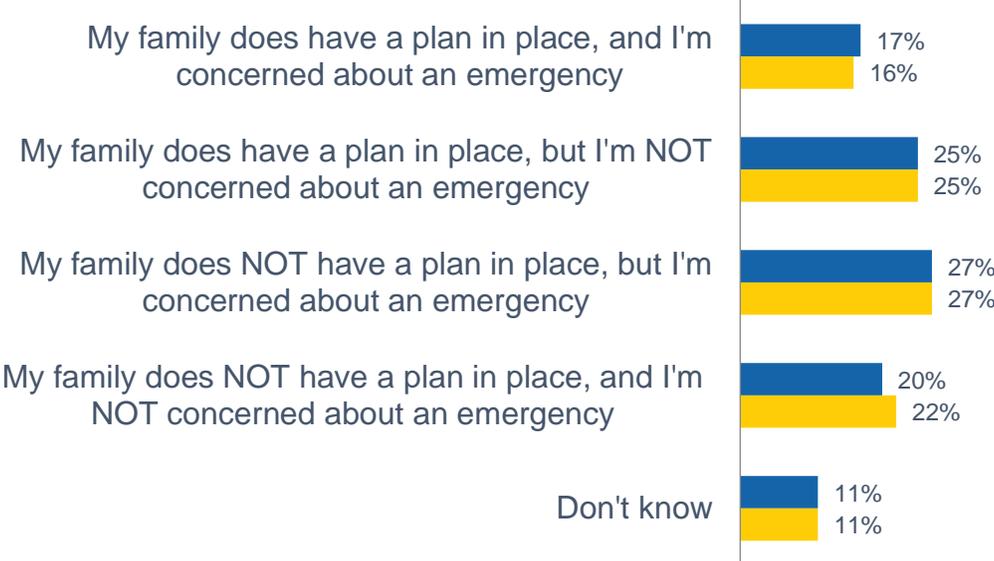
Thinking more generally about having emergency preparation plans in place with your family, which ONE of the following statements best applies to you?

In 2022, **less than half** of Americans reporting having an emergency plan in place (40%).

Compared to 2021, there was no significant change in respondents' preparation plans or their concern for an emergency in 2022.

Emergency Preparedness Plans, 2021-2022

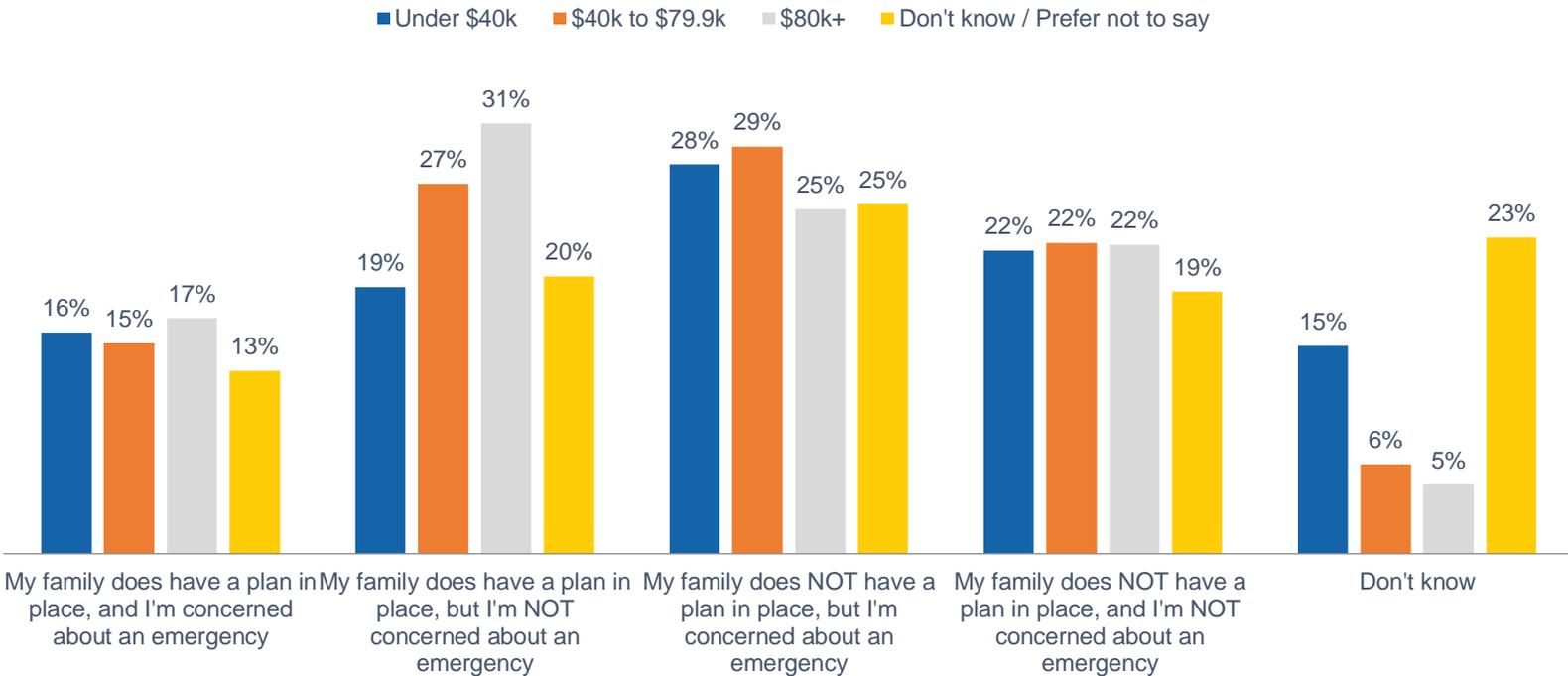
■ 2021 ■ 2022



Thinking more generally about having emergency preparation plans in place with your family, which ONE of the following statements best applies to you?

When stratified by **income**, Respondents with an income under \$40k were the least likely to have an emergency preparation plan (35%*) when compared to other income brackets.

Emergency Preparedness Plans by Income, 2022

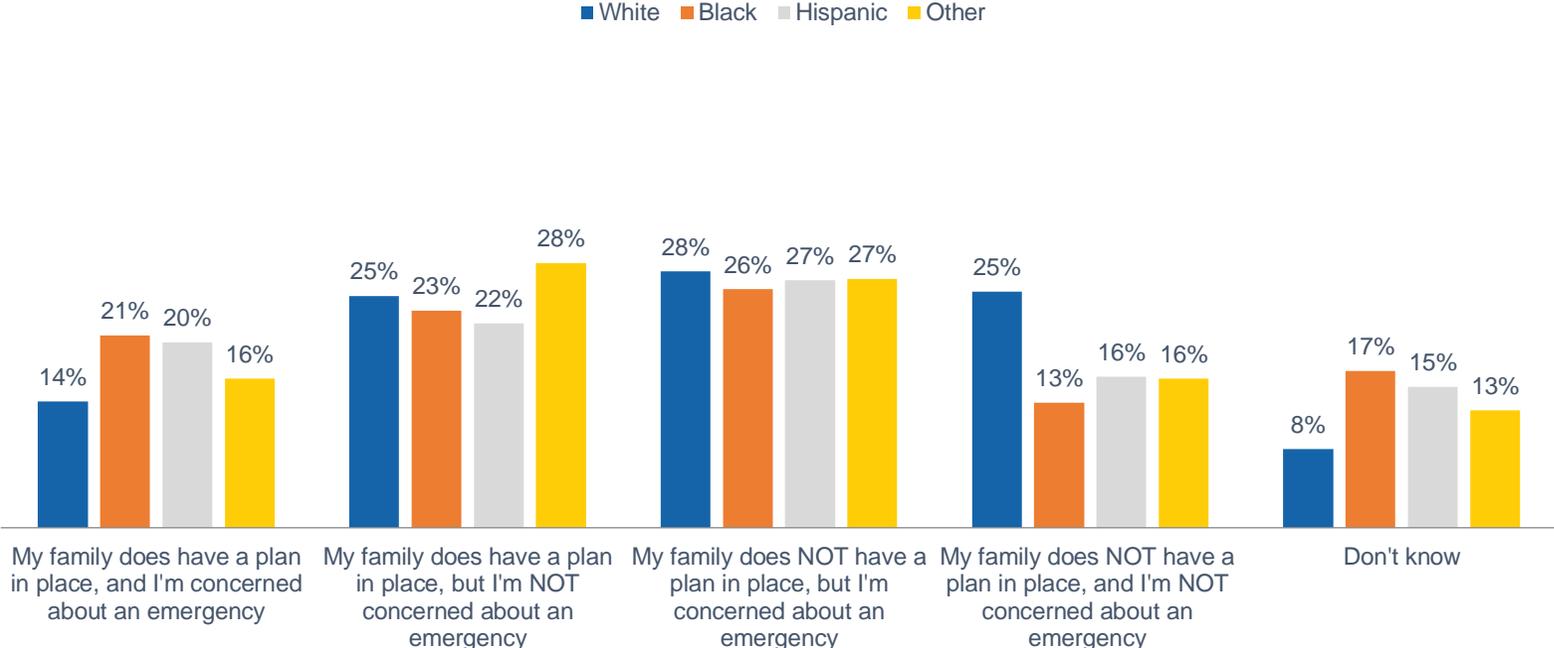


(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Thinking more generally about having emergency preparation plans in place with your family, which ONE of the following statements best applies to you?

When stratified by race, Black (44%) and Other respondents (45%) had the highest percentage of families with an emergency preparation plan in place compared to other groups.

Emergency Preparedness Plans by Race, 2022



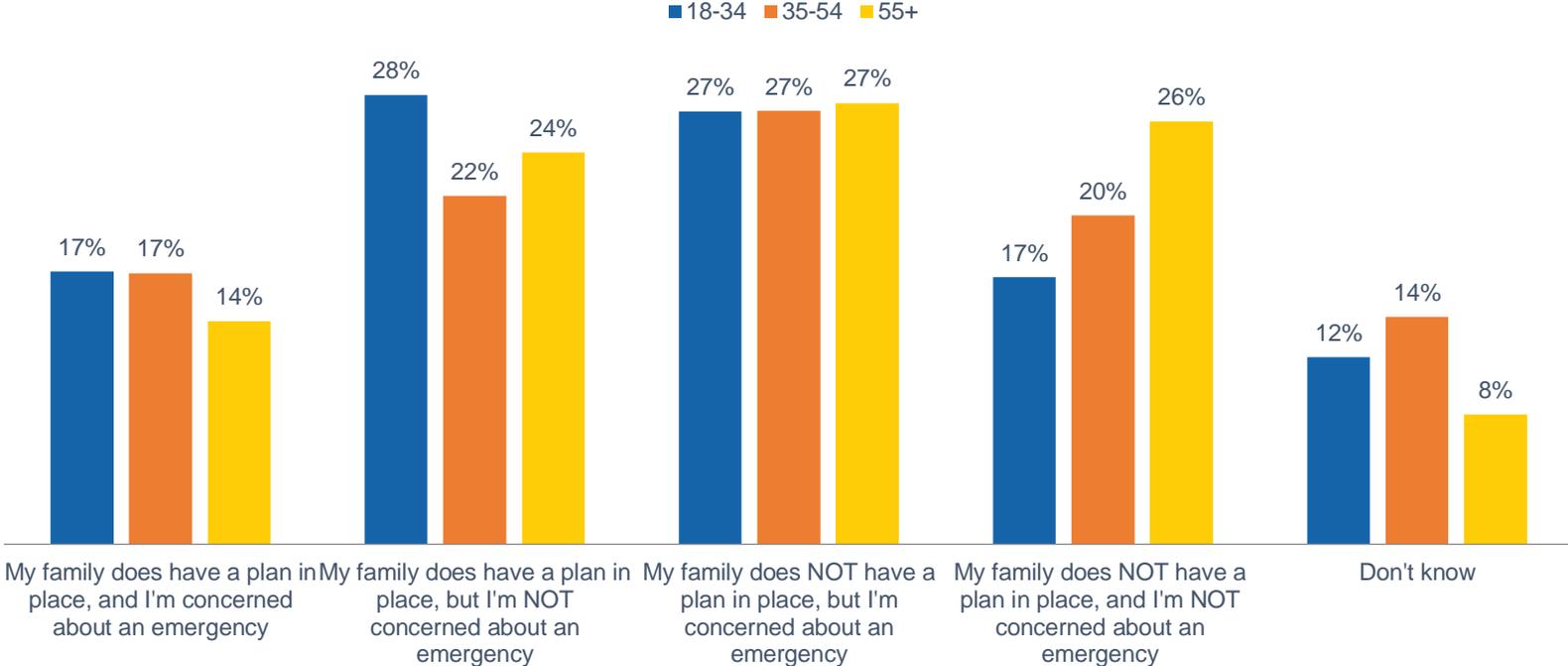
(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Thinking more generally about having emergency preparation plans in place with your family, which ONE of the following statements best applies to you?

When stratified by age, Over half of adults over the aged of 55 and older report that their family does not have an emergency plan in place (54%*).

Adults between 18-34 and 35-54 were equally also concerned about an emergency occurring (44%).

Emergency Preparedness Plans by Age, 2022

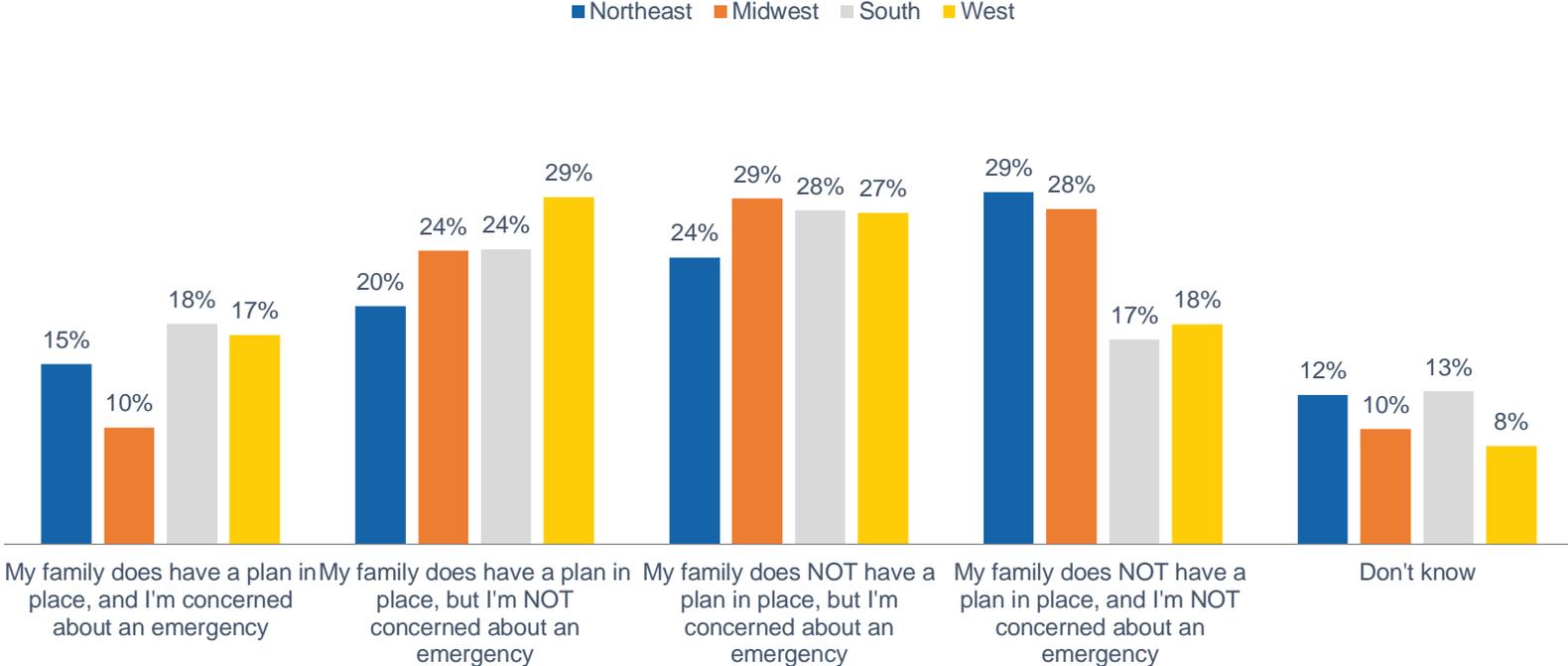


(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Thinking more generally about having emergency preparation plans in place with your family, which ONE of the following statements best applies to you?

When stratified by region, Respondents living in the West reported the highest percentage of having an emergency preparation plan (46%*) than other regions.

Emergency Preparedness Plans by Region, 2022



(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Major Disaster Likelihood

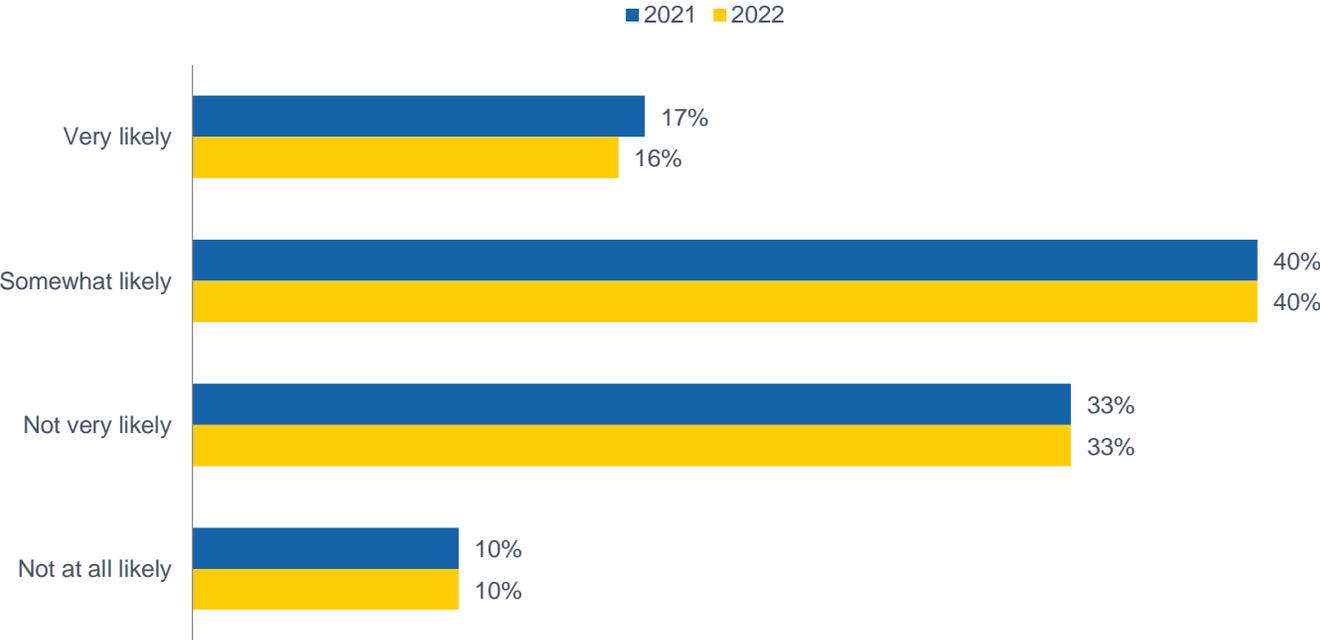
- The purpose of this question is to assess individual beliefs and understanding towards their perceived risk for disasters and their likelihood of being affected by disasters.
- Respondents selected one of four options to indicate their perceived risk for a major disaster impacting them and their families in the next five years.
 - Response Options: Very likely; Somewhat likely; Not very likely; Not at all likely
- Responses were assessed for associations between perceived risk for disaster, and demographic factors that could potentially inform an individual's level of current preparedness or ability to overcome challenges imposed by an emergency event.

If you had to guess, how likely, if at all, do you think it is that a major disaster could impact you and/or your family in the next 5 years?

In 2022, 16% of Americans believe it is **very likely** that a major disaster will impact themselves and/or their family in the next 5 years, a slight decrease by 1 percentage point from 2021.

Overall, **more than half** (56%) of Americans think it is likely that a major disaster will impact their family in the next 5 years.

Likelihood of Major Disasters, 2021-2022



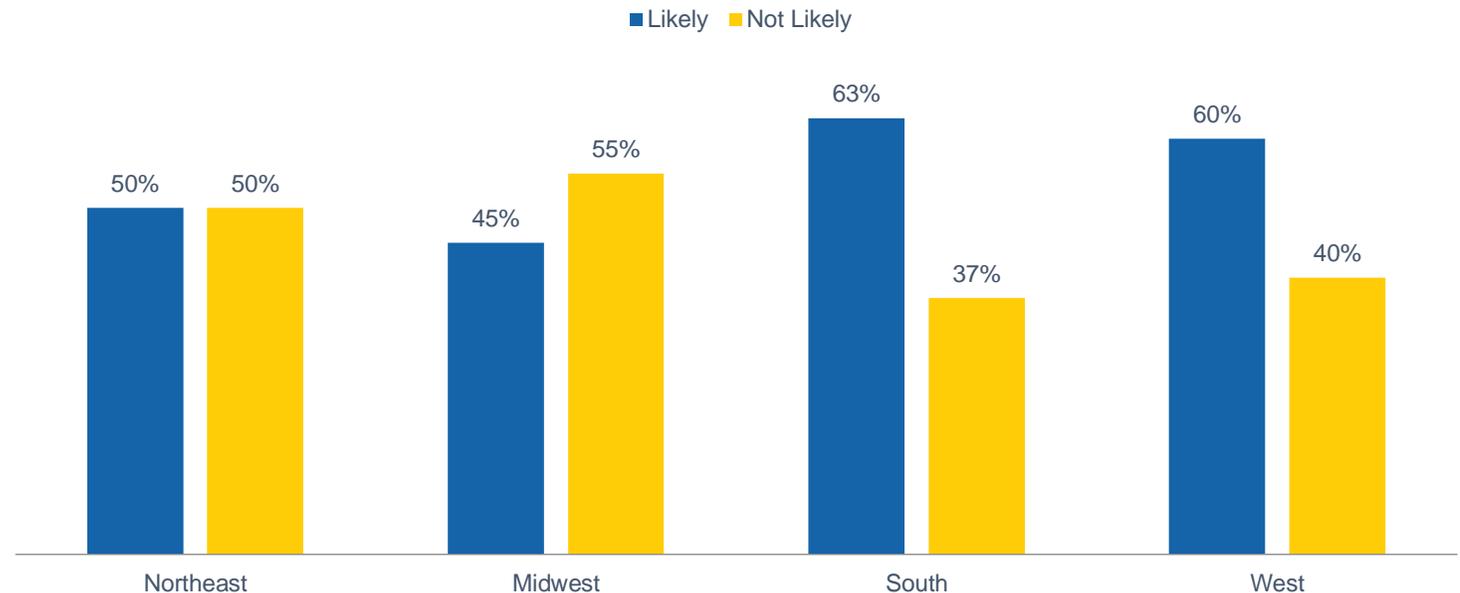
If you had to guess, how likely, if at all, do you think it is that a major disaster could impact you and/or your family in the next 5 years?

Americans in the **South** (63%*) and **West** (60%) regions believe it is **very or somewhat likely** that a disaster will affect their family in the next 5 years.

Americans in the **Northeast** believe it is just **as likely as not** that a disaster will affect their family in the next five years (50%* each).

Americans in the **Midwest** believe it is **not likely** that a disaster will affect their family in the next five years (55%*).

Major Disaster Likelihood Differences by Region, 2022

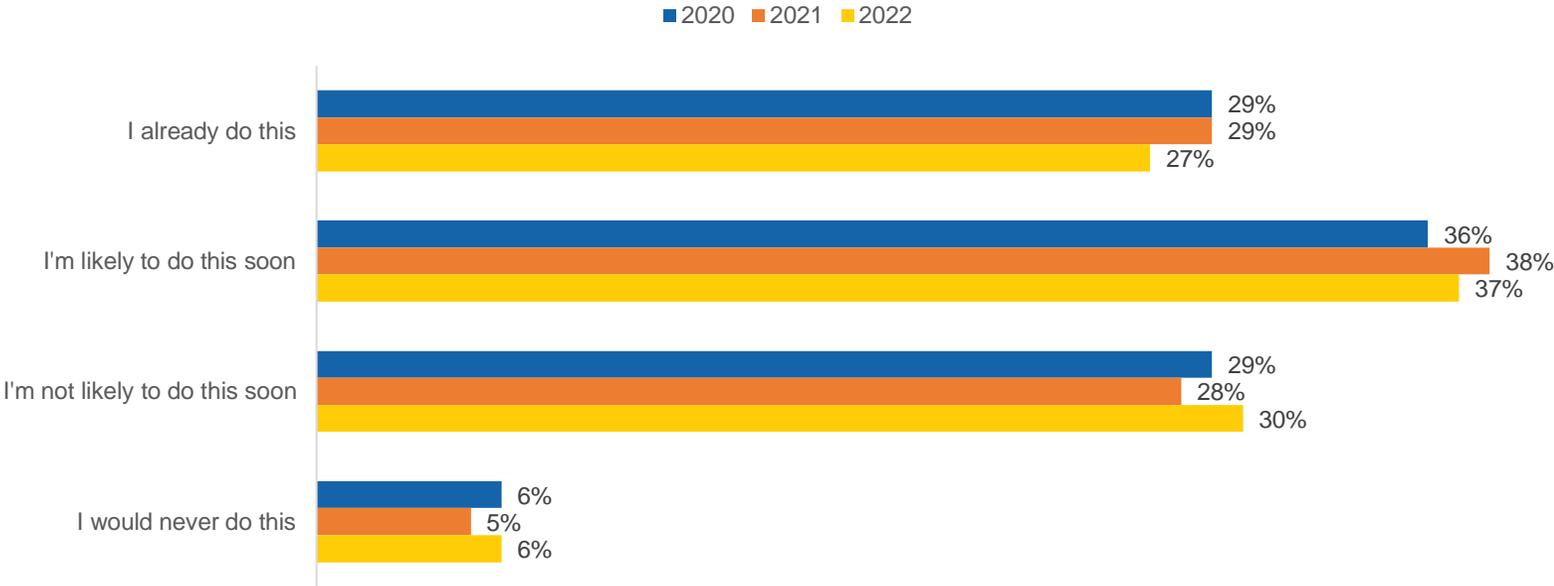


Likelihood of Preparedness Actions

- Respondents were asked three questions about preparedness activities and whether they already, are likely to perform, are not likely to, or will never perform a certain action.
- Preparedness activities covered in these sections included whether an individual:
 - Keeps a bag packed with emergency supplies in your house;
 - Keeps a copy of your medical records stored in a safe place;
 - Keeps cash on-hand for an emergency
- Results from these questions highlights gaps in individual preparedness practices, and an association between demographics can help to inform targeted individual and community-level intervention opportunities to encourage changes in preparedness practices.

How likely, if at all, are you to keep a bag packed with emergency supplies in your house?

Likelihood of keeping a bag packed with emergency supplies, 2020-2022



In 2022, over 1/3 of Americans (37%) reported they are likely to keep a bag packed with emergency supplies in their house in the future, a slight decrease of 1 percentage point from 2021.

How likely, if at all, are you to keep a bag packed with emergency supplies in your house?

	2021					2022				
	White °	Black	Hispanic	Other	National Average	White °	Black	Hispanic	Other	National Average
I already do this	28%	20%*	34%	36%	29%	25%	29%	29%	28%	27%
I'm likely to do this soon	36%	51%* °	39%	34%	38%	35%*	45%* °	41%	40%	37%
I'm not likely to do this soon	30%*	25%	21%*	24%	28%	34%*	20%* °	23%* °	24% °	30%
I would never do this	5%	4%	7%	6%	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%	6%

When stratified by race,

Black (74%*) and Hispanic (70%*) respondents were most likely to keep a bag packed with emergency supplies or likely to do it soon when compared to White respondents (60%).

When compared to White respondents (35%), Black (45%*) and Hispanic (41%*) respondents were more likely to perform this preparedness action soon.

How likely, if at all, are you to keep a bag packed with emergency supplies in your house?

	2021					2022				
	NE	Midwest	South °	West	National Average	NE	Midwest	South °	West	National Average
I already do this	27%	24%	28%	35%*	29%	27%	19%* °	27%	32%*	27%
I'm likely to do this soon	42%	31%* °	40%	39%	38%	36%	33% °	40%	39%	37%
I'm not likely to do this soon	26%	37%* °	27%	22%*	28%	29%	41%* °	27%	25%*	30%
I would never do this	5%	8%*	5%	4%	5%	8%	7%	6%	4%	6%

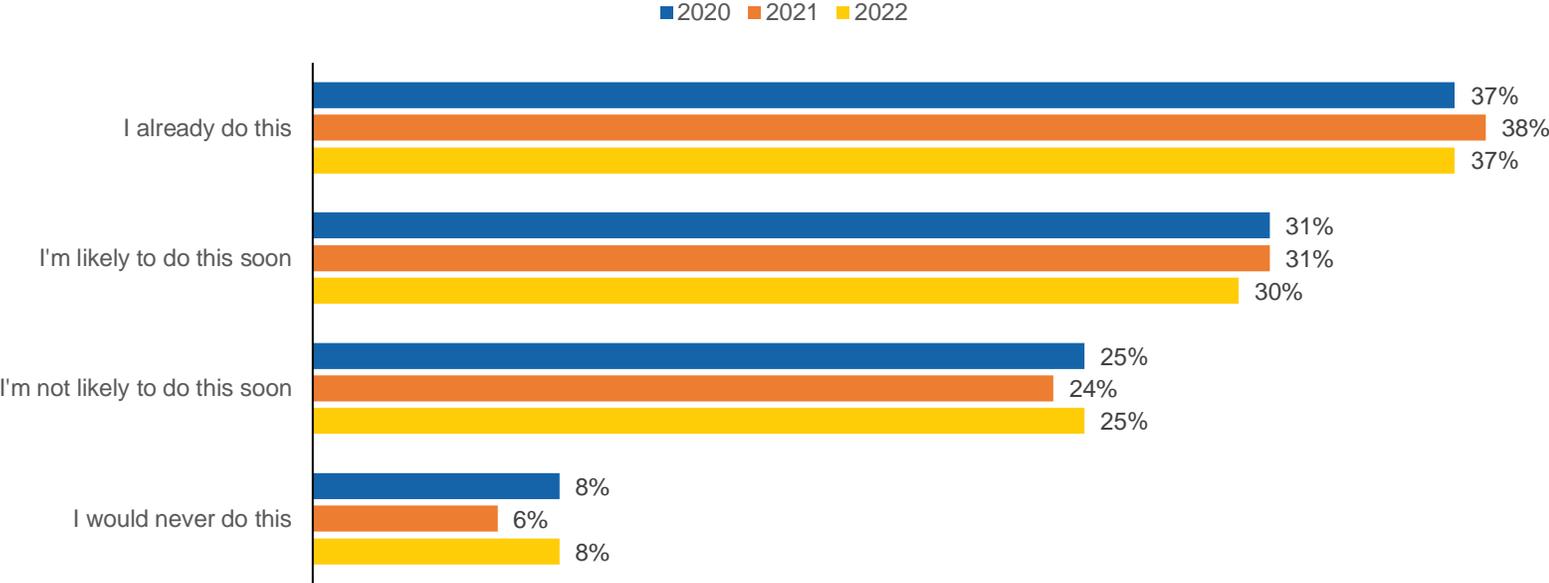
When stratified by **region**,

Respondents in the **West** (71%*) were **most likely** to keep a bag packed with emergency supplies or likely to do so soon compared to respondents in the Midwest (52%*) in 2022.

Those in the **Midwest** reported a higher percentage that were **not likely or would never** keep a bag packed with emergency supplies (48% °).

How likely, if at all, are you to keep a copy of your medical records stored in a safe place?

Likelihood of keeping a copy of your medical records stored in a safe place, 2020-2022



In 2022, Americans were **about as likely** to keep a copy of their medical records stored in a safe place (or likely to do this soon) compared to 2021.

How likely, if at all, are you to keep a copy of your medical records stored in a safe place?

	2021				2022			
	18-34	35-54	55+ °	National Average	18-34	35-54	55+ °	National Average
I already do this	38%	32%* °	43%*	38%	34% °	31%* °	43%*	37%
I'm likely to do this soon	35%	29%	30%	31%	35%* °	29%	28%	30%
I'm not likely to do this soon	21%	31%* °	22%	24%	23%	31%* °	22%*	25%
I would never do this	6%	9%*	5%	6%	8%	9%	7%	8%

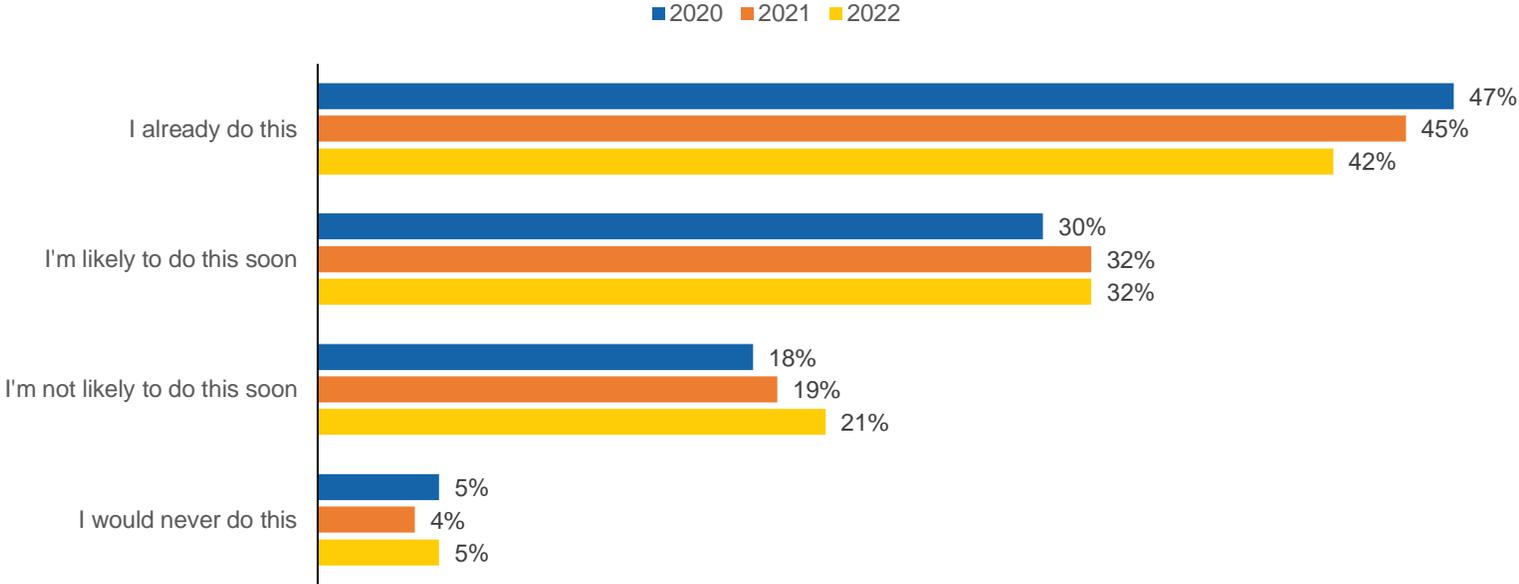
When stratified by **age**,

Respondents 55 years and older were **most likely** to keep a copy of their medical records or likely to do so soon (71%*) a 2 percentage point decline from 2021.

When compared to respondents 55 years and older (29%), respondents ages 34-54 (40% °) had a higher percentage of never keeping a copy of their medical records or likely would not do this preparedness action soon.

How likely, if at all, are you to keep cash on-hand for an emergency?

Likelihood of keeping cash on-hand for an emergency, 2020-2022



In 2022, Americans were **more likely** to keep cash on hand (42%) than emergency supplies (27%) or their medical records (37%).

Americans were slightly less **likely** to keep cash on hand or would likely do this soon in 2022 (74%) as they were in 2021 (77%).

How likely, if at all, are you to keep cash on-hand for an emergency?

	2021				2022			
	18-34	35-54	55+ °	National Average	18-34	35-54	55+ °	National Average
I already do this	36%* °	41% °	54%*	45%	32%* °	39% °	51%*	42%
I'm likely to do this soon	37%* °	36% °	25%*	32%	38%* °	33% °	27%*	32%
I'm not likely to do this soon	20%	19%	17%	19%	23%	23%	18%*	21%
I would never do this	6%*	5%	3%*	4%	6%	6%	4%*	5%

When stratified by **age**,

In 2022, respondents ages 55 years and older were **most likely** to keep cash on-hand or likely to do so soon (78%*), a decrease of 2 percentage points since 2021.

When compared to respondents 55 years and older (27%), those ages 18-34 were most likely to keep cash on-hand soon (38%).

How likely, if at all, are you to keep cash on-hand for an emergency?

	2021					2022				
	White °	Black	Hispanic	Other	National Average	White °	Black	Hispanic	Other	National Average
I already do this	48%*	39%	43%	39%	45%	45%*	39%	34%* °	38%	42%
I'm likely to do this soon	28%*	41%* °	37%	41%* °	32%	29%*	37% °	40%* °	32%	32%
I'm not likely to do this soon	21%*	19%	12%* °	13%	19%	22%	18%	19%	22%	21%
I would never do this	4%	2%	8%*	7%	4%	4%*	5%	7%	8%	5%

When stratified by **race**,

In 2022, Black respondents were **most likely** to keep cash on-hand or to do so soon (77%), a 2 percentage point decrease since 2021.

When compared to White (29%) respondents, Hispanic (40% °) and Black (37% °) respondents were **more likely** to keep cash on-hand soon.

How likely, if at all, are you to keep cash on-hand for an emergency?

	2021					2022				
	Under \$40k °	\$40-\$79.9k	\$80k+	N/A	National Average	Under \$40k °	\$40-\$79.9k	\$80k+	N/A	National Average
I already do this	41%*	48%	47%	44%	45%	34%*	45% °	49%* °	43% °	42%
I'm likely to do this soon	38%*	29% °	28% °	31%	32%	37%*	30% °	27%* °	33%	32%
I'm not likely to do this soon	16%	19%	22%	18%	19%	23%	19%	22%	18%	21%
I would never do this	5%	4%	3%	7%	4%	6%	6%	3%* °	7%	5%

When stratified by **income**,

In 2022, respondents with an income of \$80k or higher were **most likely** to keep cash on-hand or likely to do so soon (76%) a 1 percentage point increase from 2021.

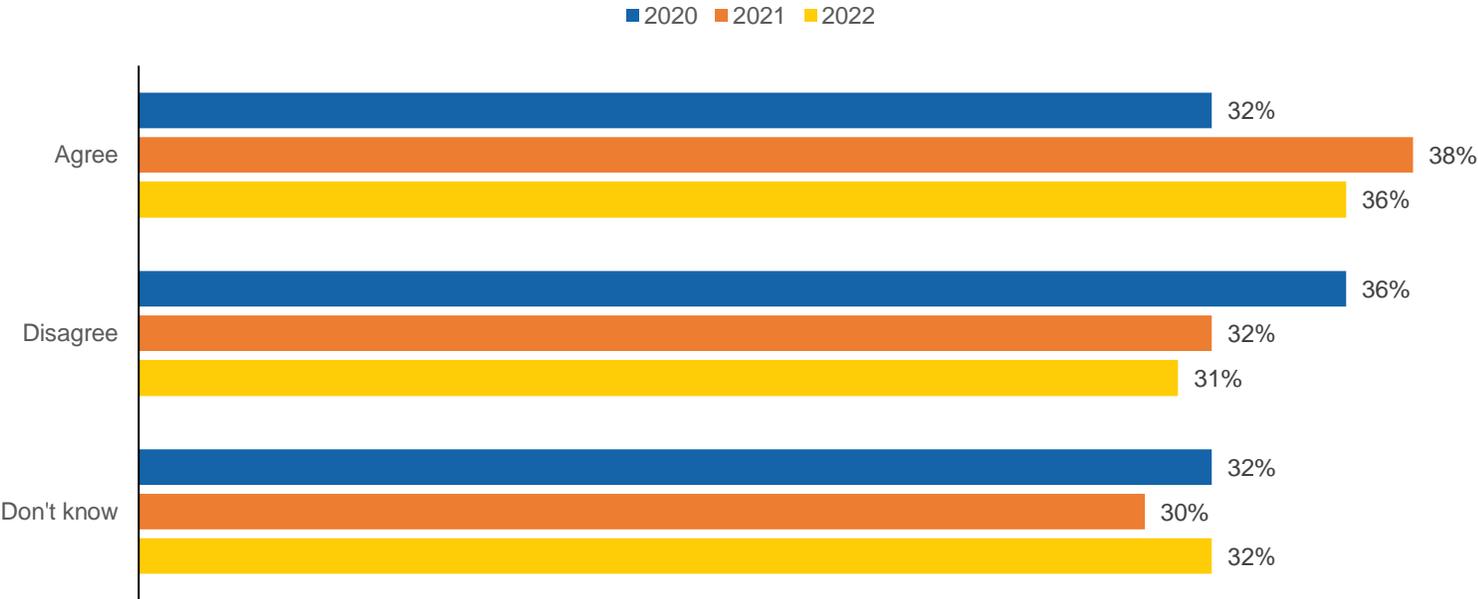
When compared to respondents with an income lower than \$40k (34%), those with an income between \$40-79.9k (45% °) and \$80k+ (49% °) were most likely to keep cash already on-hand.

Government Preparedness

- Respondents were asked to indicate agreement or non-agreement with three statements on government funding for preparedness activities.
- The statements were as follows:
 - Federal Government agencies (e.g., FEMA or HHS) have enough funding to prepare communities for disasters and aid in disaster response and recovery;
 - My state and local government agencies (e.g., the health department) have enough funding to prepare communities for disasters and aid in disaster recovery and clean up;
 - The local community organizations near me are prepared and have the resources they need to assist community members during an emergency
- Responses were assessed for associations between the level of agreement or non-agreement towards statements on the adequacy of government and community-based funding for preparedness, and demographic factors – particularly income levels – that could potentially suggest a greater reliance on government and community resources to overcome challenges imposed by an emergency event.

Do you agree or disagree that Federal government agencies have enough funding to prepare communities for disasters and aid in disaster response and recovery?

Opinions Regarding Federal Government Agencies Ability to Prepare and/or Assist, 2020-2022



The percentage of those who agree that federal government agencies have enough funding **decreased** in 2022 compared to 2021.

Do you agree or disagree that Federal government agencies have enough funding to prepare communities for disasters and aid in disaster response and recovery?

	2021				2022			
	18-34	35-54	55+	National Average	18-34	35-54	55+	National Average
Agree	43%*	34%	36%	38%	38%	34%	36%	36%
Disagree	27%*	37%*	32%	32%	30%	32%	32%	31%
Don't know	30%	29%	31%	30%	32%	33%	32%	32%

When stratified by **age**,

Respondents ages 35-54 years (34%) were the **least likely** to agree that federal government agencies have enough funding to prepare communities for disasters, which was the same percentage for 2021.

Do you agree or disagree that Federal government agencies have enough funding to prepare communities for disasters and aid in disaster response and recovery?

	2021					2022				
	NE	Midwest	South	West	National Average	NE	Midwest	South	West	National Average
Agree	42%	34%	37%	38%	38%	37%	36%	35%	37%	36%
Disagree	33%	34%	30%	32%	32%	31%	30%	32%	32%	31%
Don't know	25%*	31%	33%	30%	30%	32%	34%	32%	31%	32%

When stratified by **region**, Respondents in the Northeast and West were **most likely** to agree that federal government agencies have enough funding (37% each).

Do you agree or disagree that Federal government agencies have enough funding to prepare communities for disasters and aid in disaster response and recovery?

	2021					2022				
	White °	Black	Hispanic	Other	National Average	White °	Black	Hispanic	Other	National Average
Agree	37%	40%	42%	33%	38%	34%*	45%* °	41% °	32%	36%
Disagree	34%	27%	28%	32%	32%	34%*	23%* °	27% °	34%	31%
Don't know	29%	33%	30%	35%	30%	32%	32%	32%	34%	32%

When stratified by **race**, Black respondents were **most likely** to agree that federal government agencies have enough funding (45%*), an increase of 5 percentage points from 2021.

When compared to White respondents (34%), Black (45%) and Hispanic (41% °) were **more likely** to agree that federal government agencies have enough funding.

(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01
 (°) indicates statistical significance compared to the reference value, p<0.01

Do you agree or disagree that Federal government agencies have enough funding to prepare communities for disasters and aid in disaster response and recovery?

	2021					2022				
	No HS, HS Graduate °	Some college, 2-year	4-year	Post Grad	National Average	No HS, HS Graduate °	Some college, 2-year	4-year	Post Grad	National Average
Agree	42%*	34%	37%	34%	38%	38%	33%	37%	36%	36%
Disagree	27%*	33%	36% °	41%* °	32%	26%*	34% °	38%* °	34% °	31%
Don't know	32%	33%	26%	25%	30%	36%*	33%	25%* °	30%	32%

When stratified by **level of education**,

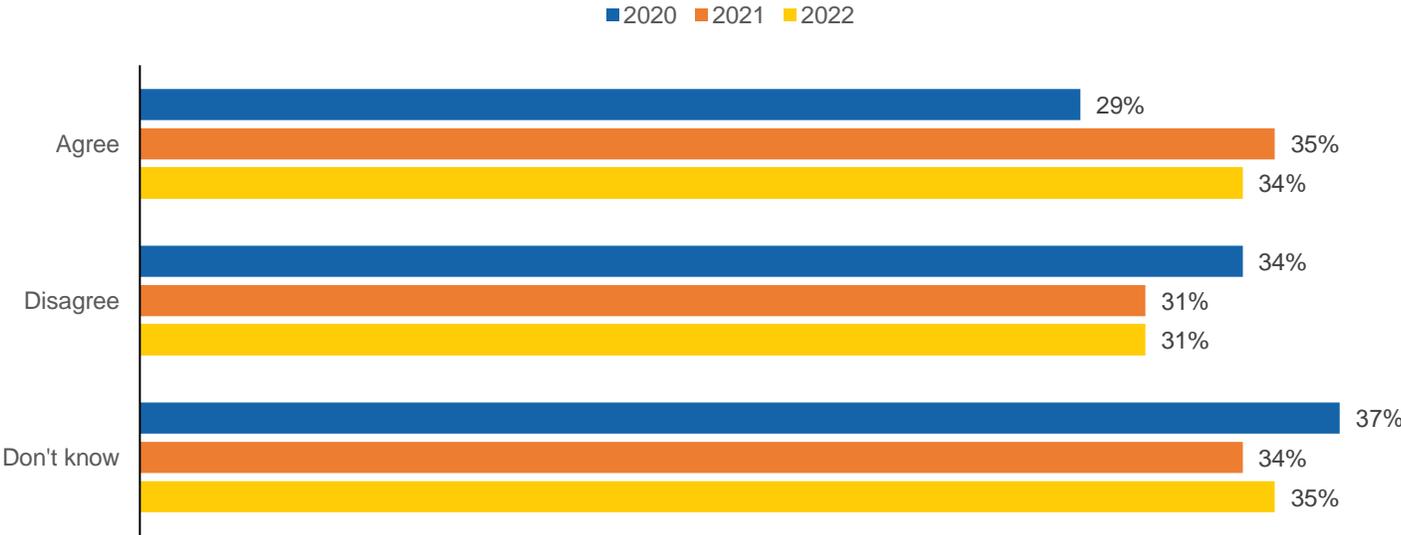
Respondents with some college education (or a 2 year degree) were the **least likely** to agree that federal government agencies have enough funding (33%), a 1 percentage point decrease from 2021.

When compared to respondents with a HS degree or less (26%), those with some college education (34% °), a 4-year degree (38% °), or a postgraduate degree (34% °) were more likely to disagree.

(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01
 (°) indicates statistical significance compared to the reference value, p<0.01

Do you agree or disagree that your state and local government agencies have enough funding to prepare communities for disasters and aid in disaster recovery and clean up?

Opinions Regarding State and Local Government Agencies Ability to Prepare and/or Assist, 2020-2022



The percentage of respondents who agree that state and local government agencies have enough funding (34%) **decreased by 1 percentage point** in 2022 compared to 2021.

Do you agree or disagree that your state and local government agencies have enough funding to prepare communities for disasters and aid in disaster recovery and clean up?

	2021				2022			
	18-34	35-54	55+ °	National Average	18-34	35-54	55+ °	National Average
Agree	39%	30%*	35%	35%	36%	32%	33%	34%
Disagree	28%	38%* °	29%	31%	33%	31%	29%	31%
Don't know	33%	31%	36%	34%	31%* °	36%	38%	35%

When stratified by **age**,

Respondents ages 18-34 years were **most likely** to agree that state and local government agencies have enough funding (36%), a 3 percentage point decrease from 2021.

When compared to respondents 55 and older (29%), those ages 18-34 (33%) were **more likely** to disagree that state and local government agencies have enough funding.

Do you agree or disagree that your state and local government agencies have enough funding to prepare communities for disasters and aid in disaster recovery and clean up?

	2021					2022				
	NE	Midwest	South	West	National Average	NE	Midwest	South	West	National Average
Agree	36%	31%	35%	38%	35%	37%	31%	33%	35%	34%
Disagree	34%	31%	31%	28%	31%	28%	31%	32%	31%	31%
Don't know	30%	38%	34%	34%	34%	35%	38%	35%	35%	35%

When stratified by **region**,

Respondents in the Northeast (37%) saw an **increase** in the percentage of those who agree that state and local government agencies have enough funding from 2021 to 2022.

Do you agree or disagree that your state and local government agencies have enough funding to prepare communities for disasters and aid in disaster recovery and clean up?

	2021					2022				
	White °	Black	Hispanic	Other	National Average	White °	Black	Hispanic	Other	National Average
Agree	34%	37%	36%	33%	35%	32%	41%* °	36%	32%	34%
Disagree	32%	26%	31%	30%	31%	33%*	25% °	26% °	34%	31%
Don't know	33%	37%	32%	37%	34%	35%	34%	39%	34%	35%

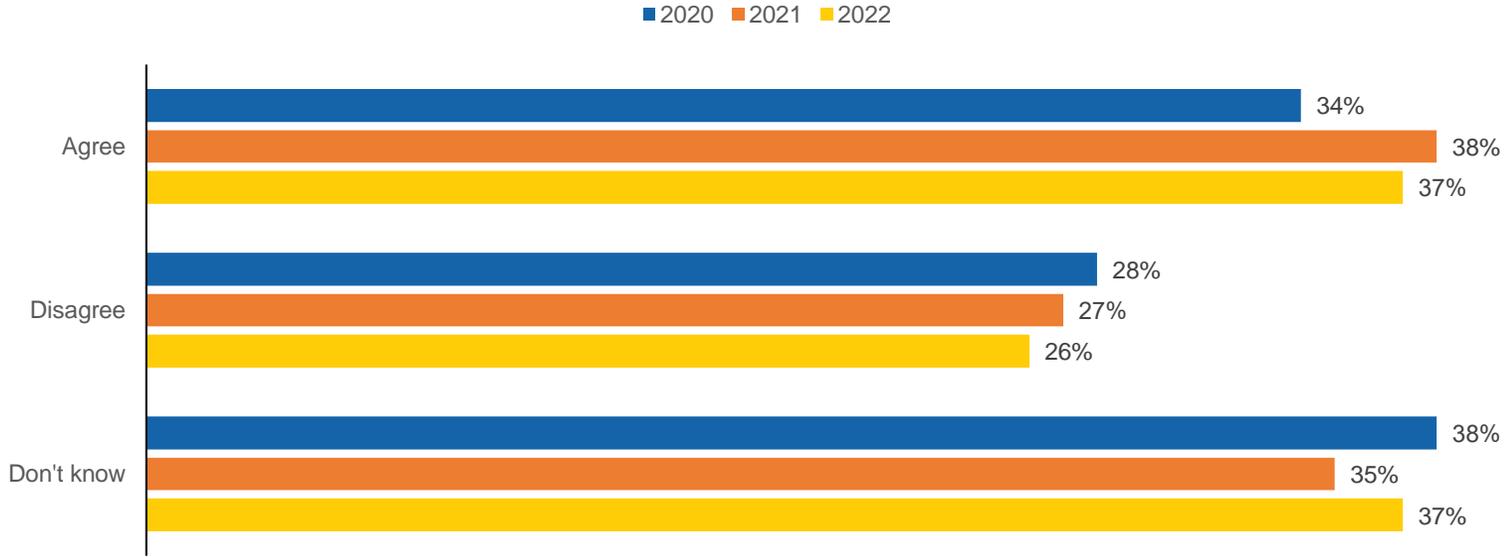
When stratified by **race**,

Black respondents (41%*) were **most likely** to agree that their state and local government agencies have enough funding, a 4 percentage point increase from 2021.

When compared to White (33%) respondents, Black (25% °) and Hispanic (26% °) respondents were **less likely** to disagree with the statement.

Do you agree or disagree that your local community organizations are prepared and have the resources they need to assist community members during an emergency?

Opinions Regarding Local Community Organizations' Ability to Prepare and/or Assist, 2020-2022



The percentage of those who agree that local community organizations have enough resources (37%) **decreased** by 1 percentage point in 2022 compared to 2021.

Do you agree or disagree that your local community organizations are prepared and have the resources they need to assist community members during an emergency?

	2021					2022				
	NE	Midwest	South °	West	National Average	NE	Midwest	South °	West	National Average
Agree	41%	30%* °	41%	40%	38%	35%	34%	39%	39%	37%
Disagree	28%	27%	25%	28%	27%	27%	27%	25%	25%	26%
Don't know	31%	43%*	34%	32%	35%	37%	40%	36%	36%	37%

When stratified by **region**,
 The percentage of respondents who agree that local community organizations have enough resources in the Northeast (35%), South (39%), and West (39%) **decreased** from 2021 to 2022.

(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01
 (°) indicates statistical significance compared to the reference value, p<0.01

Do you agree or disagree that your local community organizations are prepared and have the resources they need to assist community members during an emergency?

	2021					2022				
	No HS, HS Graduate °	Some college, 2-year	4-year	Post Grad	National Average	No HS, HS Graduate °	Some college, 2-year	4-year	Post Grad	National Average
Agree	44%*	35% °	36%	33%	38%	36%	36%	42%	37%	37%
Disagree	20%*	28% °	35%* °	33% °	27%	24%	27%	28%	27%	26%
Don't know	36%	37%	30%	35%	35%	40%*	37%	30%* °	37%	37%

When stratified by **level of education**,

Respondents with a 4-year degree (42%) were **most likely** to agree that local community organizations near them are prepared and have the resources they need, a 6 percentage point increase from 2021.

Sources of COVID-19 Information

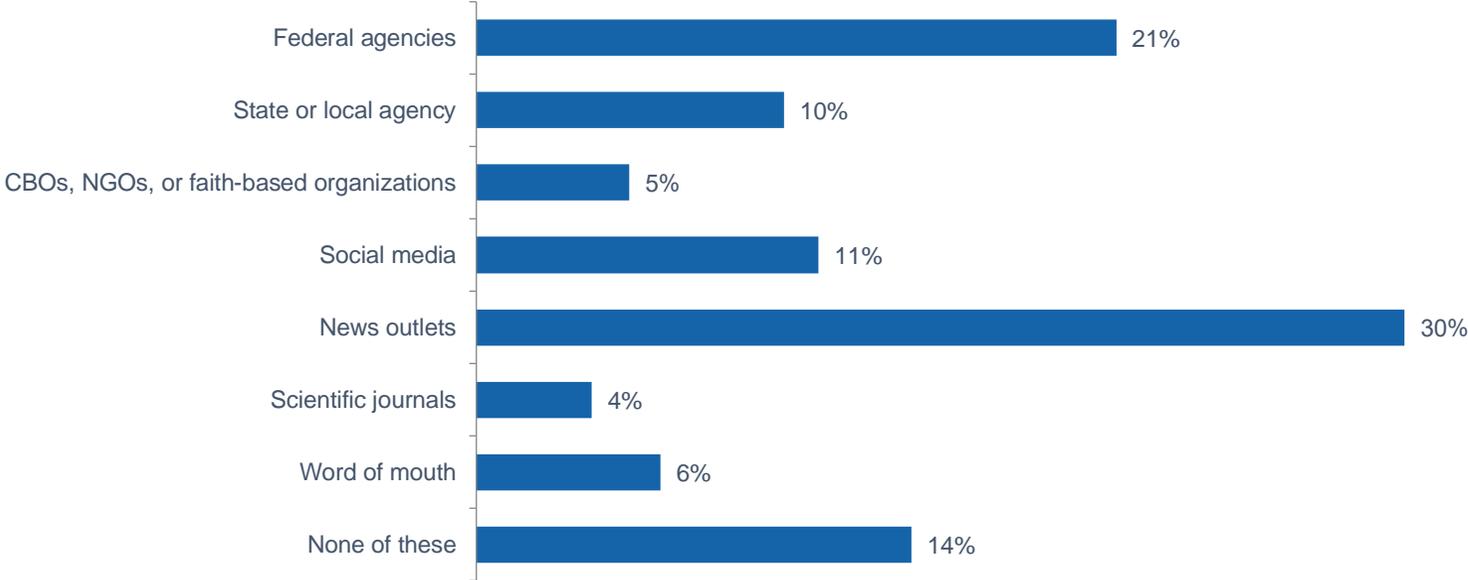
- The purpose of this question is to determine what are the most commonly used sources for information on COVID-19 in order to identify potential information barriers among Americans.
- Respondents were provided eight options to select between to identify where the primary source of information about COVID-19 is gathered.
 - Response Options: Federal agencies (i.e., CDC, HHS, FEMA, etc.); State or local agency (i.e., DOH, EMA); Community health organization, faith-based organizations or NGOs; Social media (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.); News outlets (i.e., TV, radio, newspaper, online sources, etc.); Scientific journals; Word of mouth (i.e., friends, family, neighbors, etc.); None of these
- Responses were assessed for associations between the source of information and demographic factors such as race, region, and parental status. Information gathered from this question can be used to identify trusted sources that can be utilized for future outreach in the event of an emergency.

Which, if any, of the following is your PRIMARY source of information on COVID-19?

Among Americans, 31% report receiving their primary information on COVID-19 from **federal, state, or local agencies**.

30% of Americans reported utilizing **news outlets** as their primary source of information on COVID-19.

Sources of COVID-19 Information among Americans, 2022

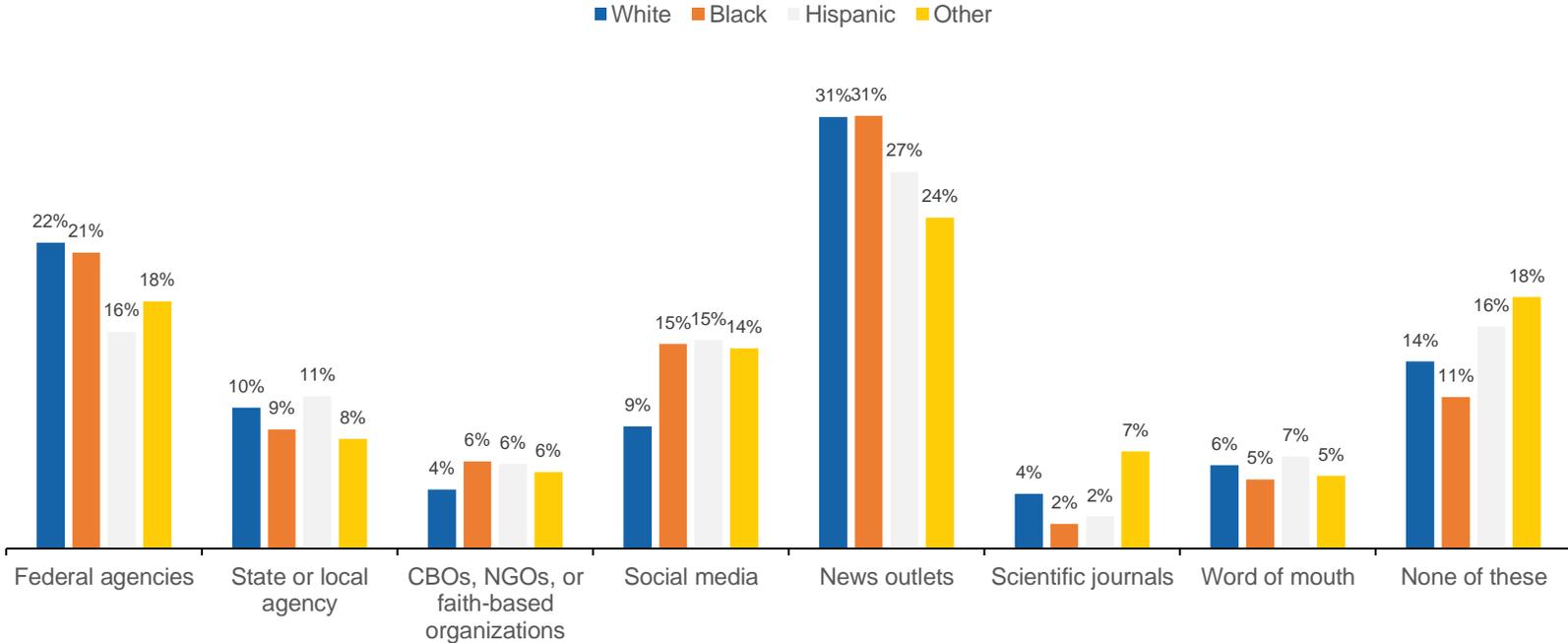


(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, $p < 0.01$

Which, if any, of the following is your PRIMARY source of information on COVID-19?

When stratified by race, White and Black respondents (31% each) had a **slightly higher** percentage of individuals who were receiving information on COVID-19 from **news outlets** compared to other groups.

Sources of COVID-19 Information by Race, 2022

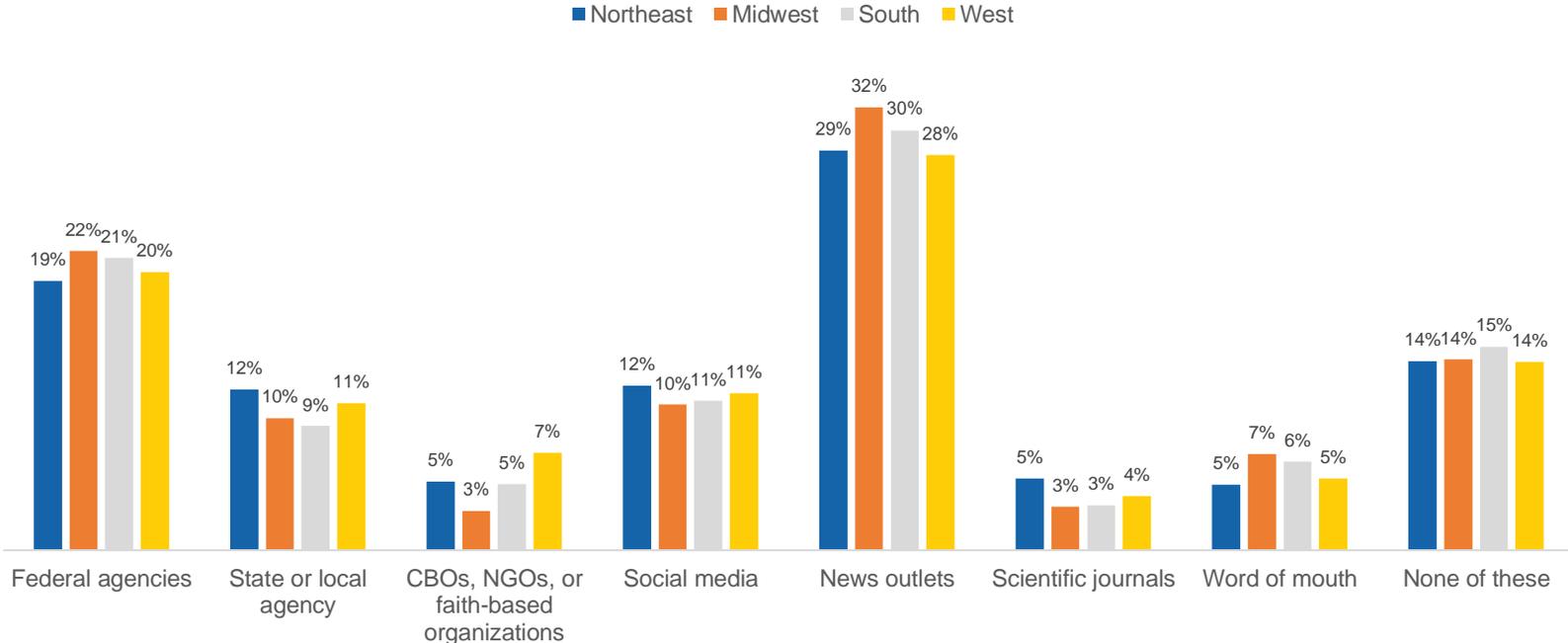


(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Which, if any, of the following is your PRIMARY source of information on COVID-19?

When stratified by region, Respondents living in the Midwest were most likely to report reported using **CBOs, NGOs, or faith-based organizations** as their primary source of information on COVID-19 **the least** compared to other regions (3%) with the highest percentage being among respondents living in the West (7%*).

Sources of COVID-19 Information by Region, 2022



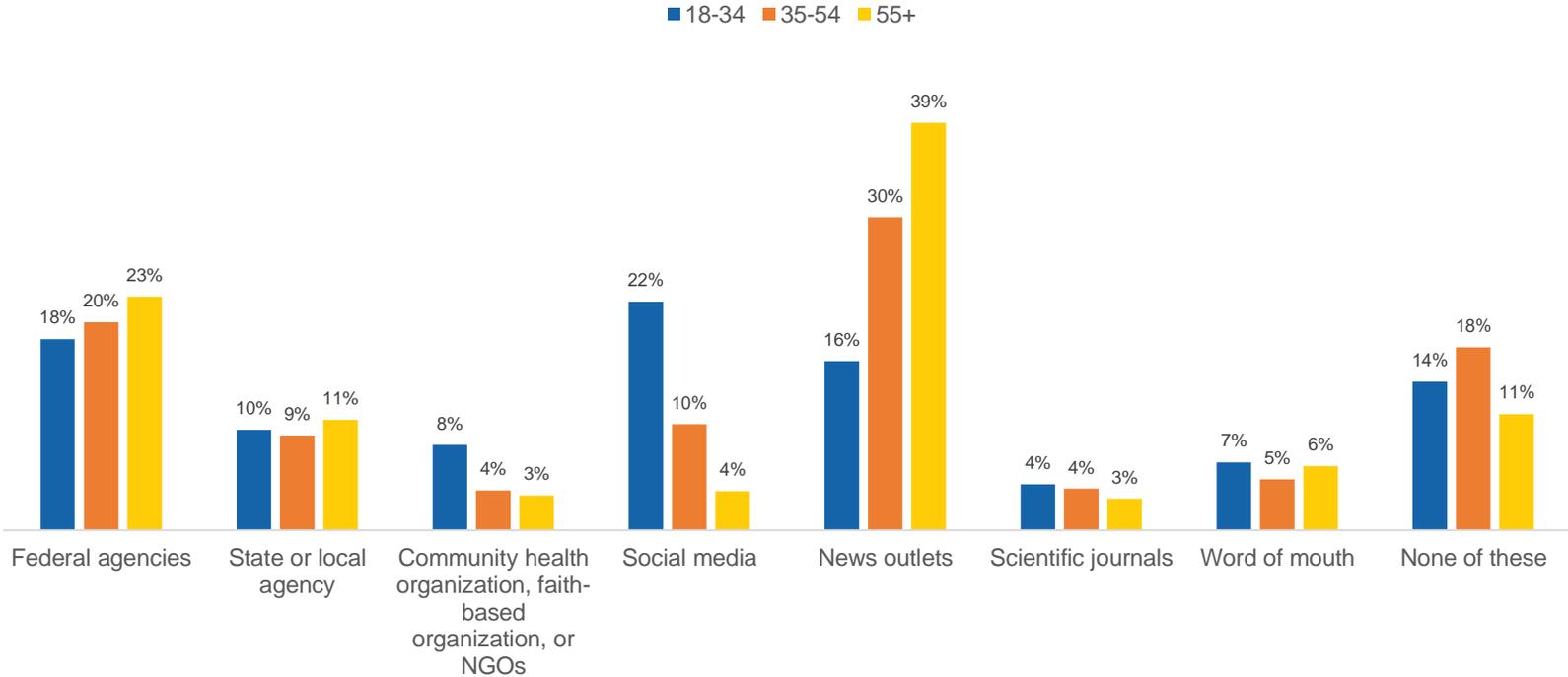
(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Which, if any, of the following is your PRIMARY source of information on COVID-19?

When stratified by **age**,
 Respondents 55 years and older reported receiving information on COVID-19 from **news outlets more than** other ages (39%*).

Respondents ages 18-34 reported receiving information on COVID-19 from **social media more than** other ages (22%*).

Sources of COVID-19 Information by Age, 2022



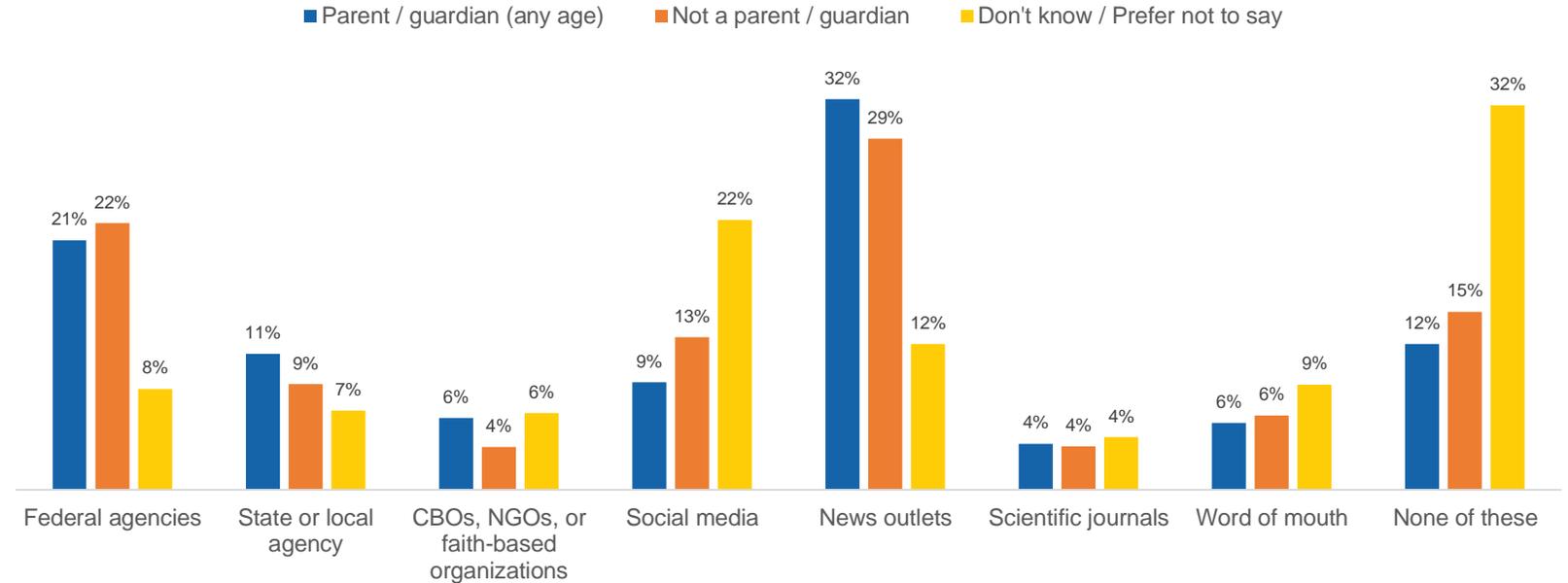
(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Which, if any, of the following is your PRIMARY source of information on COVID-19?

When stratified by **parental status**,

Respondents that are parents / guardians to children of any age (32%*) reported using **news outlets** as their primary source of COVID-19 information **more than** those who were not parents (29%) or did not know / preferred not to say (12%).

Sources of COVID-19 Information by parental status, 2022



Negative Impacts on Households due to COVID-19

- The purpose of this question is to determine what negative impacts are still actively impacting Americans' lives due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.
- Respondents were provided eleven options to select between to assess whether or not their household was still experiencing a negative impact and what is the negative impact.
 - Response Options: Ability to pay for medicines or medical treatments; Ability to get medicines or medical treatments (e.g., getting to the doctor, filling prescriptions, etc.); Ability to pay for food or other basic expenses; Employment situation (e.g., losing a job, change in hours, pay cuts, etc.); Emotional or mental health (e.g., stress, depression, etc.); Physical health (e.g., chronic conditions, long COVID, etc.); Childcare and/or child education situation; Caretaking responsibilities (e.g., taking care of a family member); Housing situation (e.g., having a stable place to live); Challenges with use of/reliance on technology (e.g., using the internet, video meetings, etc.); None of these
- Responses were assessed for associations between negative household impacts and demographic factors such as race, income level, and parental status. Households that are still experiencing negative effects can be considered potentially vulnerable to future disasters if these impacts are not identified and addressed.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which ONE of these is still negatively affecting you or your household the MOST?

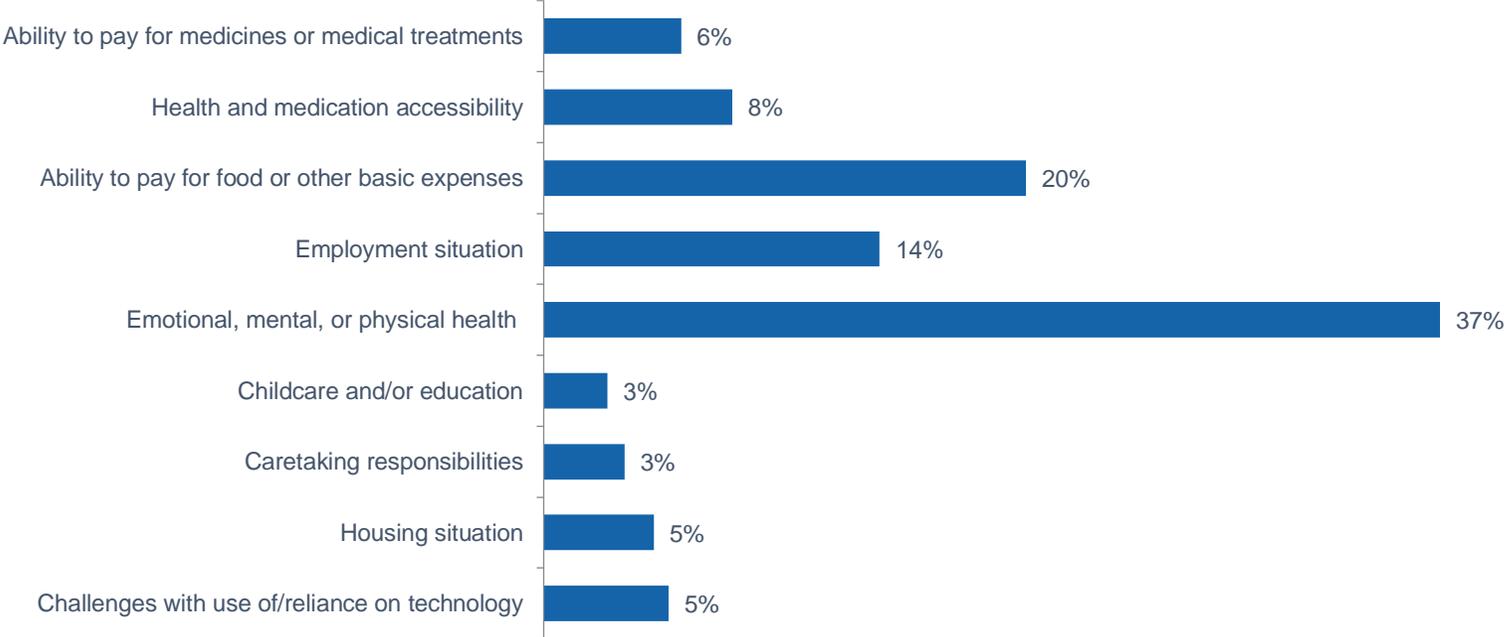
Among Americans who are still experiencing at least one of the negative impacts tested,

37% report that their **emotional, mental, or physical health** is still negatively impacting their household the most.

26% report that the ability to pay for either **food, other basic expenses or medical expenses** are still negatively impacting their household the most.

42% of total respondents reported that none of the available choices were still negatively affecting their household. For the purpose of this analysis, they have been removed.

Negative Impacts on Households due to COVID-19 among Americans still impacted, 2022



Base: Selected at least one negative impact; N=1,518

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which ONE of these is still negatively affecting you or your household the MOST?

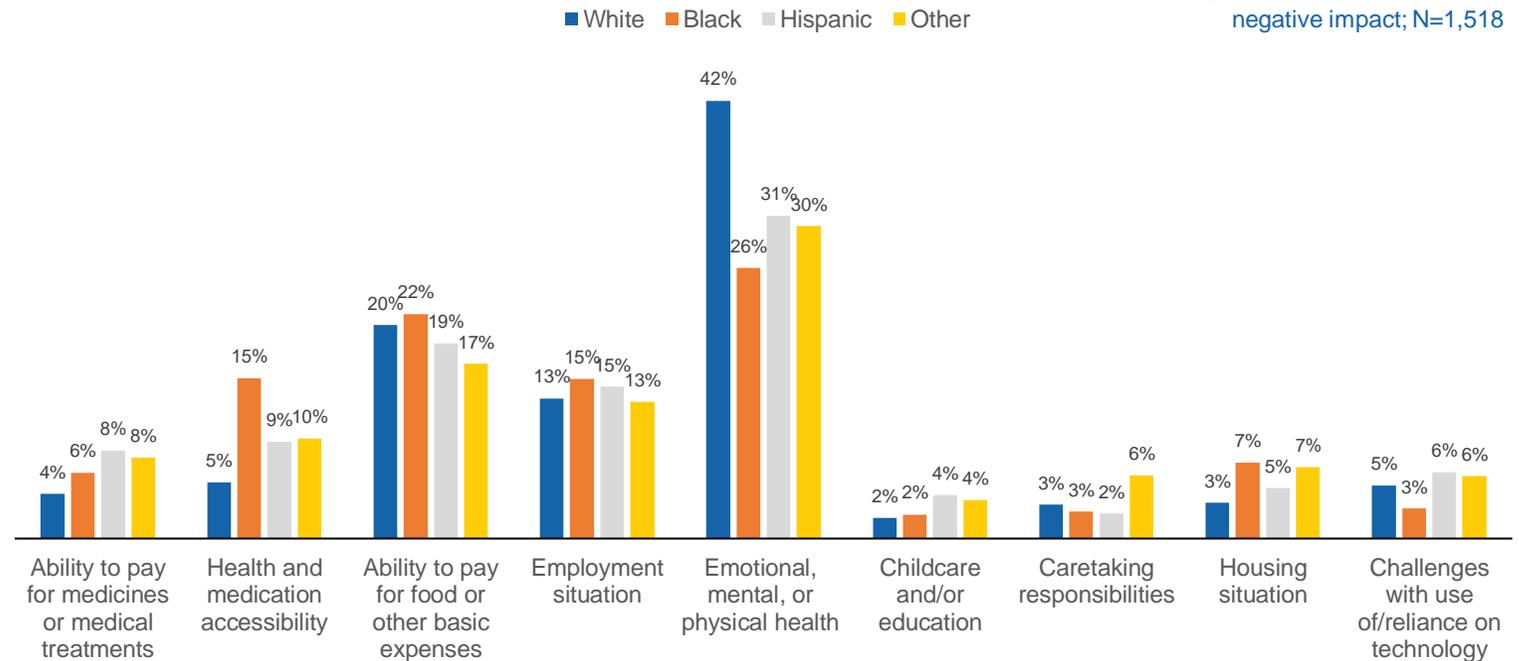
When stratified by race,

All groups reported their **emotional, mental, or physical health** still negatively impacting their household the most, with the highest percentage among White respondents.

Black respondents reported **health and medication accessibility** are still negatively impacting their household the most compared to others (15%*)

Negative Impacts on Households due to COVID-19 by Race, 2022

Base: Selected at least one negative impact; N=1,518



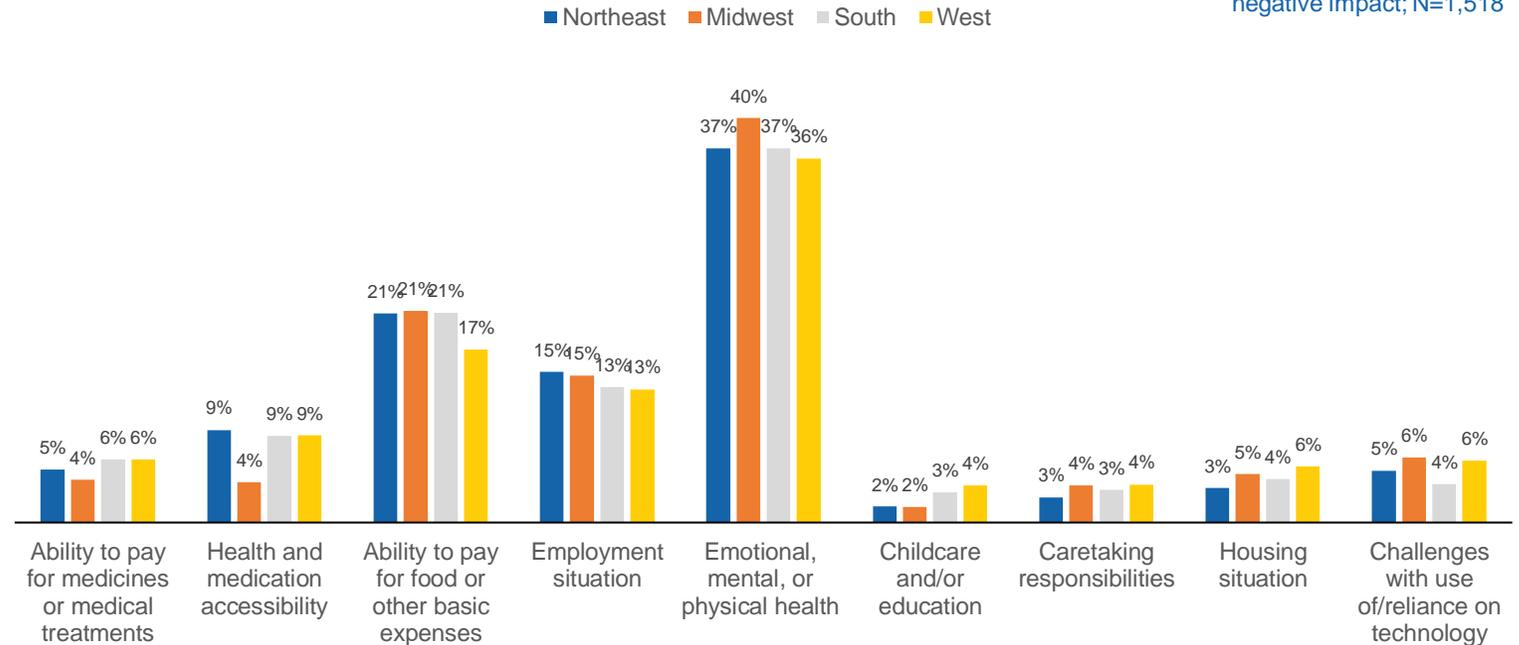
Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which ONE of these is still negatively affecting you or your household the MOST?

When stratified by region, All regions reported that their **emotional, mental, or physical health** was still negatively impacting their household the most.

Respondents living in the **Northeast, Midwest, and South** (21% each) reported the ability to pay for **food or basic expenses** as a factor that is still negatively impacting their household more than respondents in the West.

Negative Impacts on Households due to COVID-19 by Region, 2022

Base: Selected at least one negative impact; N=1,518

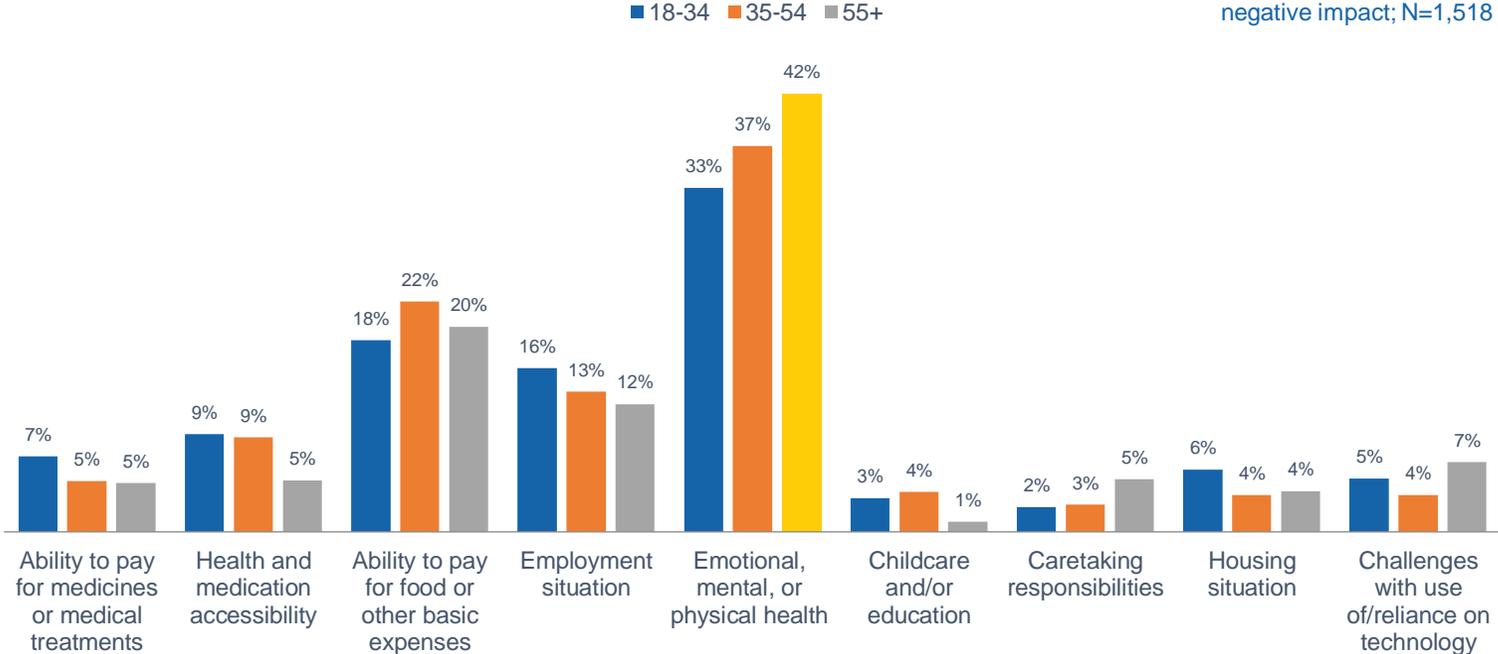


Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which ONE of these is still negatively affecting you or your household the MOST?

When stratified by age, All ages reported that **emotional, mental, or physical health** was still negatively impacting their health the most, but those that are 55+ reported it highest (42%*).

Negative Impacts on Households due to COVID-19 by Age, 2022

Base: Selected at least one negative impact; N=1,518

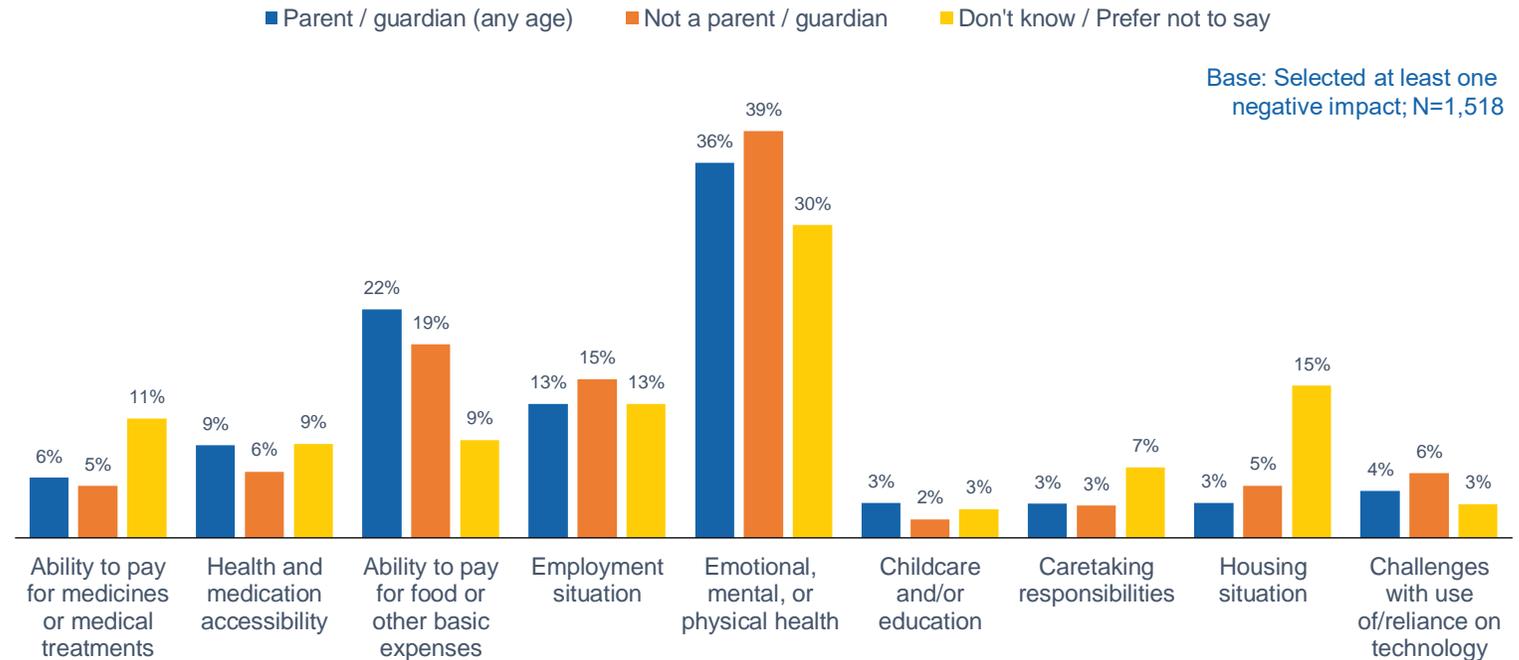


(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which ONE of these is still negatively affecting you or your household the MOST?

When stratified by **parental status**, Respondents who are a parent reported **food, or basic expenses** (22%) were still negatively affecting their household the most compared to respondents who reported not being a parent / guardian (19%) or those who did not know / preferred not to say (9%).

Negative Impacts on Households due to COVID-19 by parental status, 2022



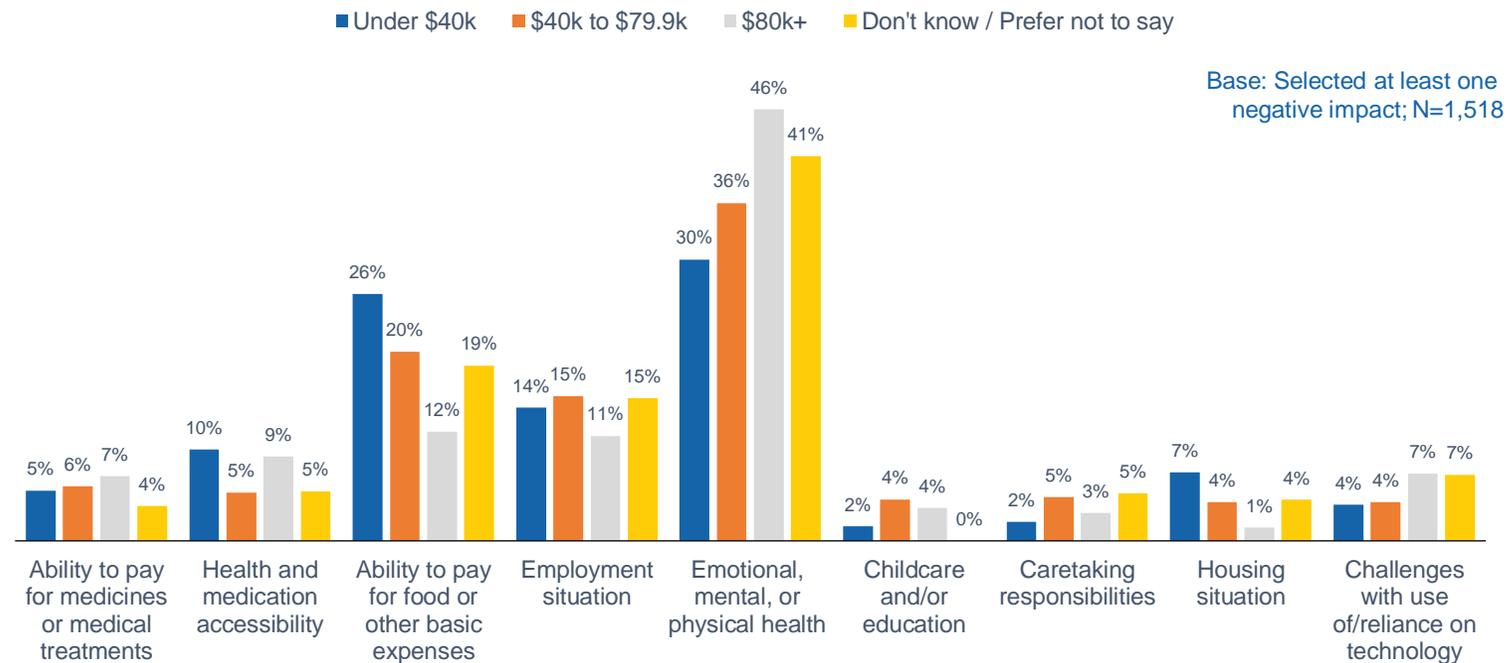
Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which ONE of these is still negatively affecting you or your household the MOST?

When stratified by **income**,

Respondents whose income is **below \$40k** were more likely than those in other income brackets to report that the ability to pay for **food or basic expenses** were still negatively impacting their household the most (26%*).

Respondents with an income of **\$80k or more** were more likely than those in other income brackets to report that **emotional, mental, and physical health** were still negatively impacting their household the most (46%*).

Negative Impacts on Households due to COVID-19 by income, 2022



COVID-19: Future Support

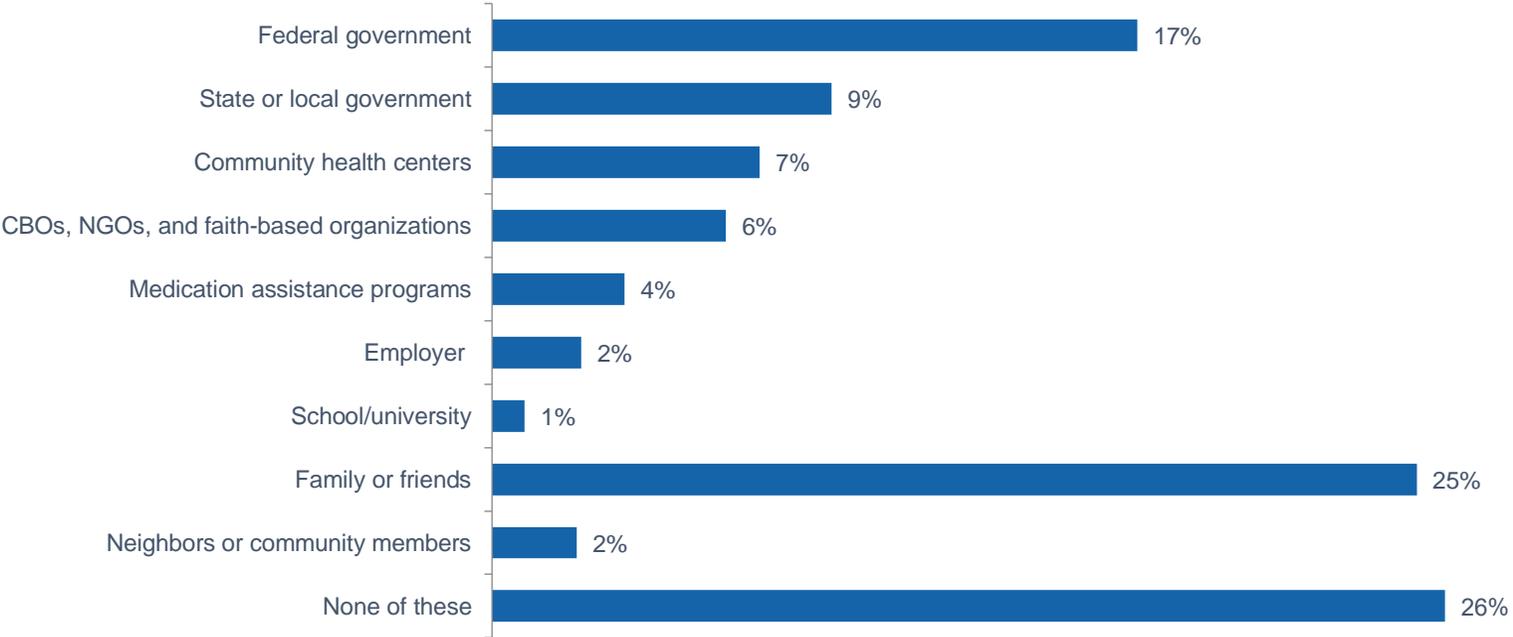
- The purpose of this question is to determine areas that may need additional support and funding in order to meet the future needs of Americans.
- Respondents were provided ten options to select between to identify sources of support people would likely turn to in the next two years
 - Response Options: Federal government (i.e., stimulus checks, rental assistance like Section 8, EBT or food stamps, etc.); State or local government (i.e., community COVID-19 testing, unemployment assistance, etc.); Community health centers (i.e., providing COVID-19 testing, providing telehealth appointments, providing health services via mobile vans or home visits, etc.); Community organizations, non-profit organizations, and faith-based organizations like churches or the YMCA (for help with emotional or mental health support, getting food or supplies, etc.); Medication assistance programs (i.e., financial assistance with affording prescription medicines, etc.); Employer (for help with cash advances, family and medical leave, manager support, etc.); School/university; Family or friends; Neighbors or community members; None of these
- Responses were assessed for associations between the experiences and impacts individuals faced during COVID-19 and demographic factors to help inform how race, region, and income levels may be associated with better or worse outcomes from a disaster.
- Information gathered from this question can be used to inform where disaster resources are needed – government agencies, community-based organizations, or individuals – to best support recovery from disasters.

Thinking of the next two years (i.e., until May 2024), which, if any, of the following sources do you think you would be most likely to turn to for help?

Among Americans, **27%** report that they would most likely turn to **federal, state, or local governments** for support in the next two years.

25% of Americans reported they were likely to turn to **friends or family** for support in the next two years.

Future Sources of Support Among Americans, 2022



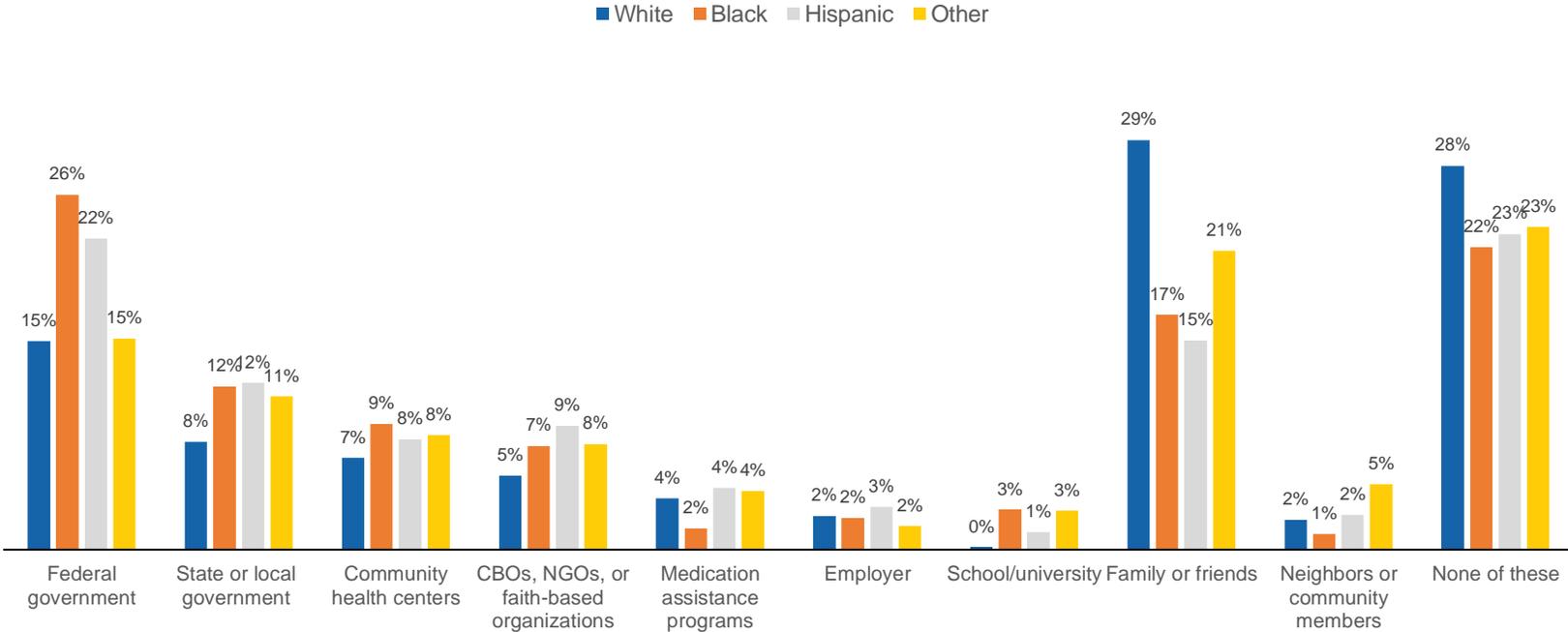
Thinking of the next two years (i.e., until May 2024), which, if any, of the following sources do you think you would be most likely to turn to for help?

When stratified by race,

Black (26%*) and **Hispanic** (22%*) respondents were more likely than others to report that they would most likely turn to the **federal government** for future support.

White respondents were more likely than others to report that they would most likely turn to **family or friends** for future support (29%*)

Future Sources of Support by Race, 2022



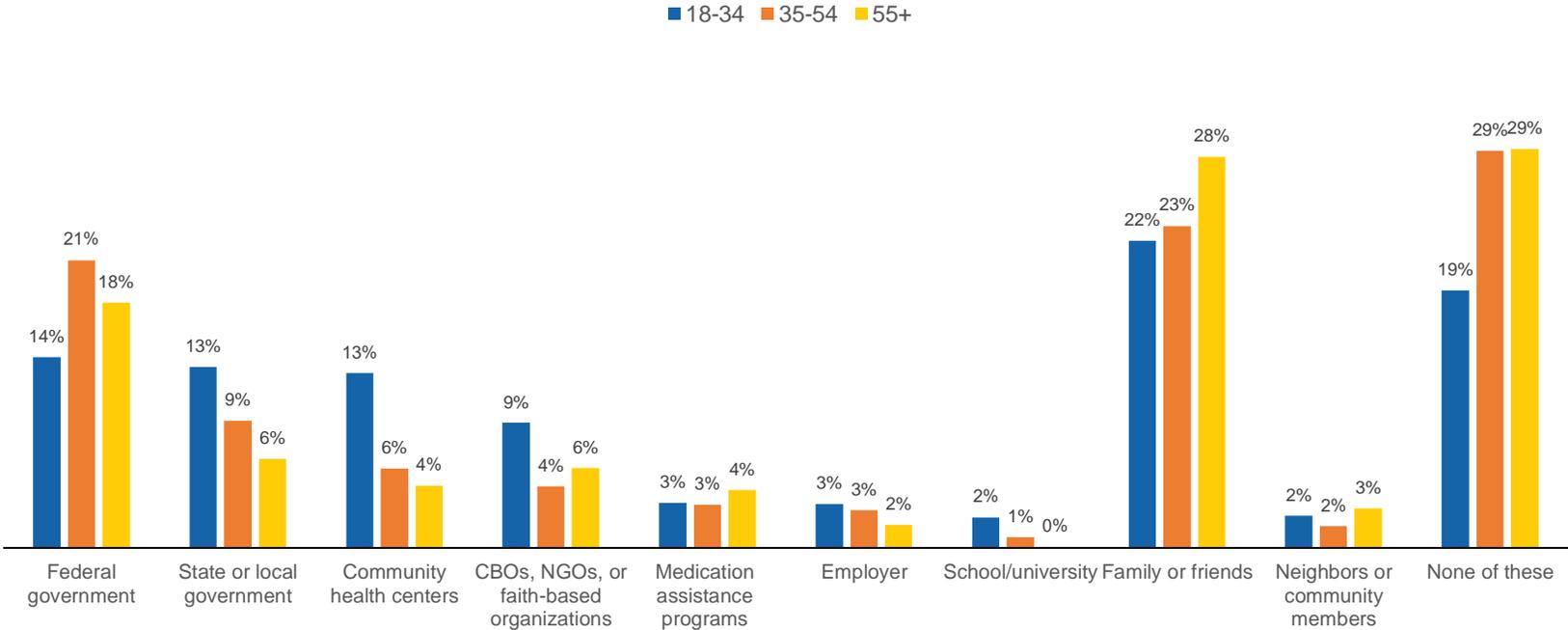
(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Thinking of the next two years (i.e., until May 2024), which, if any, of the following sources do you think you would be most likely to turn to for help?

When stratified by **age**, Respondents who were **55 years and older** were more likely than other ages to report that they would most likely turn to **family or friends** for support in the next two years (28%*).

Respondents ages **18-34** were more likely than other ages to report that they would most likely turn to **state or local government and community health centers** for future support (13%*).

Future Sources of Support by age, 2022

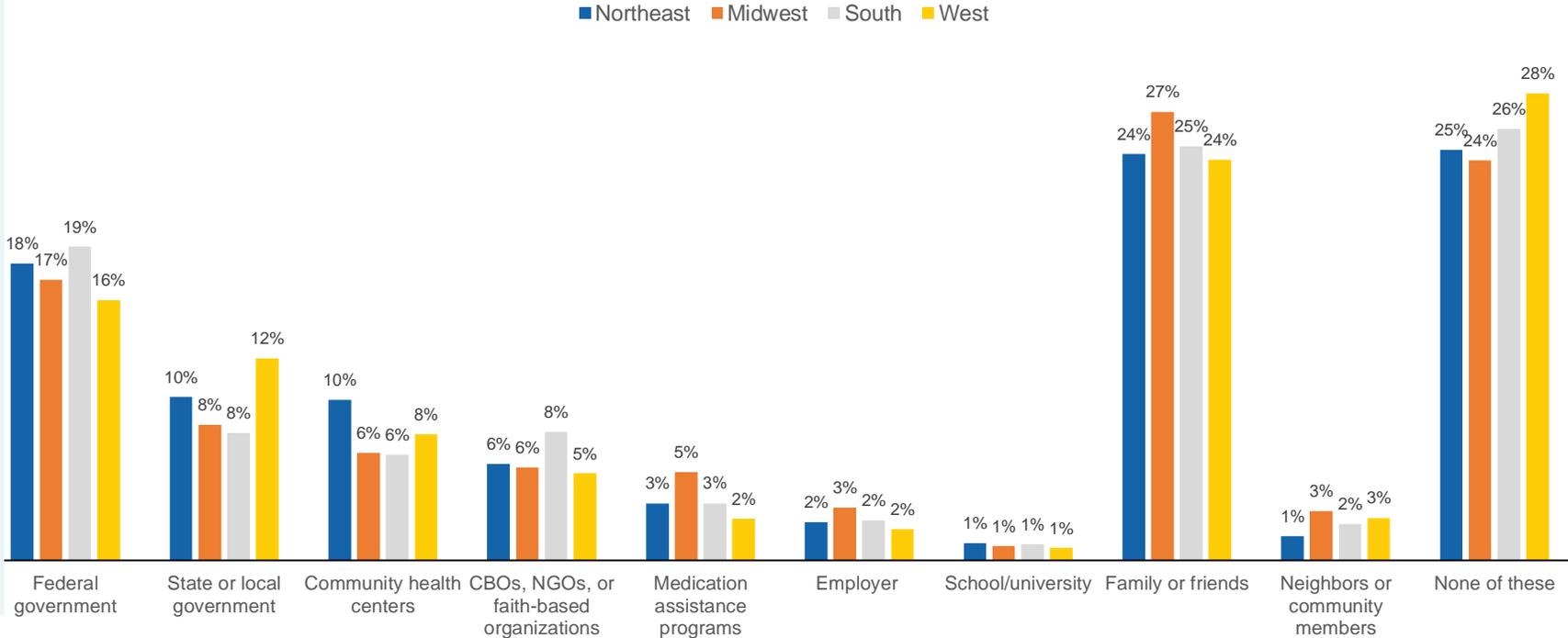


(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

Thinking of the next two years (i.e., until May 2024), which, if any, of the following sources do you think you would be most likely to turn to for help?

When stratified by region, Respondents living in the **South and Midwest** were **less likely** than those in the West to report that they would turn to **state or local governments** for support in the future (8% vs. 12%).

Future Sources of Support by region, 2022



(*) indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01

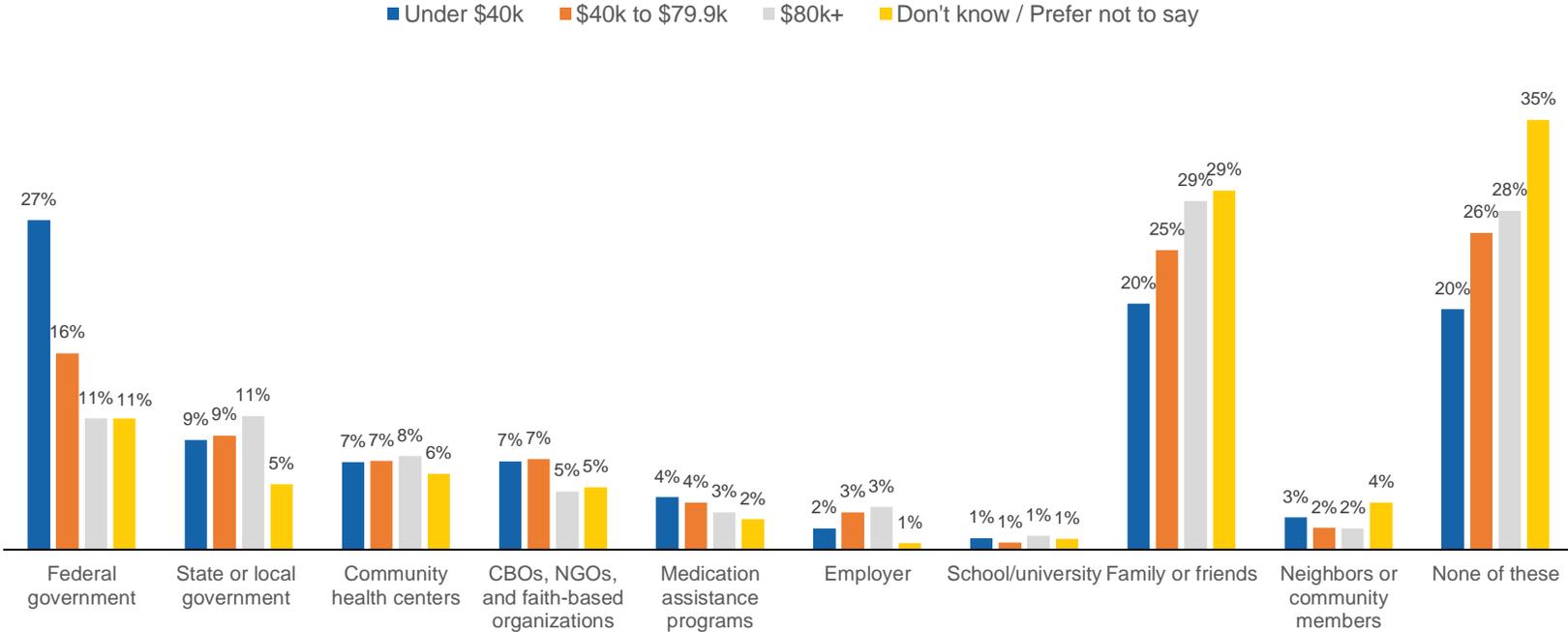
Thinking of the next two years (i.e., until May 2024), which, if any, of the following sources do you think you would be most likely to turn to for help?

When stratified by **income**,

Respondents whose income is **below \$40k** were significantly more likely than those in other income brackets to report that they would be most likely to turn to the **federal government** for support within the next two years (27%*).

Respondents with an income of **\$80k or more** were more likely than those in other income brackets to report that they would turn to **friends** or **family** for future support (29%*).

Future Sources of Support by income, 2022



(* indicates statistical significance compared to the national average, p<0.01)



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This presentation includes findings from an initial analysis of national survey data from May 2022. For questions on this work, please reach out to

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